

bought by C.P.S.C. on behalf of the Prices Board. In the case of tea the share of each country is allocated by an international committee at London which was set up on the initiative of the Combined Food Board.

So far as possible, bulk purchases are distributed in Canada through the ordinary channels of trade, importers acting as agents for the Corporation. The Corporation assumes all the risks involved in the transaction and is responsible for obtaining the necessary shipping space which is allocated by a Shipping Priorities Committee, on which the Corporation has a representative.

*Domestic Controls.*—Various procedures have been established for allocating productive resources and supplies between the military and civilian sectors of the Canadian economy and the export trade. For example, the National Textile and Leather Requirements Committee allocates available supplies of textiles and leather between the Armed Services, the civilian population, and requirements under the Mutual Aid Program. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the three Armed Services, and the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Another interdepartmental committee, on which the Board plays an important part, the Food Requirements Committee, considers all major questions of policy connected with food production and supply in Canada and with the supply of Canadian foodstuffs to other nations. Among other tasks, this Committee supervises the preparation of information on Canada's food position for submission to the Combined Food Board at Washington. It also reviews Canada's undertakings to export food to Great Britain and other United Nations.

The domestic distribution of food supplies is a responsibility of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to which the Armed Services submit their requirements. Broadly speaking, the Board is responsible for distribution and imports while the Department of Agriculture is responsible for production and exports.

In the case of metals, lumber and other raw materials controlled by the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has, in most cases, negotiated with the Wartime Industries Control Board for allocations of materials for particular civilian purposes.

Labour requirements of the different sections of the economy are under continuous study by the advisory Interdepartmental Labour Priorities Committee representing National Selective Service, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the Departments of Munitions and Supply, Labour, and Trade and Commerce. Where additional labour is required to maintain essential civilian production and where all reasonable steps have been taken to make the most effective use of the existing labour force, the Board submits the requirements of the industry concerned to the Committee, which may then make appropriate recommendations to National Selective Service.

In order to ensure the best use of civilian supplies, materials in short supply are allocated, formally or informally, to the different manufacturers by the Board's Administrators. Many non-essential uses of materials and non-essential manufacturing operations have been eliminated through the various simplification and conservation measures referred to above. Most of these have resulted in both reduction of costs and conservation of materials, labour or plant facilities.

In some cases it has been necessary for the Board to program the production of consumer goods in order to assure minimum essential supplies. In certain of the clothing trades this has been done by means of formal "production directives" issued to each manufacturer and requiring him to produce various types of goods in