

ENFORCING BOARD ORDERS: TYPICAL CASES.

During November a large number of prosecutions for breaches of the Food Board Orders were carried out. It is somewhat interesting to note that there were far fewer cases which necessitated the board suspending licenses of the offenders than in the previous month, a state of affairs that points to a more rigid co-operation of the municipal authorities in the work of food control. The following were typical cases:—

Twenty-five cases were investigated in the province of Alberta.

The Jansen Trading Company, Jansen, Sask., sold flour without substitutes, and were fined \$100.

A similar fine for a like offence was imposed on Steve Hyt of the Commercial Café, Lethbridge.

P. Russell and W. N. Birkett, of Girvin, Sask., both of whom sold fruit without a license were fined \$100.

A. A. Nicas and G. Gavros, café proprietors at Lethbridge, Alta., were fined \$100 and costs for selling dough-nuts.

Julius Hiebert, Chaplin, Sask., who had hoarded twelve sacks of flour was fined \$100. The sacks of flour were confiscated.

Bert Easley of Chaplin, who had one hundred pounds of sugar in his possession in excess of the amount allowed was fined \$100.

Peter Heibert, who had 200 pounds of flour and 100 pounds of sugar hoarded away, was ordered to pay two fines of one hundred dollars each.

Henry J. Sawatzky, also of Chaplin, Sask., who had hoarded 19 sacks of flour in excess of the amount permitted was fined \$100 and the flour confiscated.

A similar charge was proved by Mr. F. W. Mossop, hotel inspector for the Food Board against A. Nicas in connection with the White Lunch, Lethbridge, and a fine of \$100 was also imposed.

John Alexen, of Wakaw, Sask., was found to have no less than 3,400 pounds of flour in his home. It was a bad case of hoarding. The flour was confiscated and Alexen fined \$200 and costs.

P. Workenteen of Aberdeen, Sask., hoarded nine sacks of flour and was fined \$100; Steven Schoeder, Aberdeen, hoarded five sacks of flour, \$100; Baron Avries, Ceylon, Sask., who hoarded flour, \$100.

Chief of Police, Nesbitt, seized five bags of cane sugar and three bags of flour at the home of Mrs. Etta McIlroy of Kingston, Ontario, and she was fined \$100. The sugar and flour were sold by order of the Police.

There were thirty prosecutions in Calgary alone, the chief offenders there being Henry N. Simpson for serving beef at other than evening meals, \$100; J. A. Longden and Jim Fong for selling flour without substitutes, \$100 each.

George Lachensky of Regina, the proprietor of a dining room, had no license and moreover broke the regulations by having sugar bowls on the table, from which customers helped themselves. On both charges he was fined one hundred dollars.

A. Onischenko, who had no fruit dealer's license, \$100. James Marles for selling flour without substitutes, \$100. Quon Gart who served bread without substitutes in his restaurant at Strathmore, Alta., was fined \$100. An appeal was lodged.

A YEAR OF LICENSING.

The first year of licensing under the Food Board plan is just closed. It was in December, 1917, that the first class of food dealers, the millers, were put under license. Nearly 600 firms are enrolled, and the licenses of these are now being renewed.

To assist its licensees, and to see that they obtain the proper classification, questionnaires were mailed, previous to the expiry of a license, requesting information as to the method of distribution and the class of food or food products manufactured or handled. To facilitate this the Board requests that those requiring a license under its orders, read carefully the letter of instructions, complete the questionnaire, have same declared before the proper authorities and return without money or remittance to the Canada Food Board.

Provided that the questionnaire is properly filled out, the License Division will then forward information as to the correct license required, also the amount of the fee necessary before a renewal or a new license can be issued, upon receipt of which fee the Board can then forward the renewal or new license.

The above method of handling the license problem is different from last year, but should work to the advantage of all concerned, provided that those receiving the questionnaires do their part in filling out the form, etc.

Various licenses are required to be renewed before the dates, as follows:—

December	1—Millers.
January	1—Cereals, Package Makers.
"	1—Wholesale Fish Merchants.
"	1—Packers.
"	1—Bakers.
February	1—Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Merchants.
March	1—Wholesale Produce Merchants.
April	1—Wholesale Grocer.
May	1—Retail Grocer.
"	15—General Retailer—Butcher.
"	15—General Retailer—Flour and feed.
"	15—General Retailer—Baker (not mfg.).
"	15—General Retailer—Fruit and vegetable.
"	15—General Retailer—Fish Dealer.
"	15—General Retailer—Produce.
June	1—Public Eating Place.
"	1—Confectioner (Mfg.).
"	1—Wholesale Flour and Feed.
"	15—Canners.
August	1—Manufacturers, using sugar.