

# Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 15.

Ottawa, Saturday, May 4, 1918

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*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 Board organization in Canada.*

## IN PRIVATE HOMES.

WHILE the regulations governing public eating places and the orders of the Canada Food Board prohibiting or restricting the manufacture of certain varieties of biscuits, cakes, etc., which involve wasteful use of wheat, sugar and shortening, are not compulsory in the case of private households, they are being observed voluntarily in thousands of homes. These regulations have not been issued for amusement, but because there is real necessity for them, in order that we may support our soldiers and Allies to the fullest possible extent. Consequently, their observance is a test of patriotism and good citizenship.

A moral obligation and responsibility rests upon every citizen to follow these regulations just as closely as circumstances possibly will admit, and to use his or her influence to secure more general observance in private homes. If every Canadian realizes a personal duty to be a food controller, there will be an eagerness to adopt the suggestions and advice of the Food Board and not to shirk that food service which is necessary in order to feed those who are bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering.

## EAT LESS BREAD.

THE Allies' wheat supply is perilously close to the point of exhaustion. There is wheat in Australia and India but these countries are both practically inaccessible by reason of the shipping shortage. There has been much talk of using Japanese vessels to bring Australian wheat to America, but the project is problematical at best and the amount which may be carried during the next three or four months is necessarily limited. Part of the Argentine crop has still to be moved but with increasing demands upon cargo vessels to transport soldiers and munitions, to support the Allies in their present crisis, the ships can ill be spared.

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One boat on the North American route is worth two operating between the Argentine and Europe. South America has not enough surplus wheat to meet the Allies' needs, and besides, every time we, by our failure to save bread and meat, force an Allied vessel to go elsewhere for supplies, we hold back from our hard-pressed fighting men at least one transport of United States reinforcements.

Our Allies look to us for wheat and we have not been giving them the quantities they need. The British Ministry of Food has just cabled this message: "Wheat imports are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet our weekly requirements. Every effort that can be exerted in Canada to increase shipments of wheat and meat will be invaluable." The British Admiralty is prepared to provide ships to move all that Canada will spare.

With nearly four months until the 1918 wheat crop will be available for consumption, this continent cannot send more than 34,000,000 bushels of wheat for shipment overseas, unless consumption in Canada and the United States be sharply and substantially reduced. That amount falls far short of the Allies' minimum requirements. It must be increased and the only possible way in which we can do so is to eat less bread and use less wheat flour. Our economies in this direction will be the test of our patriotism until the next harvest.

## ECONOMY WITH SUGAR.

REGULATIONS have been put into force which are expected to effect an annual saving in Canada's sugar consumption of 25 per cent, or about 100,000 tons. These restrictions are absolutely necessary if we are to have the sugar with which to conserve our fruit crop during the summer period.

There is sugar in Cuba but the ships to carry it are required elsewhere. We have been using far more sugar than we need

and, while the restrictions have been imposed primarily in order to prepare for the requirements of the preserving season, a curtailment of consumption will involve little hardship but will be conducive to individual health and, at the same time, will help to reduce our expenditure abroad, thus assisting in financing our participation in the war.

## FISH AND VEGETABLES.

There are still large supplies in Canada of vegetables, especially potatoes, carrots and onions, which should be used freely during the next few weeks to relieve the strain on our fast diminishing stock of wheat. No more patriotic service can be done by the housewives of Canada and by proprietors of public eating places than by using, in every possible way, vegetables and fish in order to save more wheat and meat for export. Both vegetables and fish, except the "luxury" varieties, are moderately priced. In the United States a big "drive" is being made on the surplus potato crop, estimated at at least 30 million bushels, it being pointed out that the eating of potatoes, because of their food value, and of the fact that they are very satisfying to the appetite, makes less likely the eating of bread. Fish and vegetable meals in Canada during the next six weeks are required by the food needs of our Allies.

## FALLING BEHIND IN WHEAT.

### British Ministry of Food Cables that Imports are Inadequate.

Wheat imports are not arriving in the United Kingdom in quantities sufficient to meet weekly requirements. Such is the grave advice from the British Ministry of Food in its latest cable to the Canada Food Board, dealing with the food situation.

Lord Rhondda adds: "Every effort that can be exerted in Canada to increase shipments of wheat and meat will be invaluable."

