

placed as "Soldiers of the Soil," while 14,800 were enrolled in Quebec by the provincial Department of Agriculture. The value of food stuffs exported each fiscal year while the war continued was as follows: 1914-15: \$187,011,300; 1915-16: \$332,455,900; 1916-17: \$482,619,400; 1917-18: \$710,619,400. The value of the three chief sub-divisions of Canadian food products shows a growth which should have a lasting effect upon national prosperity and especially upon the development of agriculture. The periods covered in the table below are for the twelve months ended September 30 in each year:—

Food Products.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	\$	\$	\$
Fisheries.....	23,274,772	24,993,156	33,670,846
Animal Products.....	111,331,332	157,415,287	163,488,362
Agricultural Products.....	396,455,537	427,927,335	440,744,430
	531,061,641	610,335,778	637,903,638

To meet the extreme shortage of wheat which became accentuated in Europe during the summer of 1918, the standard of milling extraction of flour in Canada was raised, and the use of substitute, non-wheaten flours was made compulsory. The restrictions on meats in public places were made more stringent, although by the autumn the pork supply was so improved that the restrictions could be withdrawn. The use of beef and veal was restricted; and the supply of sugar in the late summer and autumn became an extremely acute problem which called for special measures. Enormous savings were carried out by limiting supplies by sale against certificate. The actual fixing of prices was not undertaken by the Food Board except in a few cases, but the preferable system was adopted of limiting the margin of profit on transactions in food, and of directing the food from the producer to the consumer by the shortest trade line. "Profiteering" was thus effectively checked. An Order in Council of October 8, 1918, transferred from the Food Board to municipalities the onus of insisting on fair prices.

Fixation of Wheat Prices.—On August 22, 1918, the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada fixed the following prices per bushel of 60 lb. for wheat to remain in force from August 26, 1918, until August 31, 1919: No. 1 Hard and Manitoba Northern No. 1, \$2.24½; Manitoba Northern No. 2, \$2.21½; No. 3, \$2.17½; Alberta Red Winter, No. 1, \$2.24½, No. 2, \$2.21½, No. 3, \$2.17½. Prices for other varieties and grades of wheat of the season of 1918 have also been fixed by the Board. These prices are based upon grain in store at the public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Fuel Control.—The first general regulations as to the importation, sale and distribution of coal in Canada became effective on November 1, 1917, by Order in Council of October 26, 1917, following on the