

corn meal is not a sufficiently staple product to be suited to transportation across the ocean. Moreover, corn meal requires more shipping space than does the same weight of wheat flour.

It has been estimated that the Allies will need to import, on the basis of their pre-war consumption, about 577,000,000 bushels of wheat or the equivalent of wheat flour. The urgent necessity of economizing in the use of shipping obliges them to depend practically upon North America for their cereal supplies. And on the basis of normal consumption here, North America's exportable surplus will not greatly exceed 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. The aggregate wheat crop of the Western European Allies has been estimated at not more than 400,000,000 bushels. Adding to this the North American exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bushels we have only 60 per cent of the Allies' requirements, leaving 40 per cent to be made up with other cereals. But, as already has been explained, a good bread loaf cannot be made by the bakers of Europe with only 60 per cent of wheat flour. If the people of North America, by reducing their consumption of wheat and substituting other cereals, will increase by 150,000,000 bushels this continent's exportable surplus of wheat, the Allied countries of Western Europe will have enough wheat flour to hold mixed cereals together in a baker's loaf.

North America's consumption of wheat on the normal basis is about 600,000,000 bushels, so that to spare enough to give our Allies overseas a good loaf, every man, woman and child, on the average, must reduce his or her consumption of wheat flour by at least one-quarter and substitute other cereals to make up the difference.

WOMEN WERE IMPRESSED

With Review of the Work of the Food Controller.

Writing to the Food Controller from Trinity Rectory, Brockville, Canon F. D. Woodcock says: "May I congratulate you upon your splendid self-denying work and its good results so far obtained. . . . In the most interesting and instructive Bulletin (copy of issue No. 3 just received) you publish some results of the economizing of food resources. In the issue of October 19 there was given a most interesting table of the results of beef and bacon and wheat saving in hotels. I read these articles at meetings of the women of my congregation, and they were simply astounded, deeply interested and greatly impressed. If we could have something along similar lines in each issue of the Food Bulletin, I am quite sure it would have very good effect."

BRITAIN'S FOOD POLICY.

The food policy adopted by the Allied nations, and particularly the policy of Great Britain, must have a very close bearing upon questions of production and conservation in Canada. In a pamphlet recently published, Mr. T. B. Wood, M.A., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge and a member of the Food (War) Committee of the Royal Society which has carefully and thoroughly studied the question, discusses what modifications of Great Britain's food supply have been rendered necessary by war conditions. He suggests that large quantities of grain and vegetables, which in the past have been used as fodder, should be diverted from animals to human food and he believes that these quantities are "so large as to make the situation secure," if such diversion is effected.

His analysis shows that the diversion to human consumption of foodstuffs now used as productive fodder will make it impossible "to produce so large a total output of growth, meat, milk and work." He estimates that this year only about one-half the amount of concentrated foods which normally is fed to livestock will be available for such purposes.

Prof. Wood states that the adoption of the policy suggested "will, by bringing animals to the butcher more quickly cause such a reduction in numbers as will equalize the demand for feeding stuffs and the supply. It will obviously save tonnage to import ready-made meat instead of importing the raw material from which the meat can be made at home." He believes that "there should be no hesitation in deciding to divert one and a half million tons of maize from pigs to human beings. It would save a million tons of freight if the finished product, bacon and ham, were imported in place of the raw material, maize."

This course, which consciously or unconsciously has been followed, in some measure by all of the European nations, is of interest to the Canadian farmer. It means that Great Britain and the other European Allies will be increasingly dependent upon North America for meat supplies. It means, moreover, that European herds of food animals will be decreased to such an extent that it will be a considerable time after the war before normal conditions are restored, and in the meantime the Canadian farmer will be assured of an almost unlimited market, at high prices, for all the livestock which he can produce.