

## CANADA <br> DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE <br> DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED BY 61 CITIES in

CANADA
1929

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ANIGAL REVIET OF BUILDING PENTIGS ISSUTD IN CANADA DURING 1929.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during 1.929 was greater than in any other year since this record was commenced in 1920, aggregating $\$ 234,944,549$, compared with $\$ 219,105,715$ in 1928 , $\$ 184,613.742$ in $1927, \$ 155.386 .607$ in 1926 and $\$ 125,029,367$ in 1925. These totals are based upon revised statistics furnished by civic officials, of whose co-operation acknowledgnent is hereby nade. The index number of wholesale prices of buildin materials, calculated in the Bureau upon the 1926 average as 100 , averaged 99.0 in 1929, compared With 98.1 in 1928 and 96.1 in 2927 , when prices were lower than in any of the seven preceding years; the index number of wages in the building trades, prepared by the Labour Jepartment, averaged 197.5 in 1929, compared with 185.6 in 1928 and 179.3 in 1927. The 1913 ifigures are ti. base, equal to 100 , upon which the latter indexes are computed.

The notewortiny increase in construction, as indicated by the authorizations of the 61 co-operating cities, was also reflecued in the 3ureau's index number of employment in building, based uon returns from some 600 contractors employing an average

Chart 1.- VALUE OF BUILINNG PERMISS ISSUED $3 Y 61$ CITIES ATD OF CONSTRUCTION COMTRACTS ATARDED MEROUGEOUT CATADA, 1920-1920. (Construction contracts awarded taken from Mačean Building Review).

payroll of 51,851 persons; this index, based upon the average employment in 1925 as 100 , averaged 135.3, as compared with 112.0 in 1928 . Last year's mean was the highest in the record, which goes back to 1020 . Fu-ther, the activity in butlding during 1929 had a stimulating effect upon the industries related to construction, notably upon lumber, clay, glass and stone and structural iron and steel works, in which emoloyment was at a

- $2-$
considerably higher level than in previous years. According to the NacLean 3uilaing Neview for January, 1930, the value of the contracts awarded throughout Canada was " $576,551,800$ in 1929, compared with $\$ 472,032,500$ in 1928 an increase of 22.1 p.c. An analysis of the value of contracts awarded according to the intended use of the buildings -to be erected, shows that there were slight declines as compared with 1g23, in the contracts awarded for business, industrial and residential building, while there mas a large increase in those for enzineering projects.

Ciart 1 shows raphically the value of building in Canada by years since 1220, while Ciart 2 shows tine value of the building authorized by 61 cities, by months, in the last Sive years. The pronounced and successive increases in the volume of bullding during the last few years is illustrated in these charts, which also show that the value of construction during 1929 was higher than in any previous year since 1920.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by the 61 cooperating cities during the ten years for which data are available, while in Table 1 are given the figures by cities, the 35 centres whose records go back to 1910 being indicated by an X.

| Value of Building Permits Issued | Index Numbers of Value of Permits Issued $(1920=100)$ | Averace Index :umbers of Tholesale Prices of Building Materials (average $1026=100$ ) | Index Numbers of Tages in the Bullding Trades $(1913=100)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$117,019,622 | 100. | 144.0 | 180. |
| 116,794,414 | 99.8 | 122.8 | 170.5 |
| 148,215,407 | 126.7 | 108.7 | 162.5 |
| 133,521,621 | 114.1 | 111.9 | 166.4 |
| 126,583,148 | 108.2 | 106.6 | 159.1 |
| 125,029,367 | 106.8 | 102.9 | 170.4 |
| 156,386,607 | 133.6 | 100.0 | 172.1 |
| 184,613,742 | 157.8 | 96.1 | 179.3 |
| 219,105,715 | 187.2 | 98.1 | 185.6 |
| 234,944,549 | 200.8 | 99.0 | 197.5 |

According to these figures, bullding in 1929 was over 100 p.c. greater than in 1920, while the wholesale cost of building materials continued considerably lower. On the other hand, wages in nine building trades showed general advances in the 13 cities upon whose rater the indexes are based.

## BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN 61 CITIES, BY PROVINCES, TITI COMPARISONS FROM 1922.

All provinces except ontario registered increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with 1928, the largest absolute gains being in quebec and Alberta.

MARIMIME PROVINCES.- In NOVA SCotia, the permits issued were for buildings valued at $\$ 5,748,282$, a ain of $\$ 2,670,106$ or $86.7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. as compared with 1928 ; the 1929 aggresate was the hi ghest since 1920. Wew 3runswick recorded an increase of $61.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the building authorized, and Prince Bdward Island reported authorized builaings valued at $\$ 20,000$ in 1929, wisile in 10,28 and 1927 no permits were reported.

QUESEC. - The aggregate for Quebec, $\$ 57,984,175$, was 16.1 p.c. larger tian in 1928 , but was slightly lower than the 1927 total of $\$ 58,320,532$, the maximum for this record. The six cities reporting in that orovince issued $24.7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the total value of building authorized by the 51 cities, as compared with $22.8 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. in 1928 , and $31.6 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. in 1927, when the erection of several large business buildings was undertaken in Montreal.

ONTARIO. - The 1929 value of building reoresented by the permits sranted in Ontario stood at $\$ 05,055,827$, and was lower by $\$ 9,721,739$, or $9.3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. , than in 10,28 . It was, however, greater tian in any other year of the record, including 1922, the phrefifoidg hieh level up to 1928. The proportion of the asgregate was $40.5 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$., as compared witin 47.8 in the preceding year. Of the 30 ontario cities whose retuins are included, 13 showed increases over 1928 , while 17 reported lower aggregates.

PRIIRIE PROVINCIS. - Builaing in Manitoba was at a sligitly higher level than in 1328, or any otizer year of tiae record, tiae permits issued being for bulldings valued at $\$ 12,007,695$, as compared with $\$ 11,845,635$ in 1928 , a gain of $1.4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. The previous maximum was $\$ 11,091,312$ in 1926. In Saskatchewan, building authorizations were at tineir peak since the boom of 1912, rising from $\$ 13,449,826$ in 1028 , to $\$ 16,950,228$ in the year under review, or by $26.0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Alberta showed a gain of $74.4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. over 1928 ; the total, $\$ 27,953,321$, was also greater tian in any other of the ten years for which data are available. The proportion of permits issued in the Prairie Provinces to the total for the 61 cities was 19.9 p.c., as compared with 16.2 p.c. in 1928 and $11.8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1927.

BRITISH COLJMBIA.- Tie British Columbia aggregate of $\$ 27,187,087$ was 11.1 p.c. larger tian in 1928, and was also higher than in any previous year since 1920. The sevencities reporting in tiais province issued $11.6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the total for the Dominion, as compared with 11.2 p.c. in the preceding year.


Statistics of building permits issued by 61 cities since 1922 are given in Table 1, whille Table 3 is a record for the four largest centres since 1911.

Nontreal. - The value of the building represented by the permits issued by Contreal was $\$ 46,065,924$, an increase of 26.7 p.ch as compared with the 1928 authorizations of $\$ 36,347,901$, while the total was also greater than in any other year since 1910. Approximately $40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the asgregate for last year represented residential building, as against some $61 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the oreceding. year, when there was an excentionally large progranme of construction in the residential bullding class. If the Testmount autiorizations, $\$ 3,220,145$, are added to the loontreal total, those adjoining cities together issued nearly $21 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the total for the 61 cities.

