

RED INDIANS HELP ALLIES. ARE BREAKING NEW GROUND.

Over 21,000 acres of land on Indian reserves in the West have been broken by tractor power this summer. In a report to the Minister of the Interior, Mr. W. M. Graham, Commissioner of the Department of Indian Affairs states that on the "Greater Production Farms" work has been carried on continuously through the summer in spite of the drought, resulting in the following acreage being prepared: Blackfoot Reserve, Alta., 8,000 acres; Blood Reserve, Alta., 5,000 acres; Muscowpetung Reserve, Sask., 4,000 acres; Crooked Lakes Reserve, Sask., 3,000 acres; Assiniboine Reserve, Sask., 1,000 acres.

It was expected that disking and harrowing the seed bed would be completed in most of these reserves by the middle of October. Arrangements were being made to erect a number of small granaries for the storage of said grain in 1919.

Mr. Graham mentions that in addition to the land broken in the Department farms, the Indians themselves, by individual effort, had broken about 15,000 acres, and that, while the Indians of the three Prairie Provinces in 1917 had 40,000 acres under crop, this year 50,000 acres had actually been cropped, an increase of 25 per cent.

In addition, outside persons had leased for grain growing purposes 15,000 acres on Indian reserves. The total for the West showed approximately 50,000 acres broken on Indian reserves. Mr. Graham further states that 140,000 acres of land had been leased for farming and grazing, giving a total rental of half a million dollars.

He closed his report by saying: "I am glad we have been able to help out the food situation by permitting outsiders to come on the Reserve to put up hay. The tonnage available from Reserves on the three Prairie Provinces will be approximately 50,000 tons, of which over 30,000 tons will be cut on reserves in Alberta."

WHALE MEAT IN THE DIET.

Over 1,000 tons of frozen whale meat from the Pacific coast have been shipped to Boston this summer. The Victoria Whaling Company, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., expects to pack between 30,000 and 50,000 cases of whale meat this season at their cannery at Kyuquot.

Whales taken on the Pacific coast yield from 3 to 12 tons each of prime meat, and this only is used for canning or freezing, while no flesh is used from a whale caught

for more than 24 hours. The whale is not a fish, but is a hot-blooded mammal. Analysis of the flesh shows it somewhat to resemble corned beef or mutton. It contains 34 per cent of protein, the principal tissue-forming material of food, as compared with from 13 to 14 per cent in mutton or pork.

Sales of whale meat are not yet large in Canada or the United States, but a good deal has been shipped to Samoa and Fiji.

SUGAR PRICES IN MANY LANDS.

The total sugar consumption in the United States for 1917-18 was 8,218,582,000 pounds. In Great Britain the total consumption for 1916 amounted to 3,131,198,000 pounds. In France for the same period it was 1,141,242,000 pounds. In Italy, 553,906,000 pounds; while in Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1917, the total amount of sugar consumed was 704,400,000 pounds.

The wholesale cost of sugar per hundred pounds on May 1 was \$8.07 in Canada, \$12.59 in England, \$12.28 in France, \$26.30 in Italy, and \$7.30 in the States. The average wholesale cost per hundred pounds in the Allied countries was \$12.52.

In Sweden, sugar is now selling at 14 cents a pound, in Spain at 19 cents, in Brazil at 25 cents, in Portugal at 21.4 cents and in India at 14 cents.

The table printed below shows the enormous difference in the wholesale prices of sugar in various countries as prepared by an English authority:—

| Country. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Java | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| Denmark | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| United States | 1 | 16 | 4 |
| Germany | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sweden | 2 | 3 | 9½ |
| Holland | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Switzerland | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Spain | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| England | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Poland | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Austria | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Norway | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| France | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Hungary | 4 | 11 | 10½ |
| Italy | 5 | 16 | 10½ |
| The Ukraine | 28 | 18 | 0 |

The striking difference between the prices in Java and the Ukraine is solely due to the question of supply and demand. In Java immense quantities of raw sugar are held up by the shortage of tonnage, and the supply exceeds the demand; in the Ukraine, on the other hand, not so much beet sugar is available as was at first supposed, and the demand exceeds the supply.