

Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 2.

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The Canadian Food Bulletin is published under authority of the Food Controller, for the information of official organizations co-operating in the work of food control, and of other bodies or individuals interested. It will serve as a means of keeping the Provincial Committees in touch with the operations of the central office. It will also provide periodic telegraphic reports on the progress of the work of the Provincial Committees. The information published in The Bulletin will be 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 organization in Canada. It is suggested that persons on the regular mailing list of The Bulletin should file their copies for reference purposes. Communications in regard to items appearing in The Bulletin and all reports for publication should be addressed to the Educational Department of the Food Controller's Office, Ottawa.

FOOD CONTROL AIMS.

And Means by which those Aims may be Achieved.

The aims of the Food Controller are:

To have available as large a quantity as possible of suitable foods for the Allied armies;

To have available as large a quantity as possible of suitable foods for the civilian populations of Great Britain and the Allies.

To have sufficient and suitable food at reasonable prices for the civilian population of Canada.

Those aims may be achieved by:

Increase in the production of foods;
Elimination of waste in the handling and use of foods;

Shifting of the consumption, in part, from foods needed for the armies and civilian populations of Great Britain and the Allies, chiefly wheat and flour, beef and bacon;

Prevention of unnecessary increase in prices of foods.

CONSERVATION COUNSEL.

Medical Health Officer of Calgary gives Sound Advice.

On the first page of his monthly report, Dr. C. S. Mahood, Medical Officer of Health of the city of Calgary, asks the question: "What did you waste to-day?" His report bears this additional message:

"Begin now. Do not misuse or destroy even a particle of food or other material. Waste harms you, deprives your neighbour and aids the enemy. Loyalty demands Rational Economy. Study food values and avoid under-nourishment as well as excess."

PRODUCTION OF HOGS.

Market practically Unlimited more Livestock Essential.

A campaign for increased production of hogs is being inaugurated in Canada. The market is practically unlimited and the farmers need have no hesitation in devoting much more attention to the production of hogs, which is one of the most important and most rapid means of increasing the available supply of meat animals.

It is absolutely essential that Canada should conserve and increase live-stock as rapidly as possible. Stocks in Europe have been greatly depleted. The Allied nations in Europe have been compelled to kill more than 33,000,000 of their stock animals. Moreover, the shortage of tonnage and difficulties of arranging convoys for merchant ships from more distant countries have practically confined the source of supply to the North American continent.

The question of the slaughter of cows that are capable of breeding is also a serious one which should receive immediate attention.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S STAFF.

Gross Mis-statements as to the Salaries being Paid

Notwithstanding repeated denials, rumors still persist that excessively large salaries are being paid to members of the Food Controller's staff. One report stated that \$15,000 annually was being paid to a secretary. The highest salary paid to any officer of the Food Controller's organization is \$4,500 and the four highest salaries in the aggregate do not exceed \$15,000 per year. The matter would not be referred to in The Bulletin were it not for the fact that such gross mis-statements increase the difficulties encountered by the Food Controller in his work.

TO POPULARIZE SEA FISH.

Advertising Campaign for the Province of Quebec.

An advertising campaign to increase the consumption in the Province of Quebec of Atlantic fish is being inaugurated on or about October 27th. The campaign is being handled by a special Fish Publicity Committee consisting of Mr. J. A. Paulhus, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Canadian Fisheries Association; Mr. J. J. Harpell, publisher of The Canadian Fisherman, and Capt. F. W. Wallace, Secretary of the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office. The Canadian Fisheries Association, the Canadian Press Association, and the Union of Canadian Municipalities are co-operating in the work of popularizing sea fish in the Province of Quebec. Advertising will be done in the daily and weekly press throughout November. The campaign will be inaugurated by the Canadian Fisheries Association's National Fish day on Tuesday, October 30th, on which day it is proposed to hold a fish dinner in Montreal with the representatives of the fish trade, municipal officials, and representatives of the press present. The fish display cases, part of the cost of which is being paid by the Government, will be distributed to the Quebec dealers in time for the campaign. The new Fish Cook Book, prepared by the Fish Committee, will be another valuable publicity feature. Quebec is being chosen for an initial publicity effort as it is one of the greatest centres of population to which fish can be quickly transported.

NETS FOR THE FISHERMEN.

Representations are made to British Government

For the necessary annual supply of linen netting used in the manufacture of gill nets, Canadian fishermen must rely entirely upon importations from Scotland and Ireland. The British Government has placed an embargo on the export of this material. Unless this embargo be removed the spring catch of fish will be much reduced. The Food Controller for Canada has made strong representations to the British Government, pointing out in particular the effect of the continuance of the embargo upon, firstly, our fisheries, and secondly, our exports of beef and bacon.

WORK OF Mr. TUSTIN.

Milk Committee Chairman is Winnipeg Expert

Mr. P. B. Tustin, Chairman of the Milk Committee of the Food Controller's Office, is Honorary Secretary for Western Canada of the Royal Sanitary Institute. He is also a member of the Institute's Examining Board for Western Canada. His certificate covers the inspection of every kind of food. Mr. Tustin is Chief of the Food and Dairy Division of the City of Winnipeg, and manager of the Child Welfare Bureau. Splendid results have been achieved in both branches of his work in the West.

Mr. Tustin explains that the problem of the Committee is to ascertain as far as possible the cost of producing and the cost of distributing milk. With this information before it the Committee hopes to be able to make suggestions which will tend to reduce those costs or at least to prevent them going any higher.

EMBARGO IS WITHDRAWN.

Order Restricting the Use of "Canned Vegetables" has Expired.

On October 15 the order of August 24, passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, prohibiting the sale or purchase until further notice, of "canned vegetables" was rescinded. Canned peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, celery, corn, spinach, rhubarb, and pumpkins, preserved in cans, glass jars and other containers may now be legally sold throughout Canada. The embargo was ordered to stimulate the consumption of perishable fresh vegetables and to increase the supply of canned goods for the coming season, in both of which objects it has proved effective. In the three prairie provinces the order was raised on September 18.

FISH COMMITTEE NOTES.

Orders are now coming in for the Fish Display Case and arrangements have been made for expeditious delivery.

The number of dealers in Ontario towns who are taking advantage of improved transportation facilities for fish is increasing weekly.

Through the efforts of the Fish Committee, the threatened tie-up of the Prince Rupert fishing fleet through lack of fuel is being relieved. A small shipment of distillate went forward by steamer from Vancouver on October 12, and a full load followed this week.

FOOD CONTROL SUMMARY.

The question has been asked: "Just what is the Food Controller doing?" To answer this completely is not practicable here, but following is a list of some of the Food Controller's activities:

Regulation restricting the use of beef and bacon and requiring substitutes for white bread in public eating houses.. Large saving of beef and bacon and a considerable saving of white flour effected.

