

war industry, the supply of which is limited, (2) controlling the import into Canada of less essential articles, (3) supervising the raw materials of the country in order that a proper use might be made of these in the prosecution of the war. Under the authority given it the Board made many important arrangements with regard to Canadian trade.

Board of Grain Supervisors.—As the result of a conference between the Government and buyers and sellers of grain, the Board of Grain Supervisors was created in June, 1917. The board was not a buying corporation but a regulating body, whose primary functions were first, to regulate the price at which grain should be bought and sold, and second, to regulate the distribution of the grain to the best advantage of the producers, the grain trade, the consuming public and overseas purchasers. The Board worked in harmony with the Canada Food Board, the various grain exchanges and the British and Allied Purchasing Commissions.

As the necessary funds were raised by assessments on millers and other purchasers, the board was self-supporting.

War Mission to Washington.—In order to provide adequate representation of the interests of Canada in the United States and to secure the most effective co-operation between the two countries in respect of economic and financial measures connected with the prosecution of the war, a Canadian War Mission to the United States was established early in 1918. The chairman of the mission was empowered to represent the Cabinet and the Government departments of Canada in negotiations, relating to purely Canadian affairs, with Government departments of the United States and with other British or Allied missions to the United States.