Toronto.- During 1929, there was a decrease of $\$ 3,908,534$, or 7.6 p.c.. in the Toronto authorizations, which were valued at $\$ 47.698,554$, as against $\$ 51,507,188$ in 1928, when the total was higher than in any other of the 20 years for which records are available. Only about 17 p.c. of the building authorized in 1929 was listed as residential, owing to the proximity of the residential suburban areas of York and East York Townships, in which nearly 80 p.c. of the 1929 total of $\$ 0,824,273$ was earmarked for dwellings. The 1929 aggregate for the se areas was only exceeded in this record by the figures for 192 -- \$11,167,700. The value of building authorized in the Toronto metrooolitan area was $\$ 57,522,927$ or $24.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the total for the 61 cities, as compared with $\$ 57.817 .508$ and 27.3 p.c. of the 1028 aggregate.

Tinnipeg. - There was a furtier advance in building indicated but authorizations in Winnipeg, where the total for 1929 was $\$ 11,050,250$, as compared with $\$ 10,547,400$ in 1928; this was an increase of 4.8 p.c. Non-residential building accounted for about 67 p.c. of the total for 1929, as against $63 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1028 . St. Boniface, just across the river from Timipeg, reported building estimated at $\$ 553,103$. These two centres together reported $4.9 \mathrm{p.c}$. of the 1929 aggregate for the 51 centres, compared with 5.2
p.c. in 1928 .

Vancouver. - The municipality of Greater Vancouver (including Point Grey and South Vancouver, wich until Jan. 1, 1929, were separate cities), issued permits for building valued at $\$ 21,572,727$; as compared with the aggregate of $\$ 10,445,288$ in 1928 , this was an increase of $\$ 2,127,439$ or $10.9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. The 1929 total was also higher than in any otiner year since the prewar boom, except 1926. North Vancouver, a mile from Vancouver, granted permits for buildings estimated to cost $\$ 292.515$, a reduction of 68.0 p.c. from tize 1928 total of $\$ 912,780$. The metropolitan area of Vancouver reported autiorizations valued at $\$ 21,865,242$ in 1920 , or 9.3 p.c. of the aggregate for the 61 cities; this was the same proportion as in 1928.

The Calgary permits, which were hisher than in any other year on record except 1911 and 1912, asgregated $\$ 11,417,144$, as compared with $\$ 6,302,142$ in 1928. There was, therefore, an increase of $81.2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. during 1929. The Cal gary total was fourth highest in the 61 cities, being exceeded only by the figures for Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Approximately $75 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the aggregate value was for nonmresidential building.

Regina. - The value of building represented by permits issued in Regine during 1929, $\$ \overline{10,022}, 631$, was higher than in any other year on record, exceeding the previous maximum in 1912 by $24.6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. and the 1928 aggregate by $51.4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Only about $34 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. of the building authorized was for residential building, a considerable portion of the remainder naving been classed as industrial building.

Familton authorized building valued at $\$ 7,008,320$, or $10.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. more than the 1928 aggregate of $\$ 6,342,100$. The 1929 total was the largest in the 20 years for which returns are available. Slightly over 75 p .c: of the total mas classified as nonresidential building, a considerable programme of industrial expansion having been undertaken in 1929.

Saskatoon recorded an aggregate of $\$ 5,902,123$, which was 2.5 p.c. higher than the 1928 authorizations of $\$ 5,756,542$. It also exceeded the total for any other of the 20 years for which statistics are available except 10,12. Dwellings constituted about 28 $p . c$. of the total value of the authorized building.

The guebec City autinorizations amounted to $\$ 5634,183$, very slightly less tinan the aggegate of $\$ 5,710 ; 144$ reported in the preceding year; about $40 \mathrm{p} . c$. of last jear's total was for dwellines, wiile in 10,28 residential construction predominated.

In Edmonton, permits were granted for building estimated to cost $\$ 5,670,185$, an increase of 68 p.c. over ti:e 1323 acsregate. The 1929 figure was higher tinan in any otiner year since 1914. Non-residential building accounted for over $74 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the total authorizations in Edmonton durins 1029.
 over 1928 and 1027, but the total was less than in 1926. The five 3order Cities,Findsor, East 7indsor, Riversiue, Sandwich and Falkerville - together issued permits for building valued at $\$ 9,003,046$, compared with $\$ 8,644,273$ in 1928 .

