

4·8 p.c. to railways; 4·6 p.c. to aircraft manufacturers; 3·8 p.c. to manufacturers of machine tools; and 2·9 p.c. to manufacturers of tanks and carriers. Nearly 26·6 p.c. was directed to the manufacture of materials not end products (i.e., materials of which the manufacturing process was to be carried into other forms), and the balance was directed to assistance given to the manufacture and purchase of automotive equipment, bombs, depth charges and mines.

The task of procuring the needs of modern mechanized warfare for Canada involved not only the expansion of production familiar to Canadian industry but also the production of equipment never before manufactured in Canada. The list of these items is impressive and includes war vessels, tanks, field, naval and anti-aircraft guns and equipments, precision instruments for anti-submarine and anti-aircraft defence, armour plate, bombs, and various component parts of war equipment. The chemicals program includes the production of explosives and propellants and the filling of ammunition. A Crown company has been established to provide housing accommodation for whole new communities which have arisen as a result of war-time activity, and for established areas where there is an inadequate supply of houses.

**The War-Time Prices and Trade Board.**—The War-Time Prices and Trade Board was established on Sept. 3, 1939, under the authority of the War Measures Act. It has the dual task of providing safeguards against increases in the prices of food, fuel, housing accommodation and other necessities of life and of ensuring the adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities. The Board is composed of five senior civil servants.

In carrying out its duties the Board has appointed six Administrators who, under its supervision, are responsible for the control of wool, sugar, coal, hides and leather, animal and vegetable oils, and housing rentals.

The principal activities of the Board have been concentrated more on the provision of adequate and regular supplies rather than on widespread price-fixing or rationing. On occasion, maximum prices have been set for wool, bread and flour, and butter. However, in each case such price-fixing orders were revoked as soon as the special conditions that made them necessary had been remedied. Control of housing rentals in certain war-congested areas has also been introduced.

The Board has been charged with the responsibility of seeing that no persons take advantage of the War Exchange Tax on imports, or of the War Exchange Conservation Act, to raise prices by more than actual increases in costs.

The Board holds frequent conferences with manufacturers and distributors in Canada and enlists their co-operation in preventing avoidable price increases; it has maintained a close liaison with other war-time commodity controls in Canada and in other countries. The co-ordination of its policies with certain of the United Kingdom and other Empire Controls (e.g., sugar and wool) is particularly close.

**The Department of National War Services.**—The Department of National War Services was established by Act of Parliament in July, 1940, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, concerned with the mobilization of all the effective resources—both human and material—of the nation. The Department was also empowered to promote, organize and co-ordinate voluntary war services and to make the most effective use of existing services and of material contributions made for the prosecution of the War.

At its inception, the Department was charged with the direction and supervision of the National Registration. Under the National Resources Mobilization Act, the Department utilizes its National Registration records, and determines the men