Campaign inaugurated to encourage the use of fish, for better transportation of fish, and to increase production.

Plans developed, in co-operation with provincial Governments, for utilization of inland waters as source of fish supply.

Organization in each province to induce people to conserve food and to decrease their consumption of foods needed by the Allies.

A committee is dealing with the potato situation to ensure satisfactory distribution and to encourage consumption and to save bread.

Milk conditions are being studied by food experts of the leading Canadian cities to see what may be done to reduce the cost to civilians. Situation is dependent largely upon evaporated milk demands. Other questions related to the milk supply are under consideration. Important information already obtained by committee.

Profits of millers have been limited to a maximum average of 25 cents on the milling of sufficient wheat to make a barrel of flour of 196 pounds and the offals produced in connection with such milling.

Arrangements have been made for the milling in Canada of three standard grades of flour, representing the highest extraction of the wheat that will make a wholesome loaf.

The Food Controller has secured power to require returns and any information desired from wholesale dealers in food.

Profits of wholesale dealers in fruit and vegetables are to be kept within a reasonable percentage.

Dining car menus simplified with a view to food saving, the railway companies having taken action at the suggestion of the Food Controller.

Profits in the wholesale fruit trade in Western Canada and general conditions of the trade are being investigated by representatives of the Food Controller who are still in the West.

Food Controller is assisting in supplying Western Canada's demand for apples with Nova Scotia crop, which usually goes to Great Britain, but this year lacks a market overseas.

Gasoline shortage averted in both Atlantic and Pacific fishing industries by prompt action of the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's office.

Complicated situations which have arisen in connection with the importation of corn and sugar being dealt with.

Conferences have been held by Mr. Hanna with Lord Northcliffe and representatives of the United States Food Administration with a view to an understanding between the food control organizations of Canada and the United States and the Allies' buyers in America.

Questions in regard to allocation of certain important food supplies are being worked out.

Educational campaign has been instituted covering all provinces. This work will be rapidly developed.

Pledge card campaign undertaken in Ontario in co-operation with the Provincial Organization of Resources Committee. Similar campaigns are being prepared in other provinces.

Arrangements made in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to enable marketing as far east as Winnipeg of certain varieties of Pacific food fish at reasonable prices.

Representations made to British Government in order to secure supply of linen netting for gill nets needed by Canadian fishermen.

Active assistance of prominent business men enlisted in work of food control organization.

Steps have been decided upon, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, to establish exchange depots to encourage the saving of calves by facilitating distribution. Efforts will be made to encourage increased production of live-stock in Canada.

FISH FOR THE PRAIRIES.

Transportation Subsidy for Cheaper Pacific Food Fish.

As a result of a recommendation of the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office and negotiations which are now in progress, it is hoped that varieties of edible Pacific fish, which are now little utilized may be made available to consumers as far east as Winnipeg, at reasonable prices. An Order in Council became effective on Monday last transferring the Dominion Government's subsidy of one-third of the express charges on fresh fish from Pacific coast points to points as far east as the eastern boundary of Manitoba, from halibut and salmon to a subsidy of two-thirds of the transportation charges on other Pacific fish, including fresh, frozen or smoked grey, red and ling cod, grayfish, flounders, and other flat fish, except halibut. The Fish Committee is making arrangements for a meeting of its Pacific Coast Fish Producers' representative with Mr. Joseph Maddock, of Tacoma, representing the United States Pacific fishing interests, and representatives of the Pacific Fishermen's Union, to decide on a scale of prices to be paid to the fishermen and the prices to be paid by the consumer for the grades of fish enumerated above. The food administrations of Canada and the United States will be represented at the meeting.

WHO SHALL GO SHORT?

Lord Northcliffe States the Food Issue Frankly.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking in Toronto on Monday night of this week, said that the question of the food supply of the army was, with the solitary exception of transatlantic shipping, the vital question of the war.

"I believe you have a very good Food Controller" said Lord Northcliffe. "At any rate he shares the same quality as the Food Controllers of Britain and the United States—he is not concerned with what people say about him.

"This question of saving food is not a question of saving money, but it is known to economists that the world's supply of food is not sufficient to feed the world's armies and the civilian population, too.

"Now, which is going to go short?" he asked. "I am one of those who prefer that the boys in the trenches do not go short for us. Either the civilian popula-

tion has got to reduce its consumption as in Britain or our soldiers will suffer."

In an interview with newspapermen before the meeting, Lord Northcliffe said:

"Most unpopular man in the world is a Food Controller in any country. It is perfectly understandable. No man likes to have his food allowance cut. You know yourselves. How would you like your breakfast cut in half and the prices doubled? The question is simply this, you have got to eat less if your armies are going to be fed."

"Is profiteering in Britain stopped?" he was asked.

"Of course it isn't. You can't have it so. There are individual convictions from time to time, but you can't completely control prices or quantities."

TO GET QUICK ACTION.

Trade Experts to be at the Food Controller's Disposal.

The Food Controller has asked a number of the leading Boards of Trade of the Dominion to appoint representatives to a committee which will assist him in dealing with international and other questions demanding special trade knowledge.

"What we want," said Mr. Hanna, "is a man conversant with each question as it arises, who is prepared to go to New York and Washington and meet the men there dealing with that matter. There he will meet men prepared to deal with such subjects in an expert and big way, provided they are put before them in such manner as to make them appreciate the importance from this end."

The idea, he said, was to have this Committee, representative of the Boards of Trade, which could assemble at Ottawa on an emergency call, and could at once say who was the most suitable man to follow up any particular problem, in this way doing almost at once work which ordinarily would take perhaps weeks.

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade has appointed Messrs. Z. Hebert and W. A. Black as its representatives on the Committee.

REDUCING DANISH SWINE.

Owing to serious difficulties in obtaining fodder, the Danish Food Committee has advised the farmers of Denmark to kill three-quarters of the country's stock of pigs, reducing it from two millions to half a million.

FOOD CONTROL PROBLEMS.

Address by W. J. HANNA, K. C., Food Controller for Canada.

In an address in Montreal at a meeting of the Housewives' League, Hon. Mr. Hanna said that there were no politics in the Department of Food Control from one end to the other and that there would be none. Referring to what had been done to date, the Food Controller stated that he was seeking power to require all wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers selling east of Port Arthur and Fort William to take out licenses to do business. Returns would be required from such licensed dealers showing all sales and profits and the difference between the cost and selling price would not be permitted to exceed a reasonable and moderate amount. The situation in the West, so far as the wholesale trade was concerned, was being thoroughly investigated on the spot by representatives of the Food Controller.

