

on scrap as a raw material in steel making were terminated by Sept. 1, 1949, and subventions paid on directed movements were substantially reduced by that time. All remaining controls on the primary forms of iron and steel were removed on Dec. 1, 1949, and Feb. 15, 1950. By the latter date the only remaining controls were those on rent.

Rentals and Shelter.—All controls on commercial accommodation were removed by Mar. 8, 1948, and no control has been reimposed either on this type of accommodation or on hotel rates, seasonal accommodation or boarding-house rates where meals are supplied.

Decontrol has proceeded in the fields of maximum rentals and eviction control. The provisions first enacted in 1947 permitting landlords to obtain a 10 p.c. increase in maximum rental upon offering the tenant a two-year lease were amended in October, 1948, to permit all landlords whose tenants occupied self-contained housing accommodation to obtain this 10 p.c. increase and a further 5 p.c. if they supplied heat to their tenants, without offering the tenant any security of tenure beyond that conferred by the regulations. At the same time, it was provided that leases of this type of accommodation to a person who was not the tenant on Nov. 1, 1948, were not subject to any control. On Dec. 15, 1948, the provision permitting application to increase a maximum rental which was lower than that prevailing generally for similar accommodation was extended to include in such privilege rooms which formed part of the residence of the landlord—a class designated as 'shared accommodation'.

In May, 1949, the maximum rentals of housing accommodation at Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C., were increased by special order to cover general increases in municipal taxes, rather than requiring each individual landlord to apply to the Board for the requisite increases. A similar order was applied to Toronto, Ont., in August, 1949. In the same month a new formula was evolved permitting rental appraisers, in increasing maximum rentals because of increase in municipal taxes, to compensate landlords for the portion of the tax increase which accrued between the beginning of the taxation year and the date upon which they could require the tenant to pay the increased rental.

Amendments were made to the provisions of the Board's orders granting to tenants security of tenure. In November, 1948, a landlord-owner was permitted to require that his tenant vacate on six months notice if the landlord needed the accommodation for his own residence, provided the landlord had owned the housing accommodation at Nov. 1, 1947. At the same time any landlord, no matter how long he had been the owner, who alleged that his inability to occupy his housing accommodation was causing him grievous hardship, was authorized to apply to a commissioner for exemption from security of tenure. In November, 1948, the same procedure of application to a commissioner for exemption from the provisions conferring security of tenure was extended to include any religious or educational institution or public hospital which required housing accommodation occupied by a tenant for the extension of its public service. In March, 1949, an owner of a house rented to a tenant who operated a rooming house therein and used no part for his own residence was granted the right of applying to a commissioner who could exempt from the security of tenure on assurance that the owner would leave the roomers undisturbed.

By orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board made Nov. 10, 1949, the maximum rental of rooms was increased 20 p.c. and the maximum rental of self-contained dwellings 18 p.c. if unheated by the landlord and 22 p.c. if heated by the