

the amounts supplied to appear in the exports of the country.

There was a rapid increase in the export of oats in the autumn of 1914 and which was resumed in the spring of 1915. The irregularity of shipping conditions caused considerable variation in the export of oats for individual months. Thus in May, August, September, November, and December of 1915 the shipments were over \$1,000,000 worth per month, whereas in some of the intermediate months the exports did not amount to more than one-half, one-third, or even one-sixth of that. The total exports for the year 1914-15 rose to \$10,000,000, but the following year when the shipments were somewhat more steady the total amounted to \$35,000,000.¹ The increase for this period was chiefly to France, the amount going to Great Britain being offset by the diminished amount going to the United States. The price of oats proportionately increased more than that of wheat as indicated in the following rates:

	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916
Bushels.....	35,000,000	17,700,000	26,800,000
Value.....	\$13,300,000	\$8,900,000	\$14,600,000 *

There was no increase in the export of potatoes as due to the war, but rather the reverse. The great increase in the price of potatoes and certain other vegetables during 1916-17 was due to the very unfavorable weather of 1916, which greatly reduced the crops of roots and vegetables. There was, however, a considerable increase in the export of vegetables other than potatoes, both in the shape of canned goods and in other forms. The total value of the exports, however, up to the fiscal year ending March, 1916, did not exceed \$500,000.³

The effect of the war upon the export of hay resulted

¹ Trade and Commerce Report for 1916, Part I, p. xxii.

² *Ibid.*, p. 682.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 730.