

### 1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Figures for 1935 and 1936 are given at p. 469 of the 1940 Year Book, and for 1937 and 1938 at p. 415 of the 1942 edition. In the figures as published in earlier editions withdrawals of loans approved have not been deducted, but in the figures given below such deductions have been made.

Province	Loans		Family Units Provided		Amounts	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island.....	No. Nil	No. Nil	No. —	No. —	\$ —	\$ —
Nova Scotia.....	14	4	14	4	48,820	12,800
New Brunswick.....	7	Nil	7	—	23,120	—
Quebec.....	91	246	91	246	327,730	815,678
Ontario.....	686	1,170	678	1,170	2,017,116	3,695,642
Manitoba.....	61	164	61	164	187,554	516,144
Saskatchewan.....	1	Nil	1	—	3,600	—
Alberta.....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	147	136	147	136	420,956	410,869
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>3,028,896</b>	<b>5,451,133</b>

After the commencement of hostilities in September, 1939, there was little need for further support to private building enterprise, although the existing Government housing policy was continued. It soon became evident that the Government's contribution to construction for defence, together with the necessary financing to meet expansion in war industry, would quickly take up the slack that still remained. This has proved to be the case, while at the same time civilian construction has become subject to war-time restrictions and priority rulings, so that it has become of secondary importance.

**Government Control of Civil Construction Since the Outbreak of War.\***—In May, 1941, authority to control new construction, repairs to buildings, expansion of existing facilities or the installation of equipment was given to the Priorities officer, and exercised through a Construction Control Division set up in the Priorities Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. In August, 1941, a Controller of Construction was appointed by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the powers of the Priorities officer in this field were conferred upon him.

A policy of curtailment has been followed and a licensing system established. Applications for licences are scrutinized to ascertain whether projects are essential, or whether the type of construction could be modified to conserve scarce materials. The granting of a licence does not confer on the licensee any priority rights to the delivery of equipment, materials or supplies to complete a project.

By the end of 1941, acute shortages of metals and other critical materials were developing. In January, 1942, broadened powers gave the Controller of Construction jurisdiction over all construction, repair, remodelling and installation projects involving all types of housing, and all commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, excepting only those owned or financed by the Dominion Government. Included in these powers was control over the installation of machinery and equipment. In general, projects at a cost exceeding \$5,000 could not be started or continued without a licence from the Controller.

In the autumn of 1942 a further tightening of restrictions reduced the minimum cost of various types of projects that could be undertaken without a licence.

\* Prepared in the office of the Director of Publicity, Department of Munitions and Supply.