

country, which eases food distribution. The smaller population also makes for greater ease in co-ordinating production and distribution. In the case of meat, for example, a Prices Board official in Ottawa can pick up his telephone and within half an hour reach the three meat packing houses which do 70% of the business in Canada. This enables Canadian government officials to work out a co-ordination with the trade which would be out of the question in the U.S.

3. Canada has not had much difficulty with panic buying, hoarding or black marketing.

4. Canada has not suffered to an equal degree the great wartime shifts in population which have complicated the U.S. distribution task.

Combined Boards -- Canada is a full member of both the Combined Food Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board. The other two members of these boards are the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada has always pooled her resources with the other two countries for the benefit of the United Nations war effort. The Canadian production economy is closely integrated with those of her Allies, and especially with that of the United States. Certain joint committees have been set up to synchronize the economic workings of the two countries into what is virtually one economy. There is a constant interchange of information between Canada and the United States, and a constant adjustment of policies of production and distribution in accordance with the conclusions drawn from the information interchanged. Besides this, the Combined Food Board, top food agency of the United Nations, keeps under continuing review the rationing systems of the three nations.

Canada has co-operated in keeping her controls at the U.S. level. For example, Canada has plenty of copper. Yet she has controlled copper very strictly. Copper wire has been and is hard to get in Canada. Such projects as the extension of rural power lines have been postponed in Canada during the war for that reason. But copper was shipped to the U.S. as required.

Timber is strictly controlled in Canada, although Canada is one of the world's greatest timber producers. Controls have been co-ordinated with those in the U.S. Chiefly for this reason no structure costing over \$500 can be built in Canada without a permit from the Construction Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply. And a good reason must be shown why the structure needs to be built. But Canada has exported great quantities of timber during the war.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board -- Canada's price control agency is the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The Prices Board has been called the "Canadian O.P.A." This is not a strictly accurate description while the United States Office of Price Administration controls, for example, the rationing of food, the War Food Administration is responsible for control of food distribution and total supply. The Canadian Prices Board has control of civilian supply, distribution and rationing. The Prices Board can decide that a certain item should be rationed, and proceed to do so. The OPA can only ration on a directive from the War Food Administration or some other organization. The Prices Board has set up a system of administrators of particular problems, and the administrator takes upon himself the whole problem of equitable distribution.