

Licenses and Permits.—All dealers in foods were placed under license and required to operate under the regulations made by the board. The following shows the numbers of licenses granted by the board up to November 7, 1918:—

Wholesale fish.....	1,717
Cereals.....	110
Wholesale fruits and vegetables.....	1,729
Millers.....	650
Bakers.....	2,637
Wholesale grocers.....	929
Wholesale produce.....	1,211
Retail grocers.....	35,704
General retail.....	12,348
Public eating places.....	15,826
Confectioners.....	1,093
Wholesale flour and feed.....	437
Packers.....	379
Canners.....	511
Manufacturers using sugar.....	657

75,938

A system of permits was established for the control of foods entering and leaving Canada. No one could ship foodstuffs abroad nor receive foreign foodstuffs without written permission of the Food Board. There were issued 8,921 import permits and 13,293 export permits.

Prevention of Waste.—The board had power to take measures to prevent the loss or deterioration of foodstuffs in transit by railway. If a car containing food was detained at its destination more than four days and the contents were likely to deteriorate the board could seize and sell the food to the best advantage. The balance, after paying the costs, was remitted to the owner of the food. About 12,000 cars were dealt with in this manner.

Numerous regulations were made by the board relating to: the prohibition of the use of grain in making liquors, the control of the feeding of grain to live stock, the prevention of the hoarding of flour and sugar, the compulsory sale of food in cases where excessive quantities were held in stock, etc.