

Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 13.

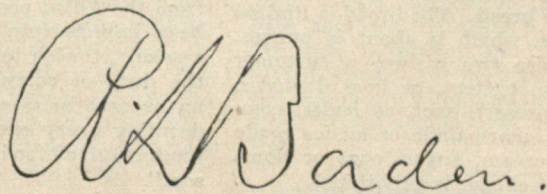
Ottawa, Thursday, March 28, 1918

No. 13.

The Canadian Food Bulletin is published under authority of the Canada Food Board, for the information of official organizations co-operating in the work of food control, and of other bodies or individuals interested. The information published is carefully prepared to ensure accuracy of all statements so that it may be a permanent and useful record of the work of the Food Control organizations in Canada.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S CALL TO FOOD PRODUCTION.

THE CAMPAIGN for increased production of foodstuffs now launched by the Canadian Food Board is of the most vital importance to the victory of the Allied cause. Because of our geographical position, the United Kingdom and the Allied Nations are depending on Canada for food as never before. Specific suggestions will be issued from time to time by the Canada Food Board for the guidance of the people: and it is the earnest hope of the Government that every citizen will realize his or her personal individual duty to adopt and carry out these suggestions. Mere perfunctory observance will not be enough; the crisis is grave and urgent beyond possibility of exaggeration; and it will only be through an earnest sense of individual responsibility that Canadians will be able in this matter to honour their obligations to their heroic soldiers overseas, who are defending our liberties at a cost beside which any personal inconvenience or discomfort on our part is insignificant.



R. Borden.

March, 1918.

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SAVE OR SOME ONE STARVES

FOOD IS SHORT IN FRANCE.

And Drastic New Restrictions on Consumption are now in Force.

The new French food regulations, now effective, show the extent to which France has been forced to restrict the consumption of food.

All fancy bread is prohibited except the small 75 gramme (about 2½ ounces) loaf and the long 700 gramme (about 24½ ounces) loaf. Making of pastries, biscuits and confectionery is prohibited.

Severe restrictions have been placed upon the public eating houses. They are forbidden to serve or consume fresh or packed butter otherwise than in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk is prohibited, as is cream in every form, cream cheese and soft cheese and all light cheeses containing more than 36 grammes of fats to each 100 grammes of dry substance. Public eating places are forbidden to serve sugar, but customers are given the right to bring their own supply. Food upon which restrictions have been placed may not be eaten in these establishments, even if the patrons have purchased it elsewhere.

In no public eating place except in dining cars, canteens and railroad refreshment station rooms may fresh or condensed milk or cream be served after 9 A.M., even by itself, or mixed with any preparation, such as tea, coffee or cocoa. No solid foods may be served between 9 and 11 A.M. or between 4.30 and 8.30 P.M.

When the price of a meal exceeds 6 francs—about \$1.20—the restaurateur is forbidden to serve at the same meal or to the same customer more than two dishes with or without vegetables, or more than one small loaf of ordinary bread. The bread is limited to 100 grammes, which is about 3½ ounces. Aside from these two dishes, a customer may have soup, oysters, or hors d'œuvre; and a simple dessert, such as fruits, compote, preserves, marmalade or an ice made without milk, cream, sugar, eggs or flour. Consumption of cheese is prohibited.

These restrictions upon patrons of public eating places apply also to persons living in an apartment or in hotel rooms and to clubs and other places where the consumption of food and drink is not entirely free.

All grain which may be used for making bread is reserved for human food.

FOR ALL CANADA CAN GIVE.

Lord Rhondda Cables Message Telling of Need of the Allies.

Lady Drummond has cabled to the National Council of Women a message from Lord Rhondda. The message states that the British Food Controller has heard with much satisfaction of the splendid work of the National Council of Women. It adds: "Every ounce of energy thrown into the work of stimulating food production and achieving food conservation, particularly at this moment, is of vital service to the Allied cause. There is need for all Canada can give of cereals, meat, bacon, butter and cheese."

BREAD SHORTAGE IN ITALY.

Bread is being strictly rationed in all cities and towns in Italy but in many places where bread tickets have been issued there is no flour to make the bread.

PREPARING FOR BREAD RATIONS.

Lord Rhondda, Food Controller of Great Britain, speaking in London recently, said that a scheme of bread rationing for the United Kingdom was being prepared. Great Britain is now on rations of meat, butter or margarine and sugar.

MANITOBA GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

In his Speech from the Throne at the proroguing of the third session of the fourteenth Legislature of Manitoba, Sir James Aikins referred to the food situation in the following terms: "The tragic cry for bread from the Allied peoples across the water has been impressively presented to you at this session. I wish to charge each of you with the duty of carrying to your constituents an earnest message regarding the need of devoting every energy and resource to the production of food during the coming season."

ESQUIMALT AMENDS BY-LAW.

The municipality of Esquimalt, B.C., has amended its sanitary by-laws so that in future residents may keep pigs, subject to the inspection of the sanitary officer.



The people of Great Britain are making a heroic food fight against the submarine and the world shortage of supplies. Lord Rhondda has told them frankly what is inevitable unless production is increased. Every available space of land is being utilized to grow food and all classes and ages are doing their utmost. This picture, which was sent to the Canada Food Board by the British Ministry of Food, shows how the disused burial ground at the back of the little painted Chapel of the Ascension, near the Marble Arch, which comprises about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, has been taken over by the Church Army City Gardens Department for war-time conversion into plots for vegetable-growing by humble wage-earners.

PLANNING FOR MORE WHEAT.

Impressive Poster Issued by Ontario Agricultural Department.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued and has distributed widely a poster emphasizing the need of increased production of wheat. It states that in 1917 Ontario, on 183,000 acres, produced 3,700,000 bushels of spring wheat. "In 1918 Ontario should produce, on 500,000 acres, 10,000,000 bushels to meet the need. Five acres of Spring wheat more on every Ontario farm will more than accomplish this." The three essentials are good seed, thorough soil preparation and early sowing.

SCHOOLS TO GROW VEGETABLES.

The Minister of Education of British Columbia has promised that his Department will promote the garden movement throughout all the schools of the Province.

THOUSANDS OF LICENSES.

Trades are Being Brought Under this System of Regulation.

The licensing system of the Canada Food Board is being extended as rapidly as practicable to all dealers in foodstuffs. By April 1st it is expected that considerably more than 100,000 application forms will have been sent out, covering a large number of the food industries and trades. Close to 5,000 licenses have been issued to date, and this number will be greatly added to as the retail trades are brought under license control.

SUFFICIENT SEED OATS FOR ALL.

Mr. A. E. Wilson, Dominion Seed Commissioner, in an interview in Regina said that "sufficient oats are available to the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission to provide seed for all sections of the Dominion."

GANANOQUE PEOPLE ACTIVE.

Municipal Piggery and Vacant Lot Cultivation Plans Under Way.

The people in Gananoque, Ont., are enthusiastically helping in the campaign for increased food production. Mayor Wilson in his inaugural address outlined a plan for a municipal piggery and the Gananoque Greater Production Club has now been organized to carry this idea into effect. Fifteen citizens have each subscribed \$100 to finance the enterprise.

A campaign to promote increased production on vacant lots has also been organized and the municipality has been divided into subdivisions with organizers in each. These organizers will ascertain what land is available in their respective subdivisions, endeavoring to secure enough lots to accommodate all the residents.

Capt. Oliver Hezzelwood, representing the Canada Food Board, addressed a big meeting at Gananoque recently in the interests of greater production.

FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The Ontario Government will issue a proclamation urging co-operation of all the people of the Province for increased production. County Councils will be asked to hold special meetings, when the needs of the situation will be explained to them. The ministers will also be asked to make special references from their pulpits to the needs of the Allies and the importance of the utmost production of food in Canada this year.