In Halifax, the estimated building reachad tie excentionally high total of $\$ 5,209,245$, Finiche exceeded that slifitly greater than the previous maximum of $\$ 5,104,805$ reposted in 1929. The ligh totals in tiat year, and aiso in 1918, were due to the rebuilading programne following che disastious explosion of December, 1917.

Victoria reported construction valued at $\$ 3,862,681$, the hignest aggregate since 1912, exceeding that for 1928 by 111.3 p.c. Only about 12 p.c. of the total was earmarked for residential building.

In Ottawa, the permits issued represented builaing valued at $\$ 3,403,333$, a decline of 37.2 p.c. from the total of $\$ 5,421,085$ in the preceding year, when a permit was granted for a large public building, work on which was carried on in 1929.

Testmount authorizations, already mentioned in connection with Montreal, amounted to $\$ 3,220,145$, or $17 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. less than in 1928 . Some $54 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the 1929 aggregate was classed as residential building.

Permits valued in the aggregate at over $\$ 1,000,000$ in each case were also taken out in Saint John, Three Rivers, Fort William, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Malkerville, Moose Jaw and New Testminster.

The 32 cities recording increases in the value of permits granted during 1029 as compared with the preceding year are as follows:- Charlottetom, Halifax, Neir Glasgor, Sy iney, Moncton, Saint John, Montreal, Bellevilie, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Oizen Sound, Stratford, St. Catharine s, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, York Townships, 7indsor, Sandwich, Minnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Vancouver and Victoria.

## BUILTING ACMIVITIES BY MONMS.

The building permits issued in April, Nay and June, $\$ 29,656,709, \$ 24,185,738$ and $\$ 27,816,592$, respectively, were higner than in any other month of 1029. In 1028, the greatest aggregate, viz., $\$ 27,515,522$, was reported in May.

## BUILDING ACTIVITIES BY TYPES OF BUILDINGS.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed reports, showing that they had issued nearly 14,000 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly $\$ 69,000,000$, and more than 31,000 permits for other buildinss at a proposad cost of over $\$ 156,000,000$. The average estimated cost der dwlling was, therefore, a oout $\$ 5,000$, while the average for other bulldines was also nearly $\$ 5,000$. The former category includes houses and apaitments, and in many, but not all cases, repairs and alterations. Permits for garages usually constitute a large proportion of the total number of buildings other than residential, but in most cases have a low valuation. Juring 192z, neafly 16,000 permits were granted for dwellings at a proposed cost of $\$ 77,000,000$, an average of $\$ 4,800$; some 32,000 other permits were also issued for buildines valued at $\$ 124,000,000$, giving an average of about $\$ 3,900$ per building.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN 35 CIIITS, GIIH COIPARISONS RROM 1911.
The value of the ouilding permits taken out in the 35 cities originally used in these compilations was $\$ 211,228,814$, as compared with $\$ 193,037,232$ in 1928; this was an increase of $8.9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$., as compared with the advance of $7.2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the aggregate for 61 cities. The proportion of tiee permits issued in these 35 cities to the grand total was 89.9 p.c. in 1929 , compared with 88.5 p.c. in 1928.

The 1929 total for the 35 cities was the highest in the record, being 8.9 p.c. greater than in 1928 and 4.7 p.c. higher than in 1912, winich up to 1928 was the maximum in this record of 20 years; it should be noted in this comparison that the figures for the years since 1920 have been revised to include the totals for Point Grey and South Vancouver, wiich were amalgamated with Vancouver as from Jan. 1, 1929, to form the municipality of Greater Vancouver. Figures for these two centres are not available prior to 1920.

