

It is also provided that rolls may be manufactured and sold only in units of specified weights.

#### Ingredients are also Limited.

Limitations are also recommended upon the quantities of certain ingredients which may be mixed with one barrel of 196 pounds of flour for bread making as follows:

Cane or beet sugar—not more than 2 pounds.

Malt extract or malt flour—not to exceed 2 pounds; if malt is not used an equivalent in weight of sugar to be permitted.

Shortening—not over 2 pounds.

Milk—not over 6 pounds of liquid skim-milk or its equivalent of dry milk.

The rules prohibit, for the period of the war, the wrapping of bread or the placing on it of a paper or other band. General regulations to govern all licenses manufacturing bakery products were also drafted. These require that only a reasonable profit should be taken on the manufacture or handling of any bakery products, and provision is made against speculative operations, hoarding of flour and waste. They prohibit the acceptance by the bakers of returns of bread or other bakery products.

#### Food Controller's Recommendations.

In addition to preparing an Order embodying these regulations, the Food Controller has made certain recommendations to the bakers, trusting to their voluntary co-operation to see that they are carried out in so far as local circumstances will permit. These urge continuance of the manufacture of bread from Graham and whole wheat flour. They also call for the use of as large a percentage of substitutes for wheat flour as can be procured. Bakers are also asked to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one each day over each route and to consolidate deliveries in order to reduce the expense of distribution which is necessarily paid by the consumer in the price of the bread.

By providing for a standard loaf, unwrapped and of the simplest character consistent with wholesomeness, the Food Controller has ensured for the people of Canada bread at as low a price as it can possibly be made and distributed. The consumer will benefit by the regulations, while the bakers will be placed on a basis of equality and protected against unfair competition as well as being freed from many undesirable methods which have crept into the trade.

#### RATION MUST BE REDUCED.

##### Cablegram from Lord Rhondda Tells of Situation Among Allies.

The following cablegram, indicating that the food situation in Great Britain, France and Italy is far more serious than is realized by the people of this country, has been received by the Food Controller from the British Ministry of Food:

"The meat situation in the United Kingdom continues acute. Supplies of fats are inadequate. Imports supplies are low and an increase is urgently needed. A local rationing scheme is being authorized by the Ministry of Food, but the ration contemplated by us will have to be reduced.

"In France the bread card scheme was put into force on January 29th with a bread ration per capita per day of three hundred grammes. It is proposed to adopt a general food card. The available supplies of meat are small. Butter is obtainable and milk supplies are satisfactory. Eggs are scarce. The situation is unchanged so far as oils and fats are concerned.

"In Italy, in the first place there is extreme need of cereals and secondly, of meat, dried fish and fats. For many months sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy, the consumption of meat severely restricted and public meals controlled."

#### BUY HALIBUT BY GRADES.

##### Prices Should be Based Upon Wholesale Trade Classification.

It is important that dealers in Eastern Canada handling halibut should make their purchases on the basis of grades and that halibut should also be available to the consumer at prices depending upon the grade purchased. Halibut prices are based on the amount paid to the independent fishermen who bring their catches to port, where they are marketed to the highest bidder. In such transactions three grades of halibut are recognized by the buying trade. Prime halibut consists of fish weighing between ten and seventy pounds; chicken halibut are the small fish under ten pounds, while the overs are the fish weighing more than seventy pounds.

The price bid and quoted in the newspapers is on prime halibut only, while the other grades contained in the cargo are paid for at one-half the prime halibut price. It is evident that considerable benefit to the consumer would result from a grading of halibut by retailers as well as by the wholesale trade.