

OUR FOOD TO-DAY No. 1

MINISTRY



OF FOOD

RATIONING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This is No. 1 of the series entitled "Our Food to-day". Each booklet provides in convenient form an account of some section of the work of the Ministry of Food. Care has been taken to see that facts and figures included are correct at the date of publication, but the booklets are not intended to be quoted as legal authorities, for which purpose reference should be made to the relevant Statutory Instruments.

INTRODUCTION

Food rationing in the United Kingdom began in January, 1940 with butter, bacon and sugar. Meat was first rationed in March, 1940; margarine, cooking fat and tea in July, 1940 and cheese in May, 1941. Preserves were rationed from March, 1941 to December, 1948. A special distribution scheme for eggs was started in June, 1941 and a similar one for milk in October, 1941. The distribution of a wide variety of other important foods is controlled through the points rationing scheme which was introduced in December, 1941. The personal points scheme covering chocolate and sweets started in July, 1942 and ended in April, 1949. Bread, which was first rationed in July, 1946 was de-rationed in July, 1948, but the offtake of flour from the mills is still restricted. The special distribution scheme for potatoes which was introduced in November, 1947 was disbanded in April, 1948. Soap rationing, which is also undertaken by the Ministry, started in February, 1942.

The purpose of this booklet is to describe the various rationing and distribution schemes in detail, under the following headings:—

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I. THE RATIONING AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

There are five groups of rationing and distribution schemes now in operation :—

1. ORDINARY RATIONING

Under the ordinary rationing scheme, the consumer is restricted to a fixed quantity of each food for a fixed period, and it is illegal to obtain or to supply more than the prescribed quantity. This scheme now covers meats, fats (butter, margarine and cooking fats), bacon, tea, cheese and sugar. Consumers must register with a retailer for each of these foods, except tea, which may be bought from any retailer. Tea coupons in the ration book are cut out by the retailer, the coupons for other foods are cancelled.

The variations in the amounts of the rations are set out in Appendix A on page 23 and further details of the scheme are given on page 6.

2. POINTS RATIONING

Here the consumer is allowed to spend, in a period of four weeks, a given number of " points " on any of the foods included in the scheme. The consumer does not register but can spend the " points " coupons at any shop at which the foods are available. The coupons are cut out by the retailer. When first introduced in December, 1941, the scheme was confined to canned meats, canned beans and canned fish, but it was later extended to cover a wide range of foods. The full list is set out in Appendix B on page 26 and further details of the scheme are given on page 9.

3. SOAP RATIONING

Under the Soap Rationing Scheme, the consumer has two coupons available for each four-week period both of which are valid for a fixed weight or measure of the different kinds of soap (e.g. toilet, hard, flakes, powder, liquid, etc.). No registration is necessary. The coupons are cut out by the retailer. Details are given on page 10 and in Appendix C on page 33.

4. DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Because of their perishable nature and the large seasonal and local variations in supply, some foods cannot be included in the ordinary rationing or points rationing schemes. A strict rationing scheme would lead to waste and it would often be impossible to meet the ration in particular areas or at particular times. Special distribution schemes have accordingly been devised for milk and eggs and other more flexible schemes are used for oranges and bananas. Details are given on page 12 and in Appendix D on page 34. Potatoes, onions, condensed milk and household milk powder were also at one time controlled by similar distribution schemes and details of these are given on pages 18 and 19, and in Appendix F on page 38.

5. THE WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

Under the Welfare Foods Service, milk and orange juice are provided at a low cost or free of charge, and cod liver oil entirely free of charge, for every expectant mother



and every child under five. Expectant mothers may obtain vitamin A and D tablets instead of cod liver oil if they prefer to do so, and National Dried Milk may be provided for infants up to one year in lieu of liquid milk. Vitamin A and D tablets are also provided free for all mothers for thirty weeks after confinement. Special arrangements are made for day nurseries to obtain milk and cod liver oil supplies free and orange juice at the reduced rate of 5d. per bottle, and for handicapped children unable to attend school to obtain extra milk at low cost. The provision of National Milk Cocoa for young people under 21 who are students, employed workers or members of youth organisations, and who do not obtain milk under the Milk-in-Schools Scheme, and of orange juice jelly to certain hospital patients also comes under the service. Further details of the Welfare Foods Service are given on page 15 and in Appendix E on page 37 and also in the booklet entitled "Children and Young People" (No. 3 in the series entitled "Our Food To-day").

II. GENERAL RATIONING PROCEDURE

1. Rationing Weeks and Periods

Rationing is operated on either a weekly or a four-weekly basis. The rations of meat, fats, bacon, sugar, tea and cheese are fixed at so much per week but tea must normally be bought for a four-week period at a time; bacon and meat may be purchased one week in arrears and coupons for fats, sugar and cheese are valid at any time during the four-week period which includes the week to which they relate. Soap rations and the point and coupon values under the Points Scheme are fixed for a four-weekly period.

The rationing week begins at midnight on Saturday. The first day of a four-week period is consequently Sunday.

In the rationing year 1949-50, the four-week periods are as follows:—

1. May 22nd — June 18th, 1949.
2. June 19th — July 16th, 1949.
3. July 17th — August 13th, 1949.
4. August 14th — September 10th, 1949.
5. September 11th — October 8th, 1949.
6. October 9th — November 5th, 1949.
7. November 6th — December 3rd, 1949.
8. December 4th — December 31st, 1949.
9. January 1st — January 28th, 1950.
10. January 29th — February 25th, 1950.
11. February 26th — March 25th, 1950.
12. March 26th — April 22nd, 1950.
13. April 23rd — May 20th, 1950.

2. Ration Documents

The following are the ration documents now in use:—

R.B.1. GENERAL RATION BOOK (BUFF)

For the ordinary adult consumer. It contains coupons for all foods in the ordinary rationing and points rationing schemes, and for soap. It also provides for the recording of purchases of eggs and oranges.

R.B.2. CHILD'S RATION BOOK (GREEN)

For children from birth to school age. It contains coupons for cod liver oil and orange juice as well as for all the commodities covered by R.B.1 except tea for which there is no provision.

The entitlement of the children using this book is, however, modified to suit their requirements, as follows :—

Children, birth to 6 months and 24 months to school age : all foods in the rationing schemes, except tea ; meat, half the adult ration ; points foods and eggs as for adults ;

Children, 6 months to 24 months : all foods as for children of 24 months to school age with the addition of priority for eggs (instead of the ordinary allocation).

Children from birth to five years are allowed extra soap.

Although no milk coupons are provided, the R.B.2 book is itself the authority for the priority allowances of milk to all children holding this book as well as for their other benefits under the Welfare Foods Service. (For details see pages 15 to 17).

Bananas when available are supplied to holders of this type of book.

R.B.4. JUNIOR RATION BOOK (BLUE)

For children and young people over school age and under 18 years. For the present, the entitlement to rationed or controlled foods (except milk) is the same as that for R.B.1. The Book itself is the authority for the priority allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk per week to its holders.

Bananas when available are also supplied to holders of R.B.4.

R.B.6. WEEKLY SEAMAN'S RATION BOOK

This provides for the special needs of merchant seamen in the home and coastwise trade and of certain classes of fishermen, when at sea. (Statutory scales of rations, which are higher than for the general public, are laid down for merchant seamen by Order in Council under the Merchant Shipping Act.)

The R.B.6 book is modified to provide for the needs of certain other marine workers. Holders of the modified book obtain the same allowances as weekly seamen, except for smaller allowances of sugar and meat.

R.B.7. EXPECTANT MOTHERS (SUPPLEMENTARY) RATION BOOK (GREY)

This book is for expectant mothers and takes the place of the modified R.B.2 previously used for the purpose. It is held in addition to the R.B.1 or R.B.4. The book provides for :—

Milk, meat, eggs, orange juice, cod liver oil or vitamin tablets throughout pregnancy, an extra allocation of oranges at each distribution and bananas when available. These are in addition to the ordinary rations obtained on R.B.1 or R.B.4. A special allowance of soap is also made available for confinements in certain cases. (See Appendix C, on page 34.)

R.B.12 and R.B.12S. TEMPORARY RATION DOCUMENTS

R.B.12 is designed for use as a temporary document by people who for the time being have no ration book ; by people away from home for short periods ; by personnel in the Services on leave or detached duty for more than 72 hours ; and by those who are constantly travelling. When R.B.12 is issued to the holder of a ration book (except R.B.6), corresponding coupons in the book are cancelled. Registration with retailers is not required.

R.B.12S is similar to R.B.12. It is issued by Mercantile Marine Offices to British foreign-going seamen on leave ashore, and by Naval Authorities to Naval personnel on leave or detached duty.

R.G.42. SPECIAL COUPON PAGE NO. 2

Used for the extra ration of soap for infants under two years, chimney sweeps and for limbless persons.

R.G.44. SPECIAL COUPON PAGE

Used by underground coalminers to obtain the additional allowance of meat to which they have been entitled since November 3rd, 1946.

R.G.48. SPECIAL OR EXTRA RATION OR PRIORITY FORM

Used for special or extra rations or priorities : e.g. special cheese ration for vegetarians, diabetics and certain groups of workers for whom no catering facilities are available ; extra rations for certain invalids ; or priority supplies of milk or eggs to invalids.

Age Groups. Changeover of Ration Books. When a child reaches the age at which attendance at school is compulsory, the R.B.2 ration book is withdrawn and exchanged for an R.B.4 ration book. (This arrangement came into effect on July 21st, 1946.)

Services Ration Documents :**R.B.1(R.N.). ROYAL NAVY**

This book, which has the same contents (except a reference leaf) as R.B.1, is used by shore-established or billeted personnel of the Royal Navy.

R.B.8A. LEAVE OR DUTY RATION CARD

This card is used by Services personnel on leave or detached duty for periods of between 24 and 72 hours. The quantities of food available against it are generally half the weekly rations, but it contains no coupons for eggs or soap. The coupon marked " K " is given a proportionate points value.

R.B.8R. and R.B.8X DUTY RATION CARDS

These cards are used in conjunction by members of the Forces who are not fed in Service messes and who are able to register with retailers in the same way as a civilian consumer. R.B.8X gives particulars of registration with retailers and contains extra meat coupons for personnel billeted with subsistence. R.B.8R contains coupons, covering four weeks, for the ordinary, points, and soap rationing schemes.

Except for extra allowances of meat in some cases, members of the Forces holding these cards receive the civilian scale of rations.

Currency of the Ration Documents

The present series of Ration Books, R.B.1, R.B.2, R.B.4 and R.B.6 have a currency of fifty-two weeks. The period of validity of the other ration documents varies according to their purposes ; R.B.8X lasts until the end of the rationing year. R.B.7 lasts throughout pregnancy.

Issue of Ration Documents

The issue of the first edition of Ration Books R.B.1 and R.B.2 was based on the National Registration Schedules compiled in October, 1939, which were handed over by the National Registration Authorities to the Local Food Executive Officers for insertion of the names, addresses and National Registration numbers on the covers of the books. The books were distributed by post. The second, third and fourth editions were also issued by post, on receipt of the reference leaf postcards contained in the books current at the time, which each holder of a book posted to his local Food Office.

The following method of distribution has been adopted for subsequent editions. The ration books are issued upon presentation at the distribution centre, either in person or by proxy, of the identity card and current ration book with page 4 filled in. The public are invited to attend at the centre according to locally published programmes. Up to 1949, the annual distribution of new ration books took place during June and

July, but from then onwards it is to be undertaken in April and May so that it may be completed before the holiday season begins.

The issue of the 6th edition of the ration books coincided with the issue of new identity cards to replace those issued in 1939. This joint operation was carried out by ration book distribution centres.

While clothing was rationed, each edition of Ration Books, R.B.1, R.B.2 and R.B.4, except those for 1948-49, contained a new Clothing Ration Book which was easily detachable. The 1947-48 Clothing Ration Book remained in use during 1948-49 until clothes rationing ended on March 14th, 1949.

The additional R.B.7 book is issued to an expectant mother by the Food Office on receipt of her certificate of pregnancy. The certificate must be renewed at the end of four months.

Ration Books R.B.6 or Temporary Ration Documents for weekly seamen (Merchant Navy) are issued by a Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office. Other seamen obtain their ration documents from a Food Office.

Services documents are issued by the Service Authorities.

Replacement of Lost Documents

Lost ration books or documents may be replaced by Local Food Offices. Applications for replacement must be made on form R.G.5A, obtainable from Food Offices. Normally the applicant's signature must be witnessed by a responsible member of the community such as a Justice of the Peace or Minister of Religion, but the Food Executive Officer may dispense with this requirement in certain cases.

A small fee is charged for replacement of books or documents, but may be remitted, in whole or in part, in certain circumstances. When a duplicate book is issued, the holder must sign an undertaking to notify the Food Office if the original is found.

Enforcement of Rationing

The statutory control of rationing is based on the Rationing (General Provisions) Order, and on particular Rationing Orders for the various commodities and for the Points Scheme. There is also an Order controlling the Welfare Foods Service.

Under these Orders, it is an offence for anyone, either consumer or trader, to obtain or to supply rationed food except in accordance with the provisions of the Orders. Exceptions may be made, however, by a licence or authorisation of the Minister. One or two exceptions of general application have been given statutory authority and may be noted here. Gifts of rationed food may be made by one consumer to another, provided that the giver has duly obtained the food from a retailer for household consumption. Barter or trade in rationed foods supplied for household consumption is prohibited. Farm butter, may be given away by the producer, as may also bacon, pork or offals derived from a pig which has been slaughtered under licence, unless such gifts are prohibited by the licence issued. Rationed food obtained for household consumption may also be supplied for sale as part of a meal at meetings, entertainments and other functions held for charitable or philanthropic purpose.

III. HOW THE FIVE RATIONING SCHEMES WORK

1. ORDINARY RATIONING

Registration with Retailers

Holders of Ration Books R.B.1, R.B.2, R.B.4 and R.B.7 and of the Services Ration Documents R.B.1 (R.N.), R.B.8R and R.B.8X are required to register for all foods (except tea) rationed under the ordinary rationing procedure. No registration is necessary in the case of holders of R.B.6, R.B.12, R.B.12S and R.B.8A. Holders of R.B.6 may buy rationed foods only from retailers authorised to serve weekly seamen.

To register, the consumer lodges the appropriate counterfoil for each food or group of foods with the retailer, who in turn lodges it with the Local Food Office. The name of the retailer must also be entered in the ration book. Ration Books R.B.1, R.B.2, R.B.4, R.B.7 and R.B.8X are not valid for use in respect of foods for which registration is required, unless the names and addresses of retailers with whom the holder is registered are entered in the appropriate spaces. Registrations for butter, margarine and cooking fats, must be made with one retailer. Pages or sections of pages of coupons may be deposited with retailers with whom the holder is registered. If this is done, the name and National Registration Number must be entered in the appropriate spaces at the end of each row of coupons.

