

VOLUNTARY HOME RATIONS ADOPTED.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEADS PROVINCIAL PLAN.

To New Brunswick has fallen the honour of precedence in a voluntary rationing scheme for the home. The week beginning September 29 was devoted to a province-wide campaign for its adoption. It is too early to report results in this issue. This voluntary rationing is part of Canada's further share in the supply of foods for war purposes. Plans had been drawn up in most of the provinces of the Dominion. Broad lines in all were similar, but in each case local conditions and modes of living had been considered. The step corresponds with a much more intensive rationing plan which was found of enormous value in food saving in Great Britain before the submarine menace made a compulsory system desirable; it corresponds also with the "Honour System" in the United States.

The policy was told in detail in a neat booklet of eight pages issued by the New Brunswick Committee of the Canada Food Board, of which Mr. E. A. Schofield is Chairman, and Dr. W. C. Keirstead, Secretary. Clergymen, school-teachers, women's organizations and every person having influence to frame public opinion or to lead a community movement were enlisted to aid the movement, which certainly proved one of the most popular in the old Loyalist Province. The booklet set out the reason for the home scheme as being that "people who live in private homes shall line up with those who eat their food in public eating places." The ration plan was prepared in conference with representatives of local food committees, women's institutes and domestic science teachers. It was revised and approved by the Canada Food Board. The same plan will be carried out when the time is ripe in the other provinces.

The New Brunswick Committee clearly pointed out that food conditions, like other aspects of the war, are changing continually so that voluntary effort must concentrate in the future first on one class of food and then on another. It adds: "This food conservation policy applies not merely to existing conditions, but in its fundamental features to the situation so long as the war lasts," and emphasized that above all this scheme of home rationing is woman's opportunity for war service.

Part 1 of the scheme details the regulations of the Canada Food Board which now apply compulsorily such as prevention of

hoarding, feeding of wheat, etc., to live-stock or poultry, milling, baking and the purchase of substitutes. Part 2 sets out the voluntary household regulations at length, prefaced by the remark: "The aim of these regulations is to save every ounce of wheat, beef, veal, pork, fats and sugar to send overseas as much food as possible in the most concentrated form of best-keeping properties, and requiring least shipping space." The points under which they are dealt are wheat, including baking, meat, fats, sugar, milk and its products, fruit and vegetables, and hoarding, while a convenient summary of recommendations and "Don't's" closes the booklet.

Up to the time of this Bulletin going to press, the reports from New Brunswick showed that the people had willingly taken up the proposal.

LADY RHONDDA'S GRATITUDE.

In reply to the message of condolence on the death of Viscount Rhondda, late British Food Controller, sent by the Chairman of the Canada Food Board, the following message was received from Lady Rhondda, sent from Llanwern, Monmouthshire:—

"I shall be glad if you will express to the members and officers of the Canada Food Board my heart-felt thanks for their very kind and touching message of sympathy in my great sorrow.

—Sybil Rhondda."

The cable message sent by the Chairman of the Canada Food Board was in the following words:—

"The members and officers of the Canada Food Board share with the British Ministry of Food and the people of Great Britain, sorrow and sense of great loss in death of Viscount Rhondda. In all our relations we found him most cordially disposed towards Canada, and not only this Board but the whole Dominion have lost a true friend.

H. B. Thomson."

In an interesting article on the foreshadowed rise in meat prices during the winter months in England and Scotland the "National Food Journal" points out that the main reasons for the rise are the increased prices for live cattle which must be paid to the farmer in the winter, the increase in distribution charges under a rationing scheme, and the high price of meat in the United States.