ECONOMY IN SOFT DRINKS.

It behooves the soft-drink manufacturer and distributor to practice economy and substitution in every possible way. Waste of soda-fountain ingredients must be stopped, and business must be switched to fruit juices and other conservation beverages, as well as to sales of fresh fruits.

MANY TRACTOR APPLICATIONS.

More than 500 Fordson tractors have already been ordered by the Canadian farmers from the Canada Food Board through their Provincial Departments of Agriculture. It is now certain that the remainder of the 1,000 tractors purchased by the Food Board will be taken up, and it is expected that the Board will be called upon to exercise its option on at least part of the additional thousand.

STOCK YARD REGULATIONS.

Feeding of Grain to Live Stock About to be Slaughtered Illegal.

No grain may now be fed to live stock awaiting slaughter in stock yards within eight hours before the animals are killed, and wheat feeding is prohibited altogether. Nor may barley above grade Number 3 or oats above Number 1 Feed be fed in stock yards. These regulations have been promulgated by order in council and are now in effect.

Dealing in millable wheat for poultry feed is also now subject of strict regulation. Only in the case where it has been grown mixed with other grains, the mixture not exceeding 25 per cent, may it be legally bought or sold for this purpose.

The use of grain for feeding or decoying migratory wild fowl is prohibited unless under license from the Canada Food Board.

WHEN YOU DIG!

(From the British Ministry of Food.)

Every inch of farm, garden, and allotment must do its utmost to beat the Kaiser. Dig your ground, prepare the soil, sow your seeds, tend your plants with a will for Victory and an Allied Peace. Privates "Spud," parsnip, onion, carrot, leek, turnip, bean, cabbage, marrow are wanted for Armies billions strong to take the great offensive in the Food fight. The man who uses his spade and hoe patriotically is befriending the man with the gun and bayonet. He risks his life that you may live unmolested—Remember this when you dig!

TO CULTIVATE RIGHT OF WAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has sent out a notice urging all the section foremen, station agents, etc., to cultivate vacant land available along the right of way, the land to be supplied to the employees without rent.

PIGS AND POTATOES.

To grow potatoes and other vegetables on every vacant and suitable plot and to rear pigs by feeding them on the kitchen refuse of the neighbourhood—these are two ways of really helping to increase the national food supply.

The Ontario Government has made an arrangement with the banks so that Ontario farmers may now secure a loan up to \$200 at 6 per cent to buy seed.

PLANS FOR PRODUCTION

Objectives of the Provinces in Eastern Canada are Announced.

The campaign for increased food production is receiving splendid support in all parts of the Dominion. The Provincial Departments of Agriculture are co-operating with the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board. Business men and farmers are showing the fullest possible sympathy with the objects of the campaign and every disposition to help in every possible way.

Dr. Jas. W. Robertson has been appointed to represent the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board in co-operation with the Provincial governments of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He has been in the Maritime Provinces, where he has met with the Provincial governments and members of the legislatures, and has been working out definite plans of organization and application.

Objectives of the Provinces.

Ontario has set for itself an objective of 1,000,000 additional acres of cereals and other cultivated crops, and also the greatest possible production per acre on all cultivated lands.

Quebec expects to exceed an objective of 600,000 additional acres.

The three Maritime Provinces are depended upon for increased crops to the extent of 400,000 acres, an increase of 5 acres per farm on the average.

Judging from the enthusiasm which has been shown and increasing realization of the need, these objectives are likely to be reached.

In his address in the Eastern Provinces, Dr. Robertson pointed out that the requirements of the Allies for 1918, of wheat, barley, oats, rye and Indian corn, amounts to 360,000,000 bushels more than the annual average of their requirements of these food commodities before the war, and by reason of the shipping situation they are dependent very largely upon North America, not only for these increased requirements but also for a large part of the imports which they formerly secured from other countries.

"Not Enough Food".

"There is not enough food on our side," Dr. Robertson said, "to let us be free from

anxiety and danger of famine this year or next year, even if peace should be won before the winter comes; and if we all produce only as much as we used to produce and eat as much and waste as much as we used to eat and waste, the privation among our Allies will become still greater—privation which is almost certain to mean starvation for women and children and the weakening of our position in the war. That is the gravity of the food situation."

"One of the most effective ways to conserve shipping is to provide as large a proportion as possible of the food requirements of the Allies from Canada. . . .

"Now the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are leading and directing the farmers towards an immensely increased production in 1918. A war production campaign is in progress, which will reach every township from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the towns vacant lots will become war gardens. . . .

Five acres more per farm.

"The farmers of Eastern Canada are called upon, by the grave emergency which our Allies face, to produce in 1918 two millions of acres additional of cereals and cultivated crops. That amounts to about five acres per farm."

Dr. Robertson expresses the opinion that a sustaining army of 400,000 farmers in Eastern Canada can save the situation.

One of the methods of procedure in carrying out the general plan in each province is to form a Greater Production Committee in every township or parish. The members of these committees will be leading and influential farmers who will personally visit their neighbors in the township or parish to secure their earnest co-operation. It has been proposed that in every Province the Lieutenant-Governor should issue a proclamation calling for the observance of a week solemnly dedicated to preparation for the crops of 1918, in order to avert dire privation and threatening famine. During this week dedicated to preparation, the plans for the season's crops on each farm will be reconsidered with a view to increasing the acreage to the utmost, the seed will be made completely ready and all machines, tools and harness will be put in order to avoid loss of time when the Spring work begins.

MORE LIVESTOCK NEEDED.

British Columbia does not Produce Enough to Feed Itself.

Professor J. A. McLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of British Columbia, in an article published in The Vancouver Province, emphasises the necessity of increased production of livestock. Referring particularly to his own Province, he says: "British Columbia does not produce enough food to feed herself. The transportation companies grow wealthy bringing people into the Province and then bringing in food ever afterwards to feed them. There is scarcely a week that the packing-houses in Vancouver do not bring carloads of hogs from the prairies to keep their plants working, and to supply the necessities for the local markets. Sheep and lambs are brought from Montana to Alberta and thence to Vancouver to meet the needs of the people. . . . British Columbia in 1916 imported seventeen times as much pork, five times as much butter, and one hundred times as much cheese as she produced."

Professor McLean says that there are large areas in British Columbia now unproductive that could be made productive by the use of livestock. He refers to the advantages of mixed farming and its possibilities in British Columbia.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITAL.

How Men with Money Can Aid in Greater Production Campaign.

Mr. E. A. Schofield, chairman of the New Brunswick Increased Production Committee and Chairman of the New Brunswick Branch of the National Committee on Food Resources, in a recent letter to the St. John Globe dealt with the necessity of increased production, pointing out that the farmers in that province are handicapped by lack of capital, and urging co-operation between the farmer and capitalist. He says in part:

"The most practicable way for this to be accomplished, in my opinion, would be for the merchant or manufacturer, who, in many cases, has been making good profits from war conditions, to use some of this profit, get next to some farmer of good reputation, whom he himself would know and offer to finance him for whatever wheat acreage he would put in, making an agreement with the farmer that he would be reimbursed from the profits of the wheat crop."

SOLDIERS, TOO, ARE HELPING IN INCREASED PRODUCTION.

It might be imagined that the men who are holding up the enemy in France, Salonika and Mesopotamia, and manning the anti-aircraft guns in England are by these means doing their whole bit towards winning the war. But the men in direct touch with the enemy know too much about the ways of the Hun to trifle with the means of victory; they know that it is not on the battlefield alone that the war is going to be won, but on the peaceful cornfields and vegetable plots, the ground of which many of our soldiers in their spare hours are already cultivating. Last year one defence corps, fifty strong, grew enough potatoes and cabbages to carry them through the winter. This season many more are following their example.

