

cans in a few instances, and tightened the control over paperboard containers. By the autumn of 1944 the supply of paper and glass containers had improved, and quota restrictions on sale of glass containers were lifted.

Removal of End-Product Restrictions.—A number of orders restricting or prohibiting the manufacture of specific articles were revoked during the year. These orders had been issued during the period of extreme urgency just after Pearl Harbour and, at the suggestion of the United States authorities, closely paralleled restrictions in that country. As a measure of co-operation with the United States and at a very critical time, they were necessary, but as time went on they proved to be an inflexible form of control. Thus, when war production levelled off, they tended to prevent manufacturers from making use of the surpluses of materials and facilities resulting from changes in war programs and uncertainty regarding their duration obstructed planning for reconversion. Their removal did not open the way to diversion of materials from war and essential civilian production because of the direct controls exercised over materials by the Prices Board and the Wartime Industries Control Board.

Rentals and Shelter.—The continued demand of war workers, service men and their families for accommodation in congested areas, coupled with the difficulties of providing materials and labour for new construction, has placed a heavy strain on already inadequate housing facilities. The system of rent control established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the provisions for the protection of tenants against eviction were described at p. 780 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

During 1944 it became necessary to tighten the regulations protecting tenants against eviction. The revision of rentals regulations in the autumn of 1943 was followed by an unreasonably large number of eviction notices in certain areas of acute housing shortage, chiefly from landlords of apartment houses. The regulations were, therefore, amended in January, 1944, to provide that a landlord of a "multiple family building" (apartments, duplexes, etc.) could no longer evict a tenant on the grounds that he desired the accommodation for another member of his family. He could, however, subject to certain conditions, still evict a tenant on the grounds that he desired the accommodation as a personal residence. Regulations regarding the eviction of tenants of "single family dwellings" were also tightened.

Under the revised regulations established in 1943, the special protection against eviction had not been extended to tenants of rooms and flats (shared accommodation). It had been hoped that accommodation which had not previously been made available would be opened up if it were possible to recover early possession of the accommodation should the arrangements not prove satisfactory. A check of housing registries revealed that little, if any, new accommodation had been secured through these concessions. In many instances, landlords had taken advantage of the change and attempted to secure higher rentals by threatening eviction, tenants accepting these increases for fear of losing their accommodation. To check abuses, the protection against eviction enjoyed by occupants of houses and apartments was, therefore, extended to roomers, other than boarders. Special safeguards however, were provided to permit dispossession of incompatible tenants.

Evasion of maximum rental regulations had been possible through certain practices which had never been customary in leasehold transactions but which were encouraged because of the difficulty that tenants experienced in securing accommodation. The most prevalent of these abuses were those requiring pros-