Registrations for milk under the milk distribution scheme are dealt with on pages 12 and 13.

For a variety of reasons, the records relating to consumers' registrations tend to become inaccurate. To rectify this, compulsory re-registration for meat and groceries has usually been imposed at the beginning of each rationing year, although this was not done for 1943-44 or 1948-49. Up to September, 1946, consumers could only change their retailers for meat and groceries while general re-registration was in progress, except in special circumstances. Since then, they have been able to re-register at any time, except during the eight weeks before and after the beginning of the new rationing year, provided their existing registrations have stood for at least eight weeks. In the years when general re-registration takes place, consumers have an additional opportunity to change their retailers at the beginning of the new rationing year. In special circumstances, registrations may also be changed at other times, e.g. if (a) a customer moves from one district to another; (b) a retailer closes his business; or (c) a Food Control Committee grants permission to meet an exceptional need (e.g. where a customer or a retailer has a serious and justifiable complaint against the other.)

Records of Registration

Retailers keep records of customers registered with them for each of the rationed foods. The Local Food Office keeps a record of registrations by retailer and commodity.

Local Register of Food Buying Population

The counterfoils lodged by consumers are sent by retailers to the Local Food Office and form a register of the buying population of the district as distinct from the resident population. This register is an essential guide to the retail distributive machinery of the district.

The Purpose and Uses of Coupons

The retailer supplies, and the consumer obtains, rationed foods against the appropriate coupons which are valid for use only when presented undetached from the ration document of which they are part. Loose coupons are not valid.

In the case of consumers who are registered with retailers, the purchase of rationed foods is indicated by cancellation, in ink or by other indelible means, of the appropriate coupons. Originally coupons were cut out by the retailer, but cancellation was later adopted in view of the shortage of staff in the shops.

In the case of those ration books or cards the holders of which are not required to register, and in the case of those rationed foods for which registration is not required, the appropriate coupon is cut out by the retailer at the time of purchase.

Special Rations

A special ration of cheese is granted to meet the needs of certain classes of workers for whom the provision of canteen or other catering facilities is impracticable.

This special ration of 12 oz. a week which is granted in lieu of the normal domestic ration of 2 oz. is available to the following classes :—

- Agricultural workers in possession of National Insurance Cards coded ZTA/ZTG and others who were in receipt of the special cheese ration before July 5th, 1948, because they were insured under the Agricultural Insurance Scheme and certain other workers who are engaged full time under contracts for work in agriculture.
- Dry stone dykers.
- Ex-Service trainees not residing in hostels.
- Hay pressers, cutters and trussers.
- Hop-pickers (for period of picking only).
- Land drainage workers (including Catchment Board Workers).
- Trainees and members of the Women's Land Army.
- Prisoner of War attendants who are also engaged on agricultural work.
- Threshing machine workers.
- Tractor workers (including owner-drivers).
- Travelling blacksmiths and agricultural machinery maintenance engineers.
- Canal navigation maintenance workers.
- Charcoal burners working in forests.
- Coal distributive workers.
- Workers employed at small country flour and provender mills in remote areas.
- County and rural roadmen and scavengers.
- Electrical linesmen and linesmen's mates working in open country.
- Electrical sub-station staff.
- Fishermen (excluding holders of the weekly seamen's book and fishermen for whom other special provision has been made).
- Forestry workers, including hauliers, fellers and saw millers in or connected with forestry who actually work in forests, timber workers employed at small saw mills in country districts, and lorry drivers exclusively employed in the transport of timber between the forests and railway stations.
- Miners working underground.
- Ministry of Transport trunk roads direct service workers in isolated districts.
- Ordnance Survey Field Revisers.
- Permanent water bailiffs paid by Fishery Boards.
- Post Office engineers (certain classes).
- Quarrymen—roadstone, limestone and slate, including chalk diggers and slag workers procuring slag for road construction purposes.
- Railway manual workers, including those who work a continuous turn of 7 hours 20 minutes or over at a depot where there are catering facilities and who, owing to there being no rostered meal break, are precluded from using such facilities.
- Rural building and civil engineering workers.
- Sand and gravel pit workers.
- Scale repairers included under the description " Service Adjusters engaged on repairs and/or contracts "
- Sewage farms' and works' employees.
- Waggon repairers working on railway and colliery sidings.
- Waterworks undertakings employees.
- Surface workers at mines where there are no canteens.
- Civilian employees of Services Departments in eligible categories.
- Coal borers.
- Brick and tile workers in small units in isolated areas.
- Gas main layers working full-time in country areas.
- Workers employed within the confines of iron stone quarries.
- Surface workers at iron-ore mines.

Since November 3rd, 1946, an extra allowance of meat has been made available to underground coal miners, as a special measure to secure an increased output of coal.

The variations in the amounts of the extra rations are set out in Appendix A, page 23.

Since December 10th, 1944, an extra allowance of tea bringing the total weekly ration to 3 oz., has been made available to persons of 70 years of age and over.

Special rations, either additional to the normal quantities, or in substitution for one or more of the rationed foods, are granted to persons suffering from any of a list of specified complaints which has been drawn up by the Food Rationing (Special Diets) Advisory Committee of the Medical Research Council. Certain concessions in regard to cheese and fats have also been arranged for vegetarians, Orthodox Jews, Moslems,

etc. Vegetarians who forgo their meat and bacon rations are entitled to the special cheese ration. They may also obtain vegetable margarine and cooking fat in place of the ordinary quality and an extra 2 oz. per week of vegetable margarine. Orthodox Jews and Moslems who have surrendered their bacon rations may obtain vegetable margarine and cooking fat and the extra 2 oz. of vegetable margarine.

Period of Validity of the Coupons

Originally purchases could be made against coupons only during the week for which the coupons were valid. In order, however, to suit the convenience of the public and the traders, this procedure has been modified as follows :—

(1) The sugar, tea, cheese and fats rations for a four-week period may be bought at any time within that period. The coupons for a four-week period are not valid before or after the period. For the tea ration, consumers (except old-age pensioners) are restricted to one purchase per ration book in a four-week period.

(2) The bacon and meat ration may be bought for the current week and for a week in arrears.

2. POINTS RATIONING

While the general arrangements for the administration and enforcement of Points Rationing are similar to those for ordinary rationing, the Points Scheme differs in three important respects :—

(1) Ordinary rationing prescribes a fixed amount of one food for a fixed period. The Points Scheme covers a number of foods, to each of which a points value is allotted. The consumer is given so many points to spend in a four-week period on any of the foods in the Scheme.

(2) There is no registration. The housewife can use her points at any shop where the food she desires is available. Retailers may, however, reserve points foods for customers registered with them for other goods.

(3) Coupons must be detached by the retailer from the points pages in the Ration Books. The cutting out of coupons is essential here, because the retailer replaces his stocks according to the number of points which he receives.

The number of points to be surrendered for each food is varied according to the supply position and is from time to time adjusted in accordance with demand ; if the public rush for one particular variety or size of container, its points value may be raised ; if it sells slowly, the value may be lowered.

Foods included in the Scheme

When the Points Scheme was introduced on December 1st, 1941, it was confined to canned meats, canned fish and canned beans. Many foods have since been added. (See Appendix B.) The current list of points rationed foods and their point values is published in the "Retail Price List" (obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through a bookseller). Any changes are announced in the "Food Facts" advertisements at the beginning of each four-week ration period.

Coupon Values

Points coupons are of three kinds, marked "A," "B" and "C." The value of these coupons may be changed from time to time, as may also the total number of points available to a consumer in a four-week period. For instance, when the number of points available per four-week period is 24, this is made up of 4 "A" coupons each worth 1 point ; 4 "B" coupons each worth 2 points ; and 4 "C" coupons each worth 3 points. (See Appendix B on page 33.)

Points foods may also be obtained by use of the coupons marked " Points X " on R.B.8R and R.B.12 which entitle the holder to one quarter of the four-weekly allowance. The " K " coupon on R.B.8A is valid for 3 points. The points coupons in the weekly Seaman's Book, R.B.6, either full or modified, are valued at 14 points ; holders may also obtain 1 medium size tin of condensed milk per week, free of points, against cancellation of the " Condensed Milk " coupon.

· Holders of a Weekly Seaman's Ration Book R.B.6, endorsed by the Ministry of Transport with the words " Non European Diet," are entitled to extra points. For this purpose either the " Meat " or " Bacon " coupon in their books, when stamped by a local Food Office, has the value of 50 points.

Points coupons cannot be used outside the four-week period for which they are available ; the number of the four-week period in which the coupons are valid is marked on them.

A table of the changes in the point and coupon values is given in Appendix B (on page 33).

3. SOAP RATIONING

Soap rationing began on February 9th, 1942. It is undertaken by the Ministry of Food because the raw materials used in the manufacture of soap are in some cases the same as those used in margarine, compound fats, etc. Liquid soap was included in the ration only from June 29th, 1942. Shaving soap, abrasive soaps (scourers), shampoo powders, dental soap and soapless detergents are ration free. Certain medicated soaps are ration free on a prescription of a registered medical practitioner.

Coupon Arrangements

Two coupons for soap are now available for use either separately or together at any time during the four-week period to which they apply. The coupons now in use are those marked " Soap " on page 15 of Ration Books R.B.1, R.B.1 (R.N.), R.B.2 and R.B.4 and Ration Documents R.B.6, R.B.8R and R.B.12. There is no registration and consumers may buy at any shop. For the first three years of rationing the retailer merely cancelled the coupons and received supplies of soap based on his usage in 1941. From September 16th, 1945, coupons have had to be cut out at the time of purchase and retailers' stocks are replaced according to the number of coupons surrendered.

Variations in the Allowances

One ration of soap is worth different amounts according to the type of soap purchased. The different values are set out in Appendix C on page 33 ; they have not been altered since the beginning of soap rationing, except that liquid soap was not included until it was rationed on June 29th, 1942.

The number of soap rations available in a four-week period and the value of each coupon have been varied from time to time. Up to May 27th, 1945, four coupons worth one ration each were available during each four-week period but from that date the soap allowances had to be reduced to seven-eighths of the original amount. To effect this, each coupon continued to be worth one ration of soap but the number of coupons available was reduced from four to three in alternate four-week periods, by invalidating one coupon.

The introduction on September 16th, 1945 of the present procedure under which coupons have to be cut out by the retailer, instead of being cancelled, led to some changes in coupon arrangements. Since then, only two coupons have been available during each four-week period and their value has been adjusted to correspond with the number of rations allowed. From May 27th, 1945, to June 23rd, 1946 and since January 30th, 1949, the allowance has amounted to four rations and three rations in alternate four-week periods. During the four weeks when the allowance is four rations,

each coupon is worth two rations of soap; during the four weeks when it is three rations, one coupon is worth one ration and the other coupon two rations. From June 23rd, 1946 to January 29th, 1949, the allowance had to be reduced to three rations in each four-week period. One coupon was then worth one ration of soap and the other coupon two rations every four-week period.

This record of the variations in the soap allowances is summarised in Appendix C on page 34. The changes do not apply to children under five who have always received four rations of soap every four-week period. (Each coupon in the ration books of children under five is worth two rations of soap.) The special additional allowance of soap for children under two years is dealt with in the next paragraph.

Special Allowances

One extra ration of soap per week is now granted to children under two years of age, to people who are engaged for half or more of their time as chimney sweeps, and to limbless people. The extra ration is bought against the special coupon page RG.42. A special allowance of four rations of soap is made available to an expectant mother whose confinement takes place at home or in a maternity or nursing home which is not receiving sufficient soap for the purpose. Full details of the development of these special allowances are listed in Appendix C on page 34.

Extra soap is also allowed to certain classes of invalids against medical certificates.

Non-Domestic Users

Soap for non-domestic use may only be bought against a buying permit issued by a Local Food Office. Special arrangements are made for catering establishments and institutions and these are described on page 20.

When soap rationing started on February 9th, 1942, the buying permits normally provided for allowances of soap equivalent to the average quantity purchased during the previous six months. Later the original permits were adjusted to provide allowances of approximately 88 per cent. of the average quantity purchased during the datum period, but laundries, miners and industrial undertakings using soap in manufacturing processes continued to receive the higher allowances. Supplies were maintained at these levels until June 23rd, 1946, when they were reduced by one-seventh in parity with the domestic ration, except for textile manufacturers, certain commercial laundries and coal miners and workers engaged in open cast coal production and tippers, teamers, trimmers and bunkerers in the coal transport industry. From March 27th, 1949, all the allowances which had been reduced on June 23rd, 1946, were increased by one-twelfth.

Soap for Manual Workers

From the first it has been realised that manual workers in dirty occupations require special provision to enable them to wash at their place of work. To begin with it was only possible to allow employers to obtain soap for their workers in a limited range of dirty industries including coal mining and coal transport, factories (under the Factories Act) and agriculture. These arrangements were gradually extended to cover other categories and since November 2nd, 1948, all employers who provide washing facilities for their manual workers have been included. Except in the coal mining and coal transport industries, for which separate provision is made, the amounts of soap which employers are allowed to buy under this arrangement for use in their premises, are based on an allowance of one ration per manual worker per four-week period (two rations if baths are provided). This allowance has been adjusted in the same way as other non-domestic allowances, and the present rate which has been in force since March 27th, 1949 is shown in the table below. The allowances for coal miners, which have remained the same throughout the scheme, are also shown in the table.

Allowances of Soap for Manual Workers

<i>Category</i>	<i>Allowance per four-week period</i>
Coal Miners	4 rations per worker (excluding clerical staff) ; up to 6 rations may be granted for collieries where the coal dust is extremely adhesive. (Miners may take their allowance home if not using pithead baths.)
Workers engaged in open-cast coal production and tippers, teamers, trimmers and bunkerers in the coal transport industry.	4 rations per worker. (Where washing facilities are not provided, the employer may issue the soap to the workers.)
All other manual workers provided with washing facilities by their employers.	13/14ths of a ration per four-week period or 1 6/7ths of a ration if baths are provided. (An extra allowance of soap is granted for manual workers where this is required on medical grounds, for example, in industries handling dangerous chemicals.)

Workers Entitled to Soap Under Special Provisions

Soap is provided for washing purposes for workers in food shops under the Food and Drugs Act and for dispensers in chemists' shops. The allowance is the same as for manual workers. Retailers handling unwrapped foods may obtain an allowance of soap for cleaning purposes in their food shops and the Fire Authorities may also obtain special supplies for the use of fire brigade personnel and for cleaning purposes.

4. DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

The distribution of several other foods is controlled, although they are not strictly "rationed" under one or other of the rationing schemes.

Liquid Milk

The control of milk distribution began on October 12th, 1941. Since then, all consumers (except self-suppliers, their employees and their joint households and holders of R.B.6, R.B.12, R.B.12S and R.B.8A) have been required to register with a retailer to obtain supplies. Up to 1948, consumers were restricted in their choice of retailer under the scheme for the rationalisation of milk distribution, details of which are given below. In 1948 and again in 1949 they were given the option of changing their milkman during a stated period, although retailers were not obliged to accept new customers. Compulsory re-registration for everyone, with their existing milkman, took place during a stated period in 1946, and for expectant mothers and children under five only, with free choice of milkman, in 1949 also. Card counterfoils were issued with the new ration books for this purpose.

Registered customers are divided into two classes: (a) priority consumers, (comprising expectant mothers, children and young people under 18 years of age, and certain invalids) : and (b) non-priority consumers. Boarding schools, hospitals and similar institutions also receive priority supplies. Priority consumers receive guaranteed allowances of milk and the retailer must satisfy these before supplying milk to any other customer. The priority allowances vary according to category, but remain constant throughout the year ; the non-priority allowance varies according to the supply position and no definite amount can be guaranteed at any particular time. Details of the priority and non-priority allowances are given in Appendix D on pages 34 and 35. To avoid waste, retailers who have milk left over at the end of the round, because some of their customers have not bought their full allowance, may sell it to registered customers or to those holding documents for which no registration is required. Retailers must however, notify the Regional Milk Supply Officer if their supplies of milk exceed their authorised requirements, so that the surplus may be diverted to dairymen needing it. From May 16th to June 5th, 1948, and again from March 27th, 1949, during the flush season, milk has been supplied in unrestricted quantities to all domestic consumers and establishments.

Plans for the rationalisation of milk distribution were announced in a White Paper (Cmd 6362) on May 26th, 1942, and the scheme was introduced during the autumn and winter of that year. It provided for the zoning of deliveries in urban areas with populations of 10,000 and over and its objects were to save transport and manpower.

The details of the schemes were left largely to local initiative, but the most common type provides for one retailer per street, or where a Co-operative Society was in business, for two retailers, i.e. a private trader in addition to the Co-operative.

The zoning of milk rounds therefore entailed either the freezing of customers with their existing retailers or the transfer of blocks of customers from one retailer to another. In the latter case, the registrations became automatically frozen with the new supplier.

In the case of the household removals, the incoming consumer had to register either with the Co-operative Society or the private trader delivering milk in the street of the new address, according to whether he was a customer of a Co-operative Society or of a private trader at his old address. If a business was sold the registered customers were normally transferred to the retailer buying the business ; however, if the business was bought from a private trader by a Co-operative Society, a customer who was not a member of a Co-operative Society was allowed to transfer to the private trader delivering milk in his street. Where the change of ownership was between two private traders, a customer of the vendor who was a member of the Co-operative Society was allowed to transfer to the Co-operative Society supplying milk in the area. Where no rationalisation scheme was in operation, customers were free to change to any retailer following the sale of a business. Customers compulsorily transferred under the rationalisation scheme from one dairyman to another were allowed to apply for a change of retailer for groceries or other foods for which they were registered with the original dairyman. They could re-register either with the new dairyman if he supplied groceries or with another retailer.

On July 31st, 1946, the Minister stated in Parliament that he proposed to set up a small Working Party of independent advisers to review the whole question of milk distribution. Subsequently, in October, he announced that the Chairman would be Major General Williams, C.B., C.B.E., and that the terms of reference would be as follows :—

To examine the distribution of liquid milk from the point at which it leaves the farm to the point at which it is received by the consumer or the manufacturer and to advise on any changes which are necessary to ensure that clean safe milk is delivered as efficiently and cheaply as possible.

Following a recommendation contained in the Committee's Interim Report, from June 1st, 1947, consumers were allowed to register with another milkman if no arrangements could be made for their existing one to supply heat treated or tuberculin tested (T.T.) Milk. If necessary, consumers could re-register with a milkman in another zone to obtain supplies of these classes of milk, but in that case they had to collect the milk themselves.

On March 24th, 1948, the Parliamentary Secretary announced that between May 3rd and May 15th all consumers would, for the first time, have an opportunity to change their milkman. This decision resulted from one of the recommendations contained in the final Report of the Committee which was subsequently published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7414) on June 4th, 1948. The Report also recommended that this arrangement be repeated each spring, and in 1949 people were given the option to change their milkman between April 4th and May 21st.

Condensed Milk

The sale of condensed milk was controlled under a distribution scheme from September 1st, 1940, when deliveries to retailers were restricted to a percentage of pre-war usage, until April 6th, 1942, when it was transferred to the points scheme (see Appendix B on page 31). From November, 1941 to February, 1942, registered customers could obtain supplies of American evaporated milk from the dairyman with whom they were registered at the rate of 1 tin a month, to supplement the non-priority milk

allowance. People living in remote areas who are unable to obtain liquid milk have been allowed to buy condensed milk free of points since May, 1942. From April, 1942, condensed milk has been made available free of points to premature and sick infants up to six months old on production of a medical certificate. Infants from six months to one year have also been included in this arrangement since July, 1942. From July, 1947, machine skimmed sweetened condensed milk was substituted for Household Milk Powder for use in specified illnesses, at the rate of 4 tins per week, free of points, for a period of 4 weeks for each patient, on production of a medical certificate. From April, 1948, half cream National Dried Milk was substituted for condensed milk except if the medical certificate particularly requested that machine skimmed milk be continued.

Shell Eggs and Dried Eggs

Under the Egg Control Scheme, which began in June, 1941, consumers must register with a retailer for shell eggs. There is no definite allocation of eggs for a definite period, but retailers are expected to display a placard notifying their customers of the allocation and of its number : 29 allocations were made during 1942, 30 in 1943, 30 in 1944, 47 in 1945, 53 in 1946, 58 in 1947 and 78 in 1948. Each allocation provides one egg per ordinary consumer.

Various priority classes have been created for shell eggs. Since July 25th, 1943, these classes have been :—

- (1) Certain specified classes of invalids.
- (2) Infants aged between 6 months and 24 months.

The priority classes receive eggs at the rate of 3 per week. The authority to obtain the priority allocation is given on form R.G.48 which is issued by Local Food Offices.

Purchases of eggs are recorded on the egg coupons in Ration Books R.B.1, R.B.1 (R.N.), R.B.2, R.B.4, R.B.6, R.B.7 and Ration Documents R.B.8R and R.B.12.

Dried eggs were distributed from June 23rd, 1942, to February 2nd, 1946, on the basis of one packet per allocation for holders of Ration Books R.B.1, and R.B.4, and two packets for Ration Book R.B.2. The size of allocations varied according to the supply position (for details see Appendix D) and were suspended between February 3rd and June 22nd, 1946.

From June 23rd, 1946 dried eggs have been available under the points scheme and priority consumers (expectant mothers and children under five) have received a special allowance of one packet free of points every eight weeks. Issues of dried eggs on points have been suspended since January 30th, 1949 and those for the priority consumers since March 27th, 1949. When issues are made the allowances for priority consumers may normally be bought only from retailers with whom the consumers are registered for shell eggs but supplies for priority consumers whose Ration Books are endorsed " PK " (under the domestic poultry keeping scheme) may be bought from any retailer. Purchases of points free dried eggs are recorded on the Egg Coupons in the appropriate Ration Books.

Since July 26th, 1942, domestic poultry keepers (i.e. owners of not more than 25 head of poultry) have received an allowance of balancer meal for their birds on surrender of their shell egg counterfoils, and they are not allowed to register with a retailer for shell eggs. From October 1st, 1942, the allowance of balancer meal has been on the basis of one ration per counterfoil surrendered. People who do not keep poultry themselves may arrange privately with friends who are domestic poultry keepers to share in the egg supplies. If they also forego their shell egg registrations, the owners of the poultry are enabled to obtain additional rations of balancer meal.

Commercial poultry keepers (i.e. those owning or controlling more than 25 birds) also are not permitted to register for shell eggs with a retailer, but may retain a reason-

able quantity of their own production for their own household use. They may not, however, supply other customers with eggs.

Oranges

The different areas of the country receive allocations of oranges in rotation, as shipments arrive. There is no registration, but during the first five days sales are restricted to 1 lb. per Ration Book (R.B.1, R.B.2, R.B.4, R.B.6 and R.B.7) or Ration Card (R.B.8R, R.B.12 endorsed "M.S." and R.B.12S) and must be recorded in Panel 2 of the Ration Books (except Ration Book R.B.7) by crossing through the number corresponding to the number of the allocation being supplied. In Ration Books R.B.7, (held by expectant mothers), the "Z" coupons on page 13 relating to the current ration period is marked with the letter "O" and the allocation number. Any oranges remaining after the first five days of the allocation may be sold without marking the book or card. In 1948, the marking of Ration Books was temporarily suspended from February to June. (See Appendix D, on page 36.)

Bananas

The importation of bananas was discontinued in 1940 and it has been resumed on a limited scale only since 1946. The method of distribution is similar to that for oranges, but retail sales are confined to expectant mothers, children and young people up to 18, and, since 26th July, 1948, to people over 70 also. For the first three days of an allocation the allowance is restricted to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head; any surplus after that may be sold freely but only to people entitled to bananas.

Sales must be recorded by the retailer as follows: (1) in Panel 1 (small square) of Ration Books R.B.2 and R.B.4, the number corresponding to the number of the allocation is crossed through; (2) in Ration Book R.B.7, the "Z" coupon on page 13 relating to the current ration period is marked with the letter "B" and the allocation number. (See Appendix D, on page 37.)

5. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

Developments up to 1946.

Before the war, the Health Departments provided milk, cod-liver oil, iron and vitamin products at low cost or free of charge for clear cases of malnutrition in expectant mothers and infants. The "Milk in Schools" Scheme, which had started in 1934, was, by 1939, providing one-third of a pint of milk daily, at low cost or free, for 53% of the elementary school children. Necessitous children, or those clearly in need of extra nourishment were provided with mid-day meals at school. From the time food control started at the beginning of the war, the Ministry of Food became the Department responsible for providing these priority classes with extra food and from the first everything possible has been done to see that expectant mothers and children are properly fed.

The National Milk Scheme was introduced in July, 1940, to provide every expectant mother and every child under five with one pint of milk daily at 2d. a pint, or, if necessary, free of charge. For children under two, National Dried Milk was available at 1s. 2d. a tin, or free of charge in case of need, as an alternative to liquid milk.

Vitamin products were first provided in December, 1941 to compensate for the reduced vitamin content of the diet of young children resulting from the lack of fruit (particularly oranges) and the shortage of butter and eggs. From this date the National Milk Scheme was known as the National Milk and Vitamins Scheme. To begin with, blackcurrent syrup (or purée) and cod-liver oil were provided free of charge for children up to two years old. From April, 1942, the blackcurrant products were gradually replaced by orange juice obtained under lend-lease and a small charge was made except in necessitous cases. On September 1st, 1942, the National Milk

and Vitamins Scheme was renamed the Welfare (Foods) Scheme, and in December it was expanded to allow every expectant mother and every child under five to obtain cheap or free orange juice and cod-liver oil as well as milk. From April, 1943, expectant mothers could obtain Vitamin A and D tablets instead of cod-liver oil if they wished.

Developments since 1946

From July 21st, 1946, the Welfare (Foods) Scheme was associated with the Family Allowances Scheme and became known as the Welfare Foods Service. Under the new arrangement milk is supplied at 1½d. a pint instead of 2d. (compared with the usual retail price of 5d. a pint), cod-liver oil and vitamin A and D tablets are provided free of charge instead of at 10d. per bottle or packet, and National Dried Milk at 10½d. per tin instead of 1s. 2d. Orange juice has remained at 5d. a bottle. Both milk (or National Dried Milk) and orange juice continue to be supplied free of charge in needy cases. Since August 1st, 1947, Vitamin A and D tablets have been supplied without charge to every mother for thirty weeks after confinement. Since April 25th, 1948, National Dried Milk and proprietary infant milk foods have been restricted to infants under one year, but the mothers of infants fed on any of these foods have been entitled to 7 pints of liquid milk at the full price.

Coupon Arrangements

In the case of milk, the Ration Books of expectant mothers and children under 5 provide the authority for the priority allowances. Separate National Dried Milk coupon books are issued for infants who receive this product instead of liquid milk. Coupons for orange juice and cod-liver oil (or Vitamin A and D tablets in lieu for expectant mothers) are contained in the appropriate Ration Books and must be cut out when the supplies are obtained. A special page of coupons (WF.41) is issued to mothers after confinement. Postage stamps (which can be obtained at Food Offices, sub-Food Offices and some other distribution centres) to the value of 5d. and 10½d. respectively must be affixed to the orange juice and National Dried Milk coupons unless free supplies are authorised.

Provision for Nurseries

Non-residential nurseries have been eligible for free milk (or National Dried Milk), free-cod-liver oil and orange juice at 5d. a bottle since July 1st, 1947. Under this arrangement, the milk allowance for children attending all-day is two-thirds of a pint and for children attending only during the morning or afternoon one-third of a pint. The allowance per child for cod-liver oil is one 6 oz. bottle every twelve weeks and for orange juice one bottle every four weeks. The supplies of milk and vitamin products which the children receive at a day nursery are additional to the allowances to which they are entitled in their homes. Since August 1st, 1947, children aged between 5 and 18 who are disabled mentally or physically and unable to attend school have been entitled to an inclusive allowance of 7 pints of milk a week at 1½d. a pint to bring them into line with children who attend school.

National Milk Cocoa Scheme

Extra protein for young people under 21 years of age who have ceased to benefit under the Milk-in-Schools Scheme is provided in the form of National Milk Cocoa which was first introduced on November 9th, 1943. National Milk Cocoa is supplied in 20 lb. containers, price 30s. 0d. net and 6 lb. containers price 10s. 3d. net for reconstitution and sale as a beverage at a maximum price of 1½d. per one-third of a pint. One ounce of powder makes one-third of a pint of the beverage. To begin with, the Scheme applied only to young workers under 18 in industry; it has since been extended to apply to all workers, students and undergraduates under 21 and to all youth organisations.