The message reads:

"Bacon is coming forward well but all will be needed to make up the deficiency of meat supplies which are scarcely likely to meet the requirements, even on restricted basis of existing compulsory meat rations.

"Cheese would also be welcome, and it is hoped that arrangements will short-

ly be concluded whereby purchases of Canadian cheese can be effected.

"Wheat imports are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet our weekly requirements. Every effort that can be exerted in Canada to increase shipments of wheat and meat will be invaluable.

"Arrangements have now been completed to extend compulsory rationing of butter, lard and margarine to the United Kingdom on the same uniform system as is now in force for all kinds of meat, bacon and ham, poultry and sugar, with provision for the rationing of bread, tea, cheese, or other commodities, if necessity compels."

## LICENSE TIME-TABLE.

Retail Butcher's License, Retail Baker's License, Retail Produce Dealer's License, Retail Flour and Feed Dealer's License, Retail Fruit and Vegetable Dealer's License, Retail Fish Dealer's License.

Required by all retailers in the above classes, on and after May 15.

Retail Grocers' License.

Required of all retail grocers on and after June 1. (Time has been extended from May 1.

Confectioners' License.

Required by all persons engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice cream cones, and chewing gum, on and after June 1, 1918. (Not required by persons holding a baker's or public eating place license.)

Public Eating Place License.

Required by proprietors of all public eating places, including all places where meals or refreshments to the number of 24 or more per day are served to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor, on and after June 1, 1918.

Wholesale Flour and Feed Dealer's License.

Required by all wholesale dealers in flour and feed on and after June 1.

## RESERVES MUST SAVE FOOD SITUATION.

In 1891 approximately 46 out of every 100 workers in Canada were engaged in agriculture. They were on the farms. In 1901 the percentage had been reduced to 40; in 1911 to 34; and today probably not more than 30 out of every 100 workers are found in farming occupations.

The comparison is even more striking when we consider the proportion of the urban and rural population in Canada. In 1881 only 14 per cent of the population of Canada lived in cities. By 1891 this percentage had increased to 31; by 1901 to 37; and in 1911 to 45.5. Today fully one-half of the population of Canada is urban. Canada, with one-thirteenth of the population, is almost as highly urbanized as the United States.

We're slipping back! We're not holding the food line! **THE RESERVES MUST SAVE THE SITUATION!**

There is only one reserve for our agricultural force—the man power of our cities and town. Those who are obliged to remain in the cities must help to feed themselves—by devoting a part of their time to growing their own vegetables.

We are holding the food line for ourselves, for our Allies,—for civilization.  
**IT'S UP TO THE RESERVES!**

### HELP TO SAVE THE SHIPS.

It Would Mean Much if this Continent Could Supply Allies' Needs.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, in an address before the Pittsburgh Press Club, said in part:

"If North America could, next year, provide the whole of Allied (food) necessities, we could save 1,500,000 tons of shipping. The measure of ships saved by food supplied directly from North America is, until our shipping expands, the measure of ships for our own soldiers."

### SHARING PRECIOUS WHEAT.

Call from France and Italy has Depleted Great Britain's Supply.

Lord Rhondda in a recent interview said: "We had hoped by December 31st, that is by the last day of the old year, that we would have had on hand sufficient wheat to carry us for some time without importation, but this was made impossible by the fact that we were called upon to help, and willingly did help, our Allies—the French and Italians. We have shipped much of our precious wheat to the French and Italians, and we must face the fact that this has changed conditions so that they conceivably may become acute in the United Kingdom. Unless the people of Canada and the United States speed up their production of food supplies the Allied peoples may find it very difficult to carry this war on to that conclusion which will mean a permanent peace."

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### TWENTY-DAY BREAD FAMINE.

People of Belgium and Northern France are in Desperate Straits.

More than 9,000,000 people in Belgium and Northern France are practically without bread. Recent cablegrams tell of desperate conditions. Food shipments from the United States to the civilian populations of the Allies have been suspended for 10 days to move 3,000,000 bushels of grain to those in such great need. A cablegram from the Belgian Relief Commission's representative in Brussels says: "Provided all shipments now en route arrive and proposing an equal distribution between all parts of the country, Belgium and Northern France will be without bread from exotic grains for twenty days."

