

SAVING AT THE STOCKYARDS.

Economies in Use of Grain will Result from Recent Conference.

The saving of large quantities of wheat and other feed grain at stockyards throughout the Dominion will be effected as the result of a conference in Ottawa last week of representatives of the principal stockyard companies and live-stock exchanges with officials of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

The meeting considered the question of using grain for feeding animals about to be slaughtered. Representative live-stock men from Montreal, Winnipeg, and Edmonton stated that in these cities no wheat was now used for "filling" purposes. They considered the practice purely wasteful, the feed not having time to be digested before the animals were killed. The representative of the Union Stockyards, Toronto, said that up to sixty days previously numbers 5 and 6 low grade Western wheat had been used for "filling" purposes, but since that time number 3 low grade milling wheat was being used temporarily, as lower grades were impossible to obtain owing to transportation difficulties.

"Wheat is the scarcest article in the world to-day", said Mr. S. E. Todd, Secretary of the Canada Food Board, who addressed the meeting. "The amount available for shipment in the next three months measures the extent of hardship which the Allied people will have to endure. This matter should not be a question of price."

The convention decided that as a war measure the use of wheat or grades of barley above No. 3 C.W. or grades of oats above extra No. 1 feed should be forbidden as a feed in stockyards; that the use of grain or meal of any kind be forbidden for feed for cattle or sheep when intended for immediate slaughter; and that a strong appeal be made to each live-stock exchange to make every effort to conserve feed at stockyards.

WHICH MAY MEAN STARVATION.

"If we all eat and waste this year, and next year, just as we used to eat and waste, then there will be still greater privation among our allies—privation which may mean starvation for women and children and the weakening of our position in the war. This is the gravity of the food situation."—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Central Advisory Council to the Canada Food Board.

HARVEST THE MAPLE SAP.

Two of the Provinces already have Promised their Co-operation.

Offers of co-operation with the Canada Food Board to secure increased production of maple sugar and maple syrup this season have been received from the Departments of Agriculture in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

"I am getting further information re cost of equipment," writes Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, of New Brunswick, "and expect to organize parties to operate sugaries, and will report to you from time to time as to their progress. We have had a member of the staff from the Crown Lands Department examine a site for maple sugar production."

"I believe your suggestion is a good one and will result in the production of a very considerable increase of maple sugar throughout Canada this spring."

Manufacturers of sugar-making equipment and dealers in maple sugar and maple syrup are asked to urge upon the producers and distributing agents the unusual opportunity for native Canadian sugar in the market under present conditions.

Every pound of maple sugar or syrup produced this year is gain. Canadian sugar-makers can do a splendid national service and at the same time establish the maple sugar industry on a firmer and broader foundation than ever before. There will be a demand in England and France for maple sugar after the war, it having been introduced in those countries by the Canadian soldiers. Every available sugar maple tree should be tapped and made to yield sap for sugar and syrup. There need be no worry about the market. Canada takes 75 per cent of this output every year and there is a steady demand from the United States.

THE WAR-TIME CANDIES.

Consumption in war time of candies containing little or no sugar has been approved by the United States Food Administration. It means the saving of sugar without cessation of the confectionery industry. Four kinds of candies are recommended. The first includes chocolate and cocoa candies, with centres of nuts and fruits, and uncoated soft candy, such as nougates. The second includes stick candy, lemon drops, peanut brittle and the like. Marshmallows and similar candy compose the third group, and in the fourth are gumdrops and jellies.