

MEN AS WELL AS FOOD.**Production of no Avail if the Line in Flanders be Broken.**

Sir Robert Borden, in answer to representations recently made by Ontario farmers, said in part:—

“Production is absolutely essential, and the most demanding duty of the Government is to see that it is carried on, but if we waited for further exemptions and our men were decimated and destroyed, what kind of answer would it be to say we had increased production? . . .

“We must have production as best we can, but it is also for the Government to consider how important and urgent is the need for men. . . .

“I want to tell you that if the British line, of which our men form a part, breaks, I do not know where you will get a market for your produce.”

Sir Robert told of the measure which the Government was planning to adopt in order to provide assistance for essential industries, especially the farming industry. He made particular reference to the coming registration of man and woman power, stating that this method had been successfully carried out in Great Britain and France.

Hon. N. W. Rowell asked the delegation to remember that the situation in France was so serious that the Government, knowing the need for food, had not thought it wise to exempt the men from the farms.

THE BUYING OF FLOUR.

(From *The Montreal Gazette*.)

Some of the leading millers have withdrawn their commercial travellers from the road for an indefinite period. The object of the move is to discourage the small bakers and the public generally from storing up flour in greater quantities than their requirements necessitate. The action, it may be mentioned, is in keeping with the desire of the Government in the matter of the distribution of food-stuffs. The public should show its appreciation of the situation by buying only according to its immediate needs. By doing that everyone will be assured of a sufficiency of the necessary articles of consumption. The millers assert that conditions in their trade do not warrant the hoarding of supplies. There is wheat enough in sight to meet the requirements of the makers of standard flour. A considerable trade is also being done in such excellent and nutritive substitutes for straight wheat flour as barley, rice, rye and corn flours, from each of which palatable bread may be made. The facts are reassuring and should allay the fears of housekeepers who feel inclined to stock up.

At least 600 lots will be cultivated in Galt, Ont. this year as compared with 219 last year.

PROVIDING CHEESE FOR EXPORT.**Large Quantity has been made Available for Shipment Overseas.**

In order to respond to Great Britain's call for more Canadian cheese, the Canada Food Board, during the month of February, fixed a maximum quantity of cheese which might be held on May 1 by Canadian wholesalers. This was followed on April 1 by an order prescribing that on June 1 of each year no person should have more cheese than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for thirty days. The Food Board then limited the amount which any wholesaler may hold on May 1 to the quantity required to supply his own Canadian trade requirements to retailers during May and June last year. The quantity of cheese, which has been brought out of storage and made available in this way for shipment overseas amounts to approximately 20,000 boxes, or 1,700,000 pounds. At the same time the quantity of cheese for Canadian requirements has been more equitably divided among the wholesalers. Persons who hold more cheese than legally permitted on and after June 1 are liable to heavy penalties.

SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

(From the British Ministry of Food.)

To-day, as was the case a century ago before wheat was imported, there are no cereals available for cattle and not even any offals, for wheat, barley, and corn are so milled for bread that there is practically nothing left over for cattle food. Russian and Roumanian wheat crops are shut off, and although there is plenty of wheat in Australia we have not the ships to fetch our pre-war stocks, and consequently our wheat imports are reduced to one-third. Because of the lack of shipping we are also unable to import oil-cake or other feeding stuffs for cattle, so that the only way to feed cattle without encroaching on our human food is to let them graze. What used to be turned into cattle meals goes to the making of our war bread. Food for humans takes precedence over food for the beasts of fields.

THIS MEANS U!

(From an Exchange.)

Food conservation is necessary in this country, as well as in England, where placards on the wall proclaim:

If U fast, U beat U boats;
If U feast, U boats beat U.