### SAILORS' RATIONS REDUCED.

Following a conference with Lord Rhondda, representatives of the British Mercantile Marine have agreed to a reduction of 50 per cent in their meat allowance, subject to a small allowance of bacon per day and an additional allowance of potatoes per week. When the heroic men of the British Mercantile Marine have to have their rations cut, surely the people in Canada will make the small sacrifice of eating less bread and meat, and substituting fish and vegetables.

Before the war Great Britain was dependent for two-thirds of its food upon imports, for four loaves of bread out of five.

### MINERS' WAR GARDENS.

#### Story of a Splendidly Successful Experiment at Cobalt.

The married employees of the Buffalo Mines Limited, Cobalt, made an interesting and extremely successful experiment in the production of garden produce last year. This year they expect to have 100 per cent more ground under cultivation. Other mines are being encouraged to adopt a somewhat similar plan.

The Management secured 19 acres of ground and organized the Watash Farmers' Association, the members being married employees of the mine who had no garden plots of their own. The men were divided into groups under separate squad leaders. An Overseer, who was a practical farmer, was engaged to supervise the work and to instruct the men. The Management bore the expense of breaking the ground, dynamiting stumps, providing equipment, seeds, etc.

The first call was for 50 hours' work for every member of the Association, and then an additional call was made when it was found necessary in order to complete the harvest. The total produce of the farm was divided proportionately to the size of each man's family, all garden produce being brought into the large basement of the Cookery and weighed. Each member of the Association received from 460 to 2,471 pounds of potatoes, together with 2 or 3 bundles of celery, 50 pounds of beets, 60 pounds of cabbages, 2 to 10 bundles of onions and 100 to 200 pounds of carrots.

### RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

Great Britain last year increased its cereal production by 850,000 tons and potato production by 5,000,000 tons. The cultivated area was increased by 1,000,000 acres. While 820,645 men were taken from industrial organizations and placed in the army in 1917, the War Office replaced them with 804,000 women; increased production of aircraft 250 per cent and guns 30 per cent; and built 1,165,000 tons of shipping. This is a striking proof of the results that can be secured by organization.

### TO KEEP DOWN CAMP WASTE.

The Militia Department has issued instructions for its conservation officers, which are calculated to keep wastage of foodstuffs to a minimum. The conservation officers are made responsible for the collection and proper disposal of all fats, bones, dripping, etc. The regulations cover a wide range of economics.

### OBLIGATION TO SAVE FOOD IS DIRECT AND PERSONAL.

Every pound of food saved by each Canadian citizen is a pound given to the support of our army and the Allies. Every pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to someone in Europe whom we are bound to help.

### FACTS FOR FOOD-SUBSTITUTION FORCES.

#### 1. *Our Threefold Duty:*

FIGHT the FOE.  
FIND the FOOD.  
FEED the FORCES.

#### 2. *The Three Pressing Needs Overseas:*

BREAD.  
BEEF.  
BACON.

#### 3. *Three Requisites for a Successful Campaign:*

PERSONAL EARNESTNESS.  
PRACTICAL EXAMPLE.  
PATIENT EXPLANATION.

#### *The Result:*

MAKE the KITCHEN (K) ONQUER the KAISER.

### FIFTY THOUSAND MEN NEEDED.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Committee on Agriculture, of the House of Commons, estimates that for the harvest season, from August 1 to September 1, probably 50,000 men will be required.

"Wherever there is a real waste of foodstuffs in Toronto there will be prosecution," Crown Attorney Corley has stated.

The Souris and Glenwood (Manitoba) Horticultural Society has been doing admirable work in encouraging gardening. By newspaper advertising and other publicity they have made an effective appeal. Prizes are being offered for the best garden patch.

A restaurant keeper in Toronto was fined \$100 and costs for serving an illegal amount of bread at the mid-day meal. The Toronto police have distributed copies of the order relative to public eating places and have warned all restaurant keepers that the regulations must be observed.

# SUMMARY OF ORDERS.

Orders of far-reaching importance, intended to save wheat, sugar and fats, have recently been issued by the Canada Food Board. Following is a summary:—

## How Much Flour Made Wholly or in Part from Wheat may Lawfully be Held.

By Householders and all persons other than Dealers:

If living within 2 miles from a licensed dealer, not more than sufficient for ordinary requirements for 15 days;

If living more than 2 miles and less than 5 miles from a licensed dealer, up to 30 days' supply;

If living more than 5 miles and less than 10 miles from a licensed dealer, up to 60 days' supply;

If living at a distance of 10 miles or more from a licensed dealer, up to 120 days' supply.