The troops in France, Salonika and Mesopotamia are also doing their share of adding to the food supply. It should be a great incentive to all civilian gardeners to know that the work of growing food is so important that men on active service are engaged in it; and it is encouraging to those who can only do a little to know that even their humble bit is helping in the big push which is ahead.

SPLENDID RUN OF SAP.

Reports Indicate Maple Sugar Production will be Greatly Increased.

Reports reaching the Canada Food Board indicate that the maple sugar season this year will be a very busy one. Trees were tapped in South Western Ontario during the first week in March and a good run of sap resulted. From all districts come reports of unusual activity. Farmers who have received circular letters from the Canada Food Board have, in many cases, in reply told of their plans and of their special efforts to increase production this season. At Oka, on Lake of the Two Mountains, the Trappist Monks will tap 5,000 trees, according to a letter received from Rev. Father Tremblay. "We have tapped every maple tree that we can find," he writes, "and are making a specialty of sugar and syrup of the best quality" Mr. J. H. Grimm, of the Grimm Manufacturing Company, says that he has been positively overwhelmed with orders from farmers for sugar-making equipment.

FIGHT WITH FOOD

"I have no cut and dried scheme, whereby a magic wand can be waved and the production of food increased fifty per cent. The only way that we can bring that about is for every man to do a little here, a little there, and with every body of men in the country helping."—Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Director of Production, Canada Food Board.

ROTATING GARDEN CROPS.

How Splendid Vegetables May be Produced without so much Manure.

The kitchen garden can be made to produce as fine results by rotating the crops as by so much manuring. Supposing a patch were fed for a cabbage bed one season, the following one will produce straighter roots of carrots, parsnips, and beetroots without any animal manure at all. The cabbages would use mainly the nitrogen (leaf-making property) of the manure, and the potash (the fleshy root-making food) would mostly be left for the root crop. The third property of manures and fertilizers is phosphate, not so essential but conducing to earlier maturity.

Peas, beans, clover, and lucerne have the peculiar advantage of leaving their sites richer in nitrogen than before they were grown therein, but all fruiting vegetables and the fruits use up a moderate amount of potash.

Readers will have noticed that clovery lawns produce rich green blades of grass. Farmers will sow a crop of lucerne for the purpose of introducing nitrogen into the soil through the roots. The legumes, as they are called, collect atmospheric nitrogen. Follow beans and peas with the leafing and flowering members of the cabbage tribe.

PREPARING FOR FRUIT PICKING.

The National Council of the Y.W.C.A., through one of its representatives, has offered to mobilize women and girl fruit pickers to help in the British Columbia fruit districts this year. The railways have expressed their willingness to give favourable consideration to any reasonable request for cheap rates from the coast to Okanagan

GARDENS SAVED THE SITUATION.

Mr. Herbert Hoover's Views on Importance of Vacant Lot Cultivation.

The following statement by Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, shows the importance which he attaches to home gardens and vacant lot cultivation and his advice that the gardens should be restricted largely to the planting of standard vegetables, especially potatoes and beans:

"The extensive use of suburban gardens for planting last year proved of extreme importance in increasing the National Food supply. Even with the car shortage . . . and the total inability to move the large reserves of potatoes and beans, we have been saved from positive shortages throughout the country largely by virtue of the accumulated household stores which are the results of home endeavour.

"The food situation of the world must steadily degenerate as long as the war lasts. It is, therefore, of prime importance to add every item to the total production. Furthermore, our overtaxed railways, which must continue to be overtaxed during the whole course of the war, will be greatly relieved if we have a larger area of gardens planted than last season.

"It seems to me that the experience of last season indicated that, aside from a moderate planting of perishable vegetables for immediate use, the substantial part of such gardens should be devoted to potatoes and beans. These two commodities can be raised in practically all sections of the United States, are of the utmost value from a food point of view, and have the great advantage that they can be preserved in the household without artificial treatment."

EVERY ONE A PRODUCER.

(From The Regina Morning Leader.)

The time has come when every person must be a producer. We cannot any longer afford to maintain and feed slackers at home. In every city, town and village strong organizations are required to mobilize the full available man-power of the community for work on the land. It will be a badge of shame to every urban community whose surrounding rural territory fails to record increased production this year because of the failure of that urban centre to respond to the call.



"BONES!"—This picture has been sent to the Canada Food Board by the British Ministry of Food, having been passed by the Press Censor for publication in Canada. The poor boy contemplates his next meal at 5 lbs. for 1 shilling, whereas he could get these bones for nothing in pre-war days.

INCREASED PRODUCTION BRANCH.

Mr. J. A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, has organized an Increased Production Branch under direction of Mr. A. T. Charron. A special division to deal with labour problems will be under the direction of Mr. A. Desilets.

PRIVILEGE TO HOMESTEADERS.

Certain privileges granted last year to homesteaders have been renewed this year, so that persons employed as farm labourers in Canada will be allowed the period of such employment as part of the residence period required in connection with their entries.

TO CULTIVATE RAILWAY LAND.

At the suggestion of the Canada Food Board the Grand Trunk Railway Company has agreed to facilitate and encourage the cultivation of its vacant land, placing it at the disposal of local cultivation committees.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS.

The Canada Food Board has control of licensing of both imports and exports of all food and feeding stuffs, and applications for such permits should be addressed to the Board.

EVERY ONE MUST WORK

Notable War Measure in New Jersey—Considered in New York.

The Governor of the State of New Jersey by proclamation has brought into effect the Wolverton Compulsory Labour Act which has just been passed, as a war measure, by the Legislature.

The first section declares it to be the duty of every male resident of the State between the ages of eighteen and fifty to be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized calling and any such person who fails or refuses to be so employed for at least thirty-six hours per week is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a fine and imprisonment.

The second paragraph provides that the possession of income sufficient to support himself and those dependent on him is no defence.

The claim of inability to obtain work is no defence unless the accused promptly notified the State Commissioner of Labour of such inability and holds a certificate to such effect.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Labour in case of application for employment to assign, or cause to be assigned and if necessary reassign, any person applying for employment, either to work being carried on by the State or by any county or municipality thereof, or by private employers who accept the services of such person, or failing such to so certify to such person in writing.

Another clause provides a penalty of a fine or imprisonment to the unemployed.

The Sheriff of each county and other officers, whether of the State, County or municipality who are charged with enforcing the law, are required diligently to seek the names and residences of able-bodied persons within their jurisdiction not regularly employed.

The Act exempts therefrom persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers, that is to say, strikes, and bona fide students during the school term.

The last section defines a resident as any male person found within the State borders and that the accused habitually loiters in idleness in streets, roads, depots, pool rooms, saloons, hotels, stores or other places, will be taken as prima facie evidence of refusal to work.

A similar bill has been introduced in the Legislature of New York State.

A Saskatchewan farmer, in a letter to Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Director of Production, says:

"I think we farmers ought to do what we can ourselves, and to assist the Government, for I have always believed that 'the Lord helps those who help themselves.' As local conditions may often best be coped with locally so individual problems may be met by individuals. One of our greatest writers has said 'Difficulties—things to be subdued; impossibilities—things to be trampled on.' Your Board is facing difficulties and what in normal times would be considered impossibilities and it is our duty, if not our privilege,—as farmers, as individuals, as citizens of this great Dominion—to do what little we can to make your work easier."

SOME BRITISH COLUMBIA "WHYS".

The following questions from a Vancouver newspaper indicate an increasing realization in British Columbia of the need for increased food production:

Why does British Columbia have to eat Alberta beef for six months of the year?

Why is 90 per cent of British Columbia's ham and bacon imported from Alberta, Toronto and Seattle?

Why is 90 per cent of British Columbia's lamb and mutton imported from the United States?

Why is most of British Columbia's supply of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens imported from the prairies, Ontario and the United States Middle West?

