

SUMMARIES OF FOOD ORDERS.

The following summaries are given of the more recent Orders issued by the Canada Food Board. They are intended chiefly as a quick reference guide, but for a fuller statement of the exact terms, reference must be made to the Orders themselves.

No. 62 revokes Section 8 of Order 49, and orders bakers anew not to use for each barrel of wheat flour and substitutes more than one pound of sugar, 2 pounds of fats and 6 pounds milk, and instructing licensees using rice flour or corn starch as substitutes to use an equal weight of oat flour, oatmeal or rolled oats.

No. 63 regulates prices of salmon caught in British Columbia.

No. 64 prohibits sale of sugar by refineries or importers to any purchaser who does not produce a Food Board permit to buy. This must be endorsed by the seller. These permits are issued on a basis of 80 per cent of amounts sold in 1917.

No. 65 sets maximum prices to be paid for winter-caught fish taken through the ice in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

No. 66 limits makers of condensed milk exceeding each month the quantity of sugar used in the corresponding month of 1917. Special permits will be granted for condensed milk for British or Allied agents.

No. 67 deals comprehensively with the cereal substitutes. In the order the term "Substitutes" when sold to bakers for use in their bakeries means pure and wholesome barley, rye, and corn flour and oat products; and when sold to wholesalers, retailers and consumers, pure and wholesome barley, rye, oat and corn flour. "Consumers" includes any person buying for consumption but who does not sell the flour or the product. "Wheat flour" means Government Standard Wheat Flour.

No miller shall sell wheat flour to any person who does not, at the same time, purchase substitutes in one-quarter the quantity of flour.

A miller may deliver wheat flour without substitutes to wholesale dealers who have received permission from the Food Board to do so, and to manufacturers of bread, biscuits, and alimentary pastes for use in their factory only.

Dealers shall purchase on the "one-in-four" plan.

No miller shall exchange flour for wheat without substitutes.

Wholesale dealers whose sales of flour in 1917 amounted to 100,000 barrels or more may get a special permit to purchase without substitutes.

No miller shall manufacture substitutes without first having obtained a permit from the Canada Food Board and from November 15, 1918, all packages must be plainly marked with the permit number. Violation is an offence. Fines for infringement may go to municipalities or Provincial treasurers if prosecutions are undertaken by their respective authorities.

No. 68 repeals Section 22 of Order 49 and prohibits licensees holding flour in excess of reasonable requirements for 60 days unless by written permission of the Food Board. Provision is made for flour in transit.

No. 69 permits manufacturers and licensed dealers and consumers who may be shut off from the source of their supplies by the closing of navigation or other transportation, or who may live in distant, isolated parts to have sufficient flour and sugar for two hundred days.

No. 70 defines the only four substitutes for wheat flour as oat flour, barley flour, corn flour and rye flour. All consumers must now take one pound of substitutes to four pounds wheat flour.

The main features of the Order allow any one to have on hand 100 pounds of flour or sufficient for 60 days ordinary requirements; while any farmer whose home-grown wheat has been ground by or exchanged directly with a miller, and any person living more than five miles from a mill or licensed dealer, may keep on hand 200 pounds flour or what is sufficient for 200 days.

Feeding milling wheat or its mixtures to live-stock or poultry is forbidden except where wheat and other grain grown together cannot be separated easily and if it does not contain more than 25 per cent of milling wheat.

Orders Nos. 31 and 40 are repealed.

MARITIME BANNER CROP YEAR.

In an article in the Farmers' Magazine on "The New Maritime Outlook" by Mr. R. W. Reek, Secretary for Agriculture in New Brunswick, he states that the year 1918 is a banner one in the agricultural history of the Maritime Provinces. The yield of crops was one of the greatest known, and he looks forward to more progressive developments, especially with the increasing use of farm machinery. Mr. Reek quotes the acreage in 1917 under crops in the three Maritime Provinces as follows:—

	P.E.I.	N.B.	N.S.
Wheat.. . . .	36,000	16,000	16,000
Oats.. . . .	201,000	190,000	123,000
Barley.. . . .	3,500	1,800	4,800
Buckwheat.. . . .	2,500	57,000	10,900
Mixed Grains.. . . .	7,800	840	4,000
Potatoes.. . . .	35,000	46,000	41,000
Turnips, etc.. . . .	8,100	7,700	9,100
Hay.. . . .	197,000	568,000	542,000

The estimate for New Brunswick for this year is given as:—Spring Wheat 49,450 acres; Oats 224,442, acres; Buckwheat 72,480 acres; Potatoes 57,270; and Turnips 15,000.

Mr. Reek adds:—"Undoubtedly, the acreage of 1918 is quite as large as the supply of labour will allow during coming seasons unless large machinery is used, but there is some food for thought when looking toward 1919 regarding increased total yields caused by other agencies rather than by acres. Already considerable ploughing is under way in New Brunswick; the soil shows evidence of excellent condition and should the winter not set in too early a large acreage will be turned over in every province. Careful experimentation has given abundant proof that selection of seed with the ordinary fanning mill will increase yields several bushels per acre.

The existence of large grain-stocks in Siberia is reported.