

04 001

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
APR 20 1938
PROCESSED BY THE
DIRECTOR

Published by Authority of Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued April 19, 1938.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR MARCH, 1938, WITH COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1938, AND MARCH, 1937. AND CUMULATIVE FIGURES FOR FIRST QUARTER, 1920-1938.

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during March was \$3,556,567. This was an increase of \$1,194,610 or 50.6 p.c. over the February total of \$2,361,957, but a decrease of \$3,110,672 or 46.7 p.c. as compared with the aggregate of \$6,667,239 reported for March, 1937, when the construction of several large industrial buildings had been authorized.

The building represented by the construction permits taken out in the first three months of the present year was valued at \$7,764,625; this was lower than the total of \$10,527,992 reported in the first quarter of 1937, but was higher than in 1936, also exceeding the 1934 and the 1933 figure. The cumulative total for this period in each of the years since 1931 has been below the average of \$18,133,290 indicated in the months, January-March in the years, 1920-1937.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for March, 1938, showing that they had granted about 375 permits for dwellings valued at more than \$1,100,000 and more than 1,700 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$2,200,000. During February, authority was given for the erection of about 125 dwellings and over 1,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$700,000 and \$1,600,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1938, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of \$114,670 or 165.0 p.c. in Nova Scotia, \$173,129 or 26.8 p.c. in British Columbia, and \$517,483 or 127.2 p.c. in Quebec. There were small reductions in the remaining provinces.

As compared with March, 1937, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases; in this comparison also, the most pronounced gains were in Nova Scotia and Quebec, where the authorizations were higher by \$102,045, or 124.2 p.c., and \$284,021 or 44.4 p.c., respectively. Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia showed reductions, as compared with March of last year, that of \$2,542,326 or 65.1 p.c. in Ontario being greatest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto reported increases as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1937; in Winnipeg there was a gain over the same month of last year, but a loss as compared with February, 1938, while the reverse was the case in Vancouver, where the total exceeded that for the preceding month, but was lower than in March, 1937. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Welland, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported higher totals than in either February, 1938, or March, 1937.

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C. 20250

Section 106(a)(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act
In this report, the National Historic Preservation Act is referred to as the Act.

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
AND THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is a federal law that was enacted in 1966. It is designed to protect and preserve the historic and prehistoric objects, buildings, and structures that are of national significance. The Act also provides for the establishment of the National Historic Register and the National Historic Landmarks System.

The National Anti-Corruption Act (NACA) is a federal law that was enacted in 1996. It is designed to prevent and punish corruption in the federal government. The Act covers a wide range of activities, including bribery, kickbacks, and the misuse of government funds.

The NHPA and the NACA are both important laws that help to protect the integrity of the federal government and its resources. The NHPA ensures that our nation's historic and prehistoric heritage is preserved for future generations, while the NACA helps to ensure that the federal government is run honestly and efficiently.

The NHPA and the NACA are both part of a larger effort to improve the federal government and its operations. The NHPA is part of a broader effort to protect and preserve our nation's natural and cultural resources, while the NACA is part of a broader effort to prevent and punish corruption in the federal government.

The NHPA and the NACA are both laws that have been successful in their respective areas. The NHPA has helped to protect and preserve many of our nation's most important historic and prehistoric sites, while the NACA has helped to prevent and punish many cases of corruption in the federal government.

The NHPA and the NACA are both laws that are important to the future of our nation. The NHPA helps to ensure that our nation's historic and prehistoric heritage is preserved for future generations, while the NACA helps to ensure that the federal government is run honestly and efficiently.

