

All suppliers must distribute goods in short supply to their trade customers in proportion to their sales to these customers in 1941, the base year. It is up to the Administrator to see that the goods are delivered on that basis. Exceptions are permitted in special cases, as when substantial shifts in population have taken place. But if an attempt is made to evade the regulations, the Administrator has ample means of enforcement at his hand. Also, if necessary, the goods may be rationed; if necessary subsidies will be introduced.

Following is a table of price indexes in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>U. K.</u>
August, 1939	100.0	100.0	100.0
January, 1940	103.0	100.9	112.3
January, 1941	107.4	102.2	126.5
January, 1942	114.5	113.6	129.0
January, 1943	116.2	122.4	128.4
January, 1944	118.1	126.0	128.4
January, 1945	117.7	128.9	130.3

When Canadians refer to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, they generally have in mind the large organization with many branch offices which is concerned with the day-to-day business of price control, supply and rationing. But the "Board" itself is a group of representatives of departments of the Canadian government -- the Departments of National Revenue, Labour, Agriculture, Finance, Trade and Commerce. These men lay down Canada's price control policy, and each can indicate what effect such a policy might have on his own field. This has made for close co-ordination, tying in price control and civilian supply very closely with the other parts of Canada's wartime economy. The members of the Board are all senior civil servants, which has resulted in the Board's being free from even the suggestion of political leanings. The Chairman of the Board is responsible to the Minister of Finance, and if necessary, Canadian price control policies can be fitted in with the rest of the war effort in meetings of the Canadian cabinet. Comments and questions concerning the activities and policies of the Prices Board may be asked on the floor of the Canadian House of Commons, and are answered by the Minister of Finance, who is responsible to the Canadian people through parliament for those activities and policies.

Because Canadian government departments have such an opportunity for close integration of their work, Canada has been able to distribute her civilian supplies and her manpower in a satisfactory way. For example, Canada has by far the largest exportable surplus of pulp and paper in the world. But cutting pulpwood requires labour, and labour was being drained away from the Canadian pulp-cutting industry by the needs of war. Pulpwood cutting is mainly a winter business. Accordingly the Canadian government worked out a scheme to encourage farmers to go into the bush and cut pulpwood in the winter. The farmers co-operated, and Canada was able to keep up her pulpwood and paper shipments -- which supply about half of the paper consumed in the United States.

In the case of food production this close integration and co-operation has been particularly outstanding. The planning of food production during the war has been done by agricultural conferences