

Condensed milk.	1.24	per cent.
Cheese.	66.96	"
Wheat.	42.28	"
Barley.	13.99	"
Oats.	37.87	"
Rye.	4.00	"

As the shipping situation makes the Allies dependent upon the North American Continent for food, it is vitally necessary that Canada should increase her production of food in order to take a larger part in providing for the Allies requirements. This is especially urgent as the maintenance of a large United States army in the European field will cause a very heavy drain on that country's food resources.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLIES LOW.

Encroachment on Stocks Reserved for Army must be Awarded.

The Canada Food Board has received from the British Ministry of Food a memorandum showing the estimated supplies of beef and mutton available for the civilian population of Great Britain during 1918. It reveals an estimated deficiency in supplies of beef and mutton amounting to nearly 30 per cent as compared with 1916-17, and approximately 45 per cent as compared with 1913-14. The consumption of these meats during the last year of peace was 150,000 tons per month. During 1916-17 this amount had fallen to 120,000 tons per month. The total available supplies at present in sight for the current year are not more than 88,000 tons per month.

Owing to the shortage of feed the number of cattle in the country has been appreciably reduced and the number fattening for slaughter has been seriously curtailed, consequently the amount of home-procured beef during the first few months of 1918 will be heavily diminished. The number of sheep shows a marked reduction, while the number of pigs is still more heavily diminished.

The memorandum explains the serious drop in imports of these meats into Great Britain and emphasizes the necessity of depending almost entirely upon the North American continent for supplies because of the shortage of refrigerator tonnage, and the fact that ships can do much more service on the short North American route than on the much longer voyages to Australia.

It has been necessary to divert much British refrigerator tonnage to carrying supplies of frozen meat to France and Italy. At the present moment Italy is pressing for additional supplies.

The memorandum emphasizes the importance of avoiding encroaching upon the comparatively small stocks of meat held in reserve for the British and Allied armies.

GRIT OF EVERY SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN UNDER TEST.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War for Great Britain, in a communication to Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the British Home Forces, has announced the decision of the Government to reduce the rations of meat, sugar, and tea for all the Home Forces, except youths under 19 years of age training for service abroad. He wrote: "When the whole nation is being asked to reduce food consumption in the interests of our armies abroad, I think you will agree with me that the army at home will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fall wholly on women and children and civilian workers."

"The fate of the war may well depend upon the spirit in which such reductions are accepted. The grit of every individual soldier and civilian is now being tested, and may be still further tested during the coming months. It is the duty of the army at home to set the whole nation an example of determination and cheerfulness, and I have no doubt of their response."

IF THEY HELP, WHY CAN'T YOU.

Amongst the ships which are now engaged in carrying the world's food freights are the famous clippers of the sixties, the "Cutty Sark" and the "Antiope." In the old days of the sailing fleets the "Cutty Sark" was renowned from sea to sea for her speed, and she ranks amongst the three or four fastest sailing ships ever built. All their contemporaries are gone but the "Cutty Sark" and the "Antiope" two good old "die-hards" still carry on. It is just one more example of the truth that no thing and no person need be idle in these days of need. If a worn out old ship can help the food supply, why can't you?