

prepare it for residential, commercial, industrial or other designated purpose. The Act came into force May 1, 1952, and amended the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1950, c. 227).

The Rural Housing Assistance Act, 1952, authorizes the establishment of a Crown company—the Rural Housing Finance Corporation—which is empowered to lend and invest mortgage money in order to provide financial assistance in the building of new houses in rural villages and other rural areas. The Corporation may lend money independently or in co-operation with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation or with any approved lending institution. The Act came into force on Apr. 10, 1952.

The Junior Farmer Establishment Act, 1952, provides for the establishment of a corporation for the purpose of making loans to assist young qualified farmers in the purchase, development and operation of their farms. The corporation may make loans for the erection and improvement of farm houses. A loan may be secured as first-mortgage on farm property and shall not exceed \$15,000, repayable in 25 years. The Act came into force on Apr. 10, 1952.

The Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, 1952, authorizes the Province to make grants to any municipality to assist in the construction and equipment of low-rental housing units for elderly persons. The amount of any grant will be based on the lower of \$500 for each dwelling or of 50 p.c. of the capital cost of the project to the municipality. The Act came into force on Apr. 10, 1952.

Subsection 4.—Construction of Dwelling Units

The volume of new house-building was greater in 1952 than in the previous year. Total housing starts numbered 83,246, an increase of 21 p.c. over the number started in 1951. All regions in the country shared in the increase: in the Atlantic Provinces, housing starts rose 33 p.c. to 4,720 units; in Quebec, 24 p.c. to 26,355 units; in Ontario, 10 p.c. to 30,016 units; in the Prairies, 40 p.c. to 15,044 units; and in British Columbia, 25 p.c. to 7,111 units. Although housing starts were higher in 1952, housing completions numbered 73,087, a decline of 10 p.c. from the 1951 total. The smaller number of completions was accounted for by a reduced carry-over of uncompleted dwellings from 1951 to 1952 as compared with the number carried over from 1950 to 1951.

Of the dwellings completed in 1952, 81 p.c. were built in urban areas; 77 p.c. were one-family detached houses, 16 p.c. were apartment units and 7 p.c. were two-family dwellings.

Tables 20, 21 and 22 summarize the results of surveys conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

20.—New Dwelling Units Completed, by Type, 1949-52

(Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories)

Type	1949	1950	1951	1952
New Construction—	No.	No.	No.	No.
One-family detached.....	68,422	68,685	60,366	55,967
Two-family detached.....	7,250	7,376	7,568	5,314
Row or terrace.....	480	145	585	99
Apartment or flat.....	10,962	12,540	12,540	11,707
Other.....	419	269	251	—
Totals, New Construction.....	87,533	89,015	81,310	73,087
Conversions.....	3,422	2,739	3,500	3,215
Grand Totals.....	90,955	91,754	84,810	76,302