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BALANCE SHEET OF FOOD BOARD SHOWS CREDIT

Statement of Expense and Revenue is Included in Year's Report Which Has Just Been Compiled.

HOW CONTROL WAS KEPT

The statement of expense and revenue of the Canada Food Board, as given in the review of the Board's work for 1918, shows that the Board has a surplus of \$39,751.19, due chiefly to the balance of revenue from licenses. The total expenditure made by the Food Controller from July 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, was \$131,143.34. During that period no money was received as revenue, and a large part of the expenditure was made for propaganda work very necessary to put before the people the then little known policy of food saving.

WHY FEES WERE CHARGED.

To carry out the work of food control in a democratic manner many committees were called to Ottawa to advise the Food Controller on the best methods of securing the largest quantity of foodstuffs for overseas shipment, while protecting the domestic supply. It was decided to charge fees for licenses in order that the cost of administration should be borne by the trades concerned, rather than by the general public. The statement of expenditure and revenue for the period from February 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918, shows that the desired object was attained. During the period \$24,066.70 was expended to promote the "Soldiers of the Soil" movement, \$4,646.44 in securing other labour for farm work, \$76,278.46 for educational and informative work, including advertising, making a total of \$104,991.60 expended for work other than the general operation of the Board.

CONTROL OF FOOD.

The three means employed by the Canada Food Board to secure the control of food in the Dominion, as shown by the review of the Board's activities during 1918, were as follows:—

1. Direct purchase and export by Allied Government representatives.
2. Licensing of all dealers at home and their regulation by order issued

BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS NOT NEW; OLD REGULATIONS ARE RENEWED

Latest Announcement Merely Restores to Controlled List Articles Which Were Temporarily Allowed as Unrestricted Imports.

FULL LIST OF COMMODITIES AFFECTED BY DECISION

In reference to restricted British imports, the Canadian Trade Mission authorizes the statement that it has been assumed in some quarters that the restrictions of imports is the result of a recent order. The fact is that a very extensive list of restricted imports was adopted by Great Britain during the war, the last official list of these restrictions having been published in the British Board of Trade Journal on January 24, 1918. On November 14, 1918, a large group of miscellaneous commodities were relaxed, and on December 27, 1918, further relaxations were adopted, principally affecting machinery.

It was not assumed at the time that the relaxation of these restrictions would be other than temporary. Now the announcements of the new restrictions practically restores the control of the same commodities which had been granted temporary free importation.

The Sugar Supply Commission have announced the removal, from February 24, 1919, of all restrictions limiting the importation and sale of syrup, molasses, and other articles of like nature.

The following articles, as to which the British import prohibitions have hitherto been removed, will again be on the list of prohibited imports after March 1, 1919, and can then only be imported under special license:—

- Aluminum, manufactures of.
- Aluminum powder.
- Apparel not waterproofed.
- Baskets and basketware.
- Baths of metal, all kinds.
- Cartridges, all kinds and parts thereof.
- Cement.
- Diatomite, or infusorial earth.
- Electrotypes.
- Fatty acids.
- Fire extinguishers.
- Guns, carbines and rifles.
- Hats and bonnets.
- Lawn mowers.
- Linen yarns and manufactures thereof.
- Machine tools, and machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping or working metal, including lathes, grinding machines, milling machines, boring and turning mills, drilling machines, power presses, planers, punching and shearing machines, shapers, forging machines, screw machines, cutting-off machines, chucking machines, gear-cutting machines, boring machines, centering machines, slotting machines.
- Machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including sawing machines of all descriptions, general joiners' mortise, tenon, boring machines, lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines and all machines accessory thereto, scraping and sandpapering machines, wheelwright machinery, firewood making and bundling machinery.

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RISE IN VALUE OF CANADA'S ANIMAL PRODUCTS SHOWN.

Rise in the value of Canada's animal products, and increase in the number of food animals on Canadian farms during three war years, as shown in the report of the Canada Food Board for the year 1918.

Value of animal products of Dominion:—	
1916.....	\$111,331,000
1917.....	157,415,000
1918.....	163,488,000
Increase in food-supplying animals in Canada:—	
Number of milch cows in	
1914.....	2,673,000
Number of milch cows in	
1918.....	3,324,000
Number of other cattle in	
1914.....	3,363,000
Number of other cattle in	
1918.....	6,507,000
Number of sheep in 1914.	
	2,058,000
Number of sheep in 1918.	
	3,037,000
Number of hogs in 1914.	
	3,434,000
Number of hogs in 1918.	
	4,289,000

STOCK COMMISSIONER LEAVES FOR LONDON

Mr. H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, has been directed to proceed to London, says a statement by the Department of Agriculture. He will back up Canada's representatives in London with facts and details as to the live stock situation in Canada, and will work in every way possible through any channels that may seem to open towards bringing about an immediate renewal of the export movement of bacon and other animal products from Canada.

direct by the Board with personal responsibility on the part of the licensee.

3. Import and export permits regulating incoming or outgoing commodities not governed by the purchases of the Allied Governments.

"Another class of control, intangible and hard to define, was the voluntary aid given by the Canadian people, and especially the women," the report states. "This service was so immeasurably great that it cannot be more than alluded to with gratitude and pride in such a review as this. It was the pivot on which turned that successful voluntarism which so marked a feature of food control in Canada."

The complete review of the work of the Canada Food Board is now on the press and will be published shortly.

UNITED STATES RULING AFFECTS THE DOMINION

The United States War Trade Board announce in ruling 536 of January 22, 1919, supplementing W.T.B.R. 406, issued December 14, 1918, that, as a general policy, they will not consider applications for licenses to import from Canada into the United States commodities shipped to Canada from overseas, which are, or have been at any time, on the restricted list of imports, until sixty days shall have elapsed from the date when the general import restrictions on such commodity were removed.

Raw Hides for Britain.

The prohibition on the importation of raw hides of all descriptions and weights into Britain has been removed, and dealings in raw hides are now freely authorized.

Government Telegraphs.

According to the report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year 1917, the Dominion Government telegraph lines have a total mileage of 12,016½ miles. The number of offices is 1,058, and the messages sent during the year numbered 411,934, as against 371,833 in the preceding year.

Contract Awarded.

The contract has been awarded under Order in Council at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., for the construction of a stable in connection with military hospital. Contractors, Quinlan & Robertson, Ltd., of Montreal, at \$5,750. Order in Council dated January 14, 1919.

Going to Siberia.

The Department of Trade and Commerce states that Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, of Montreal, member of the Canadian Economic Commission to Siberia, will leave during this month for Siberia.