

The total value of all field crops in 1917 was \$1,144,136,450 and in 1918, \$1,337,350,870, an increase of 16.8 per cent. Both these values were higher than those of any preceding year.

**Conservation.**—After some months spent in study of the sources of supply and stocks of food and in instructing the public in the necessity for carefulness in food consumption, restrictions were placed on the serving of beef and bacon in public eating places in August, 1917. From this point of departure there was an ever-widening extension of the system, which secured to the board effective control of practically all the food existent and in prospect in Canada.

During the first full year of food-control the net exports of beef increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds per annum or 6.795 per cent over the average for 1910-14. The net exports of pork increased by 125,000,000 pounds or 571 per cent over a five-year pre-war average.

Butter, of which 7,000,000 pounds were imported annually before the war, is now exported in large quantities, after domestic requirements have been met.

Limitations were placed on the profits of all packers of meats and regulations were also made regarding the distribution of their products.

**Wheat and Flour.**—While the price of wheat was for a time, fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors, the Food Board controlled the millers' profits on flour and the margin of profits made by wholesale merchants. Flour was standardized and the extraction of flour increased to 74 per cent of the wheat. By this means and by the use of substitutes for wheat-flour a large saving was made.

**Sugar.**—Owing to the shortage of sugar, limitations had to be put on its consumption. The order of the board on this subject applied to hotel and restaurant keepers, private consumers, candy manufacturers, bakers and confectioners. A saving at the rate of 100,000 tons annually was thus effected.