Mr. Hanna said that the apple market was in a very different position to-day from what it had been two years ago. In western Quebec and Ontario the crop was not more than 15 per cent of normal. In Nova Scotia the crop was large but owing to the embargo on apples into the United Kingdom the growers were deprived of their usual market. With the shortage of apples in Central Canada arose the necessity of bringing the crop from the Maritime Provinces to where apples were needed. This involved securing 4,000 extra cars as none had been used for this purpose in forty years. Arrangements had been made by which these apples were delivered to the retailers and even to the consumers, direct from the cars, in order to avoid unnecessary handling. The business of the Food Controller was to use the existing facilities and experience of those engaged in the various trades, for the benefit of the consuming public.

The crop of potatoes this year was very large, said Mr. Hanna, the excess above normal amounting to a hundred million bushels in the United States and about ten millions in Canada. With the exception of Quebec and part of New Brunswick where rot was prevalent, the crop was evenly distributed over the Dominion. It was a difficult matter to fix an arbitrary price, however, for the potato market next spring would be in a different position from what it was to-day, and moreover, if the

producer did not get back the cost of production he would not replant potatoes, with the result that there would be as great a scarcity in 1918 as there was in 1916.

"Milk looks easy," said Mr. Hanna, "but it is really one of the most difficult questions of all. Unless Mr. Hoover and I can work out some plan of direct co-operation, I do not see how we can meet the situation that has arisen." Two years ago the market for milk consisted in supplying householders and butter and cheese factories. These factories were giving a fair return on their investments when cheese was selling at 13 cents to 17 cents a pound. It took ten pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese. To-day cheese was bringing over 21 cents and milk about \$2 per 100 pounds. A new factor had entered into the situation, namely the evaporated milk manufacturer. The demand for milk in this convenient form had grown from very small proportions to a huge trade to supply the overseas army. Their present requirements were quite four times what they were hitherto and to obtain supplies they were willing to pay any price for milk. At the moment there was an offer extending from Brockville to the Bay of Fundy to pay 3½ cents a pound as compared with the regular price of 2 cents on the 15th of this month. It required 100 pounds of milk to make four pounds of butter, and the moment the factories were obliged to pay \$3.50 per hundred pounds for milk, the retail price of butter would jump to 87½ cents a pound.

"This situation requires drastic action," said the Food Controller. "We are meeting the farmers and dairymen. I have not much sympathy in times like these for men who are not prepared to stop when they have made a fair profit. But I am not afraid of the verdict of the dairymen. They will be willing to provide our boys and girls with the nourishment that is necessary for them."

Before fixing the price of bread it had first been necessary to set a price for wheat, he said. That had been done some time ago and the last ten days had been devoted to the question of flour. All the mills with a fifty barrel a day capacity were required to register, and state their costs and returns to the last cent. No mill is to receive

a margin of more than 25 cents a barrel, not 25 per cent, but 25 cents per barrel. On this basis it would not be a long step to determine a fair price for bread. Until the war was over the standard of flour was to be the highest extraction from the wheat that would give a wholesome loaf of bread.

Mr. Hanna said that the question of licensing packing houses would next be taken up, and he expected the co-operation of all the firms in this trade.

The Food Controller referred to the question of restricting the sale of package foods, pointing out that the price was much higher than when the same foods were sold in bulk. He also emphasized the necessity of using substitutes for wheat flour regardless of the fact that the price of the substitute might be higher. Corn to-day was actually selling at a higher price than wheat in Chicago.

In reply to a question from the audience the sugar problem was discussed, and Mr. Hanna disclosed a situation that was little known to the consuming public. The amount of raw sugar available for the refineries in Canada and the United States was so small as to be the subject of alarm in both countries. During the last eight or ten days a crisis had developed, but drastic measures were being taken by the Departments of Food Control at Ottawa and Washington to ensure a steady supply. Cuba since the war was the world's main source of sugar, and the fact was that the United States was in close contact with the island and Canada was not. Mr. H. B. Thomson, representing the Food Controller for Canada, had been in New York for some time, but as yet he had not succeeded in getting even a moderate supply. It was only right that Canada should know. The last consignment of raw sugar for Canada was now on its way. It would even be a question whether candy, confectionery and jam stores and factories should be continued. This would mean throwing many thousands of people out of work.

MILK COMMITTEE MEETING.

[Much Information Secured by the
Questionnaire.

The Committee on Milk Supply is again in session. The members returned to Ottawa this week and have resumed their work with the information before them secured by means of the questionnaire sent to representative milk producers and distributors. Data as to local conditions have also been obtained by the members of the committee in their home districts.

Ald. W. R. Hamilton, the Vancouver representative on the committee, has been in Ottawa for some time and has assisted in the preparation of forms for the tabulation of information. Mr. Hamilton was one of a committee which has just completed an investigation into the milk industry in British Columbia and he is, therefore, well informed regarding the milk situation on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Tustin, chairman of the committee, returned to Ottawa from Winnipeg by way of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the committee having requested him to visit these two cities and collect all information available regarding conditions south of the international boundary. Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner of Regina, is the Saskatchewan representative on the committee.

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

Arrangements for Purchase and Allocation of Supplies.

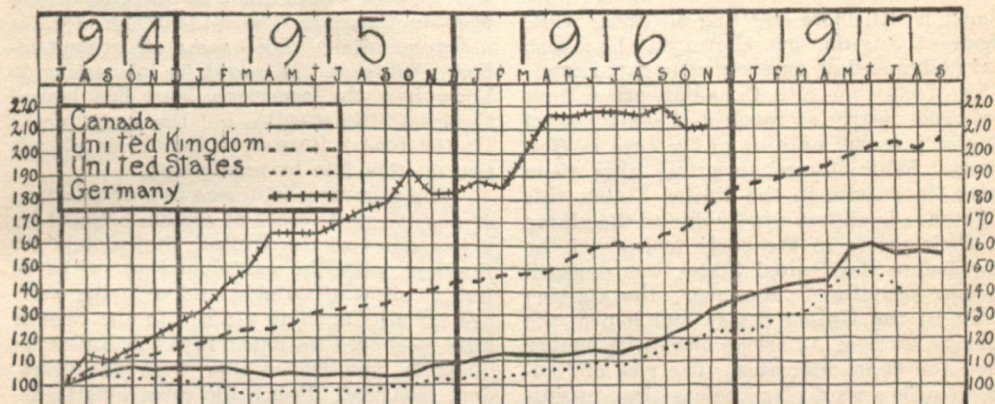
Following the arrival in New York to-day of Sir Joseph White-Todd and Mr. John V. Drake, sr., representing Great Britain and the other Allied nations of Europe, the International Sugar Commission will be in operation in conjunction with Mr. Geo. M. Rolph and the two representatives of the American sugar interests. The arrangement is that this Commission will purchase for Great Britain, the United States, Canada and the other Allies all the raw sugar available. Canada will have a representative in New York who can communicate with the International Commission in regard to Canadian requirements, and the Canadian refiners will appoint an allocating committee who will divide up between them the raw sugar imported into Canada to supply the refineries.

