

## Million and Half Dollars Saving In Milk Distribution

Food Controller Makes Public Report of Special Committee of Which Commissioner Wignore is Member

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—An annual saving of more than \$1,500,000 in the cost of milk distribution in St. John and an aggregate annual saving of more than \$1,500,000 in seventeen of the principal cities throughout Canada is contemplated under a plan recommended by the committee appointed by the food controller.

The report which was made public today contains a recommendation that the maximum "spread," or difference between the price paid to the producer and the price charged to the consumer, should not be allowed after December 1 to exceed five cents per quart in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and five and a quarter cents per quart in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. These maximum "spreads," or distributors' margins, represent the present charge for distribution under average conditions and are intended to allow time for the adjustment of the milk-distributing business.

The committee makes it plain that its recommendations do not involve sanction of an increase in the distributors' "spread" in any municipality where it is lower at present than the proposed maximum "spread." In the case of Ottawa the committee recommends that the present "spread" of 3 1/2 cents per quart should not be increased. A plan is outlined for the subsequent reduction of such maximum spreads, wherever it may be found upon investigation that a saving could be effected by a reorganization of delivery and elimination of the heavy waste resulting from unnecessary duplication of services. The committee estimates that, under present conditions, there is an average loss of 1 1/2 cents a quart which could be prevented under a single or local zone delivery system.

In making public the report, Hon. W. J. Hanna said that reorganization of milk distribution, as recommended by the committee, would require action by the provincial governments if it were to be put on a permanent basis. He explained that certain powers were vested in the food controller under the War Measures' Act, and that when that act was repealed there would be no machinery for the permanent reorganization of milk distribution which the committee outlined, unless it be provided by provincial authority. The provincial governments, he said, if they should deem it desirable to do so, might pass legislation to bring about such reorganization and to allow control of local milk distribution to be exercised by municipalities or private companies, under the plan proposed by the committee.

The report states that the price paid for milk to the producers is not excessive, in view of present conditions. An average increase in the price of milk has been less than 50 per cent while the average cost of cows, feed and labor has advanced 50 per cent, 75 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. It is pointed out that, in order to secure a profit, a reasonable margin must always be allowed to the farmer. Any price which did not allow a reasonable profit would result in decreased production and the necessary supply of milk would be endangered.

Taking an average for representative cities of Canada, the farmers are receiving from 6 to 8 cents per quart while the consumers are paying from 10 to 13 cents per quart. The increase in price added by the distributor ranges from 2 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents per quart, and varies in about the same ratio as the number of distributors operating in the different cities. The committee reports that this "spread" is excessive and that the chief cause is an excessive number of distributors.

### HOW CITIES WOULD BENEFIT

The following table shows how saving in the cost of distributing milk would work out under the reorganization plan recommended by the committee. The figures are based conservatively on an estimated daily consumption of 1/4 pint of milk per capita and an estimated saving of 1 cent per quart, whereas the committee believes the saving would be slightly more than 1 cent per quart. In computing the daily consumption in the cities enumerated the latest available federal census figures for population are used.

City	Daily Consumption in Quarts estimating at 1/4 pint per Capita	Yearly Consumption	Saving at 1c per Quart
Quebec	19,777.5	7,182,288	\$ 71,822.88
Montreal	117,620.0	42,931,300	429,313.00
St. John	10,627.75	3,879,129	38,791.29
Halifax	11,654.75	4,253,964	42,539.64
Toronto	94,194.5	34,339,093	343,390.93
Hamilton	20,492.25	7,479,071	74,790.71
London	11,675.0	4,254,875	42,548.75
Ottawa	21,763.5	7,944,468	79,444.68
Hull	4,555.5	1,662,798	16,627.98
Winnipeg	40,750.0	14,873,750	148,737.50
Regina	6,581.75	2,384,089	23,840.89
Saskatoon	5,292.0	1,920,680	19,206.80
Moose Jaw	4,233.5	1,545,258	15,452.58
Calgary	14,128.5	5,156,908	51,569.08
Edmonton	18,461.5	6,691,448	66,914.48
Vancouver	25,100.25	9,161,891	91,618.91
Victoria	7,918.9	2,889,975	28,899.75
Totals	429,488.25	156,762,120	1,567,621.20

Provision is made in the report for the appointment of provincial committees to investigate the cost of distributing milk in any city and to recommend any adjustment of the distributors' spread which may be found advisable. Where it is decided that economic waste could be reduced by reorganization of distribution a local commission is recommended to deal with such reorganization. The results expected under the committee's plan are:

- (1) A reduction in the price of milk to the consumers or an increase in the price paid to the producers, or an apportionment of the saving between the two classes.
- (2) The release of a considerable number of men for military service or other important war work.
- (3) Economies to both producers and distributors by the co-operative purchasing of supplies and by standardizing of equipment.
- (4) A better quality of milk would be assured to the consumers in many cities, with a consequent reduction in mortality and saving in expenditures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases.