Why does British Columbia send \$3,000 per day to Alberta for butter and eggs?

PLAIN DISHES PREFERRED.

A record kept for a period of five years of the food sheets at the most fashionable hotel in New York City, says The Hotel Gazette, shows that 75 per cent of all the foods cooked and consumed were plain, simple dishes, served plainly, without ornamentation or garnishings. These are peacetime figures, from an era of unprecedented prosperity, and they reflect the real preferences of people well able to pay for the best. Simplification of hotel dishes and menus is entirely practicable.

IMPORTANT BUTTER SAVING.

Restaurant Proprietor Tells of Experiment Which Was Profitable.

An interesting experiment in food saving has been tried by Kolbs, who operate the Board of Trade dining rooms, the Plaza, Kolbs' Eight Avenue Restaurant and the Automobile Club House, in Calgary, and the National Hotel, in Hanna, Alta. As a result of the observance of some simple instructions seven pounds of butter were saved per day in two of Kolbs' establishment.

"I am sure that no less than six other places in this city could effect a like saving, which would then mean a daily saving of practically fifty pounds, equal to three-quarters of a ton per month," writes Mr. E. W. Kolb. "Use these same figures for the Dominion and I believe you will find that the butter conservation would run into many tons, and still the public would not notice any inconvenience."

The saving was effected by simple means. A new butter cutter was introduced, capable of cutting 40 pieces to the pound instead of 32 as formerly. This made each piece one-sixteenth of an inch smaller. Dish-washers were instructed to save every scrap of butter left over on the plates and to see that none got into the sink. Anyone wanting a second helping of butter could have it but not until he had completely finished his first.

"Sixty per cent of the patrons do not eat one piece," writes Mr. Kolb. "When the pieces were cut 32 to the pound, a little would be left by this 60 per cent proportion. The piece would be so small that the dish-washers would not bother with it. The new size of cut, however, will just about give this 60 per cent enough to satisfy them and none will be wasted. About 30 per cent of the people want a little more butter than would be in one piece, as cut 32 to the pound, but when we gave them a second block, it will be just a little too much and the sink got the rest. Two pieces, cut 40 to the pound, just about take care of the appetite of the two-block butter patron, without waste. About five per cent of the people want more than two blocks but three of the old cut would be too much and there again we discovered waste. Three of the new cut will about take care of that person without waste. About five per cent of the patrons use no butter at all."

TAP, TAP, TAP.

McClary's Limited, Manufacturers of Maple Sugar making equipment, have issued a circular on greater production in co-operation with the Food Board.

STOP WASTE OF FREE FAT.

Chicago Butchers are now Charging for All Fat and Suet.

The butchers of Chicago, through their Association, have adopted a ruling abolishing the custom of giving fat and suet free to purchasers of meat. It is pointed out that the difficulty of correcting this loose trade custom is very great, and the suggestion is made that it be done co-operatively by butchers in each community, by adopting an official resolution against the practice. It is pointed out that when customers pay for fat they will use it sparingly, thus conserving fats as a food saving measure, whereas free fat leads to carelessness and waste.

PIG PROJECT IS UNDER WAY.

Montreal Publicity Association Members Have Completed Arrangements.

The Montreal Publicity Association has completed final arrangements with the owner of a large farm at Vaudreuil, Que., to stock and keep 150 young pigs on his farm for the members of the Association. The co-operation of one of the Montreal banks has been secured, and the members of the Association will be required only to pay a small amount for the purchase of the little pigs, the other financial arrangements being provided for by the bank. Garbage from a number of Montreal hotels will be used in feeding the pigs.

MUNICIPAL FISH MARKET.

Vancouver is to have a municipal fish market for frozen salmon, fresh cod fish and fresh flat fish, which will be sold at 5 cents a pound on the "cash and carry" system. A charge of one cent a pound will be made for deliveries.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company has circularized its agents asking for an expression of opinion on the question of closing down the elevators for a period in order to release men for work on the farms. The company has promised to make up any loss which the employees might sustain by his action.

TO FEED 500,000 SOLDIERS.

A careful computation of the reduction in the consumption of beef, bacon and flour, by means of the compulsory regulations of public eating places in Canada, and voluntary co-operation in the homes, shows that the amount saved is sufficient to provide these foods for an army of 500,000 men.

SPLENDID S. O. S. REPORTS

Many Boys have been Enrolled as Result of Special Effort.



The above design shows the National Soldiers of the Soil Badge which will be given by the Canada Food Board to every boy between the ages of 13 and 19 years who completes three months' satisfactory service on a farm this season. In addition to the National Badge, a Provincial bar for the year will be issued by the Ontario Government to Soldiers of the Soil in the Province.

The Food Board has also approved of a standard uniform for the Soldiers of the Soil. It is smart and at the same time well suited to farm work. It consists of the shirt and military pants of militia khaki denim with brass S.O.S. buttons. They will be sold to the boys, by retailers, at \$3.00 per suit. In addition to the suit the uniform will also consist of a harvester straw hat, pinned up at one side with a one inch red, white and blue band. The appearance of the entire uniform is neat and attractive despite the fact that full regard has been had for its utility and wearing qualities.

The Montreal Shirt and Overall Co. is manufacturing the suits and the latter can be purchased from retailers at all principal points. Boys purchasing them will have to show certificates of enrolment as Soldiers of the Soil.

WAR LECTURE BUREAU HELPING.

The War Lecture Bureau, Ottawa, is co-operating with the Canada Food Board and the Bureau's Speakers will do all in their power to assist in the work of the Board.

TO THE BOYS OF CANADA.

Thousands of the best and bravest of our young men are now fighting on the battlefields of France and Flanders, and thousands more would willingly be alongside them if they were old enough to join the army.

But if they cannot go overseas, they have plenty of opportunity here at home. Food is badly wanted. Providence has been generous to us. We have vast tracts of land crying out for cultivation. Here is the opportunity for every healthy, active lad to do something. Much good work was accomplished last year. This year the demand is greater than ever.

I confidently appeal to the boys of Canada to make the best use of their brains and muscles and to do their part in bringing victory to our cause.

(Signed) DEVONSHIRE,

Governor General.

Government House, Ottawa,
March, 1918.

The first return of enlistment of boys as Soldiers of the Soil came from the High School at Iroquois, Ont. This High School is giving 26 boys.

Reports of the number of boys enrolled to date for work on the farms, as a result of the Soldiers of the Soil campaign are by no means complete but they indicate that a very large number of boys are willing to serve in this way and that the total will likely be up to expectations.

Addresses in connection with the campaign have been given in the high schools and colligate institutes throughout Canada, as well as in practically all churches and Sunday schools. Two hundred Ontario towns were organized for this work as well as every town and city in Western Canada. The War Lecture Bureau speakers explained the Soldiers of the Soil call in motion picture shows. Many manufacturers have been co-operating on the committees of One Hundred.

In several towns and cities in Ontario one hundred per cent of the eligible students in the high schools and colligate institutes are reported as having enrolled.

More than 2,000 boys were enrolled in

Toronto during the first three days of enrolment week. At Trenton, in spite of the high wages offered at the munitions factory 90 per cent of the available boys are reported to have enrolled as soldiers of the soil, while the balance are engaged in other war work. Mass meetings have been held in many Ontario towns and cities in the West. Winnipeg boys sent a challenge to Toronto boys. The Premiers of the western provinces issued proclamations supporting the S.O.S. Campaign.

For the Province of Quebec Enrolment Week has been postponed until the first week in April and in the Maritime Provinces, until the week of April 7-13.

FEEDING GARBAGE TO HOGS.

Method is Quite Adaptable to the Needs of Canadian Municipalities.

"It would seem a reasonable conclusion that the disposal of garbage by feeding it to hogs is a method quite adaptable to the needs of the majority of communities in Canada. The smaller places would probably get quite satisfactory results by making arrangements for collection and disposal by private parties, and the larger towns might find it to their best interests to operate their own farms."

