

and reporting upon the supply and sufficiency of raw materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and as to the best method of conserving the same. The services of this Commission were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Munitions Board and of manufacturers of munitions. An inventory of Canadian mineral resources was commenced in the winter of 1917-18 in co-operation with a similar inventory being made by the War Minerals Committee of the United States.

The War Trade Board was established by Order in Council of February 9, 1918, as a sub-committee of the War Committee of the Cabinet, with the Minister of Trade and Commerce as Chairman. Its powers were to direct the issue of licenses for exportation and importation, to supervise in its discretion all industrial and commercial enterprises, so as by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labour, raw material and products, to make recommendations for the maintenance of more essential as compared with less essential industries, and to work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington and to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States so as to secure the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

The Canadian War Mission at Washington was constituted by Order in Council in February, 1918, for the purpose of securing the most effective co-operation between Canada and the United States in respect of the economic and financial measures connected with the prosecution of the war, the growing demands for increased production, improved means of transportation and more comprehensive organization, and to engage the utmost effort of human power for economic as well as military purposes. The Mission was instructed to act in the closest conjunction with the British War Mission at Washington.

#### **VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE.**

Many of the measures enacted into law by Orders in Council under the War Measures Act of 1914, would in less extraordinary times have been thought to infringe the fundamental rights of British subjects. At the time that Act was passed, however, there was no opposition and very little criticism of its provisions in Parliament, and the people of Canada as a whole loyally accepted many restrictions and inconveniences as being necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. The Canadian people, indeed, went farther. In addition to the burdens imposed upon them by the State, as individuals and collectively they undertook and discharged other heavy obligations, contributing largely to the patriotic war funds of the various allied countries as well as to their own.

The value of the free gifts of the people of Canada for war purposes, including the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds and a great variety of other agencies and Allied relief funds, was estimated at the close of the war to exceed \$98,714,900, being \$11.37 per capita of the total population.