

WHEN GERMANY LEADS

The following table shows the average yield of wheat, rye, barley, oats and potatoes in Germany and the United States in 1913, the last pre-war year:—

	Germany. Bushels per Acre.	Canada. Bushels per Acre.
Wheat.....	35.1	21.04
Rye.....	30.4	19.28
Barley.....	41.3	29.96
Oats.....	61.1	38.78
Potatoes.....	235.8	165.88

It will be seen from this table that, despite Canada's natural advantages of soil, German farmers harvest between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ more bushels per acre than do the Canadian farmers. These remarkable German yields have been brought through rotation of cereal crops with sugar beets and other hoed root crops.

FLAT-FISH FROM ATLANTIC.

They will be Marketed in Eastern Canada at Moderate Price.

"Thank you very much for sending us those fish. They are excellent and I trust that we may be able to procure them in Ottawa." Such was Lady Borden's message in acknowledgment of a package of Pacific flatfish which were sent to her with the compliments of the Canada Food Board.

Following the suggestion of Lady Borden's letter, the Fish Section took up with a number of leading fish companies in Eastern Canada, the question of marketing Atlantic flatfish, with the result that the splendid edible varieties of skate, flounders and witches are to be available to consumers in Quebec and Ontario at an average price of ten cents per pound. This arrangement is announced following a conference with some of the large wholesale producers and distributors of Atlantic fish.

These companies have all agreed to produce and deliver skate, flounders, witches and other flatfish to points in Quebec and Ontario, which will make it possible for them to be sold retail at an average price of ten cents per pound. This arrangement supplements the plans initiated some time ago, and already in operation, whereby Pacific flatfish has been made available to consumers in the four western provinces at a retail price of about ten cents per pound.

Flatfish are not caught in the Atlantic in such large quantities as are those on the Pacific coast, and supplies are much more variable. However, three large steam trawlers are now operating out of Atlantic ports, and it is expected that sufficient quantities of these fish will be forthcoming to meet the demand for a considerable time.

PIG CLASSES IN SCHOOLS.

A pig-raising class will be organized in every school throughout New York State in communities of 1,000 population or less, under the direction of the New York State Food Control Commission. Each class will raise 50 pigs, and as there are 1,000 villages of that size in the State, 50,000 pigs will be added to the food supply. As a preliminary it was necessary to ask the officials of such villages to suspend during the war local ordinances against raising pigs. All but three have replied to date conforming to the war necessity.

NOTICE TO READERS.

Persons on the mailing list for the Canadian Food Bulletin are asked to notify the Canada Food Board promptly of change of address, receipt of more copies than are needed, or misdirection of copies. Efficient distribution depends in large measure upon the co-operation of the readers.

GARBAGE AS FEED FOR HOGS.

An informing pamphlet on "Garbage as Feed for Hogs" has been issued by the Commission of Conservation. The Food Board has secured a supply to be sent to correspondents and others who may be interested in the question of hog production in municipalities and a copy will be sent on request.

TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

Newspaper publishers or editors who can use matrices of any of the line cuts used in the Canadian Food Bulletin may obtain such on request to the Educational Division, Canada Food Board, Ottawa.