

the proved individual needs of car owners eligible for a special category. Each passenger car is allowed a basic category "AA" ration book.

Those eligible, who can prove their need of a special category are allowed extra coupons for their vocational needs. Two cars in the same category do not necessarily receive the same allowance. Some owners in a special category may be allowed only a portion of a special ration book, others may be granted two or more books or portions of books, according to their proven needs. Tourists from outside Canada are permitted 4 units per year for a car or one and one-third units for a motorcycle.

Motorcycles are provided with gasoline under one of two categories, "motorcycle" and "commercial motorcycle".

Commercial vehicles come within two classes: "transit" and "services". In the "transit" class are included ambulances, buses, taxis and drive-yourself cars, and these are granted only enough gasoline to drive the mileage authorized from time to time by the Transit Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply. The "services" class covers all other commercial vehicles, and the Administrator of Services of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board classifies the vehicle in this group and advises upon the mileage gasoline allowance which should be granted to each type of vehicle. At the outset of a new rationing year the owner of each commercial vehicle is told how many units he will be allowed.

The ration plan also applies to watercraft. Commercial watercraft require a licence, but use the same marked gasoline that is sold for farm tractors and stationary engines and use no coupons. Non-commercial marine engines must be registered with the Oil Controller, and gasoline is purchased with coupons in the same manner as for motor-vehicles.

*Sugar.*—Sugar was first rationed in January, 1942, by an "honour" system which required consumers to limit their purchases to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. per person per week. This was reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per week in May, 1942, and coupon rationing was introduced a few weeks later (July 1, 1942). There has been no subsequent change in the size of the ration. Extra sugar has been made available for home-canning purposes in each year; the average amount made available in 1943 was approximately 11 lb. per person.

*Tea and Coffee.*—Rationing of tea and coffee by the "honour" system was introduced on May 19, 1942, consumers being required to use no more than half the amount of tea and three-quarters the amount of coffee they formerly used. Coupon rationing, which began Aug. 3, 1942, provided persons over 12 years of age with either 1 oz. of tea or 4 oz. of coffee per week. This ration was increased by one-third in September, 1943, and by a further 40 p.c. in May, 1940.

*Butter.*—Butter was rationed at the weekly rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per person on Dec. 21, 1942. The ration was temporarily reduced to  $\frac{1}{3}$  lb. between January and March, 1943, and a temporary reduction again occurred in the spring of 1944.

*Meat.*—Meat rationing went into effect on May 27, 1943. The ration included all meats, except edible offal, meats with a bone content of over 50 p.c. and some fancy cooked meats, and provided an average of 2 lb. (bone included) of meat per person per week. The rationed meats were divided into four groups and the value of the meat ration coupons, of which two became valid each week, ranged from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for boneless meats (e.g., bacon and cooked ham) to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb. for meat with a high bone content. Poultry was not included in the meat ration nor any fish except canned salmon which was included at  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. per coupon on Jan. 17, 1944. Control of slaughter