

RESERVES MUST SAVE FOOD SITUATION.

In 1891 approximately 46 out of every 100 workers in Canada were engaged in agriculture. They were on the farms. In 1901 the percentage had been reduced to 40; in 1911 to 34; and today probably not more than 30 out of every 100 workers are found in farming occupations.

The comparison is even more striking when we consider the proportion of the urban and rural population in Canada. In 1881 only 14 per cent of the population of Canada lived in cities. By 1891 this percentage had increased to 31; by 1901 to 37; and in 1911 to 45.5. Today fully one-half of the population of Canada is urban. Canada, with one-thirteenth of the population, is almost as highly urbanized as the United States.

We're slipping back! We're not holding the food line! **THE RESERVES MUST SAVE THE SITUATION!**

There is only one reserve for our agricultural force—the man power of our cities and town. Those who are obliged to remain in the cities must help to feed themselves—by devoting a part of their time to growing their own vegetables.

We are holding the food line for ourselves, for our Allies,—for civilization.
IT'S UP TO THE RESERVES!

HELP TO SAVE THE SHIPS.

It Would Mean Much if this Continent Could Supply Allies' Needs.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, in an address before the Pittsburgh Press Club, said in part:

"If North America could, next year, provide the whole of Allied (food) necessities, we could save 1,500,000 tons of shipping. The measure of ships saved by food supplied directly from North America is, until our shipping expands, the measure of ships for our own soldiers."

SHARING PRECIOUS WHEAT.

Call from France and Italy has Depleted Great Britain's Supply.

Lord Rhondda in a recent interview said: "We had hoped by December 31st, that is by the last day of the old year, that we would have had on hand sufficient wheat to carry us for some time without importation, but this was made impossible by the fact that we were called upon to help, and willingly did help, our Allies—the French and Italians. We have shipped much of our precious wheat to the French and Italians, and we must face the fact that this has changed conditions so that they conceivably may become acute in the United Kingdom. Unless the people of Canada and the United States speed up their production of food supplies the Allied peoples may find it very difficult to carry this war on to that conclusion which will mean a permanent peace."

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TWENTY-DAY BREAD FAMINE.

People of Belgium and Northern France are in Desperate Straits.

More than 9,000,000 people in Belgium and Northern France are practically without bread. Recent cablegrams tell of desperate conditions. Food shipments from the United States to the civilian populations of the Allies have been suspended for 10 days to move 3,000,000 bushels of grain to those in such great need. A cablegram from the Belgian Relief Commission's representative in Brussels says: "Provided all shipments now en route arrive and proposing an equal distribution between all parts of the country, Belgium and Northern France will be without bread from exotic grains for twenty days."

SAILORS' RATIONS REDUCED.

Following a conference with Lord Rhondda, representatives of the British Mercantile Marine have agreed to a reduction of 50 per cent in their meat allowance, subject to a small allowance of bacon per day and an additional allowance of potatoes per week. When the heroic men of the British Mercantile Marine have to have their rations cut, surely the people in Canada will make the small sacrifice of eating less bread and meat, and substituting fish and vegetables.

Before the war Great Britain was dependent for two-thirds of its food upon imports, for four loaves of bread out of five.