

The consumer sugar and preserves ration was increased approximately 14 p.c. on Apr. 1, 1947, bringing it from 7 to 8 lb. per quarter. Industrial users were given an increase of 10 p.c. of 1941 usage on which their quotas were based. After this, adjustment quotas for industrial users stood at the following percentage of 1941 usage: bakers, 90 p.c.; biscuit and cereal manufacturers, 85 p.c.; and soft drink and confectionery manufacturers, 80 p.c. Quotas for hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other such places were increased by corresponding amounts. Further increases were announced on June 25, as a result of increased allocations by the Emergency Food Council. An extra 3 to 4 lb. was to be added to the consumer ration in the last half of the year, the first two additional coupons becoming valid in August. Quotas for industrial users were again advanced by 10 p.c. over the 1941 usage. In the following months the sugar supply situation continued to ease and finally on Nov. 3, 1947, the rationing of sugar and edible molasses was terminated.

Canada's total allocation for 1947 amounted to 633,000 short tons of raw sugar, part of which was domestic production. This compared with a 1946 total allocation of 504,000 short tons. The actual distribution in 1947 at 98.1 lb. per capita, raw value, compared with 79.2 lb. per capita in 1946 and was close to the average pre-war (1934-38) consumption of 102.1 lb.

*Wheat.*—It was necessary in the early summer of 1947 to restrict the quantity of wheat that could be milled or processed for domestic consumption. To prevent hoarding in the expectation of decontrol and at the same time help maintain shipments of wheat and flour abroad at a high level, quotas based on 1945 usage were set. These restrictions were withdrawn on Sept. 15, 1947, when ceiling prices on flour were removed.

*Oils and Fats.*—During 1947 all supplies of oils and fats continued to be allocated by the International Emergency Food Council. The world supply showed some improvement and this was reflected in an easing in the Canadian supply position. It remained necessary, however, to continue restrictions on the use of oils and fats; quotas to industry were maintained and were increased in the case of shortening manufacturers.

*Metals.*—As at Mar. 31, 1948, a few key controls remained in the metals field. In view of extremely heavy demands for steel supplies the output of iron and steel continued to be directed by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply to obtain the most effective utilization of capacity and the maximum output of finished steel products. Despite the serious shortage of scrap, both cast iron and steel, the output of steel reached a very high level. In addition to the direction of steel production there were several priorities affecting the distribution of iron and steel products. Steel mills and foundries were required to meet specified minimum requirements of manufacturers of farm machinery. The requirements of the housing program also received priority and assistance was given for the procurement of steel plate tonnage for the domestic railway car building program and for shipbuilding.

Tin continued in short supply; world stocks had been heavily drawn upon in previous years and replacement was slow. Allocation by the Combined Tin Committee continued and careful utilization of supplies was necessary. During the first half of the year all tin, both primary and secondary, was released on the basis of 75 p.c. of 1946 usage. However, extra quantities were allocated over and above quota for certain essential requirements. During the last half of the year