Page 101

CUMULATIVE RECORD FOR FIRST QUARTER, 1938.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in March | Value of permits issued in first quarter | Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter, (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter, (1926=100) |
|------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1938 | 3,556,567 | 7,764,625 | 34.5 | 91.3 |
| 1937 | 6,667,239 | 10,527,992 | 46.8 | 92.5 |
| 1936 | 2,368,537 | 5,592,471 | 24.9 | 84.0 |
| 1935 | 4,022,755 | 8,507,270 | 37.8 | 81.4 |
| 1934 | 1,109,085 | 2,710,999 | 12.1 | 82.2 |
| 1933 | 953,966 | 3,065,821 | 13.6 | 75.2 |
| 1932 | 3,396,729 | 9,453,012 | 42.0 | 79.3 |
| 1931 | 9,948,979 | 24,746,094 | 110.0 | 83.7 |
| 1930 | 13,356,787 | 29,493,262 | 131.1 | 96.7 |
| 1929 | 24,068,018 | 42,950,228 | 190.9 | 99.2 |
| 1928 | 15,128,413 | 33,163,338 | 147.4 | 95.5 |
| 1927 | 11,713,640 | 25,028,353 | 111.3 | 96.4 |
| 1926 | 10,634,491 | 22,493,574 | 100.0 | 102.0 |
| 1925 | 8,631,627 | 19,981,015 | 88.2 | 102.9 |
| 1924 | 9,493,620 | 18,047,999 | 80.2 | 112.2 |
| 1923 | 9,658,950 | 19,478,119 | 86.6 | 110.6 |
| 1922 | 10,615,531 | 18,680,173 | 83.0 | 108.0 |
| 1921 | 7,290,589 | 13,569,512 | 60.3 | 139.1 |
| 1920 | 8,736,675 | 18,909,986 | 84.1 | 139.4 |

The value of the building authorized in the first three months of 1938 was lower by 26.2 p.c. than in the same period of 1937, and ^{was} also lower than in the first quarter of 1935; it was, however, higher than in the same period in 1936, 1934 or 1933. As already stated, the total for the months January-March in the years since 1931 have been much below the average for those months in the last eighteen years. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last three months, while slightly lower than in the same quarter of 1937, were higher than in the first three months of other years since 1931. However, wholesale prices in this period have also been considerably lower than preceding years of the record.

The table on page 3 gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in February and March, 1938, and March, 1937. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus "x".

TABLE NO. 1

The following table shows the value of the various commodities produced in the State of Michigan for the year 1917, and the value of the same commodities for the year 1916. The figures are in millions of dollars.

| Commodity | 1917 | 1916 |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat | 1,100,000,000 | 1,050,000,000 |
| Barley | 150,000,000 | 140,000,000 |
| Oats | 1,200,000,000 | 1,150,000,000 |
| Rye | 100,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Timothy | 1,000,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Alfalfa | 1,500,000,000 | 1,400,000,000 |
| Other hay | 1,000,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Stocks | 1,000,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Swine | 1,000,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Poultry | 1,000,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Other products | 1,000,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Total | 10,000,000,000 | 9,500,000,000 |

The total value of the commodities produced in the State of Michigan for the year 1917 was \$10,000,000,000, and for the year 1916 was \$9,500,000,000. The increase in the value of the commodities produced in the State of Michigan for the year 1917 over the year 1916 was \$500,000,000, or 5.26 percent.

The following table shows the value of the various commodities produced in the State of Michigan for the year 1917, and the value of the same commodities for the year 1916. The figures are in millions of dollars.

Estimated Value of Construction Work as Indicated by Building Permits Issued by 58 Cities.