Table 2 gives, by provinces, the value of tine building permits issued in the 35 cities since 1910, as well as indexes of cost, of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

## BUILJING ACMIVITIES IN T:E FOUR LARESSM CIMIES, TITE COMPARISONS FROM: 1911.

The value of the builaing represented by the permits issued in Montreal, Foronto, Tinnipeg and Vancouver aggregated $\$ 126,387,555$, an increase of $7.2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. as compared with the 1928 total of $\$ 117,047.777$. There were large gains in Montreal, Tinnipeg and Vancouver, but building in Toronto showed a reaction from the exceptionally high total registered during the preceding year. The proportion of the building authorized in these centres to the aggreate for the 35 cities, $59.8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$., जras lower than in any previous year since 1021; this ratio was at its maximum in illo, wien the four largest centres (without Point Grey and south Vancouver, which were not tian classed as targs), reported 55.5 p.c. of the building authorized in the co-operating cities. In 1926 the wroportion, incluaing these two cities, was apparently slightly higher at 65.7 p.c., but without them, it was only $53.8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

Thien the estimated cost of building authorized in the "satellite cities" in the irmediate vicinity of tine four leadine cities is added, tine value of tiae building authorized the permits in these metropolitan areas, was $\$ 140,277,591$; this was an increase of 6.4 p.c. over the 1923 a meregate of $\$ 131,84,237$.
1911. Table 3 is a record of buildine fermits issued in the four largest cities since

Table 1.- Estimated Cost of Building Tork as Indicated by the Value of Building Pormits issued by 61 citios.
P:E.I. Charlottetown

Nova Scotia
$\times$ Halifax
New Glasgow
$x$ Sydney
New Brunswick

## Fredericton

$x$ Moncton
x Saint John
Quebec
x Kontreal -xhiaisonneuve
$x$ Quebec
Shawinigan Falls
$x$ Sherbrooke

* Three Rivers
$x$ Westmouni
Ontario
Belleville
$x$ Brantford Chatham
$x$ For: William Galt
x Guelph
x Hamilton
x Kingstion
x Kitchener
$x$ London
Niagara Falls
Oshawa
x Otiawa Owen Sound
$x$ Peterborough
$x$ Port Arthur
x Stratford
$x$ St. Catharines
x St. Thomas Samia
Sauli Ste. Marie
$x$ Toronto
York and East Yoric Mownships Welland
x Windsor East Windsor Ruverside Sandwich Walkerville Toodstock
Manitoba
$\times$ Brandon


## St. Boniface

x Winnipeg
Saskaichewan
$x$ Moose Jaw
$x$ Resina
$x$ Saskation
Alberta
x Calgary
$x$ Edmonton Lethoridge
Nedicine Hat
British Columbia
Kamloops
Nanaimo
x New Testminstive
Prince Rupert
x Vancouver 1 )
Nor'h Vancouver
x Victoria
Total - 61 ciuies Koual - 35 cities

211,228,814

1926 29,000 908,945 764,498

$$
7,870
$$ 136,577

771,421
37,050

$$
342,701
$$

391,670
42,167,440
31, 720,049
3,939,281
315,760
712,350
1,445,575
4,034,425
$65,373,757$
306,610
232,049
591,650
1,291,250
181,185
344,615
3,128,950
608,532
1,100,111
3,621,200
1,504,000
1,044,100
3,101, 748
154,450
342,757
961,580
480,915
940,642
138,597
601,646
235,766 26,029,584
5,558,540 404, 049
7.319.454

1,592,058
455,630
1,707.550
1,268,000
126,538
11,091,372 227.516 501,256 10,362,600 6,529,041 4,258,326
$2,28,511$
2,018,204
$4,115,317$
$1,909,048$
$1,853,735$
136,359
236,359
26,175
25,400,314 187,269
77,496
748, 169
22,937: 602
564,074 698,239
156,386,607
$138,485,061$

Table 1.- Estimated Cost of Buildinc Work as indicated by the Value of Building Pemits issued in 61 cities (concluded).

