

of 1915 there was naturally an enormous increase in the export of Canadian wheat to Europe. During the first nine months of that year the monthly export had not ranged beyond \$3,500,000 to \$7,500,000, except in June when it rose to \$10,000,000. In the autumn of 1915, however, the monthly exports suddenly increased, rising to nearly \$33,000,000 in October, followed by \$44,000,000 in November and \$39,000,000 in December. In April of the following year, 1916, extensive shipments were resumed, ranging from \$14,500,000 to \$34,500,000 per month. Owing to the autumn shipments the total for 1915 was increased to \$166,000,000, 70 per cent of which had been contributed in the last three months of the year. The total for 1916 amounted to \$239,000,000.<sup>1</sup> A rise in prices, as we shall see, accounted for some proportion in the increase but not as much as might be expected. The statistics as to quantities exported are available only to the end of the fiscal year in March, 1915-16. For the last four years quantities and values compare as follows:

	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916
Bushels.....	93,100,000	120,410,000	71,900,000	157,700,000
Value.....	\$88,600,000	\$117,700,000	\$74,200,000	\$172,800,000 <sup>2</sup>

The export of flour, depending much more upon the capacity of the mills than upon the harvest, did not expand to any considerable extent until the fiscal year 1915-16. There was, however, a very considerable expansion in values at least during the latter part of 1915 and throughout 1916, the totals for these years being \$31,000,000 and \$46,000,000 respectively.<sup>3</sup> As in so many other cases the diminished consumption in the country due to the decrease in population tended to provide a corresponding increase in exports. Moreover, the feeding by Canada of its own soldiers overseas caused

<sup>1</sup> Trade and Commerce Report for 1916, Part I, p. xxii.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 684.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. xxii.