

to give notice to vacate on the grounds that the accommodation was required for himself or for members of his immediate family. Persons who had purchased housing accommodation prior to Oct. 31, 1944, were in a position to give the required six months notice to obtain possession of the accommodation before July 25, 1945. However, on the customary May-to-May periodic lease, persons who purchased houses after Oct. 31, 1944, could not have served a notice which, under the regulations would have become effective before May 1, 1946, and any such notices were frozen as a result of the action taken in July, 1945. It was felt, therefore, that some relief should be given such landlords and in March, 1947, the regulations were amended to permit landlords of housing accommodation purchased between Nov. 1, 1944, and July 25, 1945, to apply for permission to recover such accommodation. The tenant might oppose the application and the Court of Rentals Appeal in making a decision would give consideration to the relative needs of the landlord and the tenant. If the landlord's application were granted, the housing accommodation could be recovered in accordance with provincial law, subject to the provision that at least three months notice to vacate be given.

A further change in March, 1947, provided for the recovery, in accordance with provincial law, of farm houses or other dwelling places on property being used for agricultural purposes, if the accommodation had been let separately from the real property but was now needed for its efficient operation. During the war years, a considerable number of farms had been abandoned due to shortage of labour and the dwelling places had been let separately as housing accommodation. However, the time had come when owners of these farms were ready to put them back into operation and it was essential that they be permitted to regain possession of the attached housing accommodation.

Property occupied by sub-tenants was also affected by the revision of eviction controls. After March, 1947, a landlord was permitted to recover possession of housing accommodation if the tenant with whom he made the lease had ceased to occupy the premises as a personal residence for a period of more than five months.

Accommodation in holiday resort boarding houses and hotels was released from the application of maximum rental regulations on Mar. 1, 1947. However, rent control continued to be applicable to any seasonal accommodation, such as summer houses and tourist cabins, being used as permanent housing.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities

Wholesale price index numbers in Canada cover the period dating from Confederation in 1867. An intermittent decline characterized the first 30 years of this interval, followed by a gradual advance for a period of 16 years prior to the outbreak of war in 1914; from an average of 43.6 in 1897, the general wholesale index (1926=100) advanced without appreciable interruption to 64.4 in July, 1914. By the end of the War in November, 1918, this index had reached 132.8, and it continued upward to a post-war inflationary peak of 164.3 in May, 1920. The subsequent deflationary period lasted about two years, and between 1922 and 1929 price levels remained in comparative stability. Annual averages in this interval held between a high of 102.6 for 1925 and 95.6 for 1929. For the four years following 1929, depressionary influences were so severe that prices fell to the level of those of 1913. In February, 1933, the wholesale index touched an extreme low of 63.5 before turning upward again. Irregular recovery then continued until 1937, but the highest point reached, 87.6 in July, 1937, was substantially below the