

TO CONSTRUCT PEANUT PRODUCTS FACTORY.

The largest peanut products factory in the United States is to be constructed in Texas by Woldut Grocery Co., at a cost of \$250,000. It will be equipped with machinery for manufacture of peanut oil and various by-products, including cake and meal for livestock feed. Peanut butter will also be one of the outputs. Prospects are favorable for more than 1,500,000 acres being planted in peanuts next season. To utilize this prospective production, many additional mills will be constructed.

POTATOES WILL BE CHEAPER.

The Office of Information, of the United States Department of Agriculture, authorizes the following:

The huge potato crop, which the forecast made by the Department of Agriculture indicates will be produced in the United States this year, means that this important food staple will be cheaper, and makes it possible for American families that had to cut down on potato consumption because of high prices to restore the tuber to a prominent place on their bill of fare.

The department forecast, based on reliable estimates from all parts of the country, places the total potato yield at more than 467,000,000 bushels, as compared with 285,000,000 in 1916 and 360,000,000 in 1915. Potatoes of the current season are already in the market in large quantities, and, since the early harvested tubers can not be kept easily, should be eaten more abundantly now if spoilage is to be avoided.

FOOD SUPPLIES OF COUNTRIES.

The following table, given out by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives estimated prices of relative imports, exports and productions of foodstuffs in the countries named (on the basis of 100 representing their consumption) prior to the outbreak of the war. It may surprise some persons to observe that before the war the United States imported more foodstuffs than she exported. The principal exports of foodstuffs from the United States are grain and meats, but these did not equal in value the imports of sugar and coffee. In addition to these much of our imports are tropical or subtropical fruits:

	Consump- tion.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Produce- tion.
United Kingdom	100	56.3	9.1	52.8
France	100	12.2	5.7	93.5
Russia	100	2.8	12.4	109.6
Belgium	100	63.8	20.1	57.3
United States	100	10.2	7.4	97.2
Canada	100	12.5	35.3	122.8
Argentina	100	5.3	53.3	148.0
Germany	100	20.8	8.4	87.6
Austria-Hungary	100	7.8	6.2	98.4

CANADA'S CHEESE OUTPUT.

The deliveries of milk to cheese factories in Canada aggregated 2,600,542,987 pounds in 1916. The deliveries of cream to butter factories totalled 157,620,638 pounds in the same year. The number of patrons making these deliveries was 221,192.

There were 1,813 cheese factories in operation in the year named, 993 butter factories and 624 combined butter and cheese factories. In addition there were 16 condenseries.

The total production of factory cheese in Canada in 1916 was 192,968,597 pounds, of the value of \$35,512,530, as compared with 183,878,898 pounds of the value of \$27,587,775 in 1915. The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916 was 82,564,130 pounds of the value of \$26,966,357, as compared with 83,824,176 pounds of the value of \$24,368,636 in 1915.

The total value of factory cheese and butter produced in the Dominion last year was therefore nearly \$62,500,000. If to this is added the output of condenseries, milk and cream sold in cities and home made butter, it is probable that the grand total value of the dairy output of last year will figure up to at least \$120,000,000, and it will be much greater for 1917.

EMBARGO ON CANNED GOODS.

Canned goods have been banned from the Canadian consumers' table by the Food Controller.

An embargo on the use of the canned goods was issued by the Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, on Thursday, after a conference with the Dominion Canners' Association and the wholesale and retail grocers. The order becomes effective at once, and remains in force in the territory east of Sault Ste. Marie until October 15. West of Sault Ste. Marie it ceases on October 1.

"Housewives have been using too much can-opener and too little cookstove," said Mr. Hanna. "Their domestic science has not taught them that there is a difference. We want them to use more cookstove and less can-opener."

The order-in-council has been approved, it is understood, by the Government, and it was expected to be signed by the Governor-General.

"What this is expected to do, and what we think it will do is this," explained the Food Controller. "It will help the green grocer to get the market that he deserves, and to get a market at a reasonable price. It will not work a hardship on the people in their habit of using canned goods, for as long as they can get green groceries they are not subjects for sympathy. I don't think much need be wasted on them. The man with green groceries to sell is entitled to a reasonable market, and for the consumers it is their duty to help to give it to him. In giving him that reasonable market they are but conserving for that part of the year when green groceries are not available to Canada, goods that are already hopelessly short of meeting the certain demands of the trade."

Certain exceptions are made to the order. They are mining and construction camps and dining cars, because of the difficulties that are obvious with the long hauls and the shortage of space.

CANNING AND DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Much interest is being shown throughout the country in the measures adopted for the instruction of our women in the best methods of fruit and vegetables canning and drying.

The urgent need for the conservation of all foods has given a stimulus towards the saving of the perishable commodities. The Provincial Governments, through their Departments of Agriculture, have been active in putting on demonstrations throughout the country and the work has been very largely covered through the Women's Institute, Homemaker Clubs, etc., but there are many small towns and villages that have not had any help in this direction. People should write to their Provincial Government for bulletins on canning and drying. There is a fear that the shortage in bottles will prevent a greater part of the crop from being cared for. It is not commonly known that many of the things which are canned, such as beans, peas, carrots, swiss chard, etc., can be dried without materially altering the flavour. There is no elaborate machinery necessary for this process. It is as easy to dry fruit and vegetables as it is to can them. It simply requires a rack on which to place the material and protection from flies, etc.

By means of the process of drying we can save apples, pears, plums, cherries, peas, beans and all the herbs, parsley, thyme, mint, etc., efficiently and inexpensively.

A few years ago in most homes the only way of having green corn throughout the year was to dry it, while to-day we depend wholly upon canned corn, an article that costs three times the price of the dried, and is no better.

We are told by some that they have more vegetables than they need or than they can use, and, therefore, they are making no effort to save them. It is a world crisis, and no food fit for human consumption should be allowed to go to waste. Save all you can. Can it if possible. Evaporate what you cannot can. Give to someone else what you cannot take care of. Let no food perish. The success of the world struggle will be decided by food.

Textile Mills

throughout Canada are working overtime on military and regular business

Four mills are now under construction. Several plants have resumed operations during the past few months. A number of concerns have recently doubled the capacity of their plants. Practically all the mills are installing new equipment as quickly as it can be secured.

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A WORLD MEAT FAMINE.

Predictions of a world famine in meat after the war are made by Viscount Lewis Harcourt. The decrease of pasture land resulting from more extensive cultivation would, he said, reduce the supply of cattle. It will take Germany five years after the war to restore its stock of cattle to the normal figure of 23,000,000 head. He estimated that after the war Europe would want to obtain 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 head of cattle. For several years Germany will have to feed her people on imported frozen or chilled meat, and will come into a market where she has never bought before.

BET SUGAR CHEAPER.

An agreement by the United States beet sugar producers to limit the price of their products so as to effect a reduction of about 1½ cents a pound in the present price of sugar has been announced by the Food Administration, with a notice to the public that this should mean a saving of \$30,000 between now and the first of next year. It was also announced that the wholesale grocers had agreed to limit distribution charges to prevent exorbitant charges.

In the near future the Administration will state the price at which wholesale sugar should be delivered at large consuming centres. The beet sugar price fixed is the equivalent of \$7.25, cane sugar basis, f.o.b., sea-port refining ports.