

## FACTS ABOUT LICENSING SYSTEM.

To date over 150,000 application forms have been sent out. Licenses already issued number approximately 50,000.

Through its licensing system the Food Board is compiling what will be the most comprehensive trade directory existing in Canada.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 licenses are being issued every day. Recently the record was broken when the 2,000 mark was passed.

License application forms must be signed before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Commissioner for Oaths.

There is a system of checking where each license form is concerned.

Fully 30 per cent of the labour involved in checking license applications might be saved if tradesmen filled in their forms intelligently.

At least a third of the forms come back without having been sworn before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Commissioner for Oaths. All this means a waste of time and the duplication of labour, for the forms have to go back a second time.

All remittances must be made payable at par at Ottawa. Otherwise the applications will be returned.

The licensing fee is merely nominal in the case of small businesses, but when multiplied by thousands, while affecting the consumer not at all because of the wide distribution of area, it is a source of revenue for the Canada Food Board sufficient to cover current expenses.

License fees to date aggregate about \$200,000.

### JULY 1.

On and after July 1, no person may legally operate a public eating place without first having obtained a license from the Food Board. (Time extended from June 1.)

On and after July 1, no person may legally manufacture in Canada for sale ice cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice cream comes or chewing gum without first having obtained a license from the Food Board. (Time extended from June 1). A confectioner's license is not required by a person holding a baker's or public eating place license.

## LICENSE TIME TABLE.

### JUNE 1.

On and after June 1, no person may legally deal wholesale in flour, bran, shorts, or any feeds made from seeds or grains, or products of seeds or grains, hay or straw, without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.

Licenses for all retail grocers become operative on and after June 1.

### JUNE 15.

On and after June 15, it will be illegal for any person who has not first secured a Canners Manufacturer's license to engage in the manufacture for sale of canned or preserved fruits or vegetables; meats; poultry; soups; seeds or grains or products made therefrom; jellies; jams; sauces; pickles; condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk; or dried, evaporated or desiccated vegetables or fruits. (Persons operating a canning factory in connection with a meat packing plant are not required to obtain such a license.)

On and after June 15, it will be illegal to deal wholesale, or as brokers or commission merchants, in any of the products named in the paragraph immediately above, without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a Canners Wholesale license, a Canners Broker's license, or a Canners Commission Merchant's license, depending upon the nature of the trading operations of the applicant. (Persons operating under a Wholesale Grocer's license from the Canada Food Board will not be required to take out an additional license under this Order.)

### NEEDED POWERS GIVEN TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Some criticism is heard that, as a result of the food regulations, prices in public eating places have been advanced, while the quantity of food served has been reduced. An Order-in-Council of November 10, 1916, gives power to Municipal Councils to deal with such cases. Under this law, the Councils are given powers which enable them to make a full inquiry in every such case.

Winnipeg bakers are encouraging the consumption of corn and rye bread in an effort to conserve wheat flour.