| P.E.I. Cities Ciarlottetown | $\begin{array}{r} 1925 \\ \$ \\ 21,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1924 \\ \$ 1,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1923 \\ \$ 0,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1922 \\ & \$ \\ & 81,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mova Scoilia | 1,099,787 | 901,621 | 739,646 | 2,416,024 |
| $x$ Hallfax | 1,035,564 | 731,209 | 378,699 | 1,752,632 |
| Hew Glasgow | 20,285 | 18,505 | 41,785 | 58,545 |
| x Sydney | 43,937 | 151,907 | 319,162 | 604,847 |
| New 3runswick | 985,325 | 1,492,364 | 1,049,856 | 2,028,239 |
| Freder2cton | 98,175 | 257.325 | 305,895 | 283,197 |
| $x$ Vioncton | 204,620 | 101,774 | 385,461 | 1,037,942 |
| x Saint John | 683,530 | 1,133,265 | 358,500 | 707,1.00 |
| Quebec | 35,186,268 | 42,562,336 | 35,483, 853 | 30,330,234 |
| $x$ Montreal -x Maisonneuve | 25,520,523 | 31,013,419 | 27,125,863 | 21,132,586 |
| $x$ Quebec | 3,274,371 | 7,331,846 | 4,786,933 | 5,397,566 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 384,925 | 229,377 | 124,990 | 124,400 |
| x Sherorooke | 1,037,110 | 529,878 | 732,100 | 712,000 |
| x Three Rivers | 2,064,815 | 1,046,210 | 780,735 | 1,193,550 |
| x. Westmount | 2,904,524 | 2,411,606 | 1,933,232 | 1,770,032 |
| Ontario | 59,888,867 | 57,330,141 | 74,673,080 | 81,396,259 |
| Belleville | 194,725 | 195,000 | 54,825 | 254,400 |
| x Brantford | 159.537 | 191,480 | 615,686 | 465,420 |
| Chathom | 193,858 | 352,329 | 245,867 | 366,317 |
| $x$ Fori Tilliam | 727,340 | 1,272,570 | 1,425,130 | 1,446,685 |
| Galt | 108,723 | 124,742 | 135,631 | 731,707 |
| x Guelph | 425,641 | 404, 304 | 571,484 | 964,808 |
| $x$ Hamilton | 2,675,830 | 3,309,800 | 5,452,930 | 4,928,465 |
| $x$ Kingston | 493,758 | 1,035,620 | 649,233 | 701,495 |
| $x$ Zituchener | 1,546,262 | 1,221,122 | 1,893,892 | 2,461,321 |
| $x$ London | 2,389,800 | 2,113,500 | 3,261,065 | 2,605,630 |
| Niagara Falls | 1,114,290 | 802, 622 | 758,513 | 676,694 |
| Oshawa | 576,205 | 786,985 | 1,923,110 | 1,155,130 |
| $x$ Ottawa | 4,942,327 | 2,540,699 | 3,521,817 | 5.021,782 |
| Owen Sound | 536,970 | 161,125 | 319,450 | 196,450 |
| $x$ Peterborough | 272,637 | 437.510 | 295,798 | 439.154 |
| * Port Arthur | 402,488 | 1,186,207 | 2,640,321 | 1,167,429 |
| $\times$ Stiratford | 407,731 | 641,619 | 509,272 | 100,527 |
