

exists in the United States. This is accounted for by the wide variations in climate in the United States, -- from temperate to semi-tropical. It would be difficult to arrive at a good basis for comparison of food consumption in Northern United States and Southern United States. It is similarly difficult to compare the food consumption for the whole of Canada and for the whole of the U.S. In making any comparison between the two countries, it must always be remembered that Canada has a considerably colder climate, requires different food.

For example, the normal diet for Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama would be unsuitable for Ontario. In the south they eat less fats, meats, use less butter, drink less milk, and they eat more vegetables and fruits. This is true of all hot climates. In the case of butter -- Canada has always eaten more butter than the U.S. Figures given in the Combined Food Board report mentioned above show that in the years 1935-39, average Canadian consumption of butter was 30.8 pounds per person per year; average U.S. consumption was 16.7 pounds in the same period.

On the subject of butter, it is worth noting that Canada uses no margarine. This commodity, made out of vegetable oils, not produced in Canada, would have to be imported from either the United States or the United Kingdom, which are themselves short of these oils, however, Canada does produce large quantities of butter. The Canadian butter ration is six ounces per person per week.

In the case of fresh fruit, U.S. consumption per person in 1944 was 146.9 pounds; Canadian was 99.3 pounds. Canadians ate only 85.5 pounds of fresh vegetables, while Americans ate 249.7 pounds. One factor which accounts for the large U.S. consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables is their availability. For many parts of the United States it can be said that they can buy inexpensive fresh vegetables almost the year round, while in Canada for many months consumers must rely on the small quantities of the relatively expensive U.S. imports which are available. On the other hand, Canadian consumption of potatoes, which can easily be stored during the winter months, is much higher than in the U.S. -- practically double. But Canadians ate almost no sweet potatoes, an important article of diet in the American south.

Consumption of sugar is higher in the U.S. than in Canada. Sugar is rationed in both countries. Canadian ration allows two pounds per person per month. U.S. ration is about the same. Canadian restaurants are not allowed to serve more than three lumps of sugar with coffee or tea. Generally they find it necessary to serve less. Sugar is not allowed to be served in restaurants unless requested.

Canadians are allowed an extra 10 pounds of sugar a year for home canning. In the U.S. the consumer is allowed 20 pounds. Besides this, the Canadian situation is rather different in regard to some canned foods. Jam, marmalade, syrups and honey are not rationed in the United States, but are in Canada. Canned fruits are rationed in both countries. If a Canadian, instead of using his ration stamps to purchase the rationed canned foods mentioned above, wishes to buy an extra 13 pounds of sugar for home canning, he is allowed to do so.

Here is a table of consumption of important foods in the two countries, based on figures from the Canadian Bureau of Statistics and the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

<u>1944</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Dairy Products	lbs.	lbs.
Cheese	4.7	4.7