

“THE WORK AHEAD.”

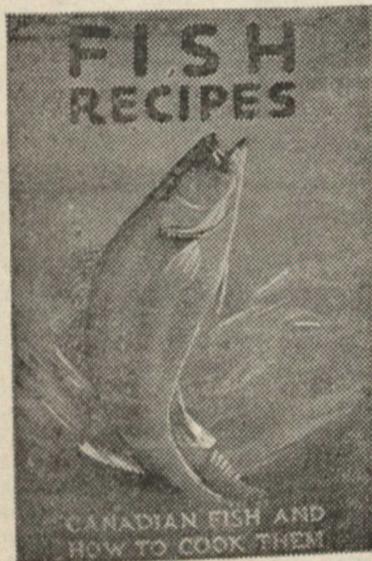
Average export of foodstuffs from the North American Continent

before the war, annually 5,553,000 tons.
 Export of foodstuffs during 1917-18 11,820,000 “
 Next year United States and Canada are pledged to send overseas. 17,550,000 “

The wartime increase is over 300 per cent.

This is no time for slackening.

First Victory—Then Peace.



Reproduction of attractive cover of a booklet, obtainable from the Canada Food Board and its Provincial Secretaries for five cents.

FOOD SIDE OF VICTORY LOAN.

This is the food aspect of the Victory Loan:—

Over \$636,000,000 were received for farm products bought in Canada by the Allies, chiefly Great Britain, in the last fiscal year.

This is made up thus:—

Butter	\$ 2,000,000
Cheese	36,602,000
Eggs	2,271,000
Oats	37,644,000
Wheat	366,341,000
Flour	95,896,000
Meats	76,729,000
Vegetables	19,034,000

The total Canadian war expenditure for the same period was \$342,762,000.

The incoming value for wheat alone was \$23,000,000 more than all our war expenditure. Besides this, Canadian industries received from the Allied powers the stupendous total of \$620,000,000.

FAIR PRICES, SQUARE DEALING.

In an able article by Dr. W. C. Keirstead, M.A., Ph.D., professor of Philosophy and Economics at the University of New Brunswick, on "The City Council and the Cost of Living", in which he deals with the now authorized appointment of a Fair Price Committee in each municipality, he says:—

"This puts the matter where it belongs. The Canada Food Board has already regulated the profits of manufacturers and wholesalers, but the retail prices of such articles as fish, milk, bread, substitutes or other necessaries is a municipal problem, of fundamental interest to the citizens in the municipality and a proper subject of municipal jurisdiction. This Order in Council gives the municipality ample power to deal with all complaints regarding prices, supplies or the wastes of necessaries.

The officers of a council will have the intimate knowledge essential for the proper regulation, and the sense of municipal responsibility will have a tendency to limit criticism to what is reasonable and constructive. It would be a mistake to unload upon the Food Board the problems that rightly belong to our municipality.

Further, necessities include fuel, clothing and other items of common household expenditure. Thanks to the Food Board, the gains of speculation have been largely eliminated from dealers in food supplies, and their profits or spread are narrow and have not advanced with the higher level of prices or the increased cost of living or of doing business. In other lines of necessaries, however, such as shoes and clothing, dealers have taken without hindrance or criticism the speculative gains of a rising market, and have profited by war conditions. The Fair Price Committee may turn its attention to these necessaries also.

Prospects of export of cereals from Chile are much more favourable, owing to the supply of shipping.