new science. It is being constantly reviewed in the light of recent events to form a huge international scheme; it cannot be complete in one country, for the general plan is so dependent on requirements in the others. Food Control today, more than aviation, more than submarine shipping, is the newest universal knowledge of this war.

A VAST NEW HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

The foregoing gives a glimpse of the vastness and the scope of this new science we have been forced to study at high pressure. Yet that scarcely touches the fringe of the subject of Food Control as it has come to stay. There are to it two especially fascinating sides, which, with our scientists' craze for Greek-derived words, have been termed the physiological and psychological aspects. The first term concerns the study of man's likes and dislikes in foods; and of what he must get in chemical technical terms to keep body and soul together. The second touches man's requirements in the mass, his national food compulsions and his racial prejudices. These are no mere abstractions in this present war-time need. They bear directly on Food Control in 1918. As a people we have not yet learned to comprehend that to send our Allies foodstuffs to which their stomachs are not accustomed is worthless aid. Barley and oats, corn and buckwheat and millet are grown on this side of the Atlantic, but to send these in any large quantity to Europe at present, asking those engaged in warring on our behalf to eat them instead of wheat, is to do a disservice. Under the new science the world is re-learning that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," even to the rejection of that which may be intended to stave off starvation. One of the lessons in feeding Belgium was odd in the extreme. Because of the Belgian national habits of nourishment and alimentation, good salt cod fish was often declined by the most wretched!

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THE VAGARIES OF RACIAL TASTES.

In peace times Germans who are perfectly ready to eat horse-flesh regard the rabbit as akin to the rat and think of the British use of suet with the repugnance that characterizes the attitude of the Jew