Orange Juice Jelly

In February, 1945, arrangements were introduced for orange juice jelly made from concentrated orange juice to be distributed to school canteens and feeding centres, day and boarding schools, orphanages and other establishments for children under 18 years of age. Day nurseries and nursery schools were excluded because they could obtain supplies of concentrated orange juice. From October, 1945, hospitals (except mental hospitals) maternity homes and similar institutions were also included in the scheme. Since November, 1947, owing to the supply position, distribution has been confined to institutions of the hospital type, other than mental hospitals, maternity hospitals and maternity homes.

Other Details

Particulars of the development of all these schemes (excluding orange juice jelly) are tabulated in Appendix D on page 34 for milk and in Appendix E on page 37 for the rest. Full details of the various benefits to be obtained under the Service are also given in the booklet "Children and Young People" (No. 3 in the series "*Our Food To-day*").

Milk-in-Schools Scheme

The Milk-in-Schools Scheme, which before the war applied only to grant-aided schools, was extended in 1942 to all other schools. Under this Scheme, each pupil was able to obtain one-third of a pint a day at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pint. From August 6th, 1946 (shortly after the Welfare Foods Service became associated with the Family Allowances Scheme), this milk has been provided free of charge. (For further details see "Children and Young People"—No. 3 in the series "*Our Food To-day*").

IV. FOODS NO LONGER CONTROLLED BY RATIONING OR OTHER DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Ordinary Rationing

Preserves

Home produced jam and marmalade, fruit curd and imitation and imported honey were included in the ordinary rationing scheme until they were derationed on December 5th, 1948, together with the other types of preserves sold against points. Registrations for sugar were linked with those for preserves and the counterfoils for both commodities had to be lodged with the same retailer. From April 6th, 1942, except for one short period, sugar could be taken in lieu of preserves. The changes in the rations are set out in Appendix F on page 38.

Bread Rationing

Because of the severe world shortage of cereals, bread rationing had to be introduced on July 21st, 1946, to ensure that the available supplies were distributed as fairly as possible according to need. Flour and flour confectionery were also included in the scheme. Rationing ended on July 24th, 1948 but from that date the offtake of flour from the mills has been controlled under the flour restriction scheme.

There was no registration and the coupons, which were called bread units (B.U'S) were valid only for the four-week period to which they related and could be spent at any shop. The bread units had to be cut out by the retailer. When the scheme first started, points and bread units were interchangeable, but from December 8th, 1946, only points could be exchanged into bread units. The rates of these exchanges are set out in Appendix F on page 39. The bread unit values of the foods included in the scheme and the number of bread units issued to the various groups of consumers are also set out in the same Appendix.

Personal Points Rationing

This scheme covered chocolate and sweets only and its operation, so far as the consumer was concerned, was similar to that of the Points Scheme. In each four-week period, a consumer was able to spend a given number of personal points each of which was related to a specified weight of sweets or chocolates. No registration was required and the points coupons could be spent at any shop selling chocolates or sweets. The coupons were cut out by the retailer and, if desired, the coupon pages could be detached from the general ration book for separate use.

Throughout the duration of the scheme, the personal points value of all chocolate and sweets (including chewing gum) was fixed at 16 per pound. The size of the ration varied according to the availability of supplies and details of these changes are set out in Appendix F on page 39. The coupon values were adjusted to correspond with these changes. Special arrangements were made to enable retailers to dispose of sub-standard sweets.

Distribution Schemes

Potatoes

Because of the severe winter and late spring, the 1947 potato crop was exceptionally small and the distribution of potatoes had to be controlled from November 9th, 1947, until April 30th, 1948 in England, Wales and Scotland but not in Northern Ireland.

There was no registration and potatoes could be bought from any retailer subject to the appropriate coupon in the ration book being cancelled by the retailer each time a sale was made. The coupons were valid for the week to which they related and for the following week. The allowances for the different groups of consumers are set out in Appendix F on page 40. Catering establishments and institutions received allowances on the same scales as private consumers, but industrial and school canteens received additional quantities.

Household Milk Powder

Household milk powder (which is spray dried skimmed milk) was distributed during the winter months each year from 1941-1942 to 1946-1947. No registration was necessary under the distribution scheme and the milk powder could be bought from the retailers with whom the consumer was registered for sugar. The retailer marked the appropriate coupons in the ration book. Because the allowances under the distribution scheme were not fully taken up, retailers were given permission from March 25th, 1945, and again from March 31st, 1946 to sell surplus stocks to their registered customers.

On August 18th, 1946, Household Milk Powder was transferred to the Points Scheme and withdrawn from the scheme on March 30th, 1947, to allow retailers to dispose of any remaining stocks. No further distributions have been made since.

Details of the allowances issued under the distribution scheme are given in Appendix F on page 40.

From April 13th, 1944, Household Milk Powder was made available for special cases on production of a medical certificate, specifically requesting Household Milk Powder, at the rate of two tins per week up to 12 weeks. Special arrangements were made for supplies during periods when no general issue was being made. This arrangement was cancelled, when no further issues were made on March 30th, 1947.

Onions

Onions were scarce during the war because imports were difficult to obtain. For this reason, the Onion Distribution Scheme was introduced in the autumn of 1941. From 1941-43 there were no imports and the scheme applied only to home-grown supplies, the Ministry being the sole buyer of onions in the main producing areas.

After 1943, the Ministry ceased to buy home-grown supplies because it was able to import limited quantities and from then onwards the distribution scheme applied only to imported supplies. The scheme ended in 1946 when private imports were resumed.

Under the scheme, the onions were distributed during the autumn and winter in selected urban areas. The allocations varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 2 lb. a head according to the area. In 1941, consumers had to register with a greengrocer, but after that the onions could be bought from any retailer provided he marked his customers' ration books.

V. RATIONING OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The machinery for the rationing of establishments is somewhat different but the principles are the same. Businesses or undertakings which serve meals are now divided into two classes and cannot obtain supplies of food unless they are licensed by the Minister on the recommendation of a Food Control Committee (see "Local Administration" below) in one of these classes. A proposed business or undertaking does not receive a licence unless the Food Control Committee consider it necessary in the general or particular circumstances of the time and place. An establishment receiving a licence may nevertheless be restricted in its activities by the conditions of the licence.

Types of Establishment

The two classes of establishment are as follow :—

- (a) Catering Establishments.
- (b) Institutions.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS include hotels, inns, public houses, clubs, restaurants, cafés, tea shops, coffee stalls, staff dining rooms, school feeding centres and factory or works canteens, all of which provide meals to non-residents.

INSTITUTIONS include hospitals, sanatoria, infirmaries, orphanages, poor law institutions, prisons and boarding schools, most of which have a number of permanent residents who do not as a rule take any meals outside the institution.

The class "Residential Establishments" was abolished from July 26th, 1942. Residential establishments, which included boarding and apartment houses, purely residential hotels and nurses' hostels, and which as a rule provided meals only to residents staying for a week or more at a time, bought rationed or controlled foods by using the ration books of their residents.

Former residential establishments, which could satisfy a Food Control Committee that it was impracticable for them to shop as a household, are now licensed as catering establishments. The rest of the residential establishments continue as in the past to use the individual ration books of their residents, but no longer require to be licensed. It is, however, now necessary for each individual resident to be registered with a retailer, or if the stay is short to use temporary ration documents. In the past, only the establishment had to register.

Allowances of Rationed Foods

INSTITUTIONS, though they are in general provided with food on the basis of the household rations, do not shop on ration books but receive authorities to obtain their supplies of food on that basis. Those of them which require to serve meals to non-residents, e.g. non-resident staff of hospitals, or day scholars at boarding schools, are provided with additional food on the scale of allowances applicable to catering establishments. Institutions are not subject to the cut made in the allowances to catering establishments.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS. The basis of rationing or control is to restrict supplies of rationed or controlled commodities (including points foods) to the catering establishment to amounts roughly equivalent to those obtained by the domestic consumer. In this way an allowance is arrived at, which is in general related to the number of meals of various types or hot beverages which are served by the establishment. For example, each meal served qualifies for an allowance of $5/32$ oz. of sugar, and each hot beverage served for the same allowance.

Control of Supplies. In general, where the domestic consumer is required to register for supplies, so is the catering establishment. The purchases may be made either from a wholesaler in the case of large establishments, or from a retailer, but, generally speaking, only one supplier for each commodity is allowed. The authority to purchase is adjusted from time to time in the light of the business done by the establishment as disclosed by returns required to be made to the Local Food Office every eight weeks showing the number of meals and hot beverages served.

From December 13th, 1942, to April, 1946, supplies of fish to catering establishments were restricted. Since the latter date, however, as supplies have been more abundant all restrictions on the purchase of fish by catering establishments have been removed.

Special Establishments. Special scales of allowances have been prescribed for certain types of establishments such as industrial works canteens, commercial catering establishments of which the customers are wholly or mainly industrial workers, school feeding centres, wartime nurseries, youth service centres and voluntary canteens serving members of H.M. Forces. In this way the normal scale of allowances to catering establishments has been superseded in particular cases by an improved scale.

Priorities. Arrangements are in existence for assisting types of establishments which are of national importance, e.g. factory and works canteens, hospitals and school feeding centres, to obtain supplies of certain manufactured foods and certain unrationed foods in short supply.

Soap Rationing in Establishments. Until May, 1945, catering establishments and institutions were allowed approximately 88 per cent. of their purchases immediately before rationing.

In May, 1945, that allowance was reduced by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to conform with the cut in the domestic ration. A further reduction of approximately 14 per cent. was made in June, 1946, but there was a compensating increase of one-twelfth of the reduced allowance in March, 1949. Since January, 1949, establishments have received additional allowances of soap at the rate of one ration of soap every eight weeks for each of the average number of residents during a specified period.

Since March, 1949, a special scale of allowances has been used for new establishments because the system of allocating supplies on the basis of the quantity used before soap rationing started did not apply to them. The quantity authorised under this arrangement is based on an allowance of $1\frac{1}{3}$ rations for every 400 meals and hot beverages which it is estimated will be served to non-residents every four weeks. The additional allowances for residential establishments are at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rations every four weeks for each of the average number of residents during a specified period. Allowances for existing establishments may if necessary be based on these scales.

Establishments are free to take up their allowance in whatever type of soap they wish, but they may also take part of the allowance in the form of loose soap coupons, which may be issued to residents to make their own purchases of soap. This does not prevent an establishment from providing residents, including those to whom coupons are issued, with some soap; the actual distribution of coupons to individual residents is a matter of arrangement between them and the establishment.

Cancellation of Coupons in Catering Establishments. All persons staying in a catering establishment for five nights or more must produce their ration book to the management in order that the appropriate coupons for rationed and points rationed foods may be cancelled. One soap coupon must be cut out after the first twelve consecutive nights spent in an establishment and another every fourteen days thereafter. Establishments are required to cancel the coupons of certain classes of persons, e.g. employees of an establishment, who though not resident obtain substantially all their meals there on five or more days each week. In addition the Minister and Food Control Committees have power to require establishments to cancel coupons of persons who take substantially all their meals in an establishment on three or more days each week, e.g. workers housed on constructional camp sites and fed from a works canteen maintained by the works management for their benefit. Institutions are not required to cancel coupons until a person has stayed five or more consecutive nights.

The reason for requiring the surrender of coupons from these classes is that they are provided with meals by the establishment and do not therefore require to use their ration books ; their coupons are therefore cancelled and not used.

If an establishment has cancelled the coupons in the ration book of any person for three weeks in any period of four weeks, the management is required to forward the ration book to the Local Food Office in order that any registrations with retailers which the holder may have effected should be cancelled. This prevents the retailers from obtaining supplies for the holder of the book which he will not need because he is for the time being provided with meals by the establishment.

Establishments are required to notify Food Offices of the name and address of any person who is required to produce his ration book for the cancellation of coupons and who refuses or is unable to do so.

Persons living away from home in catering establishments but going home every weekend may get a Temporary Ration Document R.B.12 every fourth week. This entitles the holder to a week's rations. Similar arrangements are made for those living in institutions. Since August 1st, 1947, Catering Establishments are no longer required to cancel coupons in the ration books of resident expectant mothers (R.B.7) and children under the age of 6 months (R.B.2).

From June 9th, 1947, overseas visitors were exempt from the necessity of obtaining ration documents during the first four weeks of their visit if they stayed in a catering establishment. Since May 22nd, 1949, the period of exemption has been extended to the first eight weeks of a visit.

VI. CONTROL OF SUPPLIES TO RETAILERS

Foods Controlled by Ordinary Rationing or Distribution Schemes

The supply of rationed and controlled foods, other than points or personal points rationed foods, to retailers and to establishments is governed by means of buying permits or authorisations which are issued to retailers or establishments by Local Food Offices. The retailer can obtain supplies for his wholesaler and the establishment from its wholesaler or retailer only by means of these permits or authorisations.

At the present time two main forms are used to cover the principal rationed and controlled foods :—

- (1) a permit for purchases by wholesale (C.P.2) which is used both by retailers and establishments buying by wholesale. This provides for fats, sugar, cheese, bacon and eggs ;
- (2) an authorisation to purchase by retail (EA2/SA2) which is used by establishments and special authority holders buying by retail. This covers purchases of tea, fats, sugar, cheese, meat, bacon, eggs and milk.

Form C.P.2T (similar to C.P.2) is used for the wholesale purchase of tea, but separate arrangements are still necessary for the wholesale supply of meat, milk and preserves. The forms are on a continuing basis and have gone a long way towards easing the work both of the traders and of the Food Offices. They initially cover an eight-week period and remain valid for each successive eight-week period until revoked or cancelled by the issue of a revised form.

The quantities of food listed on the permit C.P.2 are based, in the case of the retailer, mainly on the number of registrations. Supplementary permits are issued where necessary to replace sales to unregistered customers, e.g. soldiers on leave, holders of R.B.12, etc.

Food Controlled by Points Rationing

Under the Points Banking System, the retailer must send to the Food Office the coupons which he has detached from his customers' books. Against the surrender of these coupons he is given credit to the appropriate points value on the Points Bank. When orders are placed by the retailer with his suppliers the Points Bank operates so that the suppliers' accounts are credited and the retailers' accounts debited with the points value of the goods invoiced by the supplier. Retailers are allowed a nine weeks points capital (made up of points credits and points values of goods in stock) to enable them to carry out their normal four-week trade in points foods.

Since August, 1948, allocations to retailers by the Ministry of canned meat, canned fish, canned fruit and condensed milk have been based on the number of registrations held by the retailers for sugar, fats, bacon or cheese. Before that date, allocations to retailers of these foods had been made in accordance with the amount of business done before the war. The only points food which was already distributed in the new way was dried fruit where, since 1943, allocations have been based on the number of registrations held by retailers for sugar. This arrangement for distributing the points foods concerned is known as the unit voucher system.

