

## OUR PLEDGED MINIMUM.

Average export of foodstuffs from the North American Continent

before the war, annually. . . . .	5,553,000 tons.
Export of foodstuffs during 1917-18. . . . .	11,820,000 "
Next year United States and Canada are pledged to send overseas.	17,550,000 "

The wartime increase is over 300 per cent.

When that pledge was given we could only foresee 100,000,000 Allies to be fed. There are now at least 250,000,000 people on the list. Belgians, Serbians, Poles, Rumanians, Slavs, Czechs and Russians have been added since the armistice was signed, by the simple fact that we are now able to reach their countries, which before were fenced off by the enemy.

Good business as well as good-heartedness dictates that we should aid in restoring Europe to normal.

Food is for the present, and will be for the year 1919, the most important thing by which Canada can aid in the reconstruction of half a continent.

### 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.

Order No. 71 repeals all orders and rulings of the Board requiring the sale, purchase, and use or consumption of substitutes for wheat flour.

No. 73 revises the regulations for the control of flour mills. All mills employed in the manufacture of any food product from wheat, oats, rye, barley, Indian corn, peas or buckwheat, must be licensed, the expiry of such license to be November 30th of each year. For spring wheat, not more than 264 pounds of quality No. 2, Northern, or better, shall be used to produce 196 pounds flour, which must be straight run. For winter wheat, not more than 264 pounds, quality No. 2, or better, Ontario or Quebec standard, or testing 60 pounds or more per bushel, shall be used for 196 pounds flour. In manufacturing from winter wheat or lower test, the limit of lower grades is as follows:—

59 pounds test,	266 pounds.
58 pounds test,	268 pounds.
57 pounds test,	270 pounds.
56 pounds test,	274 pounds.
55 pounds test,	278 pounds.
54 pounds test,	282 pounds.
53 pounds test,	286 pounds.

Not more than 264 pounds blended winter and spring wheat shall be used. Of the by-products, not more than 5 pounds of feed-inb flour shall be separated, and the rest must be sold as bran or shorts

Orders 32, 68 and 70 are revoked.

### WORLD'S WHEAT FACTS.

Significant facts on the wheat supply are given by the Reference Hand Book of Food Statistics, just issued by the United States Food Administration.

In the three years preceding the war, the average excess of exports over imports of wheat and wheat flour from the principal countries was as follows: Russia, 122 million bushels; United States, 113 million; Canada, 110 million; Argentina, 100 million. Other countries coming in with smaller amounts are: British India, 58 million; Rumania, 53 million; Australia, 52 million. Other exporting countries export trifling amounts.

Turkey's entrance into the war and the closing of the Dardanelles stopped exports from Russia. In 1915 Russia's exports fell from 122 million to 3 million. The exports from Rumania fell from the pre-war average of 53 million to 19 million in 1916. The cutting off of the Russian and Rumanian supplies alone would have tended to produce a wheat shortage in Southern and Western Europe to which these exports went mainly.

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

In Australia there still remain part of the 1916-17 crop, the whole of the 1917-18 crop and the 1918-19 crop will soon be harvested. The last contract for wheat made with the British authorities was in December, 1916, before the submarine menace forced the putting of ships on short hauls. For the crop of 1918-19 the Commonwealth has given a guarantee of 97 cents a bushel, or about \$100,000,000, in addition to \$70,000,000 already paid out in advances on former crops.