

Provincial Government Assistance.—As stated previously (*see* p. 672), all provinces except Alberta and Prince Edward Island had, by December 1951, passed complementary legislation respecting Sect. 35 of the National Housing Act, which provides for joint federal-provincial housing and land-assembly projects. In addition, separate legislation with respect to housing has been enacted in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Quebec.—An “Act to grant to municipalities special powers to remedy the housing shortage” (S.Q., 12 Geo. VI, c. 7) empowers municipal corporations under certain conditions to cede land at \$1 per unit to co-operative building societies or individuals and to reduce the valuation of any new dwelling for taxation purposes to 50 p.c. of its real value for a period of 30 years. The date fixed for the expiry of these powers was extended to Feb. 1, 1954, by Bill No. 16, dated Jan. 30, 1951.

An “Act instituting an enquiry into the housing problem” (S.Q., 12 Geo. VI, c. 8) authorized the appointment of a commission of from three to five members for this purpose and set aside \$100,000 for the carrying out of the enquiry. Bill No. 17, dated Jan. 30, 1951, provided a supplementary credit of \$25,000 for the completion of the enquiry.

The Charter of the City of Quebec (S.Q., 9 Geo. VI, c. 71) was amended by Bill No. 107, dated Feb. 28, 1951. Under the amendment, the City is authorized to borrow a maximum of \$500,000 for the purpose of making a loan on second mortgage to any person, association, corporation or limited-dividend company wishing to build residential dwellings under the National Housing Act, 1944. The dwellings may be of single or double type. Apartment houses or row houses containing up to ten dwellings are also eligible for second-mortgage loans under certain conditions. No loan shall exceed \$1,000 per dwelling.

An “Act to improve housing conditions” (S.Q., 12 Geo. VI, c. 6) was amended by Bill No. 5, assented to Nov. 15, 1951. Under the amendment, the Government is empowered to pay a subsidy on interest charges in excess of 3 p.c. on loans approved for the building of new dwellings of one or two units. The interest charged by the lender must not exceed 6 p.c. on loans up to \$7,000 in the case of a single-family dwelling and \$12,000 in the case of a two-unit dwelling. Before the amendment, the Government was authorized to pay an interest subsidy in excess of 2 p.c. on loans on which the interest rate did not exceed 5 p.c. per annum. The maximum amount of loan was \$6,000 in the case of a single-family dwelling and \$10,000 in the case of a two-unit dwelling. The amendment also provides for an addition of \$10,000,000 to the \$20,000,000 voted since 1948 for the purpose of paying the interest subsidy.

Ontario.—During April 1952, the Ontario Legislature approved five Bills designed to promote the building of new houses in urban and rural farm and non-farm areas throughout the Province.

The Housing Development Amendment Act, 1952, empowers the Province and a municipality to enter into joint housing projects, and empowers a municipality to contribute to the cost of a housing project or to issue debentures for the purpose of a housing project without reference to its municipal board or the assent of its electors. For industries locating in rural areas and in small communities, the Province and municipality may participate with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in the development of joint housing projects, part of the cost of which will be borne by the Corporation. Under certain conditions, the Province may