By Licensed Wholesale or Retail Dealers:

Not more than enough for ordinary trade requirements for 60 days.

By Licensed Manufacturers of flour, Bakers, and Confectioners:

Above-mentioned restrictions do not apply.

## Sugar.

("Cane" sugar includes all sugars produced from cane or sugar beets.)

By Householders and persons other than dealers:

Same limitations apply as in the case of flour.

By Licensed Manufacturers using sugar in products and by Wholesale and Retail dealers:

Up to 45 days' ordinary trade requirements.

By Manufacturers of cane sugar:

Above-mentioned restrictions do not apply.

## Proceedings in Case Holdings Exceed Those Allowed.

**Sugar.**—Excess must be returned at once to dealer from whom purchased. He is required to pay for it, if in good condition, at market or purchase price, whichever be the lower. Dealers refusing to accept returns because of condition must report facts at once to the Canada Food Board.

**Flour.**—Excess must be returned at once to dealer or miller from whom purchased. Same general rules apply as in case of sugar, and millers or dealers from whom purchases were made must accept returns, if in good condition, at purchase price or market price on April 20, 1918, whichever be the lower. Dealers having flour in excess of amount permitted under the order, must report details at once to Millers' Committee, 178 Queen street, Ottawa, and arrangements shall be made for its repurchase.

## Other Regulations.

**Restrictions on use of Wheat or Wheat Flour.**

*In manufactured products.*—Not more than 80 per cent wheat flour to be used, on and after

**N.B.**—Certain of the above regulations, as indicated, are compulsory upon private householders. The Canada Food Board request, that all the regulations, including those not legally binding upon private households, should be observed by every person to the fullest possible extent, as a moral obligation to the men at the front.

June 1, in the manufacture for sale of biscuits, cakes or sweet dough products. In manufacture of soda biscuits 90 per cent may be used.

Use of wheat flour in manufacture of candy prohibited (after May 1).

**Feed for livestock.**—It is now illegal to feed, or permit feeding of, milling wheat or any product thereof, except bran and shorts to livestock or poultry, or to sell same for such prohibited purposes.

Wheat grown with other grain, if separation for milling purposes is impracticable, may be fed to poultry if proportion of wheat be not more than 25 per cent.

**Restrictions on use of Sugar and Shortening.**

It is now illegal to use more than 100 pounds of cane sugar and 40 pounds of shortening to 200 pounds of flour and substitutes in manufacture of any biscuit product, or more than 100 pounds of cane sugar and 65 pounds of shortening to 200 pounds of flour or substitutes in manufacture of any cake (certain kinds of cake are prohibited; see below); or more than 25 pounds of sugar and 15 pounds of shortening to 200 pounds of flour and substitutes in manufacture of any sweet dough product. On and after June 1, it will be illegal to sell any of these products made with more sugar or shortening than is prescribed.

Manufacture (on and after May 1) of any of the following products for sale is prohibited: French or puff pastry; doughnuts or crullers; Scotch short bread or cake; fancy almond macaroons or like products with more than 50 per cent of cane sugar; marshmallow with more than 20 pounds of sugar to 60 pound batch of marshmallow; cakes or biscuits having on the exterior products made wholly or in part of cane sugar, or filled with products of cane sugar or with shortening, except jams, jellies, and fruit. (After June 1 no manufacturer may legally offer any of these products for sale.)

**Restrictions on Ice-cream Manufacture.**

It is illegal to use more than 10 per cent of fats or more than 6 pounds of cane sugar to 8 gallons of ice-cream.

**Restrictions on Candy Manufacture.**

From May 1 to August 31, no manufacturer of candy will be permitted to use more sugar per month than 50 per cent of average monthly quantity of sugar used by him last year.

**Restrictions on Private Households.**

It is now illegal to make French pastry, ice cakes or biscuits with cane sugar icing between layers or added to the exterior, or to make candy from cane sugar for private consumption.

## Penalties.

Fine of from \$100 to \$1,000; or imprisonment for up to 3 months or both. Fine to be paid to Municipal or Provincial authorities, if they institute proceedings.

In addition, holdings of flour or sugar in excess of maximum quantities prescribed are liable to seizure and forfeiture after May 15.