Such is the conclusion of Mr. R. de L. French, C.E., in an article on Municipal Hog Raising in the Canadian Municipal Journal.

The author says that, in the present period of shortage of foodstuffs, and consequent high prices, the attention of Canadian municipalities might well be directed to the utilization of their garbage by feeding it to hogs. A certain amount of garbage is privately collected and fed to hogs in Canada, but so far as he is aware, no Canadian municipality disposes of all, or the large part of, its garbage in this manner.

The article continues: "It is not many years since the medical profession was almost unanimously opposed to the use of garbage-fed pork. It may be said, however, that there is little foundation for this attitude. The hogs which Worcester (Mass.) has sold from its municipal farm have usually brought a slightly higher price than grain-fed hogs from the West and, if anything, a smaller percentage of them have been rejected as unfit for consumption, by the Government inspectors at the abattoir."

REVENUE FROM CITY GARBAGE.

Toronto is Likely to Utilize it by Feeding it to Hogs.

The city of Toronto is expected to utilize city garbage in feeding hogs. The Civic Works Committee has endorsed and sent on to the Board of Control and the City Council the recommendations of a sub-committee that the city raise hogs as a means of helping to increase the meat supply and at the same time of securing a revenue from city garbage. Until the success of the plan has been demonstrated, it is proposed to limit the expenditure to \$7,250, plus the cost of purchasing 200 or 300 young pigs. The citizens are being asked to keep all table waste in separate receptacles and to be sure that no tea leaves, coffee grounds, broken glass or crockery or other harmful substances are placed with the waste.

A considerable number of applications for permission to keep one or more hogs have already been made to the Toronto Health Department since the restrictions were relaxed and some permits have been issued.

WHAT QUEBEC IS DOING.

Greater Production Service has been Organized in that Province.

Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, has instituted a Greater Production Service, under the direction of Mr. A. T. Charron, as a new branch of the Department of Agriculture. The objectives of the Service are:

1st—To increase this year by 600,000 acres, the area devoted to wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas.

2nd—To provide farmers with the necessary help for the farm work.

The work will be carried on through district representatives, who will organize parish committees to promote greater production of food.

Mr. Desilets will have charge of the organization and mobilization of labour for farm work.

Mr. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Charron and Mr. Desilets have been working with the Canada Food Board in preparing for the Soldiers of the Soil campaign in that Province.

The groceteria and cash-and-carry plan continues to gain in favour, and reports from all over the Dominion indicate that an increasing number of stores are being put on this basis.



A FOOD LINE IN ENGLAND.

This picture from the British Ministry of Food shows a queue of customers waiting, probably in vain, for their Sunday joint at the meat market.

BEAVER MEAT FOR FOOD.

Mr. Gibson, of Ontario Department of Mines, has completed arrangements.

The attention of trappers, hunters and others should be called to the fact that the new order making waste illegal and subject to heavy penalties applies to waste of carcasses of all wild animals that are fit for human food. This is especially important in view of the nearness of the season when a great slaughter of beaver usually takes place.

The Department of Lands Forests and Mines, of Ontario, has completed arrangements with the municipal abattoir in Toronto to take the heavier carcasses into cold storage and to dispose of them through the city butchers. It is proposed that the meat should be sold to the abattoir at 10 cents per pound and made available to retail butchers at 12 cents per pound. The retail price to the public, according to a letter from Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines for Ontario, will likely be restricted to 17 or 18 cents per pound.

"It will be somewhat of an experiment," Mr. Gibson states, "but this is a time when nothing should be wasted."

During November, December and January approximately 650 deer were taken out from Algonquin Park for Venison. The carcasses were shipped to Hamilton, Toronto and handled in the latter city through the municipal abattoir. The Government's price to the abattoir was 10 cents per pound, less 10 per cent shrinkage for heads and feet. The city handed the Venison over to the butchers at 11 cents to be sold at fixed prices from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound, according to the cut. This supply of about 60,000 pounds of Prime Venison was much appreciated and it also made possible a distinct saving in exportable meat.

The Ontario Department of Mines is the first to take measures of this kind to make the carcasses of wild animals available for human food. The Canada Food Board hopes that the experiment with beaver meat will be as successful as was the marketing of Algonquin Park Venison.

Beaver meat is quite commonly eaten and relished by woodsmen and trappers. The best way to treat beaver meat is to salt it as has been done with pork, and butchers and their customers are being advised to this effect.

With the whole nation practising self-denial, give more than your breath to national purpose.

GROCERS FAVOR CASH PLAN.

London Dealers Recognize Waste Involved in Present Business System.

The Retail Growers' Association of London, Ont, at a meeting on March 19, adopted a resolution suggesting to the Canada Food Board that action be taken, as a war measure, to require all purchases of groceries and other foods commonly handled by grocers to be on a cash basis. Mr. R. H. Harley, secretary of the Association says that the experience of the members shows that a great saving in all kinds of goods could be made if the credit system could be discontinued and goods sold for cash only. He gives the following reasons in support of the suggestion:

1 The public make more extravagant purchases under the credit system.

2. The credit system makes it convenient to purchase luxuries, but if required to pay cash, many people would not make such purchases.

3 It is not fair that cash customers should have to pay a share of the losses sustained by merchants doing business on a credit basis.

4. Goods sold for cash could be handled by the merchants on a smaller percentage of profit, thereby making a substantial saving to the consumer.

CANADA FOOD BOARD FIRST.

Several States are now Arranging for the Fordson Tractors.










The arrangements made by the Canada Food Board to make Fordson tractors available to farmers in order to help in the campaign for increased food production are being followed in several states of the United States. The Canada Food Board purchased 1,000 tractors at \$750 each, f.o.b. Dearborn, Michigan, and these are being sold through the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

The tractors secured by the Canada Food Board are the first which have been sold on this continent and none will be shipped elsewhere until the Canadian order is filled.

The State of Michigan is charging the farmers \$875 for the tractor and two-bottom plow. Massachusetts has now adopted the idea and other states have similar arrangements under consideration. In Michigan the tractors are being allocated on the basis of up to 15 in each county.

If you are not at the front, how much do you eat?

CANADA'S RANK AS A HOG PRODUCER

DENMARK,		22	
HOLLAND,		19	
GERMANY,		14	
UNITED STATES,		8	COMPARED WITH OTHER NATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO THE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.
IRELAND		7	
FRANCE,		6	
GREAT BRITAIN,		5	
ITALY		4	
CANADA,		3	

IN WESTERN CANADA.

Report from the Winnipeg Office of Canada Food Board.

The following report has been received from the Winnipeg office of the Canada Food Board:

Lively interest is being taken throughout Western Canada in the Increased Production and Soldiers of the Soil Campaigns. A large meeting representative of all Winnipeg and of country organizations was addressed by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Mr. J. D. McGregor, the Mayor of Winnipeg, and other prominent business men. Mr. McGregor has also been speaking at other meetings on conservation of food and the question of labour supply. Organizations are being formed in all cities and towns to mobilize male and female farm help. An additional impetus is being given to food conservation by special organizers and lecturers.

Many inquiries have been received in regard to the new farm tractors for which arrangements have been made by the Canada Food Board.

An inquiry has been commenced into the cold storage situation in Winnipeg and the alleged waste of produce.

Many a man is digging his own grave with his teeth, and putting another man in it.

BEARING ON ALLIES SUCCESS.

Sir Robert Borden Points Out Necessity of Greater Production.










Premier Borden during the debate on the Speech from the Throne on March 19 referred to the work of the Canada Food Board and the serious bearing upon Allied success in the war which the production campaign in Canada and the United States will have this year.

