

livestock country. The years following the war should see quick strides in livestock development and everything possible should be done to encourage that progress. The putting of public markets on a government owned and operated basis would do much to create that confidence which heretofore has been lacking. It would help in making many improvements now badly needed. It would prove an excellent beginning for putting the whole livestock industry on a distinctly better foundation.

The Western Food Controller

The appointment of a Western food controller with headquarters in Winnipeg and in charge of all Canada west of the Great Lakes is a peculiarly welcome announcement and especially to those connected with the food control organization. J. D. McGregor, the Western food controller has full power to enforce the food controller's regulation to conduct a campaign for food conservation and food production. In fact he has all the power of the food controller except the issuing of new orders and the control of food manufacturers.

Up to the present there has been very little satisfaction in the West from the work of the food controller. Ottawa is a long piece away and there has been great difficulty in understanding the intention of the food controller. Central food committees have been appointed in each of the four Western provinces but they have never had any clear definition of their duties or responsibilities. Any attempt to get these duties outlined from Ottawa has been almost futile. Requests for information and interpretation regarding the food controller's orders have been equally unsatisfactory.

The food controller also has a Central Ad-

visory Council composed of busy men from all the nine provinces of Canada. This council was appointed last midsummer yet up to the present time this central advisory council has never been asked to advise on anything nor have its members been able to find out what they are supposed to do. They have not even been supplied with copies of the food controller's orders nor instructions in a way that would be of any use to them. It has been equally impossible for the members of this central council to extract from the food controller's office any satisfactory information as to assistance they may render in the food control problem. Food control in Canada is undoubtedly a difficult problem and it is rendered more difficult by the lack of organization in the food controller's office. Without information and instruction the central advisory council and the provincial committees have found it almost impossible to do helpful work.

Even with the lack of organization, however, the food controller has accomplished considerable in the regulation and conservation of food supplies. Infinitely more, however, could have been accomplished in the West, particularly if proper information had been supplied to the provincial committees and the central advisory council and there was some clear cut idea of the food controller's desire. With the Western food controller on the job and clothed with sufficient power, there is every hope of improvement and likelihood of a much better feeling of co-operation with the food controller and his work.

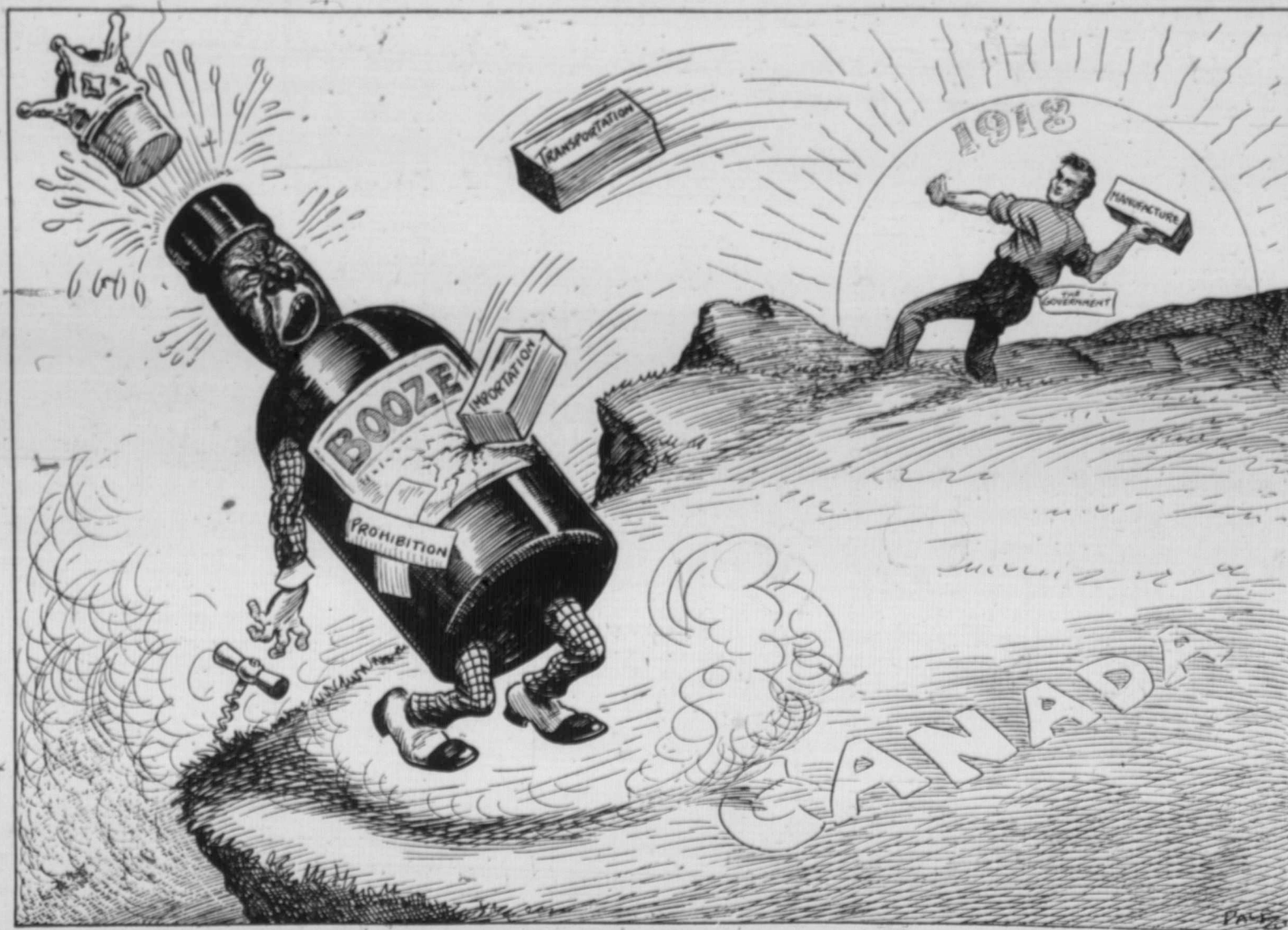
During the election campaign, James Weir, second vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, devoted a great deal of his energy to "unmasking" The Grain Growers' Guide before audiences of farmers. He devoted

particular attention to the constituency of Marquette where Hon. T. A. Crerar was the candidate. His charge against The Grain Growers' Guide was printed in the labor organ in Winnipeg and distributed to the households of the city, the purpose being to influence the labor vote. The result in the constituency of Marquette and also in the three constituencies in the city of Winnipeg should be a sufficient reply to the energies of Mr. Weir. But if that is not enough, the result in some of the constituencies nearer his own home would complete the reply. The farmers themselves took a hand in the "unmasking" business, somewhat to Mr. Weir's discomfiture.

The Grain Growers' Guide is in receipt of a letter from C. H. Gibson, Royal Exchange, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, under date of October 31, 1917, in which he states that the farmers of Australia are getting \$1.15 per bushel for their wheat at the seaboard. This price is accounted for undoubtedly by the fact that the long distance and the shortage of shipping facilities prevents the wheat from being delivered at Liverpool.

Great Britain and United States have taken over the control and operation of all the railways. So beneficial will be the result that it is almost a foregone conclusion that the railways will never come back into private hands. Canada should do likewise.

From Great Britain and from United States, Canada can secure object lessons in National efficiency. It is to be hoped the Union government will take these object lessons to heart.



A NEW YEAR'S GREETING FOR KING BOOZE

On December 24, the importation of liquor into Canada was stopped; on April 1, the inter-provincial traffic will be prohibited and at a later date the government has promised to prohibit the manufacture in Canada of liquor for beverage purposes.