### Confesses He Slew His Brother-In-Law

Catalone Clears Mystery of Dis-membered Body Found Scattered in Paterson Suburbs

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 20.—The murder mystery which has kept the Paterson police busy since Nov. 5, when a man's torso was found in a vacant lot on the outskirts of the city, and the head in the mud of the Passaic River two days later, has been cleared. Manuel Catalone, of 77 East Twelfth street, confessed that he had killed his brother-in-law, Stephen Cassa, who lived at the same address, and had cut his body to pieces with a cleaver. Catalone was arrested when the body was identified as that of Cassa. Mrs. Catalone and Mrs. Cassa, sisters, were also held on a charge of murder.

According to the story Catalone told the police, on Oct. 31 he and Cassa, both of whom worked at the plant of the Royal Piece Dye Works, were on their way home to luncheon when they became involved in an argument. Catalone said they went to his apartment, on the second floor of the house, and that he prepared lunch for both of them. While the men were eating, Catalone said he was renewed. Catalone said he caught up a hatchet and struck at Cassa's head. Cassa, he said, raised his arm and received a deep gash in it. A moment later he succeeded, he said, in striking Cassa on the back of the head, so that he crumpled on the floor and died almost instantly. He said he then dragged the body into the bathroom and covered it with rags and old newspapers. He said that both Mrs. Catalone and Mrs. Cassa were at work at the time.

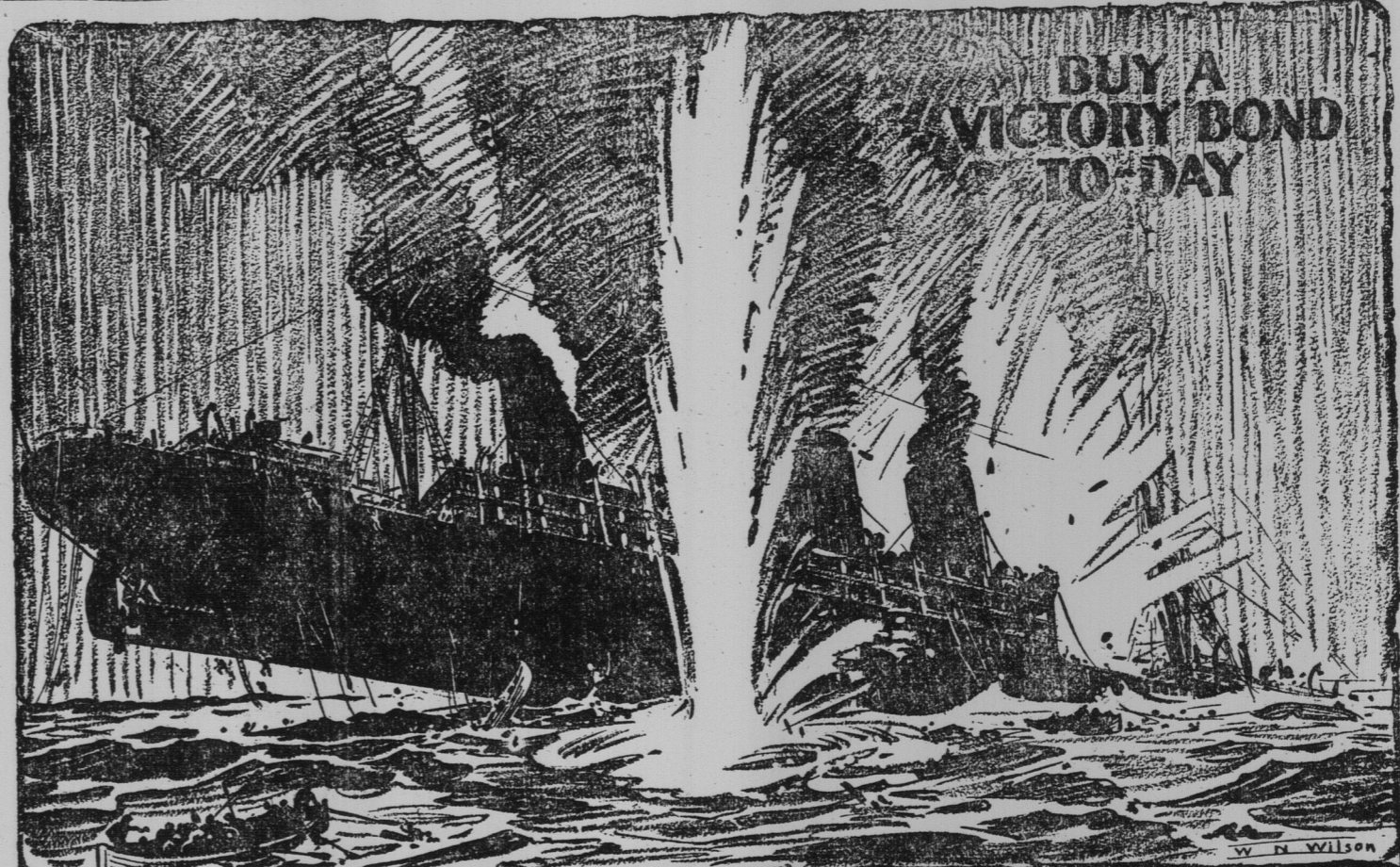
Catalone said that night he told his wife what had happened, cautioning her not to tell her sister. He said that the next day he did not go to work, but after his wife and her sister had gone, went to a store and bought a large suitcase. Returning to his home, he said, with a butcher's cleaver he cut off the head and legs of the body, so that it would fit the suitcase. The body remained in the bathroom over that night. The next day, he told the police, he packed the body in the suitcase, and wrapping the head in paper, went to the Passaic River and threw the head into the water. Then, Catalone said, he went to the vacant lot and threw the contents of the suitcase into a clump of weeds, leaving the suitcase nearby.