Sir Robert said that this matter had been taken up fully by the Minister of Agriculture, who had secured the complete co-operation of the provincial governments. He then went on to read a memorandum, dealing with the work of the Canada Food Board, and the efforts which were being made by the various provinces to increase food production. He said that the reports received showed that the acreage this year under cultivation would be larger than ever. He also stated that plans had been made to secure the enlistment of 25,000 boys in the greater production effort.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly," said the Premier, "the absolute urgent necessity for increased food production. The issue of the war may depend on the quantity of the food produced in Canada and the United States."

Must you have a policeman stand over you while you eat? Then why not conserve food voluntarily?

CANADA'S RANK AS A CATTLE PRODUCER

HOLLAND		...29
DENMARK,		..25
GERMANY.		..16
GREAT BRITAIN,		..16
FRANCE,		..12
ITALY,		..10
AUSTRALIA,		..8
UNITED STATES,		..8
CANADA,		..6

COMPARED WITH OTHER
NATIONS ON THE BASIS
OF THE NUMBER OF
ANIMALS TO THE
HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND IN FARMS.

TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

People of Western Canada Should Insist
on Getting Flat Fish.

So far as fish are concerned the people of Western Canada have it largely within their own power to reduce the cost of living.

People residing in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba may now secure Pacific Ocean flat fish at a retail price of about 10 cents per pound if they will demand this fish from their dealers. The Canada Food Board has made provision for delivery flat fish to all points within the four western provinces, through regular channels of trade. Ample supplies of fish are available at the Pacific coast and the retailers can secure supplies if they will take the trouble to order them. If the consumer wants these fish it is his duty to see that the retailer secures them for him. The retailer can and will get them if the customer insist on having them.

It is unlikely that retailers will decline to handle Pacific flat fish because a fair profit is allowed, but should they refuse to do so municipalities have it within their power to open fish markets, as has been done in the case of Vancouver.

LONG TIME FOR FASTING.


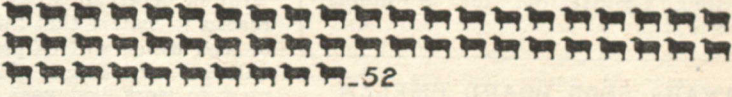








British Columbia "Practically Living
from Hand to Mouth."

Mr. A. B. Twedale, statistician to the British Columbia Department of Agriculture says, "We in British Columbia must appreciate the fact that we are not even self supporting but are annually sending out over nineteen million dollars of our money for imports, and on the other hand taking any products such as cereals, meats, cheese and canned products, which should go to sustain our fighting forces. If imports were suddenly cut off our large meat supply would only last five months and twenty-two days. If all meat stock, dairy cattle and poultry were included our total products would only last 8 months and 17 days, leaving 3 months and 13 days for fasting, which shows that at present we are practically living from hand to mouth and depending upon other provinces and other countries to feed us to the extent of over 40 per cent."

FOR MANUFACTURE OF FARINA.

Arrangements have been made by the Canada Food Board for the limited manufacture of farina for the use of invalids and infants, but only upon a doctor's order.

CANADA'S RANK AS A SHEEP PRODUCER

AUSTRALIA,		58
GREAT BRITAIN		52
ITALY,		21
ARGENTINA.		15
FRANCE,		13
HOLLAND		12
UNITED STATES		6
GERMANY		4
DENMARK		3
CANADA		2

COMPARED WITH OTHER
NATIONS ON THE BASIS
OF THE NUMBER OF
ANIMALS TO THE
HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND IN FARMS.

A SHEEP INSTEAD OF A DOG.

Six Dogs Eat Enough Good Food to Feed One Belgian Orphan.

In many parts of Canada there are hundreds of useless dogs which not only necessitate a waste of food, but are a deterrent to the keeping of sheep. It has been estimated that the food consumed by these dogs is worth about \$34 per dog per year. The food consumed by six dogs would be enough to feed one Belgian orphan. A sheep can be purchased for the cost of a dog. It is just as good a pet and, in addition, will yield \$5 worth of wool yearly, and \$10 worth of meat when killed, as against a merely nominal killing value on dogs in case their hides are turned into gloves. The replacement of dogs with sheep would prevent wastage of a large amount of food, and would add greatly to the food supply.

WARNING TO THE MILLERS.

Millers throughout Canada have been warned that insistence by them, as a condition in the shipment of feed for stock, that flour also be purchased will be considered by the Canada Food Board as sufficient cause to warrant cancellation of the license of any offending mill.

UTILIZATION OF MEAT BONES.

Correspondent Tells of Method Followed Successfully by Him.

A Windsor correspondent refers to the waste of fat in the large quantity of fresh bones now discarded by the butchers and sold to be manufactured into fertilizer. Securing a quantity of clean shank bones he left them overnight in a pickle of salt, water and a small proportion of saltpetre. The following morning they were perfectly clean and fresh. The bones were then boiled for several hours until all the meat and gristle came free. This was then put through a collender, and after the stock cooled the correspondent had almost a pound of pure shortening of the solidity of lard from a quantity of bones that cost him about 15 cents. In addition he had a splendid jelly from the stock, making a good body for soups, stews or potted meat. From bones which cost him 15 cents he had a pound of shortening and about 3½ pounds of potted meat. The bones remaining after the treatment were used for fuel in conjunction with wood or coal. The burnt bone or bone cinder is a mild fertilizer. The correspondent suggests that butchers should keep all bone cuttings clean so that families in poor circumstances could purchase them for soup, etc.

Lord Rhondda, in a message to the men at the front says: "We have shared our bread liberally with our brave Allies in France and Italy, where last year the harvests were poor. This self sacrifice further binds together the people now battling against the foe of human liberty."

CANADA FOOD BOARD EMBLEM.

Life Assurance Company Consents to Use of Copyright Painting.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada has consented to the use in an emblem of the Canada Food Board, of a copyright painting of a beaver made by Mr. A. H. Hider, of Toronto. A sketch embodying a picture of a beaver on a log, similar in treatment to Mr. Hider's painting, was incorporated in the Canada Food Control emblem by an artist who volunteered his services, and it was accepted by the Food Board without any thought of copyright complications. Upon seeing this emblem, and recognizing a similarity to Mr. Hider's painting, the Mutual Life Assurance Company wrote to the Canada Food Board, consenting to the use of the picture and expressing the hope that it would serve a patriotic purpose.

CONSERVATION IN THE CAMPS.

As a result of representations made by the Canada Food Board and the reports of Mr. J. S. Byrom, who has been inspecting military camps in the United States, the Canadian Militia Department has appointed a Conservation Officer, and is taking steps to prevent waste and to put into force conservation methods in all military camps in Canada.

SEEKING OUT DELINQUENTS.

Inspectors of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are reporting to the Canada Food Board a considerable number of cases daily of persons who have not yet taken out licenses.

DADDY, SOW MORE WHEAT.

Mrs. Campbell Macfarlane, Demonstrator to the Home-makers Clubs of Quebec, says the plea "Oh, Daddy, do buy me a Victory Bond!" aided materially in securing the Victory Loan. This time it is "Please Daddy, sow four more acres of wheat!"

PLANNING WAR GARDENS.

Keen Enthusiasm is Reported from All Parts of the Dominion.

Reports received by the Canada Food Board from all parts of the Dominion show a remarkable interest this year in the cultivation of urban areas and there is every reason to believe that the aggregate amount of food which will be produced in this way will be very large. Organizations which went to work last year are taking up the campaign again with renewed enthusiasm and a realization of the importance of their efforts. Many are planning to double or treble last year's efforts. Where no organizations have previously existed committees are being formed.

An effort is being made to bring home to householders the necessity of doing their utmost to help to feed themselves, so that the farmer may be free to grow more food for export. It is also pointed out that by producing more home produce railway facilities will be somewhat relieved. The cultivation of back yards and vacant lots into war gardens is a work of importance which should be forwarded in every possible way this season. Plans should be made immediately.

