

"So that if any man, firm or company, in the future makes a great profit upon the sale of such necessities of life, if, for example, he makes eighty per cent, ten per cent of it he can retain, that is one-eighth of his total profit, and the other seventy per cent will go into the Public Treasury of this country for the benefit of the people of Canada as a whole. So far as I am aware, that is the most advanced and progressive legislation of its kind in existence in the world to-day. I do not know of any country that has approached this problem in a more vigorous and progressive and effective manner than the Union Government has done during the short period which has been at its disposal for the purpose of studying these questions."

TO PREVENT FOOD WASTE.

Government Announces Policy in Regard to Intoxicating Liquor.

Following the intimation given by Sir Robert Borden, the following announcement has been made by the Government: "On December 17 the people gave to the Government an unmistakable mandate for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for the employment of all the country's energies and resources necessary to achieve victory. It is essential, and indeed vital, for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited, and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved. It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose."

"The subject has been under consideration by the War Committee of the Cabinet, and the following conclusions have been reached:

"(1) Any liquor or beverage containing more than 2½ per cent alcohol shall be regarded as intoxicating liquor.

"(2) The importation of intoxicating liquor into Canada is prohibited on and after December 24, 1917, unless it shall have been actually purchased on or before that date for importation into Canada, and unless, having been so purchased, it is imported into Canada not later than the 31st day of January, 1918. The final determination upon any question respecting such purchase shall rest with the Minister of Customs. This regulation shall not apply to importations for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing or chemical purposes.

"(3) The transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal will be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918.

"(4) The manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada will be prohibited on and after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry.

"As abovementioned, the prohibition of importation becomes effective on Monday next, December 24.

"The regulations to carry into effect the other provisions abovementioned are being prepared, and as soon as approved, they will be enacted under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

"The foregoing provisions will remain in force during the war and for twelve months after the conclusion of peace."

The following explanatory statement was issued subsequently by Hon. Mr. Rowell: "Inquiries have been received by the Government in reference to the meaning of the expression '2½ per cent alcohol' in the statement of the Prime Minister on Saturday. In determining the percentage of alcoholic content which shall be deemed intoxicating the government has adopted the standard already fixed by the legislation of Ontario and the western provinces.

"The alcoholic content is therefore 2½ per cent proof spirits. To fix any other standard would create great confusion in the administration of the law."

TO GROW MORE WHEAT.

Such is the Advice to the Farmers of Quebec.

Prof. R. Summerby, of Macdonald Agricultural College, discussing the question of wheat-growing in Quebec, says:

"Contrary to the opinion held by many, wheat of excellent quality can be produced in all parts of this province. Moreover when proper cultural practices are followed the yield compares favourably with that of other provinces and under present conditions is such as to make wheat growing a highly profitable proposition. Land that has been in potatoes, roots, corn or other hoed crops is well suited for wheat growing. Early seeding is an essential if high yields and the best quality are to be obtained. . . . Farmers of this province can well afford to devote three to five acres of their land to wheat. If this is done they will not only be carrying out a patriotic duty but will also be supplying themselves with a necessary commodity at a high profit and with a small outlay of labour."