

Does Not Think It Will Reduce Price of Butter

Statement By Food Controller As To Oleomargarine

Situation Reviewed

Conditions Under Which Use of the Butter Substitute is Permitted—Hon. Mr. Hanna Speaks of Whole Matter

The following statement has been issued by the Food Controller's office:—
"An order-in-council has been passed upon the recommendation of the food controller allowing, on and after November 1, the manufacture and sale in Canada of oleomargarine and its importation free of duty. Suspension of the prohibition of its manufacture, import or sale is a war measure only, and will apply while the present abnormal conditions continue. The conclusion of such period is to be determined by the governor general in council. Strict provisions are incorporated in the ordinance to protect the public and the farmers against fraudulent sale of oleomargarine as butter."

"The recommendation of the food controller was made because the high cost of production and the demand for export were putting the price of butter so high that many people were unable to purchase it. To reduce the price arbitrarily would have been unfair to the producer. The only alternative was to enable those who could not afford to buy butter to secure the necessary animal fats in some wholesome substitute form. The food controller states that the dairy interests will not suffer by reason of the sale of oleomargarine in Canada."

"Oleomargarine is defined in the ordinance as including oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or any other substitute for butter which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than from milk and cream, which contains no foreign coloring matter and which does not contain more than sixteen per cent of water."

"Persons wishing to manufacture or to import oleomargarine must first obtain a license from the food controller, and such license may be cancelled in case of violation of any of the regulations."

"Oleomargarine manufactured in Canada must be produced under the supervision of the minister of agriculture and no oleomargarine may be imported into the dominion unless it has been manufactured under government supervision in the country of production. No customs duty is to be charged on the importation of oleomargarine complying with the regulations."

"The food controller is given the power to regulate the price and quality of all oleomargarine sold in Canada."

"Every package containing oleomargarine must be clearly marked as such. Hotels, restaurants and public eating places where oleomargarine is served must display a card with the words 'oleomargarine served here' in capital block letters not less than one and one-half inches long."

"No label, mark or brand shall be used until it has been approved by the food controller."

"The necessity of allowing the sale of oleomargarine in Canada under present conditions was explained by Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, in an interview today. Mr. Hanna said that it was well known that people must have animal fats in sufficient quantity. Butter had advanced in price and was still advancing until many people were unable to buy it. Moreover, butter seemed likely to go still higher in price because the present price of milk was so high, on a butter fat basis, with the price being paid for whole milk."

"There were only two courses possible," said the food controller, "We could have fixed an arbitrary price but the result would have been to reduce the production of butter, by diverting milk into other channels. It must be remembered that the price paid to the producer in Canada for milk is determined in very large measure by what the condensing plants are willing to pay for it. The high price offered by the condensing plants, in turn, is due to the price being paid for condensed milk by the Allies' buyers. The cost of producing milk has advanced greatly since the beginning of the war, and the farmer must receive a price which not only will cover his costs but also give him a reasonable profit."

"The other course was to allow the use of a substitute, and this is the course which we adopted. I may say that I do not expect that our action in allowing the sale of oleomargarine in this country will result in any reduction in the price of butter. The overseas demand is practically unlimited, when compared with Canada's production. Moreover, the price of butter in the United States today is at least as high as the price in Canada. The average retail price of butter in the United States for

September was fifty cents a pound. The regulated wholesale price in England was 53.76 cents a pound. At the beginning of the war, Canada was importing at the rate of more than seven million pounds of butter a year, chiefly from New Zealand and the United States. These imports have dwindled to a very small trade, principally at local points from the United States."

"Meanwhile our exports of butter have increased enormously. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, our exports of Canadian butter totalled 1,228,768 pounds. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, they had been increased to 7,000,485 pounds. Since then the increase has continued. While our exports have been increasing, prices of butter to the consumer have advanced from about thirty-five cents a pound to about fifty cents. We are only supplying a very small part of the Allies' requirements. In 1914 Great Britain alone imported 446,280,848 pounds of butter and in 1916, despite shipping difficulties and necessarily reduced consumption, no less than 248,646,480 pounds. For years after the war Europe will require all the butter which Canada can produce for export and the prices are certain to be high. These facts show that the dairy interests of Canada have nothing to fear from the order allowing the sale of oleomargarine. The producer is in no danger of losing his market."

"The regulations, which will govern the manufacture, importation and sale of oleomargarine in Canada, have been carefully prepared and will afford ample protection against fraudulent practices."

REV. M. P. HOWLAND, GOING AWAY, RECEIVES PURSE FROM FRIENDS

On the eve of his departure for Kingsclear, York county, to which he has been promoted to be parish priest, Rev. Miles P. Howland was pleasantly remembered last evening at a gathering of friends in the Knights of Columbus' council room on Sunday evening. Dr. W. P. Broderick presided and presented a substantial purse to Father Howland, accompanied by the following address:

"On the eve of your departure to your first pastoral charge, we have invited you to be present with us tonight for several reasons. First of all, we are desirous of the opportunity of expressing to you our feelings of mingled pleasure and regret—pleasure at your advancement to a pastorate—regret, that preferment means your removal from amongst us;

"Secondly, we are glad of the opportunity of giving a tangible expression to those sentiments of respect, love and reverence with which our hearts are filled towards you, as a priest of God, and lastly, to wish you Godspeed and to express the hope that you may be spared (ad multos annos) to minister to the spiritual wants of your people and that your advancement of today is but a prelude to further advancement in the future."

