

all prior processing ceased, except in the case of processing for war orders. On Aug. 26, 1941, silk was placed under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Supplies and on Sept. 22, 1941, title to all stocks of silk in Canada was vested in the Plateau Company. Stocks of silk have been released by the Controller only for use in connection with war orders. The only exception was silk in bales already opened at the date of the acquisition of stocks by the Plateau Company, which silk was distributed to the industry on a *pro rata* basis.

During the first year of war there was a serious shortage of 'crossbred' wool. All available supplies were controlled by the Wool Administrator and, after military contracts and such essential requirements as paper-makers felts were met, little was available for ordinary civilian use. Later the supply of crossbred wools became more plentiful, but the Administrator continued to control the allocation of supplies in accordance with the national interest. An organization known as the Canadian Wool Board has been established for the purpose of taking over the entire Canadian wool clip for the duration of the War and for one year thereafter. The Board plans to encourage an increase of the domestic wool supply by providing sheep raisers with a stable market at fixed prices.

*Cork, Kapok, Manila Hemp and Sisal.*—Cork has been declared a commodity essential to the war effort and placed under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Supplies. Such jurisdiction also extends over floor coverings made in whole or in part of cork, bottle tops or crowns lined with cork, and any articles of which cork constitutes 50 p.c. or more of the component materials, or of which cork is the single component of chief value.

Kapok in all its forms, whether processed or not, was brought under control jurisdiction as from Dec. 15, 1941. On the same date an order was issued prohibiting dealings in kapok other than for war orders, except under permit.

Production and use of manila hemp and sisal are limited by an order of the Controller dated Jan. 30, 1942. Under this order, the processing and purchase of manila fibre and rope are limited to a few essential purposes. Commercial fishermen will, in any calendar year, commencing Jan. 1, 1942, be able to buy up to one-half the quantity of manila cordage used in 1941. For commercial marine purposes, marine towage and lighterage, the amount of new manila cordage purchased in any calendar year, commencing Jan. 1, 1942, together with stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, must not exceed 75 p.c. of the amount used in 1941. Use of new manila cordage for these purposes is also limited to the same ratio of 1941 consumption. No manila will, however, be permitted for stevedoring rope. The only other civilian use for which manila may be processed or acquired is for drilling cables for oil and gas wells, in which case acquisition is permitted up to 100 p.c. of the amount used in 1941. Provision is made for the return, by dealers to suppliers, of quantities of manila hemp, in half-coil lots or over, which cannot legally be sold under the terms of the order.

The manufacture of, and dealing in binder twine is not restricted, except that no manila fibre shall be used in making binder twine, and no person shall use binder twine for other purposes than binding grain. The order prohibits the use of manila or sisal fibre in skipping ropes or other toys of any kind or for tying trees for shipment. Manila or sisal, other than tow, is also banned in the manufacture of rugs, bedding and furniture.