

## TIT-BITS OF FOOD CONTROL.

Croatia is described as a land of plenty, owing to a successfully developed war export trade.

In the forty-one days after the United States entered the war the average rise in food prices was more than 20 per cent. This was between April 6 and May 17, 1917.

A scheme for a national kitchen at Bath, England, has been rejected by the city council. It was stated that Liverpool had closed five kitchens after losing about £1,000 on each.

The state of the fish supply at Munich, the Bavarian capital, may be gauged by the fact that the authorities hope shortly to distribute the magnificent ration of one herring per household.

A writer in the leading Bulgarian newspaper eulogizes the Food Controller for his activity and the good results he obtained by visiting the provinces. He was able to check certain abuses of the local committee and put everything in order, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

It is probable that the Java supply of sugar will be made available soon for Europe, and this in conjunction with the incoming Cuban crop, will probably ease off the demand, but as Mr. Hoover says: "We must be guided from time to time by the world situation."

The establishment is announced, under the French Assistant Secretary of State for Food, of a technical department for the regulation of food prices and the proper allocation and division of produce. This department is specially deputed to avail itself of the assistance of professional experts, and to study the proposals of syndicates and of the various groups of commerce and production.

A Frankfort-on-the-Main master butcher, has been delivering addresses on the improvement of the meat supply. In one year alone 417,893 bullocks, 923,000 calves, and, in spite of the pig shortage, 150,000 pigs have disappeared illicitly, and he attributes this to misguided State rationing. A stock of 15 million pigs is necessary for the reintroduction of general slaughtering and sausage manufacture, as compared with the present stock of 7.2 million. The gaps in the meat supply after the war will have to be filled at first from the pig stocks.

A shortage of meat continues in Rome. Many butchers' shops are closed, being unable to procure any meat.

The milk ration has been reduced in Berne, Switzerland, by 1 decalitre for all classes of consumers, as it is feared otherwise that the normal supply will not last throughout the winter.

Nearly one hundred vessels at Prince Rupert, B.C., are occupied in halibut fishing, and during September 128 fishing vessels arrived, bringing in a total catch of 1,094,000 lbs. of halibut.

Looting of bread carts and thefts of butter and margarine have been on the increase at Rotterdam. At Haarlem women looted bread carts in several parts of the town. They paid for the plunder, but gave no coupons.

A syndicate has been formed which will immediately take up the production of seaweed fodder at a factory in Sweden. The annual output is estimated at 10,000 tons.

Experiments are now being carried out in Stockholm to feed pigs on cellulose meal, in order to alleviate the bacon scarcity.

Sugar beet raising, combined with the keeping of live stock, is claimed to provide a first-rate means of building up a farming district; the feeding value of the beet pulp and tops providing in large measure for the late fall and early winter feeding of the farm cattle, and restoring fertility to the soil.

Some fifty thousand head of good-class cattle in Holland are to be preserved in cold storage as a meat reserve for spring requirements, so that there will be very few first-grade beasts available for immediate consumption. Twenty refrigerating installations as against the three that were in existence before the war, are engaged in the work.

Mr. Herbert Hoover recently said it was difficult to foresee the position in sugar. All Europe and North America, he mentioned, were living on a very restricted allowance, and he assumed that Europe would continue on present rations, in which case there would be enough sugar to go round. If, however, European food controllers found it necessary to raise the ration, there would be an immediate shortage. This fact shows how closely to the limit the per capita allowance is cut.