

that in at least 50% as long-lived as the best tire procurable from natural rubber of present restricted mileage goods, and it is believed that with further development and experimentation a better tire can be made from these than from the natural product. It is hoped that the

price of the synthetic product will be competitive with that of natural rubber over the period of the year, and it is believed that a better product is ultimately possible at a competitive price.

At the time the decision was taken to embark on the production of synthetic rubber, it was expected that the production of synthetic rubber in the United States would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government and the

industry in a polymerizing process, because artificial rubber, in order to place the project on a working basis with a minimum of delay, and to assist with the carrying of necessary

priority ratings in the United States for equipment and materials not procurable from Canadian sources, it was considered advisable to use existing plants, designs, drawings and specifications prepared and

developed by the Rubber Reserve Company in the United States. In addition, patents for the process of polymerization were pooled and

made available to both Governments for the duration of war and for a certain period thereafter, and the results obtained after extensive development work in the production of rubbers from a petroleum base were made available to Canada on the same basis as similar projects in the United States.

Canada was given full benefit of the patent pooling arrangements which had been made by the Rubber Reserve Company with the companies and individuals in the United States whom it was felt were best qualified

to help the Government produce the synthetic rubbers during one of the manufacture of synthetic rubber on the large scale required for war. Processes included in various patents owned by the Standard Oil Co.

and other companies covering the manufacture of latex and styrene rubber, and benzene, became available for the period of the emergency. About one-quarter of the materials and equipment required was not ob-

tainable from Canadian sources, and through the cooperation of the Government of the two countries Canada was able to obtain considerable

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