

Oils and Fats.—War-time needs and the loss of certain important foreign sources of supply have necessitated special efforts to increase domestic production of linseed oil, to develop substitutes for certain Chinese and East Indian oils and to restrict consumption of the remaining reserves of scarce oils.

Textiles and Clothing.—During the War, Canadian textile consumption has increased by about 50 p.c., largely due to military requirements, with a considerable increase in industrial and other civilian uses. Procurement of fibres, yarns and fabrics from abroad has to a large extent involved negotiations between Canadian and foreign government agencies (see p. 444).

In July, 1943, Canadian requirements of British cotton fabrics, which had totalled five to ten million pounds annually, were transferred to the United States, involving much work in arranging new sources of supply. Cotton-woven fabric exports from the United States have, since Jan. 1, 1944, become subject to more formal control, which has the advantage of assuring Canada of her requirements from that country.

Internally the manufacture of textiles and clothing has come under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which has organized, in some detail, the production of yarns and fabrics. For instance, the licensing plan of the Wool Administration now covers the construction, price and quantity of each fabric to be made in every Canadian woollen mill.

In the secondary textile field the Board has, where necessary, issued production directives to garment manufacturers requiring them to concentrate on production of essential garments, and has assisted manufacturers in obtaining materials and labour. Garment simplification and restrictions on style changes have saved material and eliminated slack periods in manufacture. Labour shortages in the entire textile field have been a difficult problem and have received considerable attention from National Selective Service.

The Manufacture of Principal Munitions of War*

It is not possible to publish at this time complete information regarding Canadian munitions production during the years 1942 and 1943. However, sufficient information can be provided to show, at least in general terms, the magnitude of Canada's contribution to the arming of the United Nations. At a later date more detailed data may be given; for the present a brief outline of the manufacture of the principal munitions of war will indicate the success with which Canada's pre-war industry has been converted and developed to outfit Canada and her Allies.

The Department of Munitions and Supply is the procurement agency for the Armed Services of Canada and her Allies. The total dollar value of contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply and its predecessors, the Defence Purchasing Commission and the War Supplies Board, to the end of 1943 totalled approximately \$9,450,000,000. The estimated total value of war production, including the value of deliveries on orders placed abroad, war construction and capital assistance, in the fiscal year 1942-43 was \$2,900,000,000, and for the

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