Soap

Under the present soap rationing scheme, retailers submit to the Food Office at the end of each eight-week period their deposit slip S.P.2 together with the coupons they have collected from their customers. They are then given a new soap deposit slip showing (a) the balance of rations (sales plus unspent rations) and (b) the quantities authorised for their non-domestic customers buying on permit " Soap 2A "; at the same time they receive an appropriate number of order forms S.P.3 which enable them to replace their sales in a later eight-week period.

VII. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

About 1,520 Food Control Committees were set up at the outbreak of war, each serving the area of the Local Authority which appoints the Committees. Owing to voluntary amalgamation the number of Committees has been reduced to 1,402. The members are appointed to serve for one year and the nominations are approved by the Minister before the appointments are made. With a few exceptions each Committee consists of from ten to twelve consumer members, five trade members representing local retailers of food, and one trade (employee) member representing employees in food shops in the area.

The powers and functions of the Committees are assigned to them by the Minister and include enforcement of the Minister's Orders (including the Rationing Orders) within their areas and recommendations to the Minister for licensing food retailers and catering establishments.

There are approximately 1,186 Food Offices or Joint Food Offices in which all the executive duties connected with the local operation of rationing and with the functions of the Food Control Committees are carried out. The Senior Officer in charge of the Food Office is known as the Food Executive Officer ; he also acts as Chief Officer of the Committee.

In the spring of 1943, after consultation with the Registrars-General of England and Wales and Scotland, the local National Registration Offices were combined with Local Food Offices into single units. Since the public has often to produce identity cards in connection with ration book procedure, the fusion of the offices was thus of great convenience to the public as well as an administrative saving.

Seventeen Divisional Food Officers—ten in England, two in Wales, four in Scotland, and one in Northern Ireland—supervise and co-ordinate the work between local Committees and Food Offices and act as the link between the Food Office and Headquarters. Each is the central authority representative of the Ministry in the area for which he acts, and maintains close co-operation with the Area Commodity Officers of the Ministry.

*Public Relations Division,
Ministry of Food,
London, S.W.1.*

May, 1949.

APPENDIX A

ORDINARY RATIONING

Variations in the Ordinary Rations

(Up to May 22nd, 1949)

(Rations are " per week " unless otherwise stated)

Bacon and Ham

1940 : Jan. 8.	4 oz.	1948 : Jan. 11.	2 oz.
Jan. 29.	8 oz.	Nov. 21	2 oz.
June 10.	4 oz.	per fortnight (2d. canned corned meat per fortnight in lieu).	
1944 : July 23.	6 oz.	Dec. 19.	2 oz.
Sept. 17.	4 oz.	1949 : Jan. 2	2 oz.
1945 : May 27.	3 oz.	per fortnight (2d. canned corned meat per fortnight in lieu).	
1947 : Jan. 5.	2 oz.	Jan. 30.	2 oz.
Oct. 19	2 oz.		
	per fortnight		

Cheese

1941 : May 5.	1 oz.	1944 : April 2.	2 oz.
June 30.	2 oz.	Oct. 15.	3 oz.
Aug. 25.	3 oz.	1945 : April 1.	2 oz.
1942 : June 1.	4 oz.	Nov. 11.	3 oz.
July 26.	8 oz.	1946 : May 26	2 oz.
1943 : Jan. 10	6 oz.	1948 : April 4	1½ oz.
Feb. 7.	4 oz.	1949 : May 22.	2 oz.
May 2.	3 oz.		

*Cheese (Special Ration)

1941 : May 5	8 oz.	1942 : July 26	16 oz.
Dec. 10	12 oz.	1943 : Jan. 10	12 oz.

*See page 8 for a list of the classes eligible for the special ration.

Fats*Butter.*

1940 : Jan. 8	4 oz.	June 3	4 oz.
Mar. 25	8 oz.		

Butter and Margarine.

1940 : July 22	6 oz. (in any proportion).
Sept. 2	6 oz. (not more than 4 oz. butter).
Sept. 30	6 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
1941 : Mar. 10	6 oz. (not more than 4 oz. butter).
June 30	6 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
Nov. 17	7 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
1942 : Jan. 12	6 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
1944 : Dec. 24	6 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
1945 : Nov. 11	6 oz. (not more than 4 oz. butter in odd-numbered ration weeks and not more than 2 oz. butter in even-numbered ration weeks).
1946 : Oct. 13	6 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
Dec. 8	6 oz. (not more than 4 oz. butter in odd-numbered ration weeks and not more than 2 oz. butter in even-numbered ration weeks).
1947 : Nov. 9	6 oz. (not more than 2 oz. butter).
1948 : Jan. 4	6 oz. (not more than 4 oz. butter in odd-numbered ration weeks and not more than 2 oz. butter in even-numbered ration weeks).
Feb. 1	7 oz. (4 oz. margarine and 4 oz. butter in odd-numbered ration weeks, 4 oz. margarine and 2 oz. butter in even-numbered ration weeks).
May 23	7 oz. (4 oz. butter and 4 oz. margarine in odd-numbered ration weeks, 4 oz. butter and 2 oz. margarine in even-numbered ration weeks).
July 18	7 oz. (4 oz. margarine and 4 oz. butter in odd-numbered ration weeks, 4 oz. margarine and 2 oz. butter in even-numbered ration weeks).

Cooking Fats or Margarine

1940 : July 22 2 oz.

Cooking Fats

1941 : Nov. 17	3 oz.	1945 : Nov. 11	2 oz.
1942 : Jan. 12	2 oz.	1946 : Mar. 3	1 oz.
1945 : May 27	1 oz.	1948 : Dec. 5	2 oz.

(NOTE : 1. For the week beginning Dec. 17, 1944 (or Dec. 24 in Scotland), the butter and margarine ration was increased to 14 oz.

2. In the period Dec. 9, 1945, to Jan. 5, 1946, an additional 6 oz. of butter and margarine per ration book (not more than 4 oz. butter) was granted.

3. Sept. 16, 1945, shredded suet included in the cooking fat ration.

4. Mar. 3, 1946, shredded suet transferred to the Points Rationing Scheme.)

Meat

	s.	d.	
1940 : Mar. 11 ..	1	10	(no specified amount of canned corned meat included in the ration)
Sept. 30 ..	2	2	" " " " "
Dec. 16 ..	1	10	" " " " "
1941 : Jan. 6 ..	1	6	" " " " "
Jan. 9 ..	1	2	" " " " "
Mar. 31 ..	1	0	" " " " "
July 7 ..	1	2	" " " " "
Dec. 29 ..	1	2	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
1942 : April 25 ..	1	2	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)
1943 : April 4 ..	1	2	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
Sept. 19 ..	1	2	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)
1945 : June 10 ..	1	2	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
Nov. 5 ..	1	2	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)
Nov. 19 ..	1	2	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
1946 : July 21 ..	1	4	(" " " " " ")
1947 : Feb. 2 ..	1	4	(including 4d. worth canned corned meat)
July 13 ..	1	2	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
1948 : Sept. 7 ..	1	0	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)
Mar. 21 ..	1	0	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
June 20 ..	1	0	(the proportion of canned corned meat in the ration varied in different areas owing to the London Dock Strike)

Meat—(continued)

	July 11	..	1	0	(including 2d. canned corned meat)
	Sept. 12	..	1	0	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)
	Nov. 21	..	1	0	(An additional 2d. worth of canned corned meat per fortnight was allowed to compensate for the temporary reduction of the bacon ration)
	Dec. 19	..	1	0	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)
1949 :	Jan. 2	..	1	0	(An additional 2d. worth of canned corned meat per fortnight was allowed to compensate for the temporary reduction in the bacon ration)
	Jan. 23	..	1	0	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
	Mar. 27	..		10	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
	<i>(Meat prices increased from April 24th, following Chancellor's Budget Statement.)</i>				
	April 24	..	1	1	(including 2d. worth canned corned meat)
	May 22	..	1	1	(no canned corned meat included in the ration)

o Holders of Child's Ration Book R.B.2 and expectant mothers holding R.B.7 get one-half of the ordinary ration.

- (NOTE : 1. For the week beginning Dec. 17, 1944 (or Dec. 24, 1944, in Scotland) the ration was increased to 1s. 10d. worth.
 2. For the week beginning Dec. 16, 1945 (or Dec. 23, 1945 in Scotland) the ration was increased to 2s. 0d. worth.
 3. For the week beginning Dec. 15, 1946 (or Dec. 22, 1946, in Scotland) the ration was increased to 2s. 0d. worth.
 4. For the week beginning Dec. 21, 1947 (or Dec. 28, 1947, in Scotland) the ration was increased to 1s. 6d. worth.
 5. From Nov. 3, 1946, an additional allowance of 1s. 0d. worth per week has been granted to underground coal-miners. Since April 24, 1949, the value of this allowance has been 1s. 4d. following the increase in meat prices announced in the Chancellor's Budget statement.

Sugar

1940 :	Jan. 8	..	..	..	12 oz.	1947 :	July 20	..	..	..	10 oz.
	May 27	..	..	..	8 oz.		(extra 2 oz. to be taken in one quantity of 8 oz. on the "S" coupon, once in each four-week period).				
	Dec. 16	..	..	..	12 oz.		Nov. 9	..	..	..	8 oz.
	Dec. 23	..	..	..	8 oz.	1948 :	Dec. 5	..	..	..	10 oz.
1941 :	Nov. 17	..	..	..	12 oz.		(extra 2 oz. to be taken in one quantity of 8 oz. on the "S" coupon once in each four-week period).				
1942 :	Jan. 12	..	..	..	8 oz.						
	July 26	..	..	..	1 lb.						
	Aug. 9	..	..	..	8 oz.						

(NOTE :

1943 :	Nov. 14	..	..	..	Ration exchangeable for preserves at rate of 1 lb. of sugar for 1lb. preserves.
1944 :	April 30	..	..	..	Ration exchangeable for preserves at rate of 1 lb. of sugar for 2 lb. preserves.
	Aug. 6 to Aug. 19	..	..	..	Special additional allowance of 8 oz. per week (not exchangeable for preserves).
	Aug. 20	..	..	..	Ration exchangeable for preserves at rate of 1 lb. of sugar for 1 lb. preserves.
	Dec. 17 to Dec. 23	..	..	..	Special additional allowance of 8 oz. (not exchangeable for preserves).
1945 :	April 1	..	..	..	Ration no longer exchangeable for preserves.
	May 27 to June 23	..	..	..	Special additional allowance of 1 lb. per book.
	Dec. 9 to Jan. 5 1946	..	..	..	" " " "
1946 :	April 28 to May 25	..	..	..	" " " "
	June 23 to July 20	..	..	..	" " " "
	July 21 to Aug. 17	..	..	..	" " " "
	Sept. 15 to Oct 12	..	..	..	" " " "
	Dec. 8 to Jan. 4, 1947	..	..	..	Special additional allowance of 1½ lb. per book (1 lb. white and ½ lb. demerara).
1947 :	April 27 to May 24	..	..	..	Special additional allowance of 1 lb. per book.
	June 22 to July 19	..	..	..	" " " "
	July 20 to Aug. 16	..	..	..	" " " "
	Aug. 17 to Sept. 13	..	..	..	" " " "
	Dec. 7 to Jan. 3, 1948	..	..	..	" " " "

Sugar—(continued)

1948 : Jan. 4 to Jan. 31 ..	Special additional allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per book.
April 25 to May 22 ..	Special additional allowance of 1 lb. per book.
June 20 to July 17 ..	" " " "
July 18 to Aug. 14 ..	" " " "
Aug. 15 to Oct. 9 ..	Special additional allowance of 2 lb. per book during the eight-week period.
Dec. 5 to Jan. 2, 1949	Special additional allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per book.
1949 : April 24 to May 21 ..	Special additional allowance of 1 lb. per book.
May 22 to June 18 ..	" " " "

Tea

1940 : July 7	2 oz.	1945 : July 22	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dec. 16	4 oz.	(2 oz. per week in odd-numbered ration periods and 3 oz. per week in even-numbered periods.)	
Dec. 23	2 oz.	1947 : July 20	2 oz.

- (NOTE : 1. From July 26, 1942, no ration for holders of Child's Ration Book R.B.2.
2. From Dec. 10, 1944, 3 oz. per week for persons over 70.
3. For the four-week period beginning Dec. 5, 1948, a bonus of 4 oz. was granted).

APPENDIX B**POINTS RATIONING****Variations in Points Values**

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Australian Operation Rations ..	—	1947 : July 20-4. 1949 : Feb. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Biscuits		
Biscuits known as "Welfare", "Emergency Meal", "Iron Rations", "Service", "Ships' Biscuits" other than Forces biscuits	—	1942 : Nov. 15-1 ; 1943 : Sept. 19-2 ; 1944 : April 30-1 ; 1949 : Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Plain unsweetened (other than Forces biscuits)	—	1942 : Aug. 23-2 ; Oct. 18-1 ; 1943 : June 27-2 ; Sept. 19-4 ; 1944 : Dec. 10-2 ; 1946 : May 26-4 ; Nov. 10-6 ; 1948 : Jan. 31-4 ; 1949 : Jan. 2-2 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Sweet or semi-sweet	10	1942 : Aug. 23-4 ; 1943 : June 27-6 ; Sept. 19-8 ; 1944 : Dec. 10-4 ; 1946 : May 26-8 ; Nov. 10-12 ; 1947 : Sept. 14-10.
Biscuits wholly covered with chocolate	16	1942 : Aug. 23-8 ; 1943 : June 27-12 ; Sept. 19-16 ; 1944 : Dec. 10-12 ; 1945 : Sept. 16-16 ; 1946 : Nov. 10-20 ; 1947 : April 27-16.
Biscuits partly covered with chocolate	10	1942 : Aug. 23-8 ; 1943 : June 27-12 ; Sept. 19-16 ; 1944 : Dec. 10-12 ; 1945 : Sept. 16-16 ; 1946 : Nov. 10-20 ; 1947 : April 27-16 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-10.

Biscuits—(continued)

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Matzos	—	1942: Aug. 23-2; Oct. 18-1; 1943: July 25-2; Sept. 19-4; 1944: Jan. 9-1; April 30-4; Dec. 10-2; 1945: Jan. 7-1; April 29-2; 1946: Jan. 6-1; April 28-2; May 26-4; 1947: Jan. 5-1; April 27-6; 1948: Jan. 4-1; May 23-4; 1949: Jan. 2-1; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Broken .. .. .	.. half rate	1942: Aug. 23-full rate; Sept. 20-half rate.
Oatcakes	—	1946: July 21-2; 1947: May 25—removed from Points Scheme; Dec. 7-4; 1948: Jan. 4-2; Feb. 29-1; Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
Crispbreads	—	1948: Feb. 29-2; Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Rusks (sweetened and unsweetened)	—	1949: Jan. 2-2; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.

