

specially designated coupons, five of which became valid on May 25 and five on July 6. This scheme was much more satisfactory than the method used in 1943, and virtually every household used all its coupons for sugar; the option of exchanging them for preserves coupons was exercised only by a trifling number. The same amount of canning sugar is being provided in 1945 as in 1944 but, instead of using special coupons, additional preserves coupons are declared valid during the various home canning seasons. At a value of one-half pound per coupon, these provide a total of 10 lb. of home canning sugar per ration-book holder with the alternative of using the coupons to buy preserves.

*Preserves.*—A number of changes were made in the preserves ration. In February, 1944, improved supply conditions made it possible for the Board to double the coupon value of most of the products on the preserves ration though not the sugar alternative which remained unchanged. The coupon value of jam, jelly, marmalade, molasses and canned fruit was doubled. In order to facilitate arrangements between the primary producer of maple syrup and the purchaser who normally buys in quantity and direct from the producer during the production season, one coupon was good for 40 oz. of syrup between Feb. 3 and May 31, after which the coupon value was reduced to 24 oz. Other minor adjustments were made, but the sugar alternate was left at one-half pound per coupon. A large number of householders used this alternative to obtain additional sugar, especially in rural areas.

*Evaporated Milk.*—To control the distribution of evaporated milk, a priority plan was introduced in October, 1943, whereby sales in areas with adequate supplies of fresh milk were restricted to infants and invalids and the extra quantities were allocated to areas deficient in fresh milk, with first priority given to infants and invalids. Quota arrangements were made for hospitals and other essential users in all areas. This method of distribution conserved stocks of evaporated milk to such an extent that in June, 1944, it was possible to remove the controls in all areas deficient in fresh milk. A further relaxation was announced, effective Feb. 1, 1945, whereby all restrictions were lifted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The food-rationing regulations were reviewed during 1944 with a view to clarifying the provisions and facilitating enforcement. Revised regulations were issued in December and, while they involve no change in Board policy, they will enable the Board to keep a more effective control over available supplies.

**Permit Rationing.**—Permit rationing, as mentioned above, is used to control the distribution of goods that are essential to certain groups in the community or are purchased infrequently, and has been applied chiefly to durable goods.

Under a tire rationing order made on May 15, 1942, a tire rationing representative was appointed for the Rubber Controller at each of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regional and local offices throughout Canada. The function of the representative was to investigate all applications for new and re-treaded tires, re-treading services and new or used tubes. Each such application had to be supported by a certificate from an authorized dealer to the effect that the turn-in tire was so worn that it could not give the required service. Tire ration permits were issued only to those whose vehicles were included in a specified list of eligible vehicles. Late in 1943, with the advent of fair supplies of buna-S rubber, it became possible to provide more camelback for re-treading and rationing of re-treading services came to an end. Sales of new and used tires and tubes remained under permit.