By this means it is hoped to stabilize the price of raw sugar from Cuba and other points, the supply of which is not at present equal to the requirements of the United States and Canada. But the situation will be somewhat relieved when the beet crop and the Louisiana crop come on the market of the United States.

So far as the sugar supply for Canada is concerned, arrangements have been made to meet all reasonable demands. The Food Controller is taking steps to see that speculation or hoarding does not occur.

RETAIL PRICES COMPARED.

Cost of foodstuffs at home and abroad.



The above chart gives a comparison of the rise in prices in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Germany as compared with the pre-war level in each case. It is not a comparison of the general levels of prices.

MANY extravagant ideas are current on the subject of food control and prices of foods. The chief cause of such ideas is lack of information as to the actual facts. A study of the data compiled by the Canadian Department of Labour, will bring out the actual facts of the changes of prices in Canada and other countries. The Labour Department gathers information as to the prices of forty staple food articles in each of our fifty-nine largest cities every week. It also compiles similar data from the United States Bureau of Labour and the British Board of Trade.

The data show how the cost of foods has advanced in each country. Staple foods are selected in such manner as to represent a typical workingman's family budget. The cost of this group of commodities as on July, 1914, just before the war, has been taken as a standard of reference, which is counted as 100, for each country. The cost of the same group is then taken for each month since and expressed as a percentage of the pre-war cost of July, 1914. The series of percentages so worked out is shown in the chart. Thus the rise of prices in each country is graphically shown.

The starting point of each line in the chart, being the price level for each country in July, 1914, represents an actually different point for each country. Consequently the chart does not show the difference between the price levels of the different countries. It does show a comparison

between the rise of prices in each country as based on its own pre-war level.

It might be feasible to compare the general cost of living in Canada and the United States; wage levels and tastes in the two countries are quite comparable. Mr. R. H. Coats worked out a comparison of these price levels for the December before the war in his Cost of Living Report in 1915. Taking the eleven comparable food-stuffs in the budgets used by each Department of Labour he found that prices were higher at that time in the United States than in Canada. Working from his basis we find that in July, 1914, we were only paying \$5.53 for the food which cost the Americans on the average \$5.78. Thus we see that even though our price level has risen a little more rapidly since the war than has that in the United States, the latter was higher at the outbreak of the war. How the comparison stands to-day is shown later in the submitted table. The main things to be noted here are that while price levels in the two countries have risen in very similar proportion, the Canadian has advanced a little more rapidly than that of the United States on the whole; that the American level of prices actually fell during the first of the war and only came permanently above the starting point in the second summer; and that the American starting point was really higher than that for Canada.

It would be difficult to compare the actual price levels of England and Canada. The

chart does show, however, very clearly that prices have risen in England much more rapidly than in Canada. Doubtless the rise in English food prices would have been very much greater had it not been for food control. Food prices in Germany have shown a still more startling advance; while those of Austria, not shown in the chart, have advanced at an even more rapid rate.

The facts then are: Canadian prices have not risen nearly so much as have those of England, to say nothing of the case in Germany. While Canadian prices have risen more than those in the United States, this difference is almost wholly due to the slump in their prices in the early months of the war before the United States was engaged in war activities. Moreover, the starting point in the United States and hence the general level of American prices, is higher than the chart indicates. The rise of Canadian prices took place before the appointment of a Food Controller. The chart shows that since his appointment the price level

has shown a slight downward trend as has also been the case in the United States. This took place in spite of the immense increase of war activity in the United States, and flotation of millions of bonds, either one of which facts would tend to increase prices even in Canada. The midsummer drop is a regular affair. The easing off in September is unusual. It would be interesting to know how the American level has moved these last two months, but the series of the United States Bureau of Labour is always two months late in publication.

The following table shows a comparison of recent retail prices of certain articles for a few cities of the United States and for England with the corresponding prices of largest cities of Canada and with the average for all Canadian cities. In the case of milk it should be noted that the American quart is one-fifth smaller than the Canadian measure. Hence the price of a Canadian quart is given in brackets for better comparison with our prices.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

	New York.	Montreal.	Buffalo.	Toronto.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Winnipeg.	England.
Milk..... Qt.	†14 (17·5)	11	†11 (13·75)	11·1	†10½ (13)	† 9 (11)	12	14
Fresh Eggs..... Doz.	68	55	57	55	44	46	45	85
Potatoes..... Bush.	2·20	1·31	1·68	1·19-1·39	1·76	1·40	1·00	.....
Sugar..... Lb.	8½	10	9	10	9½	9½	10½	.....
Bacon..... Lb.	50	43	53	45	47	46	38	51½-57 (Rump)
Round Steak..... Lb.	40	25-28	33	25-30	31	28	25	52½
Canned Salmon..... Lb.	25	22·5	24	25	27	32	.....	.....
Bread..... Lb.	9	6·7	11	7·3	11½	10	6†	* 4½ (Oat-meal)
Rolled Oats..... Lb.	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9-10

† The figures in brackets show the price of the Canadian quart, which is in ratio of 5-4 to American quart.

* War bread subsidized by Government and containing other than white flour.

These commodities have been chosen solely because they were the most comparable of all those on the official lists of the Labour Department of each country and not with a view to getting a favourable case for Canada. With the exception of sugar, the comparison is quite favourable for Canada. Everyone knows that sugar is chiefly an imported product with this country, while the United States produces a large part of its

own and gets almost all the rest from its islands or from Cuba. The low cost of bread in England cannot fairly be compared with the price of Canadian bread. The latter is made of white flour, while the English loaf is war bread, made of mixed flour, and the English bread industry is subsidized by the Government. With these exceptions, the table is self explanatory.

BEEF AND BACON SAVING.

By Order in Council, the Food Controller for Canada, on August 17, 1917, instituted two "beefless and baconless" days per week. The observance of these days, which was made compulsory in the case of public eating places, has resulted in a very large saving of both meats, while a very considerable saving of white flour has also been effected.