Canned Fish

Salmon: Grade I	28	1941: Dec. 1-16; Dec. 15-24; 1942: Mar. 9-32; 1947: May 25-28.
Salmon: Grade II	20	1941: Dec. 1-16; Dec. 15-24; 1942: Mar. 9-32; 1944: Oct. 15-22; 1946; Mar. 3-20.
Salmon Grade III	12	1941: Dec. 1-16; Dec. 15-24; 1942: June 29-16; Sept. 20-8; Dec. 13-4; 1944: April 30-6; Oct. 15-12; 1946; May 26-8; Sept. 14-12.
Tuna Fish, Lobster	—	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.
Crab	20	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1948: Mar. 28-20.
Crawfish	20	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1942: May 4-24; 1947: May 25-28; 1949: Jan. 30-20.
Pilchards	6	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1942: Dec. 13-6; 1944: Jan. 9-2; Oct. 15-4; 1947: Sept. 14-6.
Herrings	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1942: Dec. 13-6; 1944: Jan. 9-2; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.
Mackerel	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1942: Dec. 13-6; 1944: Jan. 9-2; 1947: Mar. 2—removed from Points Scheme.
Cod, Haddock, Catfish, Anchovies, Cod Roes	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.
Shrimps and Prawns	—	1944: April 30-12; 1945: May 27-24; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.
Perch and Sprat	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1944: Oct. 15-8; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.
Kipper Snacks	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1944; Oct. 15-8; 1948: April 25—removed from Points Scheme.
Brisling, Sild	8	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1944: Oct. 15-8.
Mussels	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1943: Sept. 19-4; 1945: Nov. 11—removed from Points Scheme.
Sardines	10	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1942: Mar. 9-24; 1944: June 25-16; Oct. 5-10.
Snoek	2	1948: May 23—2.
Pilchard Fillets and Small Pilchards	6	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1944: Oct. 15-8; 1945: July 22-4; 1947: Sept. 14-6.
Canned Shellfish not specified above	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Canned Fish (continued)		
Any other canned fish	—	1941: Dec. 1-12; 1943: March 7-4; 1946: Dec. 8—removed from Points Scheme.
(NOTE: 1. From Nov. 11, 1945, pre-packed fish, other than canned, removed from Points Scheme. 2. From July 21, 1946, all home-canned fish removed from Points Scheme).		

Canned Fruit and Canned Fruit Juices

Plums (including Damsons, Greengages and Prunes) ..	2	1942: Feb. 23-8; Sept. 7—retail sale suspended. 1943: Feb. 7-6; May 30—Plums and Damsons free of points; 1944: Feb. 6-4; 1946: Feb. 3-6; 1947: Mar. 30-5; May 25-4; Sept. 14-2.
Grapefruit	2	1947: Nov. 9-9; 1948: Jan. 4-4; Feb. 29-2.
Rhubarb	—	1943: Feb. 7-6; May 30—removed from Points Scheme.
Grapes	—	1942: Feb. 23-8; Sept. 7—retail sale suspended; 1943: Feb. 7-6; 1946: Feb. 3-9; 1947: May 25-12; 1948: Nov. 7-4; 1949: Jan. 2—removed from Points Scheme.
Mandarin Oranges	12	1948: July 18-12.
Apples	—	1942: Feb. 23-8; Sept. 7—retail sale suspended. 1943: Feb. 7-6; 1947: Feb. 3-9; 1947: May 25—removed from Points Scheme.
Peaches in Water	—	1942: Feb. 23-8; Sept. 7—retail sale suspended. 1943: Feb. 7-6; 1946: Feb. 3-9; 1947: May 25-12; 1949: April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
Fruit Juices	—	1947: Aug. 17-2; 1948: Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
All other canned fruits excluding canned fruit pulps and purees	12	1942: Feb. 23-8; Sept. 7—retail sale suspended. 1943: Feb. 7-6; 1946: Feb. 3-9; 1947: May 25-12.

(NOTE: From Feb. 29, 1948, all home produced canned fruit sold free of points.)

Canned Meats

Tongues, Briskets	48	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1942: Mar. 9-24; May 4-32; 1946: Nov. 10-48.
Pressed Beef	48	1943: Mar. 7-32; 1946: Nov. 10-48.
Minced Meat Loaf	24	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1942: Mar. 9-24; May 4-32; 1943: Mar. 7-24; May 30-16; 1947: June 22-20; 1948: Mar. 28-24.
Luncheon Meat, Pork Loaf, Meat Lunch	40	1941: Dec. 1-16; 1942: May 4-24; June 29-16; 1943: May 30-24; Oct. 17-16; 1945: April 29-24; 1946: May 26-32; 1947: June 22-36; Sept. 14-40.
Ham Loaf, Veal Loaf	18	1942: Oct. 18-16; 1943: May 30-24; Oct. 17-16; 1945: April 29-24; 1946: May 26-32; 1948: Mar. 28-24; 1949: Jan. 30-18.
Canned Sausage Meat (including Canned Pork Sausage Meat or Pork Sausage Bulk)	12	1941: Dec. 1-16; Dec. 15-8; 1942: Mar. 9-12; June 29-6; 1943: May 2-8; 1945: Sept. 16-12.
Jellied Veal, Stuffed Jellied Veal, Jellied Pork, Stuffed Jellied Pork, Jellied Pork and Veal	20	1946: May 26-20.
Meat Roll or Galantine	16	1941: Dec. 1-8; 1942: June 29-4; Sept. 20-2; 1946: May 26-16.
Canned Meat Puddings (including Cottage Pie)	4	1946: May 26-4.

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated.</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Canned Meats (continued)		
Imported Potted Meat and Pate Foie	—	1946 : June 23-2 or 3. 1947 : June 22-3 or 5. 1948 : Mar. 28-2 or 3; Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
South American Stewed Steak (including South American Stewed Steak and Kidney) ..	24	1946 : Sept. 15-12; Nov. 10-8; 1947 : Mar. 2-6; June 22-12; Sept. 14-16; 1948 : Mar. 28-24.
Australian Stewed Steak (in- cluding Australian Stewed Steak and Kidney)	24	1947 : Sept. 14-16; 1948 : Mar. 28-24.
Any other Stewed Steak, (in- cluding Stewed Steak and Kidney)	24	1941 : Dec. 1-16; 1942 : Mar. 9-24; May 4-32; Sept. 20-24; 1944 : April 30-20 ; 1945 : Sept. 16-12; Dec. 9-16; 1946 : Sept. 15-12; 1947 : June 22-16; Sept. 14-20; 1948 : Mar. 28-24.
Canned Rabbit	8	1941 : Dec. 1-16; 1944 : June 25-8; 1947 Mar. 2—removed from Points Scheme. 1948 : Jan. 4-8.
Canned Boneless Chicken or Turkey	20	1942 : Nov. 15-20.
Canned Sliced Bacon and Can- ned Bacon or Ham Rashers	12	1946 : Dec. 8-24; 1947 : Mar. 2-12.
Canned Roast or Boiled Beef or Mutton	8	1947 : Mar. 30-8.
Canned Meat Hash	6	1946 : Dec. 8-6.
Canned Irish Stew	6	1946 : Oct. 13-14; Dec. 8-2; 1947 : Mar. 2—removed from Points Scheme; June 22-4; 1948 : Mar. 28-6.
Canned Sausages (including Can- ned Kosher Sausages), Home Produced or Imported, Skin- less or Skin-on	6	1946 : Oct. 13-4; 1947 : Jan. 5-2; Mar. 2— removed from Points Scheme; June 22-6.
Canned Sausages in Brine ..	4	1948 : Aug. 15-4.
Pressed Veal, Pressed Pork and Beef and Pressed Pork and Veal	20	1947 : May 25-20.
Canned Veal and Ham	18	1947 : Sept. 14-10; 1948 : Mar. 28-24; 1949 : Jan. 30-18.
Jellied Beef	20	1948 : Nov. 7-20.
Any Ready or Prepared Meal (Home Produced or Imported)	6	1941 : Dec. 1-8; 1943 : May 2-4; 1946 : May 26-2; 1947 : Mar. 2—removed from Points Scheme; June 22-4; 1948 : Mar. 28-6.
Meat and Vegetable Pack ..	6	1945 : Aug. 19-8; Sept. 16-6; Dec. 9-4; 1946 : Mar. 31-2; Nov. 10-1; 1947 : Jan. 5—removed from Points Scheme; June 22-4. 1948 : Mar. 28-6.
Canned Pork and Pork Brawn	20	1947 : July 20-20.
Canned Veal and Ham Loaf ..	18	1947 : Dec. 7-40; 1948 : Mar. 28-24; 1949 : Jan. 30-18.
Canned Spaghetti and Macaroni		
Spaghetti, in tomato sauce ..	—	1945 : Oct. 14-6; 1949 : Jan. 2-2; Feb. 27— removed from Points Scheme.
Canned Macaroni in tomato sauce (with or without cheese) ..	—	1946 : Dec. 8-2; 1947 : Mar. 2—removed from Points Scheme.
Canned Sweet Puddings (except Can- ned Xmas Puddings)		
1 lb. flat or A.1 tall	—	1945 : Nov. 11-4; 1949 : Jan. 2-2; April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
A. 2½	—	1947 : Aug. 17-4; 1949 : Jan. 2-2; April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
A. 2½	—	1947 : Aug. 17-8; 1949 : Jan. 2-4; April 24—removed from Points Scheme.

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Canned Vegetables		
Beans, baked in tomato sauce ..	6	1941 : Dec. 1-4 ; 1944 : Dec. 10-3 ; 1945 : April 29-4 ; 1946 : Mar. 3-6 ; 1947 : Sept. 14-8 ; 1948 : Jan. 30-6.
Beans, baked, in gravy ..	—	1941 ; Dec. 1-4 ; 1942 : Mar. 9-2 ; June 1-1 ; 1943 : Jan. 10—removed from Points Scheme.
Beans, dried, in brine	—	1942 : Feb. 23-2 ; June 1-1 ; 1943 : Jan. 10— removed from Points Scheme.
Peas	—	1942 : Feb. 23-4 ; Nov. 29—retail sale suspended ; 1943 : April 4-4 ; 1944 : Feb. 6-3 ; 1945 : Aug. 19-4 ; 1946 : Nov. 10-2 ; 1948 : Jan. 31-4 ; Aug. 15-2 ; 1949 : Jan. 30—removed from Points Scheme.
Tomatoes	4	1942 : Feb. 23-6 ; Nov. 29—retail sale suspended ; 1943 : April 4-6 ; 1946 : Feb. 3-8 ; 1948 : Feb. 29 -4.
Cereals and Cereal Products		
Cereal Breakfast Foods ..	—	1942 : April 6-4 ; 1946 : July 21-8 ; 1947 : Sept. 14-6 ; 1948 : Jan. 4-4 ; Feb. 29-2 ; Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
Whole rice, (excluding ground rice, flaked rice and other rice products)	8	1942 : Jan. 26-2 ; May 4-4 ; 1945 : Mar. 4-8.
Sago and Tapioca	—	1942 : Jan. 26-2 ; May 4-4 ; 1948 : Dec. 5— removed from Points Scheme.
Semolina (including flavoured and/or coloured semolina and Energen Semolina) unsweetened	—	1946 : July 21-4 ; Sept. 15-2 ; 1948 : Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
sweetened	—	1946 : July 21-4 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-8 ; June 22-4 ; 1948 : Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
Oatflakes and Rolled Oats (other than White Groats) including " Plasmon " Oats sold loose	—	1942 : Dec. 13-2 ; 1947 : Dec. 7-4 ; 1948 : Feb. 29-2 ; Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
Oatmeal and Outflour (including brown and white groats, but excluding products which are primarily infant and invalid foods)	—	1946 : July 21-2 ; 1947 ; Feb. 2-1 ; Mar. 30— removed from Points Scheme, . Dec. 7-1 ; 1948 : Jan. 4-2 ; Feb. 29 - 1 ; Aug. 15— removed from Points Scheme.
Barley Products (including pearl and pot barley, barley flakes, kernels, flour and meal but excluding malt barley pro- ducts)	—	1946 : July 21-4 : Sept. 15-2 ; 1947 ; Feb. 2-1 ; Mar. 30—removed from Points Scheme ; Dec. 7-4 ; 1948 : Jan. 4-2 ; Feb. 29-1 ; May 23—removed from Points Scheme.
Sweetened cake, pudding, scone bun, batter, pancake, mould, dessert, sauce mixtures, flours and powders (but not including cornflour, custard or blanc- mange powder)	—	1946 : July 21-4 ; Sept. 15-2 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-8 ; June 22-4 ; Sept. 14-2 ; 1948 : Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
Macaroni and similar products	—	1946 : July 21-4 ; Sept. 15-2 ; 1948 : Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
" Soyghetti "	—	1946 : July 21-4 ; Sept. 15-2 ; 1948 : Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
" Soysem " and " Cereoca " ..	—	1947 : July 20-2 ; 1948 : Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
" Farinoca "	—	1947 : June 22-2 ; 1948 : Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Wholerye Spaghetti	—	1948 : Mar. 28-2 ; Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Cereals and Cereal Products —(continued)		
Soyselli Wheat and Soya Pearls	—	1948 : April 25-2 ; Aug. 15—removed from Points Scheme.
Sago Creamola	—	1948 : May 23-4 ; Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Cheeses		
Imported Blue Vein	4	1945 : Dec. 9-12 ; 1947 : April 27-4 ; Nov. 9-12 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-8 ; Mar. 27-4.
Camembert	—	1946 : April 28-6 ; 1947 : April 27-2 ; Nov. 9-6 ; 1948 : Aug. 1-2 ; Nov. 7-4 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-2 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Pont l'Eveque	—	1947 : Jan. 5-6 ; April 27-2 ; Nov. 9-6 ; 1948 : Aug. 1-2 ; Nov. 7-9 ; 1949 : Jan. 30—removed from Points Scheme.
Brie	—	1947 : Jan. 5-3 ; April 27-1 ; Nov. 9-3 ; 1948 : Nov. 7-2 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-1 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Carré de l'Est	—	1947 : Jan. 5-3 ; April 27-1 ; June 22-2 ; Nov. 9-6 ; 1948 : Aug. 1—removed from Points Scheme.
Stilton	4	1947 : May 25-4 ; Nov. 9-12 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-8 ; Mar. 27-4.
Kosher	—	1947 : June 22-4 ; Nov. 9-12 ; 1948 : Feb. 29—removed from Points Scheme.
Swiss Emmenthal	—	1948 : May 23-12 ; Aug. 1-4 ; Nov. 7-8 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-4 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Petit Gruyère	—	1948 : May 23-6 ; Aug. 1-4 ; Nov. 7-8 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-3 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Fromage Demi-sel	—	1948 : May 23-9 ; Aug. 1-3 ; Nov. 7-6 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-3 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Home Produced Blue Cheshire	4	1948 : Aug. 15-12 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-8 ; Mar. 27-4.
Italian Full cream soft cheese ..	—	1948 : Dec. 5-8 ; 1949 : Jan. 30-4 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Saint Paulin	—	1949 : Jan. 30-4 ; Mar. 27—removed from Points Scheme.
Condensed Milk		
Special Full Cream Sweetened (1½ pts. equivalent of milk) .. per container	8	1942 : April 6-8 or 4 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-10 or 5 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-8.
Full Cream Sweetened (1½ pts. equivalent of milk) per container	6	1942 : April 6-8 ; or 4 ; 1943 : June 27-6 or 3 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-8 or 4 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-6.
Full Cream Unsweetened (evaporated milk) (2 pts. equivalent of milk) (16 oz. condensed tin) per container	2	1942 : April 6-8 or 4 ; 1943 : Mar. 7-2 or 1 ; Oct. 17-4 or 2 ; 1946 : Aug. 18-2 or 1 ; 1947 : Sept. 14-4 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-2.
Machined Skimmed Sweetened (1½ pts. equivalent of skimmed milk) per container	4	1942 : April 6-10, 8 or 6 ; 1943 : Mar. 7-2 or 1 ; June 27-4 or 2 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-6, 5 or 3 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-4.
Full Cream (Unsweetened) (evaporated milk)—(American) 14½ oz. condensed milk per container	2	1942 : April 6-8 ; 1943 : Mar. 7-2 ; Oct. 17-4 ; 1946 : Aug. 18-2 ; 1947 : Sept. 14-4 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-2.
Dehydrated Potato		
Mashed Potato Powder	—	1947 : Nov. 9-4 ; 1948 : Mar. 28—removed from Points Scheme.
Dried Egg (Domestic Pack) per package	10	1946 : Sept. 15-6, 12 or 24 ; June 23-8 ; Dec. 8-10 ; 1947 : April 27-8 ; Sept. 14-10 ; 1949 : Mar. 27—Retail sale suspended.

