

Products so affected include metal toys, certain office and household accessories, certain furniture, coffins, signs, trunks and certain household electrical appliances. A further list was restricted on a metal-content basis to 70 p.c. of the monthly average weight of metal so used in 1940. These include spring-filled mattresses and upholstered furniture, metal beds, filing cabinets, shelving, safes, lockers, etc. At the beginning of 1942 also, production of electric irons, toasters and household fans during the year 1942 was restricted to a 50 p.c. quota on the basis of 1940 production.

*Rubber.*—The conservation of rubber in Canada falls naturally into two phases. Prior to the extension of the present war to the Pacific, quantities of rubber available to processors for civilian purposes were being reduced gradually on a sliding scale calculated as a percentage of average civil requirements in the twelve months ended May 31, 1941. The reduction, from this base, commenced with 10 p.c. in October, 1941, and a further 5 p.c. in each subsequent month, resulting in an estimated reduction of 30 p.c. in civilian use by February, 1942. Immediately on development of hostilities in the Pacific, however, much more drastic steps were taken to conserve rubber.

As an initial temporary measure, the Controller of Supplies on Dec. 12, 1941, froze all dealers' stocks of automobile tires and tubes and, on the following day, suspended the processing of raw rubber generally for other than defence or munitions uses. Concurrently, the Motor Vehicle Controller prohibited spare tires and tubes as equipment on new motor-vehicles.

Subsequently an order was issued by the Controller of Supplies, on Jan. 5, 1941, governing the sale of new tires and tubes. Under this regulation, sale to the general public was prohibited completely and may be made only to a very restricted eligible list representing essential services, and then only under permit and on delivery by the purchaser of a used tire or tube, as the case may be, for which no allowance or payment may be made. Except for the establishment of essentiality categories, the purchase and sale of used and re-treaded tires and tubes are subject to substantially similar restrictions and the onus is placed on both buyer and seller to see that the conditions of sale are observed.

Similarly, at Mar. 1, 1942, the release of rubber for processing by manufacturers was being permitted on a limited basis in the case of an extremely restricted list of clearly essential uses. A later order dated Mar. 23, 1942, shut off the manufacture of hundreds of civilian articles using reclaimed rubber. Both crude and reclaimed rubber were thus prohibited in the manufacture of all civilian articles with the exception of a few regarded as absolutely necessary to the health and industrial life of the country.

The Fairmont Company Limited, a Government-owned corporation, was formed in October, 1940, to deal in rubber. This Company has been the sole purchaser of crude rubber for all Canadian requirements. All releases of crude rubber are made under the direction of the Controller of Supplies and no purchases may be made from any source other than the Fairmont Company.

*Textiles.*—In August, 1941, all private stocks of raw silk were frozen and placed under control of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, and the Plateau Company Limited, a Government-owned corporation, was designated as the agency through which operations were conducted. This action superseded previous curtailment measures in regard to the production and sale of silk and silk hosiery. Silk on which 'throwing' (twisting into threads) had been completed was excluded from the freezing order and could be carried through into finished goods. Throwing operations and