"In you, we recognize a lineal descendant of those great men, the Apostles, to whom was given the mandate from the Master, 'Go forth and teach all nations, etc.,' and we realize that it is in answer to that same mandate that you are leaving us to take up the work of your sacred calling in another quarter of the Master's vineyard."

"Since your advent among us some four years ago, you have endeared yourself to the hearts of all by those sterling traits of manner, mind and heart, which we rarely see so nicely blended in one individual."

"In your ministrations at the holy altar we have admired the earnestness, zeal and devotion which you have always shown and we have been edified thereby. We have listened admiringly and profitably, I hope, to your splendid sermons and instructions, which were at once gems of doctrine and oratory, and I am sure there is no one amongst us who has not listened with profound devotion when at the holy sacrifice, your splendid voice chanted the solemn tones of the Vere Dignum et Justum Est."

"Need I mention the great love and interest that you have always shown toward the little ones and the consequent love and affection that is yours in return. Not only the little ones of the flock, but the adults have learned to love that gentleness and urbanity of manner which is peculiarly your own, and which has been manifest to all as father and friend. We know that you were ever ready to take your place as a leading Catholic citizen, sparing neither your time nor ability to further a good cause."

"Rev. Father, I know that I am expressing the sentiment of every one here tonight when I say to you that we are sorry to lose you. We ask you, Rev. Father, to accept this gift, not judging it at its face value, but as representing a drop in the ocean of our affection for you."

"In an eloquent reply, Father Howland expressed his thanks to his friends for the gift presented to him and spoke of the years he had spent in St. John, and his interest in the Catholic societies during his residence here. He included eulogistic references to the Knights of Columbus and their high standing and offered wise words of counsel."

HINDENBURG'S MOVE SCARES PETROGRAD

Probability is That He is Playing a Trick on Russians—Is Economizing Men

London, Oct. 29.—It is possible that Hindenburg is playing a sly trick in withdrawing from the advanced Riga positions. He is endeavoring to economize every soldier possible by making

the line safe with the smallest possible number of men, while others are withdrawn for operations on the West front or against the Italians.

The German losses during the last few weeks of the British and French offensive have probably been greater than Hindenburg expected, therefore he is becoming more cautious. Even the most optimistic hardly believes that the Germans are withdrawing through any fear of a possible Russian strengthening or recuperation. The Russians evidently have fears for the safety of Petrograd's naval port, Kronstadt, for they are announcing the civil evacuation of that place. This is undoubtedly a precautionary measure, but it is connected with Hindenburg's halt in the Gulf of Riga, which might be taken as ominous.

Although daily reports show that the Russian conditions have not been bettered and are even getting worse, so far as the treachery of civilians is concerned, there is a disinclination on the part of Britain to withdraw any of her aid. Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, announced England's firm determination to abide by the Russians and assist them in every way. Some elements of the British press, especially the Northcliffe papers, continue pounding the Admiralty for the laxity of its naval policy, and apparently it is their intention to arouse a sentiment in favor of naval aid for Russia in the near future, especially if the Hun threatens to occupy Petrograd. Emphasis is placed upon the recent North Sea sinkings.

"I can't see why that man is boss over me. I do most of the work around here."

"I guess that is so."

"It is. I know more about the business than he does. Whenever he wants to know anything about what's going on he comes to me to find out."

"That's usually the way."

"I'm the fellow that ought to be the boss."

"A lot of men think that way, and yet there's one big difference. He knows something that you don't know."

"What is it?"

"He knows enough to hire good men like you to do the work. If you knew that you'd be the boss, and he'd be in your place."—Detroit Free Press.



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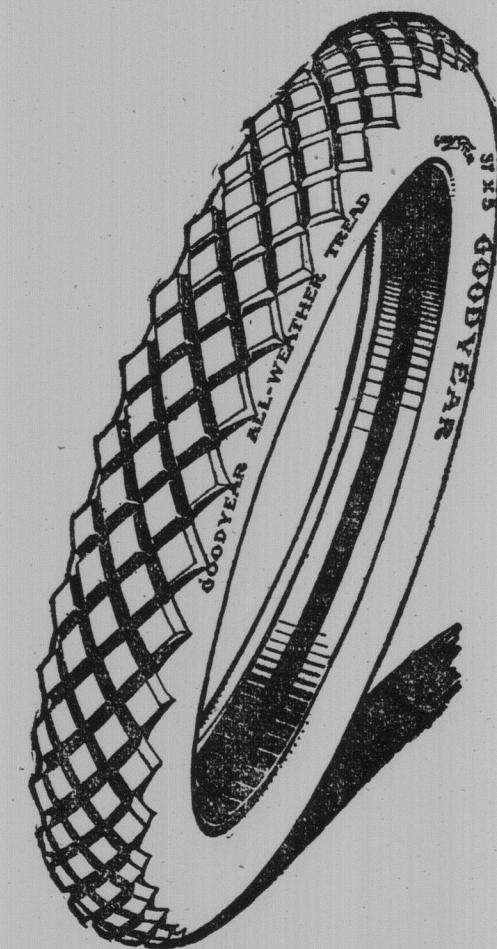
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By "Bud" Fisher