Returns have now been received at the Food Controller's office from twenty Canadian cities. These returns embrace the monthly consumption of beef, bacon and flour for the month preceding (July 17 to August 17), and the month succeeding (August 17 to September 17), the promulgating of the Order in Council. The daily per capita consumption is determined by dividing the number of meals served into the number of pounds of beef, bacon and flour used, and multiplying the result by three, so that one day of three meals is represented. The percentage of saving in each of the foodstuffs is found by working out the amount that would have been consumed during the second month at the rate obtaining before August 17, subtracting the amount actually used from the former amount and expressing this in percentages. For instance, suppose that at an hotel 42,000 meals were served during the month July 17-August 17, and that the beef consumed was 8,000 lbs. This means a daily per capita consumption of 0.571 lb. During the succeeding month, August 17-September 17, the number of meals served was 48,000, while the beef consumption was only 6,000 lbs., or a per capita daily consumption of 0.375 lb. Had the same rate of consumption held for the second month as obtained during the former month the total beef consumed would have been 8,222 lbs. But only 6,000 lbs. were used. Therefore, the saving is 2,222 lbs., or 27.02 per cent of the quantity that would have been used had beefless days not been instituted. The same method, of course, is applied to find the bacon and flour savings.

Herewith is shown the percentage saving in beef and bacon reported from various Canadian cities. In several cases a number of establishments in the same city are represented, each set of figures being for one large hotel or restaurant:—

		Percentage Saving	
		Of Beef.	Of Bacon.
Quebec..		29.82	29.61
Montreal—			
Establishment	No. 1..	25.30	26.12
Establishment	No. 2..	49.48	79.84
Establishment	No. 3..	50.70	80.25
Toronto—			
Establishment	No. 1..	47.03	30.87
Establishment	No. 2..	63.04	75.62
Establishment	No. 3..	28.35	65.00
Establishment	No. 4..	28.47	34.86
Ottawa..		78.64	75.18
Hamilton..		40.85	46.28
Winnipeg..		44.81	34.10
Calgary..		52.67	40.93
Regina..		51.17	10.02
Edmonton..		23.13	39.37
Banff..		24.01	41.77
Vancouver..		46.13	
Victoria..		41.00	33.00

The reports from which the figures are taken cover the serving of about 2,700,000 meals per month, in only 25 large establishments, or the equivalent of food for 30,000 people. The indicated saving in beef and bacon in pounds approximates the following figures:

Monthly saving of beef, 200,000 lbs. or 100 tons.

Monthly saving of bacon, 66,000 lbs. or 33 tons.

The beef thus saved would feed ten army divisions for one day, or one division for ten days, on the generous daily ration of one pound. The bacon would furnish rations, on the Canadian schedule, for very considerably more than half of all the Canadian Army for one day, the actual number being 352,000 men and the daily ration being 3 ounces.

The saving in white flour is still indeterminate, though it appears to average from 15 to 25 per cent. As there are about 16,500 public eating places in Canada it will be seen that, since only a relatively small number of the larger establishments is included in the above results, the tonnage of beef, bacon and flour saved monthly throughout the country will run into a goodly number of tons and into thousands within the course of a year.

Incidentally, it may be noted that one large hotel has given up altogether the use of white flour. In the main the Food Controller's regulations have been carried out thoroughly and loyally.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The recent visit to Ottawa of Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission to the United States and Canada was for the purpose of discussing with Mr. Hanna vitally important matters in connection with food conservation and control. The prices paid by the Allies' buyers on this continent up to the present have been offered without consultation with, or reference to, the food control organizations of either Canada or the United States. The need of having these methods changed has been recognized and Lord Northcliffe is working with Mr. Hanna in an effort to bring about complete co-operation between the Allies' buying organization in North America and the food controllers of Canada and the United States. As a result of the conferences much good is expected.

Following consultations with Mr. Hanna in Ottawa, Lord Northcliffe addressed a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club in Montreal. His address, in so far as it related to food control, follows:

"My coming here on this occasion was for the very practical purpose of discussing the food situation with your Food Controller. I have had the pleasure of knowing and meeting the three food controllers, Mr. Hoover, Lord Rhondda and Mr. Hanna, and they strike me as being men of the same type exactly; men absolutely fearless of criticism, men who had the courage to take up what is perhaps the most unpopular task in any democracy, that is, of decreasing the size of every man's meal. I say that a food controller should have the courage of a lion, the eye of a hawk and the hide of a buffalo.

"I hope I shall not be accused of preaching to my fellow subjects when I say that I have not seen very much sign of food control in Canada as compared with the restrictions that have been placed upon our food in Great Britain. The food situation for the world as described to me by the three great experts of food, men like Mr. Hoover who have studied the subject for years, is that owing to the shortage of labour caused by the war, caused by the number of men in the army and in the munitions factory, labour has been taken away from the farm which has produced varying harvests with the result that there is a world shortage of food. It is very difficult to believe that in any great city. In all the cities at war that I have visited there is apparently plenty of food in the stores, the

hotels and restaurants. None the less if you watch the increased price of food in all these countries, even in countries so strictly controlled as ours, where profiteering is now almost impossible, you cannot blind your eyes to the fact that there is some real reason for the rise of food, the real reason being very largely the fact that the food of the public has to be limited. . . .

"There are one or two things on the subject of food control that I must say. We in Great Britain, like you in Canada, have the reputation that when we make a law we keep it. It has taken us a long time to devise proper methods of food control and I do not suppose that even at the end of ten years the scheme will be perfect. It varies with the circumstances and time and needs of the war. But Lord Rhondda's scheme is a large scheme and though it is very unpopular, like all food control, it is working well. . . .

"The real reason why we are taking all these precautions in Great Britain is not to protect the civil population at all, but to see that the Allied armies at the front get their full rations. There are many in this room, I know, who know what the word 'front' means. They have been to the war, and I can imagine no greater selfishness on the part of a democracy than to eat its full while it is allowing its soldiers, in that dreary land in which they have been for three years, to go short. The very work of a soldier demands that he should be the best fed man in the world.

"And not only have we to protect the food of the soldier. I have not the figures before me, but you are all aware that since the beginning of the war the ships of the British Navy and those attached to it have increased tenfold. Sometimes we only think of the navy in terms of battleships, destroyers and submarines. Added to these are thousands of small craft, trawlers, drifters, observation ships and on every one of these, summer and winter—and do not forget we have a very severe winter in the North Sea and North Atlantic—are men who must have their daily full ration to carry out their work.

"Quite apart from our Navy, which has prevented any German ship from appearing on the ocean for the last eighteen months, are the men in the air. Can you conceive a man going through that hellish life, 18,000 feet up, clothed in electrically-

heated clothes and supplied with oxygen to enable him to breathe, can you imagine him doing that on half rations?

