

milking machines and haying equipment. Since production has also been restricted in the United States (the source of various raw materials, component parts, etc.), it was necessary to co-ordinate the regulations of the two countries.

*Household Appliances.*—Beginning in October, 1941, the Controller of Supplies in the Department of Munitions and Supply imposed production quotas on the manufacture of radios, metal-clad refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, all domestic stoves and heaters and electric irons. Quotas were later replaced by prohibition of manufacture except under permit. The production of sewing machines for civilian purposes was prohibited on June 1, 1942.

It became clear late in 1943 (by which time these appliances had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board) that civilian supplies of electric washing machines and electric irons had fallen to an uncomfortably low level. Estimates of civilian requirements for these items were prepared by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and submitted to the Wartime Industries Control Board where decisions were made as to what materials, labour and plant facilities could be spared.

*Other Metal Products.*—Similar restrictions were extended to all other civilian-type metal products. Production of electrical equipment using copper and brass was curtailed and sales of residential lighting fixtures to consumers placed under permit. Use of scarce metals in heating and plumbing equipment was restricted, often by simplification measures. Beginning early in 1942 sales and deliveries of office machinery were placed under permit and the use of metal prohibited in making filing cabinets and other equipment. The use of metal in household furniture, springs and mattresses was drastically cut. Metal containers have wherever possible been replaced by glass and fibre, and tin has been economized by using a lighter coating of tinplate and substituting lacquered blackplate. Late in 1943 and early in 1944, it became possible to relax and revise a number of these restrictions on the end use of metals, although in many cases the metals remained scarce and subject to careful allocation by Wartime Industries Control Board.

*Wood and Paper Products.*—Shortages of lumber have been evident since 1941, reflecting labour scarcity and high military and export requirements, but there was little scope for conservation in its civilian use because wood was being substituted for even scarcer metals in many important uses. By the end of 1943 it became advisable to permit return to metal in a few cases.

Restrictions on the manufacture of paper and fibre products were introduced early in 1943 and had the general objective of reducing the variety of products and eliminating non-essential types, thus securing longer production runs and saving labour. Quota rationing was introduced for newspapers and periodicals in January, 1943, and extended in July to other similar publications. In the summer of 1943 the paper supply position became critical and in November the use of commercial printed matter was made subject to permit and other conservation measures were adopted. During the latter part of the year National Selective Service took action to obtain additional labour to maintain the supply of pulpwood.