

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT URGES IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY BUTTER

Most Significant Warning of War Against Food Deficiency Diseases Emphasizes Necessity of Alternating Creamery Product with Margarine as Public-Health Measure — Influenza Epidemic Bears Hard on Facts

An exclusive diet of oleomargarine and white bread will kill any animal including the human animal, within three months.

An exclusive diet of dairy butter and white bread will prolong life beyond a three months' period, but just how far beyond is not known.

An exclusive diet of oleomargarine and whole wheat bread will sustain life for a long time without serious modifications of any of the functions of the body.

An exclusive diet of dairy butter and whole wheat bread will maintain health and strength for years.

This is the reason that where bread and butter are all that they ought to be the balance of the diet in times of hardship and restriction is of little moment. Honest bread and honest butter are essential to life. From such combination the body obtains the elements of nutrition that endow it with natural immunity or resistance to disease.

The folly of denaturing the bread and then smearing it with a denatured butter substitute is obvious. Such a diet not only lowers resistance; it destroys resistance. Where the balance of the diet is selected largely from denatured foods the setting substances essential to life are deliberately rejected, and physical collapse becomes inevitable.

### British Have Acted.

It is evident that the consumers of white bread should see to it that they eat dairy butter to cover it, for the reason that dairy butter contains substances not found in oleomargarine. The consumers of whole wheat bread need not be so particular because the substances lacking in oleomargarine are found in the whole wheat, plus many other substances found neither in butter of margarine.

The British government understand these truths, and has acted upon them. All dairy butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between the 30th day of September and the 9th day of November, 1918, have been or will be sealed under the authority of an order in council.

In Canada the national consumption of dairy butter averages 25 pounds per head per year, or 21-3 pounds per month. The British government figures that the Canadian consumption of butter could be reduced by 25 per cent. without hurting the health of the people, thus liberating for export to Europe 56,000,000 pounds of pure butter per year. This quantity in connection with the quantity seized in the storage warehouses in the United States will help considerably to supply the deficiency from which the British are now suffering.

Throughout Great Britain to-day the allowance of butter is six pounds per head per year, or one-half pound per month. The seizure of Canadian butter still leaves the Canadians nearly two pounds of butter per person per month, hence the public health order, which has commanded Canadian butter. The text of that order reads as follows:

### Timely Regulations.

"His excellency, the governor general in council, on a recommendation of the minister of agriculture, and on the recommendation of the Canada Food Board, pursuant to urgent requests from the British Ministry of Food for increased shipments of butter, owing to the scarcity in Great Britain permitting of only two ounces of butter to each person a week, is pleased under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the war measures act of 1914, or otherwise vested in the governor general in council, to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

"1. Manufacturers of creamery butter shall deliver all such butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between Sept. 30 and Nov. 9, 1918, to a cold storage warehouse at Montreal, Grade No. 1 at 45 cents per pound; Grade No. 2 at 45 cents per pound; Grade No. 3 at 45 cents per pound; which prices include all freight and cartage charges.

"2. All creamery butter manufactured prior to Sept. 30, 1918, shall be delivered, freight and cartage paid at 43 1/2 cents per pound for Grade No. 1, and 42 cents per pound for Grade No. 2.

Here, then, is recognition of the im-

portance to health of the substances found in creamery butter, and not found in cottonseed oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, lard, tallow, or any other vegetable or animal fat used as a butter substitute.

The American people, now ravaged by the most violent epidemic ever recorded in the United States, should heed the public health principles behind these butter facts. The best way to heed them is to adopt a diet of whole wheat bread, being careful not to make the mistake of selecting the camouflaged "graham" leaves that masquerade as whole wheat, but which contain none of the germ of the grain.

### Best Way to Meet It.

The next best way is to adopt a diet of whole grain bread made of wheat and corn, or any mixture of whole grains.

It would be wise to alternate the home purchases of oleomargarine with dairy butter. Where 2 pounds of oleomargarine are consumed each week in the home, one pound should be replaced by butter. Where two pounds of butter are consumed, it would be a patriotic act to cut out one pound and substitute for it a pound of oleomargarine, thus more equitably distributing such butter as is still available, and giving homes where growing children are sheltered a share of the dairy butter.

The difference in price paid by the British government for pure dairy butter classified as "creamery extras" at 43 1/2 a pound wholesale, and the price now paid in the United States for the same grade, 61 cents a pound wholesale, constitutes a problem the solution of which rests with the Food Administration.