"Can you imagine the boys in the trenches surviving a week if we had to cut down their pork and beans and the various things they have to eat? And can you imagine the men and women working in the factories and mines, here and in Great Britain going short? These are some of the reasons to which we in Great Britain attach such enormous importance in the control of the food of the people. And I congratulate you on having found, as we have found, some one to look after the almost impossible job, who does not mind stones being thrown at him."

LOOK TO NORTH AMERICA.

Supplies for Allies not available elsewhere.

Following are extracts from a statement made recently by Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller:

"The information I have is that during the forthcoming twelve months our minimum requirements in foodstuffs from the United States and Canada will amount to over ten million tons, and will represent an expenditure, without freight charges, exceeding £250,000,000, or, roughly speaking, between three and four million dollars a day. Most of this will be for the purchase of cereals, hog-products, sugar and meat."

"Reports have been spread that I had placed an embargo on further imports of bacon from Canada, with an implication that I was favouring the United States exporter. The suggestion is too childish to need denial, in view of the fact that the Allies in Europe will obviously require a considerable proportion of the estimated exportable surplus of the primary foodstuffs of both the United States and Canada. I am hoping that the exportable surplus may considerably exceed the estimates as a result of the food economy and food production propaganda which is being conducted both in Canada and the United States."

"The danger of the food situation lies not so much in the submarine peril as in the world shortage of cereals, meats and fats. . . . The tightening of the blockade is a two-edged sword. Imports of bacon and other products into the United Kingdom

from Denmark are thereby bound to be seriously reduced. This throws us more than ever upon the North American continent for our supplies. What we ask from the United States and Canada we cannot procure elsewhere. Unless the Allies in Europe are able to import the supplies necessary for feeding their armies and their civil populations, victory may slip from our united grasp."

IMPORTATIONS OF CORN.

Licenses to Issue on Food Controller's Request.

Owing to previous heavy purchasing the available remainder of the 1916 corn crop in the United States is small. To prevent speculation and to secure fair distribution the United States Food Administration has assumed control of all exports. Canadian importers must therefore secure licenses from U. S. Export Administrative Office of the Food Administration. Application for sanction and the license forms must be made to the office of the Food Controller for Canada. Corn will be allotted only to persons requiring it for the manufacture of food or for making alcohol for munition work, or for approved commercial purposes.

As the present shortage may make it impracticable to meet Canadian requirements in full, Canadian importers are requested to communicate with Mr. G. F. Benson, Montreal Corn Exchange Association, Montreal, to arrange for a meeting of these interested for the purpose of arriving at an estimate of requirements for the next three months, and to decide upon a method of allotting the imports should the demand exceed the supply.

To facilitate early delivery of the new crop, which is a heavy one, Canadian application for licenses should be sent in without delay.

HELP TO FIGHT FAMINE.

Hunger may be Arbiter of the War— Canada must send Food.

Is famine to be the arbiter of the war? Our kinsmen in Great Britain, and Ireland, our Allies in France, Italy and Belgium are not on the farms. Women, children and old men have taken their places doing what they can to fight famine. Canada can and must send food overseas in greater volume. Our kinsmen and our Allies are fighting for us. We can at least fight famine for them.

THE POTATO SITUATION.

Cost of Production Estimates in Eastern Canada

In order to protect the public against speculation in the potato trade all wholesale dealers will be registered at the office of the Food Controller and will have to take out a license to do business. Licenses will be issued only to bona fide dealers and the latter will be required to file semi-monthly statements showing their purchases, sales and profits. Legitimate dealers and wholesalers will have nothing to fear from the regulations, but the taking of unreasonable profits between producer and consumer will not be permitted.

Representatives of the Departments of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, acting as an advisory sub-committee of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's office, were in session in Ottawa last week considering the potato situation. They reported their findings to the main committee.

They estimated the surplus of potatoes in Nova Scotia at two million bushels; in New Brunswick, two millions six hundred thousand bushels; in Prince Edward Island, three million bushels; in Ontario, a normal crop; in Quebec, a shortage of two million bushels. The surplus is not due to a heavy crop per acre, but to a largely increased acreage. As a matter of fact, the yield per acre is small, and consequently the cost of production is comparatively large:

The cost to the farmer of producing a 90-pound bag of potatoes was estimated as follows for the several provinces represented:

Nova Scotia	\$ 1 05
New Brunswick	1 50
Prince Edward Island	0 90
Ontario	1 30
Quebec	1 50

or an average for the five provinces of \$1.25.

The Fruit and Vegetable Committee, in a statement to the newspapers, said in this connection:

"In view of these figures, which may be taken as approximately correct, it would seem that at a price of \$1.25 per bag to the consumer, the producer would, at least, only realize the actual cost of production and in many cases may have to sell below that.

"Careful estimates indicate that there will be a considerable surplus in excess

of normal consumption, which if borne out by later developments, should result in bringing potatoes within easy reach of the consumer, irrespective of the high cost of production."

No storage difficulties are anticipated in any of the eastern provinces. Arrangements are being made by the Fruit and Vegetable Committee, co-operating with the Canadian Press, to supply the newspapers with a semi-weekly service, giving quotations at producing centres and in the principal markets of the Dominion. This information will also be available by mail to producers, wholesalers and retailers.

Hon. Mr. Hanna, Food Controller, discussed the situation with the committee and stated that after considering this question from every point of view he had definitely decided not to fix an arbitrary price on potatoes to the producer.

Those present during the discussions were: Messrs. J. R. Hastings, D. Johnson, C. W. Baxter, Geo. McIntosh, Geo. Spencer, and F. H. Grindley, of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee, and Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, representing Ontario; Prof. T. G. Bunting, from Quebec; Mr. F. N. Savoie, of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, Mr. A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec; Mr. A. G. Turney, and Mr. G. C. Cunningham from New Brunswick; Mr. A. H. Cutten, from Nova Scotia; and Mr. A. E. Dewar, from Prince Edward Island.

ANOTHER TRAWLER NEEDED.

To Help in the Atlantic Fishing Industry.

Two of the three largest fish distributing firms doing business on the Canadian Atlantic coast own and operate steam trawlers. When fog, bad weather, or the presence of dogfish interferes with the catch of smaller fishing vessels, the trawlers are able to continue work. Hence they play a very important part in maintaining a steady volume of catch. A third trawler is much needed by the remaining firm. As it is impossible to have one built on this side of the Atlantic the only present opportunity of purchasing a suitable steam trawler depends upon the willingness of the British Admiralty to release one from its service. The Food Controller for Canada has requested the assistance of the British Ministry of Food in this urgent matter.

MILLERS' PROFITS LIMITED.

