

reaching the black market in other countries.

During 1944 the following quantities of food (approximately) were supplied to feed the crews of merchant ships leaving Canadian ports:

Meat	11,000,000 pounds
Eggs	1,000,000 dozen
Poultry	1,200,000 pounds
Tinned meats	600,000 pounds
Fish (canned, fresh, frozen or smoked)	2,000,000 pounds
Vegetables (tinned and dried)	750,000 pounds
Pickles	34,000 gallons
Rice	600,000 pounds
Tomato juice and fruit juice	24,000 dozen tins
Corn syrup	14,000 gallons
Flour	4,000,000 pounds
Macaroni and spaghetti	284,000 pounds
Rolled oats and oatmeal	223,000 pounds

This year's production. The problem of the Canadian food producer is not to find a market. For at least two years they are assured a market in the United Kingdom for their bacon, beef, eggs and cheese. The agreements now in effect continue to the end of 1946.

The main problem, while the war is in progress, will continue to be the shortage of labour and farm machinery.

The other outstanding problem is that of ensuring an adequate supply of feed grains for the cattle, hogs and poultry needed to produce beef, bacon, cheese, butter, and eggs. Neither eastern Canada (an area of intensive production) nor British Columbia grows enough grain to feed the large numbers of livestock kept there. To meet this situation the federal government in October 1941, introduced the free freight policy under which feed for livestock has been shipped from the Prairie Provinces to eastern Canada and the Pacific coast. Between that date and the end of 1944 a total of more than 253,000,000 bushels of western grains, 171,000 tons of screenings and 2,043,000 tons of millfeeds have been transported at a total cost for freight of \$47,711,000. This policy is being continued, but there is still the difficulty of finding enough railway cars to keep both the feed grain and shipments of armaments, wheat and other foods for overseas moving to the coast.

Liquor, Beer, Wine --

Alcoholic beverages are under strict wartime control in Canada. The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (December 16, 1942) prohibits the advertising of spirits, wine and beer and limits their importation and sale. By this order the federal government reduced the amount of spirits which the distilleries could release to the various provincial liquor control boards (who control the sale to consumers) to 70% of the amount received in the 12 months between November 1, 1941 and October 31, 1942. This period is known as the "base year." The same government order