

*Tungsten.*—Steps were taken during 1941 to bring Canada's policy with regard to the use of tungsten in high-speed steels in line with the United Kingdom and United States policies. In co-operation with the Bureau of Mines, efforts have been made to locate new sources of tungsten and increase the limited output of known occurrences. A Government stockpile of ferro-tungsten has been built up to help meet essential war needs.

*Tin.*—Conforming with steps taken in the United States during the summer of 1941, the weight of tin coating used on tin plate for most purposes was reduced by 10 p.c. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific all stocks of tin were frozen. Releases of tin are now granted only after securing permission from the Metals Controller. By this measure, all non-essential uses, including the use of tin plate for cans and containers for a large number of food and other products, are being eliminated. A considerable reduction of the tin content of solders, babbitts, bearing-metals and bronzes has been effected and further steps in this direction are under way. A Government stockpile of tin has been built up to help meet essential needs.

*Zinc.*—The output of the two primary zinc producers in Canada is handled by one selling agency working in close conjunction with the Metals Controller. During May, 1941, initial steps in the control of domestic consumption of zinc included a reduction in the amount of zinc available for civilian uses including die casting, galvanizing, dry-battery-cell manufacturing, and zinc oxide for use in the paints, congoleum, rubber and cables industries.

*Fuels.—Solid Fuels.*—The outbreak of war immediately dislocated the Canadian coal and coke industry due, in the first instance, to the fact that Canada has for many years imported approximately half her coal requirements. Included in imports were considerable quantities of anthracite from Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands as well as Indo-China, Russia and Morocco. The War shut off imports from all these countries except Great Britain which has continued to make shipments, although at reduced rates.

Marked changes in the quantities, types and distribution of solid fuels have resulted. On Oct. 18, 1939, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board appointed a Coal Administrator to guide and control these changes and thus to ensure adequate supplies of solid fuels at fair prices, and to assist producers, importers and distributors to continue to function as smoothly as possible, despite the changed conditions. On Dec. 5, 1941, wood-fuel and sawdust were also brought within the Maximum Prices Regulations of the Board and the control of the industry was placed under the Coal Administrator.

Control has been exercised in three main directions: (1) To ensure adequate fuel supplies of the right types for the armed forces, including bunkering requirements. All orders for these purposes are controlled and directed by the Administrator. (2) To ensure fuel supplies for the war industries and at the same time to maintain industrial requirements. This has involved considerable direct control of distribution through allocation of outputs and restriction of shipments to certain areas. (3) Action necessary to safeguard domestic solid-fuel requirements. Due to curtailment of imports from overseas and to the allocation of a large proportion of available coke supplies to war industries, active steps had to be taken to stimulate and facilitate larger imports of domestic fuels from the United States and to increase shipments of suitable western coals to the Ontario market.