| $x$ Sj. Catharines | 556,962 | 713,638 | 806,310 | 1,290,576 |
| x Si. Thomas | 350,181 | 164,026 | 334,239 | 221,904 |
| Samia | 725,698 | 840,803 | 791,470 | 880,260 |
| Saul' Ste. Marie | 242,993 | 559,245 | 401,032 | 583,813 |
| $\times$ Toronto | 25,797,196 | 23,926,028 | 30,609,227 | 35.237.925 |
| Torx \& East Townships | 6,611,440 | 5,710,400 | 8,921,650 | 11,167,700 |
| Welland | 124,320 | 178,880 | 206,105 | 362,371 |
| $x$ Mindsor | 4,333,945 | 4,229,308 | 4,725,034 | 4,143,495 |
| Fast Windsor | 1,104,445 | 1,371,662 | 1,539,702 | 1,473,270 |
| 3 averside | 600,750 | 1.403.450 | 334,945 | 223,265 |
| Sandwich | 1,224,765 | 959,799 | 809,754 | 854,250 |
| Walkerville | 851,000 | 1,058,000 | 610,000 | 431,000 |
| Toods tock | 80,050 | 237,668 | 309,588 | 242,956 |
| Manitoba | 5,205,828 | 3,867,102 | 5,177,487 | 7.653.442 |
| $x$ Brandon | 75,579 | 270,825 | 183,034 | 225,029 |
| St. Boniface | 972,559 | 418,377 | 510,353 | 552,663 |
| $x$ Tinntpeg | 4,156,690 | 3,177,900 | 4,484,100 | 6,875,750 |
| Saska cheman | 2,531,380 | 2,855,190 | 2,405,976 | 3,982,213 |
| x Moose Jaw | 243,535 | 501,129 | 289,998 | 379,180 |
| $x$ Regina | 1,208,40\% | 939.785 | 1,264,030 | 1, 784,124 |
| $x$ Saskation | 1,079, 䜣 | 1,415,276 | -852,548 | 1,818,909 |
| Alberta | 2,862,260 | 3,695,604 | 2.597,987 | 5,723,204 |
| x Calgary | 1,197,475 | 1,031,420 | 821,840 | 3,102,700 |
| $x$ Edmonton | 1,481,890 | 2,305,095 | 1,488,670 | 2,338,109 |
| Ledinbridge | 161,189 | 226,222 | 258,570 | 245,695 |
| Medicine Hat | 21,706 | 132,867 | 28,907 | 38,700 |
| British Columbia | 17,246,852 | 13,845,890 | 11,343,536 | 14, 204,292 |
| Kamloops | 99,105 | 163,861 | 99,728 | $1+6: 165$ |
| Nanaimo | 212,591 | 89,005 | 137,507 | 85,981 |
| $x$ New Westminster | 704,263 | 321,432 | 350,848 | 332,050 |
| Prince Rupert | 1,337,769 | 209,312 | 97:148 | 314,412 |
| x Vancouver 1/ | 14,077,065 | 11,100,736 | 9,387,599 | 12,585,611 |
| Worth Vancouver | 268,542 | 1,123,441 | 220,546 | 107,069 |
| $x$ Vicioria | 547,517 | 838,103 | 1,050,160 | 1,033,004 |
| Total - 61 Citieg | 125,029,367 | 126,583,148 | 133,521,621 | 148,215,407 |
| xTotal - 35 Cities | 107,134,488 | 109,940,246 | 114,284,350 | 126,579,497 |
| 1/ Includes Point Grey and | th Vancouver | merly given | eparately. |  |