Following his declared policy of refusing to permit middlemen handling food products to take excessive profits, the Food Controller has announced that the net profits of Canadian millers will be limited to a maximum average of 25 cents on the milling of sufficient wheat to make a barrel of flour of 196 pounds and the offals produced in connection with such milling. An arrangement to this effect was made by Mr. Hanna as the outcome of several conferences with representatives of all branches of the milling trade.

Every mill with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour or more per day must take out a license from the Food Controller. The licensing will be optional with mills with a capacity between 50 and 100 barrels per day. Every licensed establishment must submit each month a detailed sworn statement of costs of manufacture and profits on sales. Failure to comply with any of the regulations may result in suspension or cancellation of license.

The Food Controller will select and approve three standard grades of flour and all licensed mills will be required to manufacture and sell one or more of these standard grades. One will be a flour made from Manitoba spring wheat; the second will be a blended flour from a mixture of Manitoba spring wheat and Ontario winter wheat; while the third will be made entirely from winter wheat. These standard grades will be of first-class quality, suited to all purposes, and will have the additional advantage of representing the highest percentage extraction from the wheat that will give a wholesome loaf of bread. In this way there will be a saving in wheat because a larger proportion of the wheat berry will be utilized for human consumption.

For each of the standard grades a maximum cash price will be set from time to time. Such prices will be f.o.b. cars on track at point of delivery or the equivalent at point of origin. After October 5 when the announcement was made by the Food Controller, mills were not permitted to make any contract of sale for delivery at a longer period than 30 days ahead. Mr. W. Sanford Evans has been appointed by Mr. Hanna to supervise the carrying out of the arrangement with the millers and a special committee of the latter has been named to act in an advisory capacity to the Food Controller and on be-

half of the mills. It is expected that sufficient information will be in hand for the Food Controller to name the prices for the three standard grades of flour by November 1.

The mills will be permitted to manufacture their regular brands of flour, consisting of higher or lower quality than the standard grades, but such manufacture will be subject to the same general provisions as to profits.

At the conferences with the millers, the Food Controller intimated that he was considering the advisability of taking action in the interests of the public to restrict the sale of flour and other cereals in small packages. He was of the opinion that the small sack or package trade involved a needless waste and enhancement of cost to the consumer and that unless the purchaser wanted a large sack he would purchase more advantageously in bulk. In this way the expenses of handling and distribution which are paid by the consumer, would be reduced.

Those present at the conference with Mr. Hanna were: Mr. W. A. Black, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Montreal (Chairman); Messrs R. N. Price and N. C. Sinclair, representing the Empire Flour Mills Co., St. Thomas; Mr. W. T. Moore, Georgian Bay Milling Co., Meaford; Mr. J. R. Ness, Toronto; Mr. J. L. Hamilton, Ottawa, representing the Quaker Oats Co.; Mr. W. W. Hutchinson, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Montreal; General A. E. Labelle, St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Montreal; Messrs. N. H. Stevens and S. S. Stevens, the Canada Flour Mills Co., Chatham; Messrs. W. H. Taylor and George A. Gray, of the T. H. Taylor Co., Chatham; Mr. L. Goldie, of the James Goldie Co., Guelph; Mr. J. E. Macfarlane, of Toronto, representing the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Mr. D. A. Campbell, of the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Toronto; Mr. C. B. Watts, Toronto, Secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association; Senator H. W. Richardson, Kingston; Mr. W. Sanford Evans, Ottawa; Dr. R. Magill, of Winnipeg, chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada; and Mr. J. Stewart, Winnipeg, head of the Wheat Export Company in Canada.

The special committee of the millers consists of General Labelle and Messrs. Black, Hutchinson, Macfarlane, Campbell, Goldie, Moore, Watts, Gray and Sinclair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

At the office of the Food Controller, Ottawa, there are received every day large numbers of inquiries for specific information. It has been thought wise to devote some space to answer the more important of these queries.

1—Q. What makes possible the low price of bread in Great Britain?

A. The price of bread in Great Britain is low because the Government has subsidized flour; that is, it controls the wheat and flour markets and lets the user have flour at figures below actual cost, paying the difference from the Exchequer. The New York Times explains the situation thus: "The fact that some food taken from here is sold cheaper across the ocean is not a reason to expect that prices can be equally cheapened here, for the reason that the foreign price is not an economic price. British millers can get no grain except from the Food Controller, and they are supplied only upon condition of selling cheaper flour. The cheaper flour is sold to the bakers only on condition of their selling cheap bread. The difference is a subsidy from the Exchequer."

2—Q. How long has official food control been in effect in Great Britain?

A. Food control was officially established on December 26, 1916.

3—Q. Has the Food Controller for Canada fixed the price of potatoes at \$1.25 per bag of 90 pounds?

A. No. The Food Controller has announced his intention of requiring regularly information from all wholesale dealers and the difference between the original cost and the wholesaler's selling price will not be allowed to exceed a reasonable percentage.

4—Q. Is the statement correct that at the present time foodstuffs are being sold in the United States at from 25 per cent to 40 per cent cheaper than in Canada as a result of stringent measures adopted by the United States Food Administrator?

A. No. On such commodities as bread and milk the prices are lower in Canada. The general levels of food prices are very close together for the two countries. An article in this edition compares prices in considerable detail.

5—Q. Who is responsible for enforcing the regulations of the Food Controller?

A. Regulations recommended by the Food Controller and approved by Order in Council are now part of the law of Canada and as such should be enforced by the regular police authorities.

6—Q. Why does brown bread cost the consumer as much as white bread?

A. The demand for graham bread has been so limited that the product has to be made by hand, and, consequently, the labour cost is somewhat greater than in the case of white bread, which is produced on a large scale by machinery. The materials in the brown bread should cost less, although the saving to the baker is not as large as some people seem to imagine. The Food Controller has now the power to secure returns from wholesale dealers in food products and has announced his intention to see that profits shall not exceed a reasonable amount. Information as to costs of production are being secured and a maximum has already been fixed for the profits of the millers. It is not primarily with a view to economy in cost that the Food Controller has suggested brown bread as a possible substitute for white bread, but because such substitution, if effected on a large scale, would mean an important saving in wheat.

7. Q. "How do you explain your statement that there is a world shortage of wheat?"

A. The allied countries of Europe, according to official estimates, will have a deficiency of more than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, basing the estimate on normal requirements. They are isolated from those markets other than Canada and the United States on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out and the Bulgarian and Rumanian supplies are in the hands of the Teutons. Although Great Britain, France, and Italy are vigorously administering and economizing their food, the situation in wheat, according to the food administration is one of great difficulty and concern. The latest official estimate is that Canada will have a possible surplus of about 138,000,000 bushels of wheat and that added to the surplus of the United States will make only about 215,000,000 bushels.

