

# TO HOLD THE FOOD LINE.

Splendid Meetings in Canadian Cities Hear of Actual Conditions.

During the past few weeks the largest cities in Canada have had the opportunity of hearing at first-hand of food conditions of Europe, through the medium of two distinguished speakers loaned by the United States Food Administration to the Canada Food Board. Wherever Mr. Everett Colby, Senator to the State of New Jersey, and Mr. Edward F. Trefz have gone they have made a profound impression on their audiences. Senator Colby delivered addresses in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John and Halifax. In the United States, he said, people were using as much white flour this year as last year, in spite of all the efforts made towards conservation. America was 34,000,000 bushels behind in its schedule, he declared. He had found the situation in France desperate. All the livestock was being killed owing to lack of grain for feed. There was only enough meat to supply France for three months."

In introducing Senator Colby in Montreal, Mr. Henry B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, said: "Every man and woman in this room must realize that in order to keep the battle line in Flanders unbroken we must do all in our power to keep the food line unbroken, and I want everyone personally to feel that he is willing to get out and take off his coat and work in order to increase food production and conservation in the Dominion."

## Not enough Food Available.

Mr. Trefz toured western Canada, speaking at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and other points.

"There is not enough food in Great Britain and not nearly enough food in France," he said. He had gone about for four entire days entering the homes of people of all classes. In no case had he found food enough on the table for the family itself without the addition of a stranger.

Mr. Trefz told of the heroic efforts of the French people in cutting down their food consumption from 28 million tons a month to 11 millions. If Canada and the United States did not send the necessary amount, France was going to be short. All the food that was being sent to the Allies was saved from North American tables because the visible surplus was all used up. There was no compulsory rationing here because it

## FROM THE ADDRESSES.

"We are beaten in this war if we do not send six million barrels of wheat flour per month to our Allies overseas."

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"I have seen some of your boys in hospital wards gassed, shell-shocked, maimed—one of them had to be carried in a sack because he had lost both legs. Yet I come home here to this side of the Atlantic, and find people quarreling about the new restaurant regulations."

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"We are 34,000,000 bushels behind in our schedule of wheat shipments to the Allies—but we are going to catch up or else—we cannot win the war."

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"Lloyd George, Rhonda, Clémenceau, the Food Controller of France, and the Ministers in charge of agriculture and food supplies over there have their eyes, not only on the Western front, but on US. If we do not send enough food they cannot be responsible for the result of the war. That is their message."

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"You have not heard, perhaps, the cry of a starving child here as yet, but I have heard it in Belgium. I tell you it bores a hole through your brain."

would require many thousand people to take care of the rationing cards alone. In London the people had been put on a sugar ration and it took 16,000 persons to care for the ration cards.

In conclusion he said: "We have to change the Lord's Prayer; instead of saying 'Give US this day our daily bread,' we will have to go further and say 'Dear Lord, give THEM, though us, THEIR daily bread.'"

## WAR TIME COOK BOOK.

An excellent war-time cook book has been issued by the Women's Institutes of Ontario and copies may be secured by writing to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Circular No. 11. Various ways and means of saving and substituting are suggested.