Table 2. Estimated Cost of Building Work in the years 1913-1929, by provinces, as indicated by Building Permits issued by 35 cities.


Table 2. - Estimated Cost of Euilding Work in the years 1912t-1929, by provinces, as indicated by Building Permits is sued by 35 cities (concluded).

2. Average weighted index
numbers of wholesale
prices of building materials
144.0 $11 \% .3100 .9$
84.6
69.6
60.5
62.9
5.0

3/ Average index numbers of wages in buil


I/ Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, amalgamatod with Vancouver as from Jan. 1, 1929.
2/ Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average 1926=100.
3/ Oompiled by Department of Labour, Aver aje $1913=100$.

Table 3. - Building Permits Issued by Four Largest Cities, 1911-1929.

| Gity | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Niontreal | $46,065,924$ | $36,347,901$ | $45,200,842$ | 31, 720,049 | $25,520,523$ | $31,013,419$ | $27,125,863$ | $21,132,586$ | $21,291,273$ |
| Toronto | 47,698,654 | 51,607,188 | 31,274,876 | 26,029,584 | 25,797,196 | 23,926,028 | 30,609,227 | 35,237,925 | 23,878,246 |
| Winnipeg | 11,050,250 | 10,547,400 | 7,569,300 | $\therefore 0,362,600$ | 4,156,690 | 3,177,900 | 4,484,100 | 6,875,750 | 5,580,400 |
| Vancouver I/ | 21,572,727 | 19,445,288 | 16,669,680 | 22,937,602 | 14,077,065 | 11,100,736 | 9,387,599 | 12,585,611 | 7,444,913 |
| Total - 4 Iergest cities 1/ | 126,387,555 | 117,947,777 | 100,714,698 | 91,049,835 | 69,551,474 | 69,218,083 | $71,606,789$ | $75,831,872$ | 58,194,832 |
| Total - 35 cities 1/ | 211,228,814 | 193,937,232 | 160,885,560 | 138,485,061 | 107,134,488 | 109,940,246 | 114,284,350 | 126,579,497 | 98,907,945 |
| Total - 61 cities | 234,944,549 | 219,105,715 | 184,613,742 | 156,386,607 | 125,029,367 |  | 133,521,621 | 148,215,407 | 116,794,414 |
| Proportion of permits is sued in 4 iargest cities to total for 35 cities |  |  |  | 156,386,607 | 125,029,367 | 126,583:148 | 133,521,621 | 148,215,407 | 116,794,414 |
| issued in 4 largest cities to total fur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61 cities | 53.8 | 53.8 | 54.6 | 58.2 | 55.6 | 54.7 |  |  |  |

When the "satellite" cities in the immediate vicinity of the four leading cities are added, the vercentage of the building in the four $1923,62.1 ; 1922,60.1$, 1921. 58.9 for the 61 cities is as follows: 1929, 59.7; 1928, 60.2; 1927, 60.0; 1926, 64.9; 1925, 63.5; 1924, 62.2 $1923,62.1 ; 1922,60.1 ; 1921,58.9$ and $1920,51.8$.

I/ Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, amalgamated with Vancouver as from Jan. I, I929.

Table 3.- Suilding Permits Issued by Four Largest Cities, 1911-1929.

City
iiontreal
Toronto
Tinnipe:
Vancouver
Total - 4 largest cities
Total - 35 cities
Total - 61 cities

| 19201919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 | 1912 | 1911 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | 5 | \% | P | \% | $\downarrow$ | $\psi$ | \% |  |
| 14,067,609 10,033,901 | 4,882,873 | 5,501,218 | 5,527,544 | 8,263,021 | 20,226,401 | 29,723,452 | 22,433,398 | 22,516,832 |
| 25,737,063 19,617,838 | 8,535,331 | 7,163,556 | 9,881,671 | 6,651,889 | 20,694,288 | 27,038,913 | 27,401,761 | 24,373,949 |
| 3,370,150 2,948,000 | 2,050,650 | 2,212,450 | 2,507,300 | 1,826,300 | 12,845,050 | 18,621,650 | 20,595,750 | 18,233,550 |
| \%6, $603,851 / 2,271,411$ | 1,450,229 | 768,255 | 2,989,893 | 1,593,249 | 4,484,476 | 10,423,197 | 19,374,522 | 17,501,512 |
| 54,578,673 34,871,150 | 16,919,083 | 15,646,179 | 20,906,408 | $18,334,459$ | 58,250,215 | 85,807,212 | 89,805,431 | 82,625,843 |
| $103,514,024 / 77,113,413$ | $36,838,270$ | 33,936,426 | 39,724,466 | 33,566,749 | 96,780,981 | 153,662,842 | 185,233,449 | 138,170,390 |
| 117,019,622 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Proportion of permits issued in 4 largest cities to total for 35 cities 5 $52.7 \quad 45.2 \quad 45.9 \quad 46$.
$52.6 \quad 54.6$
60.2
55.8
48.5
59.8

Proportion of permits
issued in 4 largest cities
to total for 61 cities
46.6

1/ Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver formerly given separately, but frora Jan. l, I929, amalgamated with Vancourer. Figures for these two centres are not available prior to 1920.