Mr. G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, states that there will be no serious shortage of garden seed in Canada this year, with the exception of parsnips. Prices are lower here than in the United States.

Trebling Lots at Verdun, P.Q.

The President of the Verdun Horticultural Society writes: "We had 200 lots under cultivation last year. This year we are planning to treble that amount besides placing on the land about 1,500 school children."

Fine Places at Windsor.

The Neale Bakery Company, of Windsor, is planning to secure the use of from 25 to 50 acres of land adjacent to that city for cultivation by employees. The labor will be paid at factory rates and the vegetables produced under this arrangement will be made available at actual cost to such employees. It is believed that in this way the produce can be raised considerably more cheaply than the current market prices.

CONTRACTORS TO HELP FARMING.

The Montreal Builders' Exchange has offered to take contracts for the cultivation of large acres of land and work them with labour which would otherwise not be employed in farm work.

PENALTIES FOR WASTE

New Order in Council is Far-Reaching in its Application.

Waste of food from any avoidable cause is now an offence against the laws of Canada and subject to heavy penalties. An Order in Council has been passed at the instance of the Canada Food Board embodying regulations far-reaching in their effect. It applies to waste resulting from carelessness, manner of storage, hoarding, exposure to weather, or any other avoidable cause. Municipalities are obligated to enforce the regulations within their respective municipal limits.

The Canada Food Board is given power under the Order if it has reason to believe that food in any warehouse, store, private house, building, premises, ship, railway car, or other conveyance, is likely to become unfit for human consumption, to require its immediate sale, or such other disposal as will prevent further deterioration or loss of the food. If the owner, or person controlling such food, upon receipt of such notice does not at once comply with the terms of the Canada Food Board's notice, the Board may seize the food and sell it or take such other action as it may deem necessary to prevent further loss or deterioration. After deducting all expenses and costs in connection with such seizure and sale or other action for the preservation and disposal of the food, the Board will pay the proceeds to the owner.

The Canada Food Board is given power to prescribe the amount of any kind or kinds of food that may be purchased, or held, whether for sale, exportation or private consumption, and may seize and forfeit any food or food products thereafter purchased or held in excess of the amount prescribed. Penalties for violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any order made thereunder, are a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$100, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both fine and imprisonment. Provision is made that where proceedings under these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipal officer, the fine shall be paid to the Treasurer of such municipality. Where the proceedings are instituted at the instance of any provincial officer, the fine shall be paid into the Provincial Treasury.

Acting under the extended powers given to it by this order, the Canada Food Board has issued an order requiring that no person operating any cold storage plant shall receive eggs for storage or shall store eggs therein without a certificate in writing from

the owner of such eggs that they have been candled and all bad and unsound eggs removed.

It is also provided that no person dealing wholesale in eggs shall receive or demand payment for bad eggs in excess of a margin of allowance of 1 per cent on the total of each transaction. The order became effective on and after last Saturday.

OLEOMARGARINE RELEASED.

Food Board Secures Consent of the Authorities at Washington.

The Canada Food Board has been successful in securing the consent of the United States Food Administration to allow the export to Canada of 1,000,000 lbs. of oleomargarine per month. The Washington authorities will issue export licenses to United States shippers to ship only to consignees approved by the Canada Food Board and in such quantities up to the aggregate of 1,000,000 lbs. per month as are approved by the Food Board.

While the allotment to Canada was much smaller than the total amount represented by applications from Canadian importers, the apportionment has been carefully considered with particular attention to the quantities needed in the various parts of the Dominion.

SAYS HOTELS ARE "THOMSONIZING."

The Vancouver Province published an interview recently with Mr. F. L. Hutchinson, who has supervision over 14 or 15 C.P. R. hotels. According to the Province, "Officials and chefs in the big system are all "Thomsonizing." Mr. Hutchinson is quoted to the effect that the consumption of pork has been reduced by 60 per cent as compared with a year ago and that very large aggregate savings of beef and white flour have been effected.

License Time - Table.

April 1.—Canada Food Board licenses become operative for wholesale grocers, wholesale grocery jobbers, wholesale grocery commission agents and wholesale grocery brokers.

May 1.—Canada Food Board licenses become operative for retail grocers.

May 15.—Canada Food Board licenses become operative for retail butchers, retail bakers, retail produce dealers, retail flour and feed dealers, retail fruit and vegetable dealers and retail fish dealers.

The Canada Food Board licenses are now operative covering the following classifications of dealers in foodstuffs, and it is illegal for any merchant in these classes to carry on business without having first obtained a license from the Canada Food Board. The dates given below show when these licenses became operative:

Wholesale fish dealers—Jan. 1, 1918.

Wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers—Feb. 1, 1918.

Manufacturers of package cereals—Jan. 1, 1918.

Millers—Dec. 1, 1917.

Wholesale bakers—March 1, 1918.

Produce wholesalers, produce commission merchants, and produce brokers—March 15, 1918.

EXAMPLE IN FOOD ECONOMY.

Diners at the Y. W. C. A. at Blackheath, England, are reminded by a printed notice that food left on their plates cannot be used for fresh dishes. There is an empty plate on each table and they are requested to put aside on it, before eating, a portion of any helping that may be too large for them. "It is a matter in which there is no room for false pride or negligent daintiness," says the British Ministry of Food.

GREATER ACREAGE IN MANITOBA.

Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, states that under favorable conditions that Province should produce more than 42,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. A much greater area has been prepared for seeding than at this time last year. It is expected that a greater acreage than last year will be under cultivation. Mr. Evans emphasizes the necessity of securing labor in order to take the crop off this increased acreage.

MEN FOR THE FARMS.

Thousands of men are required immediately to help on the farms this season. An increased acreage of Spring wheat and other cereals is greatly needed and in Eastern Canada at least, the extent of production will be limited by the volume of labor which is available for seeding operations. In Western Canada the greater need is at harvest time, and plans have been formulated which promise that help will be provided. At this time of national crisis when so much depends upon the food production in Canada, every man who can possibly be spared for the farm ought to serve in this way. Employers of labor are urged to make it possible for as many of their employees as have farm experience, and those who are capable for farm work, to go on the farm during the period when their services are needed.

USE FOR SURPLUS SKIM MILK.

Skim milk makes excellent cottage cheese, and not a pound of skim milk should be allowed to go to waste in this country either in war times or peace times. Turned into cottage cheese it supplies one of the most efficient and economical substitutes for meat in human diet. Every family and merchant increasing the consumption and sale of cottage cheese is rendering a patriotic service by aiding the dairy industry to utilize more of the surplus skim milk.

In terms of protein one pound of cottage cheese equals: 1.27 pounds sirloin steak; or 1.09 pounds round steak; or 1.37 pounds chuck rib beef; or 1.52 pounds fowl; or 1.46 pounds fresh ham; or 1.44 pounds smoked ham; or 1.58 pounds loin pork chop; or 1.31 pounds hind leg of lamb; or 1.37 pounds breast of veal.

PRICES MUCH LOWER IN CANADA.

Mr. Cyrus C. Miller, Director of Transportation and Distribution for the New York Federal Food Board, in a letter to the Canada Food Board says: "A resident of Albany, N.Y., states to this board that in January he made a visit to your city and found the prices of foodstuffs there were much lower than in Albany."

Pat Burns, the well-known cattleman, in an interview in Winnipeg said that every Western farmer should raise at least 20 hogs.

TO SECURE FARM LABOUR

Winnipeg Business Men Promise Their Undivided Support.