Catalone told the police that Mrs. Cassa began to worry about her husband, and he told her that Cassa had gone to Luxor, Penn., where they used to live, to visit friends. This appeared her until Nov. 5, when the newspapers told of the body being found. Two days later she insisted that Catalone and his wife accompany her to the morgue. There the body was identified as that of Cassa, and Catalone, his wife and her sister were placed under arrest.

The police went to the Catalone home and found blood on the bathroom floor. Then they began to question Catalone. He persisted that he knew nothing about the case, until Mrs. Catalone confessed to the police that Catalone had told her something about the death of Cassa. The police have obtained a suitcase which was a counterpart of the one Catalone was known to have purchased, and when they showed it to him and told him they knew he had used it to dispose of Cassa's body, he confessed.

### CAR FITTED UP LIKE HOME FOR OVERLAND TRIP.

All the conveniences of a seagoing pleasure yacht have been provided for in a one-ton truck which started on a journey from Boston to Seattle a few weeks ago and which is described and illustrated in the December Popular Mechanics Magazine. Immediately back of the driver's seat is a steel framework supporting three spring beds, one above the other. To the rear of the beds the body of the car takes on the aspect of a kitchen and dining room combined. On one side are a gas stove, a set of drawers, a sink, and a cupboard. On



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### NATIONAL PROBLEMS UNCOVERED BY WAR

M. H. C. in Solving Soldiers' Industrial Problem Also Solves Canada's

"We are already hearing of preparedness for 'war after war.' Land settlement, tuberculosis and industrial and industrial and vocational education are all national problems only made more apparent through their being forcibly brought to our attention by the urgency of the disabled soldier problem," declared T. B. Kidner, secretary of the vocational training branch of the Military Hospitals Commission in drawing attention to the importance of vocational training to the country as well as to the individual soldier.

"In providing for the rehabilitation of our soldiers we are providing for the future of Canada."

## Suppose You Were Going Over the Top

Out into the night, with the roar of shell fire, through the barbed wire and the mud, into the enemy trenches---would you stop to count the cost?

No, you would go without question because it was your duty. You would not stop to ask about the safety of the undertaking. You would not stop to argue as to the amount of glory you might earn. You would not suggest that some one else be sent in your place.

**You would just go, head down through hell on earth because your country asked it.**

But you are not going over the top. You are at home with your friends and your family. You are called upon by your government simply to lend money to back up the soldiers who will go into the trenches for you in France. Your dollars will save their lives.

## Turn Your Dollars Into Bullets--Buy Victory Bonds

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