

## PUBLIC AND DEALERS CAN ASSIST IN ENFORCING LICENSING REGULATIONS.

The public are urged by the Canada Food Board not to deal with persons who have failed to comply with the licensing regulations of the Canada Food Board.

Licenses are now operative in the case of the following classes, and it is illegal for them to do business unless licensed:—

Grocers (wholesale and retail),  
Bakers (manufacturing and retail),  
Manufacturers of breakfast foods and cereals,  
Millers,  
Retail Butchers,  
Fish Dealers (wholesale and retail),  
Flour and Feed Dealers (wholesale and retail),

Dealers in Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (wholesale and retail),  
Produce dealers (wholesale and retail),  
Canners,  
Packers,  
Manufacturing Confectioners,  
Proprietors of Public Eating Places.

Licenses of the Canada Food Board are forbidden, under penalty of fine and suspension or cancellation of license, to deal with persons who have failed to comply with the licensing requirements of the Canada Food Board. Strict compliance of public and dealers in this regard will assist in the control of dealers in food stuffs, and will help to prevent profiteering, speculation and unfair business practices.

### FRANCE'S LIVESTOCK LOSS.

#### Twenty per cent Reduction in the Home Supply of Dairy Products.

Since the outbreak of the war France has suffered a loss of 2,600,000 head of cattle. Allowing one million for the loss due to the invasion of the ten departments of Northern France, there remains a diminution of 1,600,000 head. Moreover the cattle that are left have greatly lost in weight. Before the war the average weight in meat of slaughtered cattle was from 770 to 880 pounds, whereas to-day it hardly exceeds 550 to 570 pounds. As a result of this depletion of herds, France's home supply of dairy products has been diminished by nearly 20 per cent. This situation is especially serious because of its effect upon the diet of children.

The following figures show the percentage decrease in France's livestock between December 31, 1913, and June 30, 1917:

	Per cent.
Cattle . . . . .	15.8
Sheep . . . . .	35
Hogs . . . . .	40

The flocks of sheep have been diminished by more than 2,000,000 head, which has greatly reduced the production of wool, as well as the supply of mutton.

In a recent report to the Minister of Agriculture, it is stated that from 5 to 10 years after the war will be required to bring the herds back to a pre-war basis.

### ALL THAT WE CAN SPARE.

#### Demand for Food for Overseas is Far from being Satisfied.

Dr. R. J. McFall, Acting Commissioner, Cost of Living Branch, in a report of stocks of food in cold storage, refers to the continued unsatisfied demand from overseas for beef and other products. "The very low figure in egg holdings on April 1," says the report, "indicates that the storages are entirely clear of last year's stock. Cheese has also decreased markedly since last month. In this we see the result of the Canada Food Board's efforts, causing the sale of unnecessary accumulations and stopping the holdings of old stocks of produce over the season of new production."

Holdings of beef are being moved rapidly. The report calls attention to the fact that the export of food products "has been centralized in the hands of the Allied Provisions Export Commission, and thereby our own consumers as well as the Allies are being saved still higher prices, which would result from the old system of competitive buying by a dozen different Commissions buying against each other. This Commission has wired to us that up to the present they have been taking all available surplus of pork products, beef, cheese and butter, and that they shall undoubtedly require all that Canada can spare of these products."

War is our business. We cannot win by carrying it on as a "side line."