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Dried Fruits		
Prunes	4	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-8 ; June 1-6 ; Nov. 15-4 ; 1943 : May 2-6 ; 1946 : Mar. 3-8 ; 1947 : Sept. 14-4 ; 1948 : Feb. 29-2 ; 1949 : May 22-4.
Figs	—	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-8 ; June 1-6 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-4 ; 1948 : Feb. 29-2 ; 1949 : May 22—removed from Points Scheme.
Dates (stoned) other than those of African origin	2	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-8 ; June : 1-6 ; June 29-12 ; 1943 : Sept. 19-8 ; 1945 : Nov. 11-4 ; 1949 : Jan. 2-2.
Pre-packed Iraqi Dates	1	1944 : Oct. 15-1.
	per packet	
Raisins, (Valencia and Muscat)	4	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-12 ; June 29-16 ; 1943 : May 2-12 ; Sept. 19-8 ; 1945 : April 1-4.
Currants and Sultanas	12	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-12 ; June : 29-16 ; 1943 : May 2-12 ; Sept. 19-8 ; 1944 : April 30-16 ; 1946 : Jan. 6-12 ; 1947 : Mar. 2-8 ; Sept. 14-10 ; 1948 : Feb. 29-12.
Apples	2	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-12 ; June : 29-16 ; 1943 : May 2-12 ; Sept. 19-6 ; 1948 : April 25-2.
Peaches	2	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-12 ; June 26-16 ; 1943 : May 2-12 ; Sept. 19-8 ; 1948 : Mar. 28-2.
All other Dried Fruits	8	1942 : Jan. 26-8 ; Mar. 9-6 ; May 4-12 ; June 29-16 ; 1943 : May 2-12 ; Sept. 19-8.

(NOTE : 1. From March 2, 1947, pre-packed African dates removed from Points Scheme.
2. From March 30, 1947, all unstoned dates removed from Points Scheme.)

Dried Peas, Beans and Lentils

Peas	—	1942 : Jan. 26-4 ; 1943 : Mar. 7-2 ; May 2-1 ; 1945 : May 27-4 ; Nov. 11-2 ; 1946 : Jan. 6-1 ; July 21-2 ; 1947 : Dec. 7-4 ; 1948 : Aug. 15-2 ; 1949 : April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
Beans	—	1942 : Jan. 26-2 ; Mar. 9-1 ; 1945 : May 27-2 ; 1949 : April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
Green Split Peas	—	1942 : Jan. 26-2 ; 1943 : May 30-1 ; 1945 : May 27-4 ; Nov. 11-2 ; 1946 : Jan. 6-1 ; July 21-2 ; 1947 : Dec. 7-4 ; 1948 : Aug. 15-2 ; 1949 : April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
Yellow Split Peas	—	1942 : Jan. 26-2 ; 1946 : Mar. 31-4 ; 1949 : Jan. 2-2 ; April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
Lentils	—	1942 : Jan. 26-2 ; 1947 : Dec. 7-4 ; 1949 : Jan. 2-2 ; April 24—removed from Points Scheme.
Peas, soaked or steeped in water	—	1942 : Aug. 23-2 ; 1943 : Mar. 7-1 ; May 2-½ ; 1945 : May 27-2 ; Nov. 11-1 ; 1946 : Jan. 6-½ ; July 21-1 ; 1947 : Dec. 7-2 ; 1948 : Aug. 15-1 ; 1949 : April 24—removed from Points Scheme.

(NOTE : From Dec. 12, 1943, Imported Dried Wrinkled Peas removed from Points Scheme.)

Mincemeat 6, 12 or 24 1946 : Sept. 15-6, 12 or 24.
per container

<i>Food</i>	<i>Present Points Value per lb. net unless otherwise stated</i>	<i>Initial Points Value and Subsequent Variations</i>
Preserves		
Imported Canned Marmalade ..	—	1944 : April 2-4 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-8 ; 1948 : Mar. 28-4 ; Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Home Produced Grapefruit Mar- malade	—	1946 : July 21-4 ; 1947 : Jan. 5-8 ; 1948 : May 23—removed from Points Scheme.
Imported Strawberry, Raspberry, Fig, Blackcurrant, Apricot, Pineapple and Greengage Jams	—	1947 : Jan. 5-10 ; 1948 : Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Imported Guava Jam or Guava Jelly	—	1947 : Jan. 5-10 ; 1948 : Feb. 29-4 ; Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Imported Jams and Marmalade in containers marked for the use of H.M. Forces	—	1947 : Aug. 17-1 ; 1948 : Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Any other variety of jam ..	—	1947 : Jan. 5-4 ; 1948 : Dec. 5—removed from Points Scheme.
Imported and imitation honey..	—	1948 : Nov. 7-4 ; 1949 : May 22—removed from Points Scheme.
Shredded and Flaked Suet	12	1946 : Mar. 3-8 ; Mar. 31-16 ; 1949 : Feb. 27-12.
Syrup and Treacle	8 (7 in containers over 1 lb.)	1942 : July 26-4 ; Aug. 23-8 ; 1946 : Nov. 10-10 ; 1947 : April 27-9 ; Sept. 14-8 ; 1948 : Dec. 5-9 ; 1949 : Mar. 27-8.
Table Jellies	22	1946 : Mar. 3-20 ; July 21-32 ; 1947 : Mar. 30-64 ; April 27-32 ; June 22-22.

VARIATIONS IN COUPON VALUES

	<i>Number of Coupons of each denomination available</i>	<i>Coupon Values</i>			<i>Total Number of points available per 4-week period</i>
		<i>Coupon A</i>	<i>Coupon B</i>	<i>Coupon C</i>	
1941 : Dec. 1	4	1	1	2	16
1942 : Feb. 9	4	1	2	2	20
April 6	4	1	2	3	24
July 26	4	1	2	2	20
1944 : April 2	4	1	2	3	24
1945 : May 27	4	1	2	2	20
1946 : Mar. 3	4	1	2	3	24
1946 : July 21	4	1	2	5	32
1947 : Aug. 17	4	1	2	4	28
1948 : Aug. 15	4	1	2	3	24

APPENDIX C

SOAP RATIONING

Value of one Soap Ration

One ration of soap is worth any one of the following quantities:—

4 ozs. of hard soap	or 12 ozs. of No. 2 soap powder
or 3 ozs. of toilet soap	or 3 ozs. of soap flakes or chips
or 6 ozs. of soft soap	or ½ pint of No. 1 liquid soap
or 6 ozs. of No. 1 soap powder	or 1 pint of No. 2 liquid soap

(NOTE :—Shaving soap, abrasive soap (scourers), shampoo powders, dental soap and soapless detergents are ration free).

Variations in Allowances (per four-week period)

1942 : Feb. 9	..	..	4 rations.
1945 : May 27	..	..	4 rations and 3 rations in alternate four-week periods.
1946 : June 23	..	..	3 rations.
1949 : Jan. 30	..	..	4 rations and 3 rations in alternate four-week periods.

(NOTE :—The allowance of soap to children under 5 years of age has remained unchanged at 4 rations per four-week period since the beginning of rationing.)

Special Allowances

1. One extra ration of soap per week has been granted to the categories shown below since the dates indicated :—

1942 : April 6	..	..	Infants up to one year.
1945 : Oct. 16	..	..	People who are occupied for half or more of their time as a chimney sweep.
1946 : Aug. 20	..	..	Limbleless persons.
1948 : Jan. 4	..	..	Children between the ages of 12 months and 2 years.

2. Four additional soap rations have been granted for expectant mothers whose confinement takes place at any of the following places since the dates indicated below :—

1946 : Oct. 30	..	..	At home.
Dec. : 14	..	..	In a nursing or maternity home not licensed as an Institution by the Ministry of Food.
1949 : Jan. 24	..	..	In a home licensed as an Institution but not receiving more soap than that allowed by the Institution scale.

(NOTE :—When confinement takes place at home, applications for this special allowance may be made when Ration Book R.B.7 is renewed, or at any time within three months of the expected date of birth. In the other two cases, the application is made by the matron of the home on behalf of the expectant mother.)

APPENDIX D

DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

LIQUID MILK

Non-priority Consumers

1941 : April 13	..	..	Consumption cut by 1/7th.
Oct. 12	..	..	Allowance supplemented by condensed milk (q.v.).
Nov. 2	..	..	Further cut of 5 per cent.
Nov. 10	..	..	Further cut of 10 per cent.
Nov. 23	..	..	2 pints per week.
1942 : Mar. 15	..	..	2½ pints per week.
Mar. 29	..	..	3 pints per week.
May 24 to Aug. 29	..	..	All restrictions removed.
Aug. 30	..	..	3 pints per week.
Oct. 25	..	..	2½ pints per week.
Nov. 22	..	..	2 pints per week.
1943 : Mar. 14	..	..	2½ pints per week.
April 25	..	..	3 pints per week.
May 2	..	..	4 pints per week.
July 4	..	..	3 pints per week.
Aug. 1	..	..	2½ pints per week.
Nov. 7	..	..	2 pints per week.
1944 : April 16	..	..	2½ pints per week.
May 7	..	..	4 pints per week.
June 18	..	..	3 pints per week.
July 2	..	..	2½ pints per week.
Nov. 5	..	..	2 pints per week.
1945 : Mar. 18	..	..	2 pints per week.
April 22	..	..	3 pints per week.
July 15	..	..	2½ pints per week.
Nov. 4	..	..	2 pints per week.
1946 : Feb. 17	..	..	2½ pints per week.
April 7	..	..	3 pints per week.
June 30	..	..	2½ pints per week.
Aug. 25	..	..	2 pints per week.
Dec. 22	..	..	2½ pints per week.

Liquid Milk —(continued)

1947 : May 4	3 pints per week.
June 29	2½ pints per week.
Aug. 24	2 pints per week.
1948 : Mar. 14	2½ pints per week.
April 25	3½ pints per week.
May 16	unrestricted supplies.
June 6	3 pints per week.
July 25	2½ pints per week.
1949 : Mar. 6	3 pints per week.
Mar. 27	unrestricted supplies.

(NOTE :—From April 15th, 1941, certain classes of invalids have been granted a maximum priority allowance of 14 pints of milk per week on production of a medical certificate usually valid for 3 months. The allowance was temporarily reduced to a maximum of 10 pints per week between Oct. 19th, 1947 and Feb. 1st, 1948.)

Priority Consumers

(Those supplied under the Welfare Foods Service are marked*)

CHILDREN (Weekly Allowances)

*1940 : July 21	7 pints for children under five at 2d. per pint.
1941: Oct. 12	7 additional pints at full price for infants under 12 months. (Allowance on mother's ration book discontinued).
	3½ pints for children and young people aged from 5 to 18 at full price.
1942 : Oct. 6	Inclusive allowance of 5 pints at full price for all children aged from 5 to 14 not attending school.
1943 : Feb. 7	Additional allowance of 7 pints for infants under 12 months discontinued. (Allowance granted on the mother's ration book in lieu).
*1946 : July 21	Price of milk supplied under the Welfare Foods Service reduced from 2d. to 1½d. per pint.
1947 : April 11	5 additional pints at full price for infants under 12 months. 2 pints extra allowed if the child is fed wholly on cow's milk. (Allowance on mother's ration book discontinued.)
* Aug. 1	Inclusive allowance to handicapped children of 7 pints at 1½d. per pint under Welfare Foods Service.
* Oct. 19	6 pints to children between 12 months and five years at 1½d. per pint (temporary reduction in quantity)..
*1948 : Feb. 1	7 pints to children aged from 12 months to five years at 1½d. per pint.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS (Weekly Allowances)

*1940 : July 21	Inclusive allowance of 7 pints at 2d. per pint.
*1943 : July 25	7 pints at 2d. per pint plus current non-priority allowance at full price.
*1946 : July 21	7 pints at 1½d. per pint plus current non-priority allowance at full price.

MOTHERS OF BABIES UNDER 12 MONTHS (Weekly Allowances)

1940 : July 21	7 pints at full price.
1941 : Oct. 12	Allowance discontinued (Extra milk granted on the child's ration book in lieu).
1943 : Feb. 7	7 pints at full price.
1947 : April 11	Allowance discontinued (Extra milk granted on the child's ration book in lieu).
1948 : April 25	7 pints at full price if the child is fed on National Dried milk or Proprietary Infant Milk Foods.