"Be is resolved that this meeting of representative business men of the City of Winnipeg, held in the Industrial Bureau, after having heard Hon. Mr. Dunning and Mr. J. D. McGregor of the Canada Food Board, setforth in detail information relative to the situation as it exists to-day with regard to the world food production and requirements, take advantage of this opportunity to extend to the Canada Food Board their undivided support in all effort for conservation and increased production of food, and it is further resolved that a Committee be appointed at this time for the purpose of co-operating with the Canada Food Board through their Western Representative in the work in the Western Provinces."

Such as the resolution passed at a meeting in Winnipeg on March 15, attended by representatives of thirty-five organizations of that City. More than one hundred of the foremost business men of Winnipeg were present including the Premier of Manitoba.

Mr. McGregor said that there was sufficient labour in Canada, not only to put in the biggest crop on record but also to harvest the greatest crop the country had ever known. In addition to the services of 25,000 boys who were being recruited to help on the farms, a great deal of foreign labour was available. Many men at present in the cities had previously worked on the farms and it was these men who most of all were desired for seeding and harvesting activities. He asked for an organization to mobilize such men so far as Winnipeg was concerned. Mr. McGregor stated that the Registration Board, which is making a complete registration of labour resources, would be of splendid assistance later on.

Mr. Dunning explained the gravity of the food situation, and the necessity of the utmost production from Canada this year.

Premier Norris addressed the meeting and promised the fullest possible support in the effort to solve the labour problem.

Speeches of the various delegates from the organizations represented at the meeting showed that the business men of Winnipeg were solid behind the Food Board in the campaign to secure labour and to seed and harvest an increased crop in 1918, and to prepare new land for the crop of 1919.

A strong committee was appointed to organize the citizens of Winnipeg and vicinity

for the purpose of registering the necessary labour required to assist the farmers of Western Canada to prepare for, and seed, the largest possible acreage this spring, this campaign to be followed by the early organization of available labor for harvest.

FOOD SERVICE FOR GIRLS.

Quebec Home Makers Clubs is Planning to Organize Them.

The Quebec Home-Makers Clubs are planning to organize, under the leadership of one or more members, all the girls in their respective communities. It is also planned to make a canvass of every woman in these communities to assist in this work. The girls' organizations in conjunction with the Quebec Home-Makers Clubs will assist in the production and conservation of food in some of the following ways: by growing vegetables in home gardens and on vacant lots, and by canning all perishable vegetables; by raising seeds for their own use; by picking and canning fruit; by helping in the production of maple sugar; by making soap for laundry purposes out of bones and fats not used for food; and by encouraging the "Keep a Pig" and "Grow more Wheat" campaigns.

THE SPIRIT THAT COUNTS.

A Nova Scotia clergyman, replying to a communication from the Canada Food Board says: "Certainly I shall do all that you ask. Last year I was given the use of a small plot of land by one of my friends and upon it I raised over 30 bushels of potatoes. In my own garden I produced all the vegetables we needed, including a large quantity of beans. Our store bill never goes above \$10 per month for a family of three and frequently it is much less.

"I have offered twice for active service in any capacity but the doctors said that I am no good and I guess they are right—my health recently confirms their opinion. But I have a boy who was in the artillery and later resigned to join the Royal Flying Corps.

"In our church we have cut out a'l church socials that would in any way cause waste of food needed overseas. I shall help in every way possible."

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the U. S. and Canada — Co-operative Farming in Man Power Necessary to Win the Battle for Liberty.

The Food Controllors of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operations.

Canada's Wheat Production last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the demand from Canada alone, for 1918, is 400,000,000 Bushels.

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land, but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there. Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board, and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had, apply to

U.S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor

The above is a facsimile reproduction of an advertisement appearing in *The Country Gentleman*. It shows the close co-operation between the United States and Canada in regard to food production, and emphasizes the fact that the importance of producing the utmost on Canada's fertile wheat fields is fully realized in the United States, and that efforts are being made to provide labour to take off the maximum crop that can be produced.

TO STABILIZE THE FISHERIES.

The Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the fisheries of British Columbia has made its final report. The Commissioners suggest that means be taken to stabilize conditions in the industry, that inefficient use of capital and labour be discouraged, and that graduated license fees be imposed to take for the public treasury profits in excess of a reasonable return for capital and enterprise.

PIGS PERMITTED IN VICTORIA.

The Mayor of Victoria has signed a by-law permitting residents of that city to keep pigs within the city limits under certain regulations in the interests of public health.

DATE OF CANNING FISH.

Dr. A. McGill, Chief Dominion Analyst, in a report on canned fish says that it is much to be desired that the date of packing should be marked on the tin.

WHEN GERMANY LEADS

The following table shows the average yield of wheat, rye, barley, oats and potatoes in Germany and the United States in 1913, the last pre-war year:—

	Germany. Bushels per Acre.	Canada. Bushels per Acre.
Wheat.....	35.1	21.04
Rye.....	30.4	19.28
Barley.....	41.3	29.96
Oats.....	61.1	38.78
Potatoes.....	235.8	165.88

It will be seen from this table that, despite Canada's natural advantages of soil, German farmers harvest between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ more bushels per acre than do the Canadian farmers. These remarkable German yields have been brought through rotation of cereal crops with sugar beets and other hoed root crops.

FLAT-FISH FROM ATLANTIC.

They will be Marketed in Eastern Canada at Moderate Price.

"Thank you very much for sending us those fish. They are excellent and I trust that we may be able to procure them in Ottawa." Such was Lady Borden's message in acknowledgment of a package of Pacific flatfish which were sent to her with the compliments of the Canada Food Board.

Following the suggestion of Lady Borden's letter, the Fish Section took up with a number of leading fish companies in Eastern Canada, the question of marketing Atlantic flatfish, with the result that the splendid edible varieties of skate, flounders and witches are to be available to consumers in Quebec and Ontario at an average price of ten cents per pound. This arrangement is announced following a conference with some of the large wholesale producers and distributors of Atlantic fish.

These companies have all agreed to produce and deliver skate, flounders, witches and other flatfish to points in Quebec and Ontario, which will make it possible for them to be sold retail at an average price of ten cents per pound. This arrangement supplements the plans initiated some time ago, and already in operation, whereby Pacific flatfish has been made available to consumers in the four western provinces at a retail price of about ten cents per pound.

Flatfish are not caught in the Atlantic in such large quantities as are those on the Pacific coast, and supplies are much more variable. However, three large steam trawlers are now operating out of Atlantic ports, and it is expected that sufficient quantities of these fish will be forthcoming to meet the demand for a considerable time.

PIG CLASSES IN SCHOOLS.

A pig-raising class will be organized in every school throughout New York State in communities of 1,000 population or less, under the direction of the New York State Food Control Commission. Each class will raise 50 pigs, and as there are 1,000 villages of that size in the State, 50,000 pigs will be added to the food supply. As a preliminary it was necessary to ask the officials of such villages to suspend during the war local ordinances against raising pigs. All but three have replied to date conforming to the war necessity.

NOTICE TO READERS.

Persons on the mailing list for the Canadian Food Bulletin are asked to notify the Canada Food Board promptly of change of address, receipt of more copies than are needed, or misdirection of copies. Efficient distribution depends in large measure upon the co-operation of the readers.

GARBAGE AS FEED FOR HOGS.

An informing pamphlet on "Garbage as Feed for Hogs" has been issued by the Commission of Conservation. The Food Board has secured a supply to be sent to correspondents and others who may be interested in the question of hog production in municipalities and a copy will be sent on request.

TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

Newspaper publishers or editors who can use matrices of any of the line cuts used in the Canadian Food Bulletin may obtain such on request to the Educational Division, Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

Backup the Troops by substituting



FISH

for



MEAT



VEGETABLES

for



BREAD



FRUIT

for



PASTRY

DRIPPING



for



BUTTER

THE FOODS WE OUGHT TO USE for THE FOODS THE SOLDIERS NEED

