United States by which other essential supplies that could only be had from the Republic were obtained. By these and other means Canadian industry was enabled to operate at its maximum capacity, and thus produce the surprising results obtained.

War Trade.—The following table shows the exports in certain Canadian commodities, having a direct bearing on the war for the last three fiscal years before the war (1912-13-14), and for the last fiscal year (1918); and illustrates the increase, during this period, in the quantity of these articles exported:—

Commodities	Unit of Quan- tity	QUANTITIES		VALUES	
		Average for 1912–13–14	1918	Average for 1912-13-14	1918
				\$	\$
Butter. Cheese. Clothing. Eggs. Oats. Wheat Wheat flour Leather. Meats— Bacon. Beef. Canned meats. Pork. Metals— Copper, nickel, brass, and aluminum. Iron and steel Printing paper. Tobacco. Vegetables. Vehicles.	doz. bush. brl. lb.	3, 633, 825 154, 381, 808 	86,565,104 13,422,624 7,909,803 2,753,976	449,872 48,664 103,217 15,323,513 *11,374,981	2,000,467 36,602,504 9,702,207 2,271,299 376,444,293 366,341,565 95,896,492 10,986,221 57,995,116 13,016,378 3,695,384 2,052,192 46,271,848 45,810,367 33,978,347 1,682,357 19,034,558
Wood-pulp	cwt.	6,017,595	9,696,704		25,620,892 833,389,047

^{*1914} only.

War Trade Board.—The War Trade Board was organized in February, 1918, for the purpose of (1) concrolling the export from Canada of articles essential to