

## **Devereux Land, Building & Savings Company, Limited**

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<b>CITY</b>	<b>Per Capita Debt</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>Per Capita Debt</b>
<b>Winnipeg...</b>	<b>\$109.00</b>	<b>Vancouver .</b>	<b>\$179.00</b>
<b>Calgary ....</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>Edmonton .</b>	<b>196.00</b>
<b>Montreal ..</b>	<b>134.00</b>	<b>Toronto....</b>	<b>76.00</b>

Progressive as Toronto is, the enterprise of its citizens has not been sufficient to cope with the problems brought by the 200,000 who have come to Toronto within eight years. The city has had work for them to do—to-day the average of unemployment is the lowest of any large city in America—but it has not been able to provide housing accommodation quickly enough.

**TORONTO  
DEMANDS 7,000  
NEW HOUSES  
YEARLY**

The city put the financial stamp of approval upon a semi-public housing project with the object of relieving the house scarcity as much by example as by actual alleviation. This project has served chiefly to impress the fact that the situation can be helped only by private enterprise, and that any project providing living accommodation that can only be rented and not purchased is unpopular with the people. The medical health officer, who best knows the physical requirements of the citizens, declares that ten thousand houses are needed. And it has been clearly proved that private constructive enterprise, however overworked it is, must provide these homes, and homes of the people who will continue to be attracted to the city. The yearly demand for houses at present is 7,000. With many new industries starting to build plants, the demand will likely become much greater within two years.