The need of government action to stabilize the butter market in the United States was urged at a conference held the last week of September 1918, by Food Administrator Hoover with fifty representatives of the dairy interests, and members of the Agricultural Advisory Board.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, the reports of which were made public Oct. 1, that the present prices of dairy butter not only bear hard upon the consumer, but are not in the best interests of the butter producer, as they tend to diminish consumption and to permanently stimulate the increased consumption of margarine at about half the price.

Food Administration Acts. It was agreed that these conditions would sooner or later produce a collapse in butter prices to a point possibly below the cost of production. With the approval of Food Administrator Hoover a committee was appointed consisting of Professor Clyde L. King of Pennsylvania, Charles Brand of Urbana, Ohio; I. Ingersoll of Elyria, Ohio; ex-Governor Warner of Michigan, G. R. Rice of Wisconsin, Frank Kingsley of Iowa, W. F. Shilling of Minnesota, and Robert Scoville of Connecticut. The function of this committee was to co-operate with the other advisory committees of the Food Administration to consider the situation further, in order to determine what action is necessary to stabilize it.

It is not the business of this committee to consider the public health. The wisdom of the people alone will have to be their guide, but the epidemic now scourging the United States should inspire them to heed the fundamental outlines in this article, as recognized by the British government. Our own government could do no better or more timely thing than to issue warning to all the people to heed the significance of these facts.

### WEST HUNTINGTON

Miss Kathleen Lanigan spent the week-end with her cousin, Miss A. Sillis.

Miss Joanne Adams spent the week-end in Belleville.

Miss Nellie Wallace spent Sunday evening with Miss Helen Haggerty.

A number of young people from here attended the Oddfellows "At Home" at Thomasburg on Thursday evening.

Miss Dorothy Moore spent the week-end with Mrs. Clayton Hagerman.

Our church re-opened Sunday with a special Thanksgiving service.

Mrs. W. R. Donnan is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Esther Langham, George St.

## CONNTY AND DISTRICT

DURHAM FARMERS ORGANIZING

M.D. RECEIVES D.S.O.

Evaporator Burned

An evaporator, the property of Messrs. Burr & Tuttle, of Salmon Point, Prince Edward County, has been destroyed by fire. The loss sustained is partially covered by insurance.

### C.P.R. Brakeman Killed

John Hubert Traick, aged nineteen, brakeman in the service of the C.P.R. at Smiths Falls, met with injuries at Glen Tay on Sunday afternoon which proved fatal. Traick was engaged in making a coupling when he was crushed, and died in the Smiths Falls Hospital two hours after admittance. He went from Smiths Falls to Havelock. A verdict of accidental death was returned by a coroner's jury at Smiths Falls on Monday.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

### Keystorm Not Abandoned

Through an erroneous report sent out from Brockville it was said that the work of raising the steam Keystorm would not be resumed. It will be remembered that the vessel struck the shoal at Sow Point and sank in the year 1913. Capt. Leslie has stated, however, that they had no idea of abandoning the work and that it would be resumed in the spring. He further stated that the work was under the direction of Mr. Playfair, president of the Canadian Steamship Lines, of which the late Senator H. W. Richardson was vice-president.

### Young Farmers Organize

Presidents and secretaries of Hope and Carleton Place Farmers' Association met at Bowmanville Nov. 12th and arranged to conduct a Stock Judging Contest in conjunction with the two-day short course at Orono on Nov. 25th and 27th. Classes in heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle will be judged. A team of three Junior Farmers from each association will contest for the \$30 in prizes which will be offered. Heavy horses will be judged in the forenoon of the 25th and the cattle in the afternoon. An organization known as the Durham Junior Farmers' Association was organized with Wilfred Elson, Millbrook, president; Harry Jose, Newcastle vice-president; and W. Eber Snowden, Bowmanville secretary-treasurer. It is hoped that this contest will become an annual event.—Bowmanville Statesman.

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## This Dominion All Ready Now to Demobilize

PLAN TO BE PUT INTO OPERATION WHEN TROOPS CAN BE WITHDRAWN

About 20,000 a Month to be Sent Back to Canada in Drafts of 500

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The military side of demobilization of Canada's army overseas has been completed and is ready to be put into operation as soon as peace is declared and the higher command of the Allies consents to the withdrawal of troops.

The question of precedence for the returning Canadian troops has been fully gone into by the special Canadian Committee on Demobilization, which has been working in England and Canada since 1917. At first sight it would appear that the first battalions on active service should be the first to be demobilized, but it has been pointed out that all these old battalions have received new drafts, and the proportion of service in, say, the First Division is little different from that in the Fourth Division. Every battalion in the line has been reinforced to at least five times its original strength.