NEWS OF PROVINCIAL BODIES.

Nova Scotia.

Mr. Arthur S. Barnstead, Organizing Secretary of the Nova Scotia Committee, sends the following report:

"Our sub-committee on fruit and vegetables has been investigating the potato situation. A conference was held recently with a member of the Milk Committee, when questions in regard to milk supply, consumption of ice-cream, and use of oleo-margarine were discussed. Questionnaires have been sent out in respect to milk supply and prices for information of the Milk Committee at Ottawa. Our committee has distributed information to clergymen and heads of committees dealing with the aims of food control. Office circulars have been issued to school inspectors and are now being sent to teachers as well. At several meetings of teachers' institutes recently addresses were delivered on the value of food conservation and the work and aims of the Food Controller."

Prince Edward Island.

Mr. William Kerr, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., secretary of the Prince Edward Island Committee on Food Resources, was in Ottawa on Saturday and conferred with Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Dominion chairman. Mr. Kerr stated that the provincial organization was ready to begin its household pledge-signing campaign at an early date. Various public bodies and all the ministers have pledged their support and assistance. The newspapers, too, are co-operating. It is planned to prepare for the campaign with a lesson in all the schools on a Friday afternoon, followed by an appeal on behalf of food conservation in the churches on Sunday. The actual distribution of the pledge cards will begin on the Monday. Mr. Kerr is confident that the cards will be signed in at least 12,000 out of the 18,000 homes on the island and he is hopeful that the number may run to as high as 15,000. An advertising campaign is planned. The Provincial Committee has been active in various ways. Letters have been sent to all the clergymen in the province requesting their co-operation. At the Charlottetown exhibition recently, a demonstration was given, under the auspices of the committee, of substitutes for wheat and meat.

Later telegraphic advices from Mr. Kerr state that the pledge-card campaign may begin on October 29. The advertising campaign has been arranged for a later date in order to avoid conflict with the new war loan advertising.

Quebec.

Mrs. Huntley Drummond, Chairman of the Women's Food Economy Committee of Montreal sends this report: "The members of our Committee meet every Thursday afternoon in their rooms for conference. The Executive is composed of representatives from the leading women's societies in Montreal. These societies are prepared to distribute the pledge cards when the public has been educated through the publicity campaign. On October 10, Hon. Mr. Hanna addressed the Housewives' League of Montreal and the following day the Committee had an extremely interesting meeting considering the questions which the Food Controller had outlined. The Executive went to Macdonald College on Tuesday of this week to eat a "substitute" lunch and to witness demonstrations. The Daughters of the Empire are organized to cover five wards of the city with the pledge cards; other societies are volunteering. The Women's Canadian Club will bring Miss Arnold of Symond's College, Boston, to speak on American methods of Economy. The Protestant Teachers' Association arranged for the Chairman of this Committee to speak at their Convention."

Saskatchewan.

Mr. G. A. Mantle, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Committee, telegraphs: "When Dr. Robertson was here last week we completed the organization of our Provincial Committee and are now at work organizing local Food Economy Committees in the larger urban centres. The first of these was started at Saskatoon on October 13. Representatives from Saskatchewan have been appointed on the Central Advisory Committees of the Food Controller's office, as follows:

Fruit and Vegetable Committee:—Mr. L. E. Mutton, of Regina; Fish Committee:—Mr. F. N. Darke, Regina; Milk Committee:—Mr. W. A. Wilson, Regina; Local Sub-Committees are now at work in co-operation with the central organizations."

BACON NEEDED FOR ARMY.

In the United Kingdom army requirements of bacon are being given preference and there is talk of requisitioning supplies ordinarily available for civilian consumption.

"The food economies and sacrifices which are to-day practiced in millions of Canadian and American homes are helping to win the war just as concretely, as the production of munitions. Every American and Canadian woman can bring the inevitable atonement for brutal outrage in Belgium, Armenia and Serbia, for the Lusitania and other horrors, a bit nearer by a day of food economy. They need have no fear that their sacrifices will be wasted because of undue consumption here (in Great Britain)"—*Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller.*

Mr. THOMSON HELPING.

Becomes Personal Representative of Food Controller.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, General Manager of Turner, Beeton and Company, of Victoria, B.C., will represent the Food Controller in important missions which may be necessary from time to time. Mr. Hanna announced this week that he had invited Mr. Thomson to assist in the work of organization of food resources and that the invitation had been accepted. Mr. Thomson will be the Personal Representative of the Food Controller. He is giving his services without remuneration. He has already been in New York and Washington at Mr. Hanna's request in connection with the sugar situation and other matters of international interest. Mr. Thomson is one of the most influential business men of British Columbia. For ten years he represented the city of Victoria as one of its representatives in the British Columbia Legislature.

IN WESTERN CANADA.

Dr. Robertson tells of Progress of Organization Work.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Central Advisory Council of the Food Controller's Office who is making a trip through Western Canada in the interests of food conservation, telegraphed from Calgary the following report:

"Calgary, October 16.—I have conferred with the Provincial Food Resources Committees of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and met members of the Committee for Alberta at Edmonton and Calgary. In addition I have met local Food Economy Committees at Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. Arrangements have been made in these provinces for the organization of Food Economy Committees in urban centres by means of visits of members of the provincial organizations. The organization of the rural communities will follow. The local Food Economy Committees will undertake the distribution of household pledge cards and

make further preparation for the cultivation of vacant lots and gardens and provide lectures and demonstrations on food values and economical and advantageous ways of using substitutes for wheat, beef and bacon. I have found the women eager for information, keen to co-operate in carrying out the recommendations of the Food Controller and entirely willing to go ahead energetically in carrying out the campaign as outlined. Public meetings have been held and others have been arranged for my return journey at Regina, Moosejaw, and Winnipeg. The newspapers have given invaluable support through the publication of reports of meetings and interviews. I am leaving to-night to advance similar work in British Columbia."

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Steps Taken to Conserve Food Supplies in Canada.

P.C. 1460, June 16, 1917, authorizing the office of Food Controller for Canada.

P.C. 2190, August 9, 1917, regulating public eating places, and prohibiting use of wheat for distillation of alcohol except for manufacturing of munitions purposes under license from the Food Controller.

P.C. 2352, August 24, 1917, prohibiting the sale of canned vegetables until further notice, except under special license. On September 18 the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were exempted. On October 15 the prohibition was removed in the other provinces.

P.S. 2688, October 11, 1917, requiring producers, manufacturers and wholesalers to furnish the Food Controller information as required. Clause 2 reads:

"Any person neglecting or refusing to furnish the said Food Controller with any information demanded by such Controller under the above regulations, or wilfully furnishing any incorrect or false statement or information, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

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