

## APPENDIX No. 2

The total amount approved of for appropriations to the various municipalities was \$10,629,000. In 1919, 1,184 houses had been built in Ontario and about 1,000 have been erected, or are being erected this year. This will make a total for Ontario of about 2,200 houses. All the appropriations made by the Dominion and the Province have been completely exhausted. Eight municipalities are proceeding under the new Municipal Housing Act of 1920 under which municipalities issue their own debentures which are guaranteed by the province.

The province of Manitoba reported on November 11 last, 522 houses erected with a programme for 720. British Columbia reported, on October 23, 340 houses completed with a programme of 394. In the province of Nova Scotia the Director reported, on November 9, 30 houses completed and 110 in course of construction. The latest report from New Brunswick (May, 1920) gave 50 houses completed and Quebec reports 263 houses completed. Saskatchewan passed a Housing Act in May last.

Only in one or two cases was any serious effort made to follow the advice of the Federal Government in developing comprehensive schemes of housing in small self-contained units. Most of the money has been used in building groups of dwellings or individual houses as part of the regular development of the city.

At Halifax the houses are being erected in conformity with a plan prepared for the devastated area. This insures that the houses will be erected with proper regard to all the recommendations made by the Federal Government regarding the planning of the site.

In Quebec Dr. Emile Nadeau, the Director of Housing, made every effort to encourage the development of garden villages and suburbs. He did not encourage the granting of loans for the erection of individual houses. Unfortunately he obtained no support except in respect of two or three small schemes, notably at Sherbrooke and St. Anne's. The general attitude in Quebec is not favourable to the utilization of the housing loan for the development of model communities.

In Ontario, where the housing loan has been used to the largest extent, the Director of Housing, Mr. J. A. Ellis, advocated the development of comprehensive schemes where practicable, but he did not discourage the lending of money to individuals for the erection of homes on separate lots.

In Ottawa and Trenton two schemes were promoted in which small self-contained areas were utilized as sites for housing schemes. These sites were large enough to permit of obtaining some of the advantages of town planning. The largest scheme was developed at Lindenlea, Ottawa, a plan and brief description of which are attached. (Appendix "A").

*Land Settlement in British Columbia*

In the Western provinces there has been no tendency to use the money for developing anything in the nature of a model community. In British Columbia, however, the Government has been most active in carrying out one or two schemes of land settlement for the returned soldiers which seem to have been designed to meet the needs of the situation in a small degree along the lines suggested. The province used the money advanced by the Federal Government for loans to the municipalities mostly for the erection of individual houses, under the Department of Lands. The Department of Agriculture dealt with the question of land settlement. Soldiers, by their organizations, influenced the Government to promote co-operative communities and to seek for sites for land settlement near to the established centres which was one of the points emphasized in the resolution submitted to the House.

The Government acquired some 14,000 acres of land on Vancouver Island. It found that 5,000 acres of this were useless for agricultural purposes and about one-third was good farming land, the remainder being fair. It has been carrying out a scheme on this area which the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. E. E. Barrow,