

# CAMPAIGN IS ENDORSED.

Addresses on Food Conservation at Saskatoon Meeting.

DEAN W. J. Rutherford and Dr. R. D. McLaurin of the University of Saskatchewan and Rev. Wylie C. Clark spoke recently at a meeting in Saskatoon for the purpose of organizing a campaign in support of the efforts of the Food Controller. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the campaign and pledging those present to do their best to see that the orders of the Food Controller are put into effect.

Dean Rutherford said in part:

"The matter of food control hasn't been taken very seriously by a great many people. We live in a country where food is very plentiful, and we have scarcely felt the pinch. Every person seems to be doing so well that not many have taken this question very seriously. But there is a grave need for us to take this matter to heart in the most earnest way.

"In normal times England raised one-fifth of the amount of wheat she consumed. To-day the European Allies are 577 million bushels short, in wheat supplies. Australia is too far away, bottoms are too scarce. Argentina, usually an important source of supply, has had a crop failure, and an embargo has been placed on wheat exports. Therefore, England must look principally to the United States and Canada as the two nations from which she can secure wheat to fill this shortage. The exportable surplus from the United States is about 53 million bushels. Canada's whole production is about 250 million bushels; of this our normal consumption is about 50 million bushels, and another 50 million bushels are used for seed or are lost in screening and dockage at the elevators.

"Thus the American exportable surplus is about 203 million bushels, to meet a European shortage of 577 million bushels. Realizing this discrepancy, the English people have changed their methods of milling and make ten per cent more from the wheat berry into the flour, and have found it possible to substitute about 25 per cent of other cereals without seriously reducing the nutritive value of the bread. They ask that we in Canada reduce our consumption of wheat from about 50 million bushels to 38 million bushels.

"A similar shortage exists in the supplies of beef and bacon. England's normal consumption before the war was about 25 pounds of beef and 34 pounds of bacon per

capita per year. Contrast this with the present regulation army allowance of one pound of beef and one-quarter pound of bacon per day per soldier; bear in mind also that thousands of English women now require more meat because they are doing heavy work in the factories and in the fields.

"There has been a most serious depletion of the herds of cattle in both England and France. During the first year of the war France was forced to slaughter 21,300,000 cattle; something similar has happened in England, though they have been able to retain their best thoroughbred cattle.

"The Allies are importing less meat this year than last. Why? Because the American and South American herds are also being rapidly depleted. **MEAT IS GETTING SCARCE ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

"We have been asked, therefore, to eat no beef or bacon on two days of the week, that we may be able to ship overseas two-sevenths of our normal meat consumption. This is not a serious hardship, since we eat more meat than we actually require. . . .

"Every man, woman and child in Canada and the United States has been asked to help reduce the consumption of these foods—not through any hardship—no one has been asked to eat any less than he needs, but by the substitution of other foods which are not so essential to the carrying on of the war."

Dr. McLaurin said that, recognising that there was a world shortage in wheat and other articles, it was incumbent upon the people of Canada to devise ways and means to substitute other foods for those desired by our forces at the front. This could be accomplished best by the intelligent co-operative effort of all citizens, but it was absolutely essential to know first what the term food meant, and also the relative nutritive value of different foods.

He gave a comparison of the prices per pound of cereals in bulk and in packages. These varied from 5 cents per pound for rolled oats in bulk to more than 40 cents per pound for certain breakfast foods. The calorific value of one pound of rolled oats was the highest of any of the cereals considered, and the calorific values did not vary more than 13 per cent between the lowest and the highest. Dr. McLaurin estimates that if rolled oats were used ex-