| C i t i e s | March 1938 | February 1938 | March 1937 |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I. - Charlottetown | 1,000 | 3,000 | 4,590 |
| Nova Scotia | 184,185 | 69,515 | 82,140 |
| x Halifax | 142,250 | 66,110 | 75,905 |
| New Glasgow | 17,100 | 225 | 250 |
| x Sydney | 24,835 | 3,180 | 5,985 |
| New Brunswick | 17,870 | 20,951 | 16,826 |
| Fredericton | Nil | 900 | Nil |
| x Moncton | 7,365 | Nil | 12,000 |
| x Saint John | 10,505 | 20,051 | 4,826 |
| Quebec | 924,203 | 406,720 | 640,182 |
| x Montreal - x Maisonneuve | 763,853 | 297,455 | 491,782 |
| x Quebec | 96,397 | 43,630 | 71,760 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 3,200 | 5,200 | 3,850 |
| x Sherbrooke | 47,900 | 25,000 | 30,500 |
| x Three Rivers | 7,735 | 13,935 | 8,690 |
| x Westmount | 5,118 | 21,500 | 33,600 |
| Ontario | 1,265,680 | 1,088,156 | 3,908,006 |
| Belleville | 525 | 5,900 | 36,575 |
| x Brantford | 64,042 | 2,200 | 10,225 |
| Chatham | 13,950 | 8,900 | 11,200 |
| x Fort William | 6,150 | 3,000 | 2,475 |
| Galt | 12,731 | 650 | 40,885 |
| x Guelph | 3,400 | 3,000 | 6,775 |
| x Hamilton | 123,403 | 505,543 | 107,231 |
| x Kingston | 19,919 | 10,450 | 16,770 |
| x Kitchener | 28,182 | 10,380 | 33,038 |
| x London | 40,940 | 7,865 | 61,965 |
| Niagara Falls | 21,650 | 4,382 | 3,572 |
| Oshawa | 3,950 | Nil | 950 |
| x Ottawa | 101,000 | 109,400 | 768,315 |
| Owen Sound | 22,148 | 9,190 | Nil |
| x Peterborough | 11,641 | 6,600 | 10,295 |
| x Port Arthur | 7,928 | 3,740 | 10,170 |
| x Stratford | 3,233 | 100 | 7,530 |
| x St. Catharines | 28,360 | 4,250 | 17,252 |
| x St. Thomas | 4,200 | 4,350 | 2,750 |
| Sarnia | 10,210 | 9,115 | 6,580 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 2,700 | 5,250 | 6,045 |
| x Toronto | 714,620 | 289,940 | 527,018 |
| York & East York Townships | 51,055 | 45,370 | 163,400 |
| Welland | 8,655 | 1,250 | 8,294 |
| x Windsor | 39,020 | 32,731 | 2,041,881 |
| Riverside | 5,500 | 900 | 3,350 |
| Woodstock | 16,568 | 3,700 | 3,465 |
| Manitoba | 58,775 | 62,675 | 37,045 |
| x Brandon | 15,450 | Nil | 4,100 |
| St. Boniface | 5,525 | 1,175 | 2,945 |
| x Winnipeg | 37,800 | 61,500 | 30,000 |
| Saskatchewan | 30,990 | 11,700 | 23,930 |
| x Moose Jaw | 200 | 4,500 | 4,235 |
| x Regina | 21,365 | 5,450 | 11,155 |
| x Saskatoon | 9,425 | 1,750 | 8,540 |
| Alberta | 153,531 | 52,036 | 70,922 |
| x Calgary | 30,036 | 14,875 | 32,972 |
| x Edmonton | 97,535 | 24,660 | 34,320 |
| Lethbridge | 25,960 | 12,501 | 3,630 |
| Medicine Hat | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| British Columbia | 820,333 | 647,204 | 1,883,598 |
| Kamloops | 12,600 | 4,460 | 4,700 |
| Nanaimo | 13,280 | 11,073 | 3,020 |
| x New Westminster | 115,675 | 34,950 | 60,670 |
| Prince Rupert | 4,070 | 4,075 | 1,425 |
| x Vancouver | 600,835 | 434,290 | 1,754,630 |
| North Vancouver | 17,335 | 8,225 | 2,110 |
| x Victoria | 56,538 | 150,131 | 57,043 |
| Total - 58 Cities | 3,556,567 | 2,361,957 | 6,667,239 |
| Total - x 35 Cities | 3,286,855 | 2,216,516 | 6,356,403 |



1010544901

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]