(NOTE :—Milk provided under the Welfare Foods Service is supplied free of cost in necessitous cases, except for handicapped children.)

SHELL EGGS**Non-priority Classes**

Control introduced on June 30th, 1941.

Total allocations per registered customer : 1941, unknown ; 1942, 29 ; 1943, 30 ; 1944, 30 ; 1945, 47 ; 1946, 53 ; 1947, 58 ; 1948, 78.

Priority Classes

1941 : Nov. 17	..	..	Priority (4 per allocation) for nursing and expectant mothers, certain classes of invalids and children holding R.B.2.
1942 : Oct. 18	..	..	Allowance changed to a rate of 3 per week. Children holding R.B.2 excluded from priority class. Nursing mothers priority period extended from 6 to 12 months.
1943 : Mar. 7	..	..	Priority classes amended to comprise : expectant mothers, infants between the ages of 6 and 18 months, and certain classes of invalids.
July 25	..	..	Expectant mothers excluded from priority class but entitled to 2 eggs per allocation (i.e., 1 on R.B.1 and 1 on supplementary book).
1945 : July 22	..	..	Age of children extended to include those between 18 and 24 months.

DRIED EGGS

Issues have been made as follows :—

1st allocation :

June 24 to Oct. 17, 1942 .. From October 5th onwards, retailers could sell to registered customers without restriction.

2nd allocation :

Oct. 18 to Dec. 12, 1942 .. From December 7th onwards, retailers could sell to registered customers without restriction.

3rd allocation :

Dec. 13, 1942 to Feb. 6, 1943 .. From January 22nd onwards, retailers could sell to registered customers without restriction.

4th allocation :

Feb. 7 to April 3, 1943 .. From March 22nd onwards, retailers could sell to registered customers without restriction.

5th allocation :

April 4 to May 29, 1943 .. From May 20th onwards, retailers could sell to registered customers without restriction.

6th allocation :

May 30 to July 25, 1943 .. From June 18th to June 26th retailers could sell to registered customers without restriction. From June 27th onwards an additional packet was made available.

7th allocation :

July 25 to Sept. 18, 1943 .. At the rate of 1 packet every 4 weeks.

8th allocation :

Sept. 19 to Oct. 16, 1943 .. At the rate of 1 packet every 4 weeks.

Subsequent allocations :

From October 17th to December 11th, 1943, one allocation per four weeks (one packet per customer per allocation) ; from December 12th, 1943 to March 4th, 1944, two allocations per four weeks ; from March 5th to October 14th, one allocation per four weeks ; from October 15th, 1944, to April 28th, 1945, two allocations per four weeks ; April 29th, 1945 to August 18th, one allocation per four weeks ; August 19th, 1945 to February 2nd, 1946, one allocation per eight weeks. (During this period, children and expectant mothers holding R.B.2 ration books were allowed double the quantity issued at each allocation).

During the last week of the four-weekly period ended April 1st, 1944, and of each subsequent four-weekly period down to May 26th, 1945, retailers who had supplies available could sell without restriction as to quantity.

Allocations were suspended between February 3rd, 1946 and June 22nd, 1946. From the 23 June, 1946, dried eggs were made available under the Points Scheme. Children holding the Ration Book R.B.2 and expectant mothers holding Ration Book R.B.2 (R.B.7 from August 1st, 1947) were allowed one packet free of points every eight weeks. Allocations on points were suspended from January 30th, 1949, and those free of points from March 27th, 1949.

ORANGES

1941 : May 10	..	..	Distribution limited to areas which had suffered from intensive enemy attack.
Sept. 29	..	..	Retailers required to give priority to children holding R.B.2 for seven days. Ration book to be marked.
Dec. 9	..	..	Reservation period reduced to five days.
1942 : Oct.	..	..	Priority allowance 2 lb. for children holding R.B.2 and 1 lb. for children aged 6 to 18.
1943 : July 25	..	..	Priority allowance for expectant mothers holding R.B.2.
Oct.	..	..	Priority allowance 2 lb. for expectant mothers and children holding R.B.2 and 1 lb. for holders of R.B.4.

Oranges—(continued)

1944 : Jan. to Mar.	Distribution to general public.
Sept. to Oct.	Priority allowance 2 lbs. for expectant mothers and children holding R.B.2.
Dec.	Distribution to general public.
1948 : Feb.	Retailers not required to mark ration books.
June 21	Marking of ration books resumed.

(NOTE :—Except where otherwise stated, allocations were made at the rate of 1 lb. per head, but distribution was not simultaneous in all areas.)

BANANAS

1946 : Jan. onwards	Distribution to holders of R.B.2, R.B.4 and R.B.7.
1948 : July onwards	Distribution to persons over 70 years of age as well as to those listed above.

APPENDIX E

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

Milk

(See Appendix D on page 35 under " Priority Consumers " where the allowances supplied under the Welfare Foods Service are marked*)

National Dried Milk (and Proprietary Infant Milk Foods)

1940 : July 21	National Dried Milk made available at 1s. 2d. a tin as an alternative to liquid milk for children under one.
1943 : April 1	Distribution of National Dried Milk extended to children under 2 as an alternative to liquid milk.
1946 : July 21	Price of National Dried Milk reduced from 1s. 2d. to 10½d. per tin.
1947 : Oct. 6	†Proprietary Infant Milk Foods sold only for children under 2 years of age on production of a ration book R.B.2. (Sales had previously been unrestricted to all consumers)
1948 : April 25	†National Dried Milk or Proprietary Infant Milk Foods available only to infants under 12 months as an alternative to liquid milk.

†NOTE :—Proprietary Infant Milk Foods are *not* provided under the Welfare Foods Scheme.

Vitamins

1941 : Dec. 8	Blackcurrant purée and cod-liver oil made available to children aged 6 months to 2 years. Blackcurrant syrup and cod-liver oil made available to children under 6 months. Some orange juice also available. No charge made.
1942 : Feb. 1	Cod-liver oil at 10d. per bottle made available to all children holding R.B.2.
April 1	Orange Juice at 5d. per bottle made available to all children under 2 years. Payment required for cod-liver oil, orange juice, blackcurrant syrup and purée.
July 6	Distribution of orange juice extended to children under 3.
Dec. 1	Orange juice and cod-liver oil made available to expectant mothers and children up to 5.
1943 : April 18	Vitamin A and D tablets at 10d. per packet made available to expectant mothers in lieu of cod-liver oil.
July 25	Vitamin products made available to expectant mothers on R.B.7, and to all children holding R.B.2 (no special form required.)
1945 : May 7 to June 30	One bottle of concentrated orange juice per fortnight for children aged 5-10.
1946 : July 21	Cod-liver oil and vitamin A and D tablets provided free of cost.
1947 : Aug. 1	Vitamin A and D tablets allowed to mothers for 30 weeks after confinement, free of cost. Vitamin products made available to expectant mothers on Ration Book R.B.7.

(NOTE :—Milk and vitamin products are provided free of charge to expectant mothers and children under school age in families in receipt of assistance from the National Assistance Board. Other beneficiaries may elect to have their incomes assessed by the Area Officer of the National Assistance Board with a view to obtaining free supplies.)

National Milk Cocoa

1943 : Nov. 9	Young workers under 18 in industry.
1944 : Jan. 8	To workers under 18 in offices, etc. and in agriculture, and to members under 18 of recognised youth organisations.
Aug. 28	Age limit of entitlement raised from 18 to 21 years.
Oct. 9	To students and undergraduates under 21 not covered by the Milk in Schools Scheme.
1944 : Oct. 9	To certain industrial undertakings in lieu of " Industrial Milk ".
Nov. 9	Substitution of National Milk Cocoa for " Industrial Milk " made optional.
1945 : Mar. 4	To all youth organisations.

APPENDIX F**FOODS NO LONGER CONTROLLED BY RATIONING OR OTHER DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES****Preserves (Jam, marmalade, fruit curd, imported and imitation honey)**

1941 : Mar. 17	8 oz. " minimum share " per calendar month of jam, marmalade, syrup or treacle.
July 1	8 oz. per four-week period.
July 28	1 lb. per four-week period.
Oct. 20	Mincemeat included.
1942 : April 6 to June 25	Ration temporarily exchangeable for sugar at rate of 1 lb. preserves for 1 lb. sugar.
May 11	Fruit curd, imported and imitation honey included.
July 26	Syrup and treacle transferred to Points Scheme.
1943 : April 4	Ration exchangeable for sugar at rate of 1 lb. preserves for 1 lb. sugar.
Sept. 19 to Dec. 11	Additional Special Preserves Ration of 1 lb. per four-week period.
1944 : Feb. 27	Imported canned marmalade sale suspended.
April 2	Imported canned marmalade transferred to Points Scheme.
April 30	2 lb. per four-week period. (Ration exchangeable for sugar at rate of 1 lb. preserves for 8 oz. sugar.)
Aug. 20	1 lb. per four-week period. (Ration exchangeable for sugar at rate of 1 lb. preserves for 1 lb. sugar.)
1945 : April 1	2 lb. marmalade or 1 lb. other preserves per four-week period. (Preserves ration exchangeable for 1 lb. sugar.)
Sept. 16	1 lb. per four-week period (or 1 lb. sugar).
1946 : May 26 to June 22	2 lb. per ration book (or 1 lb. sugar).
June 23	1 lb. per four-week period (or 1 lb. sugar).
Sept. 15	Mincemeat transferred to Points Scheme.
1947 : Jan. 5	Imported jams transferred to Points Scheme.
Oct. 12	2 lb. per four-week period (1 lb. in plum jam) or 1 lb. sugar.
Nov. 9	1 lb. per four-week period (or 1 lb. sugar).
1948 : May 23	2 lb. per four-week period or 1 lb. sugar.
June 20	1 lb. per four-week period or 1 lb. sugar.
Aug. 15	1 lb. per eight-week period or 1 lb. sugar. Damson, cherry, greengage, apricot and peach, gooseberry, loganberry, pineapple, blackberry and bramble jelly and all jams containing apple, rhubarb and plums excluded from the rationing system, but imported jam covered by the Points Rationing Scheme unaffected by these changes.
Nov. 7	Imitation and imported honey transferred to Points Scheme.
Dec. 5	All jams, marmalade and fruit curd de-rationed.

Bread Rationing

Bread Unit Value of Foods Subject to Bread Rationing

<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>B.U. Value</i>
Bread (Loaves)	1 large loaf (1 lb. 12 oz.)	4
Bread (Loaves)	1 small loaf (14 oz.)	2
Other Bread (rolls, baps, rusk crumbs)	7 oz.	1
Flour, Ryemeal, Matzos Meal ..	1 lb.	3
Flour Confectionery	1 lb.	2

Bread Units Entitlement

<i>Class of Consumer</i>	<i>Weekly B.U. Entitlement</i>
Child under 4	5
Child 4-5	9
Child 5-11	9
Adolescent 11-18	13
Normal Adult	9
Expectant Mother (including supplementary book)	11
Manual Worker (Woman)	11
Manual Worker (Man)	15

- (NOTES : 1. Manual workers eligible for the special cheese ration were entitled to 6 extra B.U's per week.
 2. Weekly seamen received 8 extra B.U's. per week.
 3. From November 9th, 1947, when the potato distribution scheme came into force, until the end of bread rationing, young people in England, Scotland and Wales received one additional B.U. per week.)

Bread Unit and Points Coupon Exchange

1946 : July 21	Points and B.U. coupons interchangeable (in multiples of eight coupons).
Oct. 13	Exchange rate of B.U's. into points altered to 2 B.U.s. for 1 point.
Dec. 8	Exchange of B.U.s. into points abolished. Points could still be exchanged for B.U.s. at the rate of 1 point for 1 B.U. Coupons worth 2 or 4 B.U.s. each could be exchanged for others worth 1 B.U. if small change were needed.

Personal Points Scheme

Chocolate and Sweets (per four-week period)

1942 : July 26	8 ozs.
Aug. 23	16 oz.
Oct. 18	12 oz.
1944 : Dec. 10 to Jan. 6, 1945	Special ration of 8 oz. for holders of R.B.2 and R.B.4.
1945 : Dec. 9 to Jan. 5, 1946	Special additional ration of 4 oz.
1946 : June 23	14 oz.
Oct. 13	16 oz.
Dec. 8 to Jan. 4, 1947	Special ration of 8 oz. for under 18's and over 70's
1947 : Mar. 2	8 oz.
Mar. 30	16 oz.
Aug. 17	20 oz.
Oct. 12	16 oz.
Dec. 7 to Jan. 3, 1948	20 oz.
1948 : Jan. 4	12 oz.
April 25	16 oz.
May 23	12 oz.
June 20	16 oz.
July 18	12 oz.
Dec. 5	16 oz.
Dec. 5 to Jan. 2, 1949	Additional allowance of 2 oz.
April 24	All chocolate and sweets derationed.

Potatoes

Weekly Allowances

Normal consumer	..	..	not more than 3 lb.
Child under 5	..	..	not more than 1½ lb.
Expectant mother	..	..	not more than 4½ lb.
Weekly seamen	..	..	7 lb.

(NOTE :—From the beginning of the scheme, young people between the ages of 5 and 18 in England, Scotland and Wales received one additional B.U. per week.)

Household Milk Powder

(1 tin equals 4 pints of liquid milk)

1941 : Dec.	..	..	..	1 tin per family
1942 : Jan to April	..	..	..	1 tin per family per month.
May	..	..	..	Issues discontinued.
Oct. 18 onwards	..	..	..	1 tin per 8 weeks per sugar registration.
1943 : Jan. 10 to Feb. 6	..	..	..	No restriction as to quantity.
Feb. 7 onwards	..	..	..	1 tin per 8 weeks per sugar registration.
Mar. 7	..	..	..	No restriction as to quantity
April	..	..	..	Issues discontinued.
Oct. 17 to April 29, 1944	..	..	..	1 tin per 8 weeks per sugar registration.
1944 : April 30	..	..	..	Issues discontinued.
Oct. 15	..	..	..	1 tin per 8 weeks per customer.
Nov. 25	..	..	..	No restriction as to quantity.
1945 : Mar. 30	..	..	..	Issues discontinued.
Oct. 14	..	..	..	1 tin per 8 weeks per customer.
1946 : Mar. 31	..	..	..	No restriction to registered customers to clear off stocks.
Aug. 18	..	..	..	Transferred to Points Scheme.
1947 : Mar. 30	..	..	..	Removed from Points Scheme and issues discontinued.
				Balance of retailers stocks sold free of points.