The possibility of bringing Canada's troops back by units was carefully gone into, and it was decided that the practical should be considered with the sentimental. The economic needs of the labor market, and the time of the year the men would reach home, had to be taken into consideration. Another point made against demobilization was that since the heavy fighting territorial regiments have lost considerable numbers of their identity, having been reinforced by drafts from other districts. Thus a Montreal unit might be returned for disbandment to that city, only to find that a large percentage of its strength joined by draft after casualties, was from Nova Scotia or British Columbia.

As a result several hundred men would have to be shipped again for other points, causing delay, confusion and unnecessary strain on limited railway facilities.

The problem of the return to Canada of the wives and families of soldiers who are at present in England, estimated at about 35,000, has been entrusted to the Department of Immigration. Every effort will be made to return to Canada these families quickly, and in such a way as not to retard transportation of troops.

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ada which can be used for transport of troops, the rate of return at the beginning will be about 20,000 per month.

Occupation and Needs

It was felt that it may not be in the interests of the men themselves, nor that of particular areas, to have troops return regardless of their occupation in civil life and the economic needs and requirements of the labor market of the particular area.

Consequently, the Military Department has classified the men serving overseas into occupational groups. It will be possible in this way for the men to be returned in accordance with the demand of any particular area. The Department also hopes to return men with any special trade or profession should a demand for them be made.

All necessary work in connection with documentation and medical boards will be completed before the disembarkation of troops in Canada, and the troops will be immediately entrained and transported in a body without delay, to the dispersal station. It is anticipated that a draft arriving in the morning can be disbanded, if desired, before night.

While it is expected that mechanical transport, horses, mules, tools and general equipment of units and engineering material will be disposed of through the Imperial Government, the men will bring back with them certain of their equipment. All field guns and machine guns, with what ammunition may be decided upon by the Canadian Government will be brought from overseas. The men will retain their uniforms, great coats, steel helmets and other apparel.

Canadians in Other Forces

In addition to the demobilization of soldiers from Canada's own units there will enter into the problem of demobilization and reconstruction the large number of Canadians discharged from the Imperial and Allied forces, and also the men who have been engaged overseas in the making of munitions and other war work which will be discontinued when peace is signed. Arrangements have been made for handling these classes.

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Millionaire Interned

Pittsburg Resident is Said To Be Agent of Germany.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 21.—Charles F. Banning, supposed American citizen, militant club man and alleged German agent, was taken yesterday to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment. He was arrested on an order from President Wilson while he was consulting with his attorney about his defence of the charge of violating the Espionage Act, for which he was arrested six weeks ago.

Federal officers maintain that Banning, though naturalized, revoked his American citizenship when he returned to Berlin to live in 1903.

It is said he will be deported after peace has been arranged with Germany, and his large holdings, both real estate and stock, will be seized and sold by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien property in the United States.

The citizens of London, Ont. will be asked to vote \$100,000 for a new building for the Western University. The bronze bust of Premier Clem-son made in 1912 by M. Rodin will be placed in the French Senate Chamber.

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WM. CARMAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Crown Attorney, Office Court House Building. Phone: Office 238, House 455.

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## CELEBRATION OF V

Hastings County

at Hotel Qu

Chairmen, Others Del

The successes of the campaign in Hastings

celebrated when the members of the execu-

for Hastings had as Hotel Quince for dining the whole local orga-

were over seventy-five cluding clergymen, ca-ers and the staff.

It was one of the gatherings since the hostilities and opt-over what had been in the field by arms a finance. A fine repast, fore the assembly by Jenkins. Mr. W. B. I-

man of Hastings County presided. On the wall large honor flag wo County with other st-flags awarded to the caplities. Mr. Deacon-epirits for seated ar-representative work-every part of Hastings-add to the galaxy of-ther were musical tributed by Prof. Hu-

College who presided by Mr. Sam Anglin of sang The Marseillaise a Long Long Trail" and "The Star Spang-

"O Canada," "Dixie I Up Your Troubles" and Let the Old Flag Fall. L. Doyle who led the singing "K-K-K-K" S. Burrows who con-Britannia. Mr. Angl-solos "The Admiral's "There's a Land." Rev-asked the blessing.

One in Every Six

Chairman W. B. De-a happy mood. He poi-cesses of the campa-having raised about \$-objective being \$2,250-the banner county in-said he. In Hastings-3450 subscribers or on-of the