

liquor was prohibited, exports of food controlled, flour mills, food manufacturers and other dealers in foodstuffs licensed and regulated. The functions of the Food Controller were taken over on February 11, 1918, by the Canada Food Board, which up to the date of the armistice issued some 70 orders dealing with the regulation of foods. Up to the end of 1918, the Canada Food Board issued 78,016 licenses, 12,136 import permits and 14,761 export permits. The Food Board had its staff of inspectors throughout the Dominion to enforce its regulations, but depended to a great extent upon provincial and municipal authorities. It was dissolved by Order in Council of March 19, 1919, when its functions relating to licenses for exports from and imports into Canada were transferred to the Canadian Trade Commission.

A Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada with offices at Winnipeg was appointed by Order in Council under the War Measures Act, 1914, on June 11, 1917, with wide powers of control over the disposition of grain of the 1917 crop, including the power to fix maximum prices at which grain might be sold. Prices based upon grain in store at the public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur were fixed for the crop years ended August 31, 1918, and (under an extension of the Board's powers) 1919. During these years the Wheat Export Company, a grain purchasing agency established by the Imperial Government under the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, took charge of exportable surpluses of grain destined for the United Kingdom, France and Italy. When after the armistice the functions of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies were in 1919 extended to deal with that year's crop, the Dominion Government, by Order in Council of July 31, 1919, created the Canadian Wheat Board, which was instructed to dispose of the wheat crop of 1919 in the most profitable way. The Board was given power to control the sale of wheat in the home market as well as for export, and during the first six months of the crop season of 1919, it also controlled the price at which millers could sell flour in Canada. The Board adopted a scheme including an initial advance payment to the producer of wheat, the issuance of participation certificates, and the pooling of returns. The final result was that the producer received \$2.63 per bushel for his 1919 crop on the basis of No. 1, Manitoba Northern, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur. The marketing of the 1920 crops was handled by private enterprise.

FUEL CONTROL.

Fuel control commenced in the summer of 1917, when it became evident that owing to the entry of the United States into the war and the enforcement of the draft in that country, the coal supply of Canada and the United States was becoming inadequate to the demand. Under Order in Council of July 12, 1917, a Fuel Controller for Canada was appointed, and as a consequence of his recommendations provision was made for the appointment of Fuel Administrators by the provinces and of Local Fuel Commissioners by municipalities.