## NEED IS VERY GREAT FOR LARGER WHEAT ACREAGE.

By Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

Let me again draw the attention of the farmers of Canada to the grave need of planting every acre of land in wheat that is in shape to grow it. The need will be very great. I know from practical experience the difficulties thousands of our farmers are up against, through the trouble they have in getting suitable farm labour. There should not be a man idle in Canada to-day, who is physically fit to work. The law against idleness should be enforced the same as any other law. With such help as is to hand, by better planning and more co-operation between neighbours, we must make up the deficiency.

The news that comes daily of that awful, grim struggle now being fought in France and Flanders brings home to us clearly and unmistakably this fact—that after almost four years of war human liberty is still in the balance. The call for more men is urgent, and they must, to the full limit of our power, be sent. Their places at home must be taken by those who remain.

Despite the difficulties, we must produce more food than we have ever done before. Set apart all your land fit for growing crops, and plant as much wheat as you can. Let me add one word about next year. Plan to bring as much new land on your farm under cultivation for another crop as possible, and thus increase acreage for next year. It will be needed then just as much as now.

## EUROPE'S HUNGRY MILLIONS.

Not Enough Food to go Around, even if Shipping Were Available.

A more detailed account of a recent speech under the title "Peace without Plenty", by Sir William Goode, K.B.E., Liaison Officer of the British Ministry of Food with the Canada Food Board, has been received. Sir William pointed out that the deductions were made by those, including himself, who had access to all the necessary secret data bearing on food supplies now available, or likely to be available, to the Allies.

He said that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey with a population of 130,000,000, are, and have been, subsisting on rations so attenuated as to rob life of comfort, and make continued existence of doubtful value. Under the domination of these central powers are another 45,000,000 Belgians, French, Serbs, Italians, Poles, Armenians and Rumanians. Twenty five million people in Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway are also very short of food. Russia, owing to internal disintegration, can no longer be regarded by friend or enemy as a food exporting country.

"Leaving Russia out of consideration, there are therefore about 200 million people in Europe who are getting even less food per day than the people of Great Britain are getting under the existence scheme of compulsory rationing."

## SHORT OF WHEAT OBJECTIVE.

Utmost Effort is Needed to Make up for Winter Wheat Deficiency.

Winter wheat production this year in the United States is officially estimated at about 560,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat sown last autumn on 42,170,000 acres—the largest area ever planted to that crop in the history of the United States agriculture,—entered the winter with the lowest condition on record on December 1. Winter wheat and rye have begun the spring in somewhat better condition than was expected. The United States Food Administration had aimed at a crop of 672 million bushels of winter wheat, and relied upon farmers to plant enough spring wheat to bring the country's wheat production this year to more than one billion bushels. The winter wheat estimate is 112,000,000 bushels below this objective, so that the utmost effort will be required in both Canada and the United States to increase spring wheat to make up as far as possible for this deficiency.

## FARMERS ARE NOT "PROFITEERS."

The Grain Growers' Guide says that the farmers of Western Canada are fully in agreement with the farmers of the United States who recently declared that they were not "profiteers" and that they considered the price of \$2.20 per bushel for wheat was sufficient.

# LABOUR FOR THE HARVEST.

What is Being Done to Secure the Necessary Help for the Farmers.

Registration of the manpower of Canada, including all persons over 16 years of age, both males and females, will take place in June. It is expected that the registration will be of very considerable assistance in securing men needed to help with harvesting operations. An official outline of the regulations says in part: "Males will be particularly asked whether they were brought up on a farm and if they would be willing to do farm work. They will also be asked if they can handle a horse, drive tractors, or use farm machinery. . . Women will also have to state whether or not they have had any experience in any general farming, truck farming, fruit farming, dairy farming or poultry farming. Also whether they are able to drive a tractor, motor or horses, harness a horse, or do farm cooking."

Provision has been made by the military authorities for temporary leave of absence to farmers and farm labourers in categories lower than "A". Any such person may be granted leave of absence on production of a certificate from the District Representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture to the effect that the man concerned is an efficient farm labourer, whose services are urgently required on the land. Such leave in the first instance will be granted until July 15, and may be extended for 3 months on production of a further certificate showing that the man concerned has, during his first leave, been continuously engaged in agricultural work and that his services are still urgently required.

Speaking of the labour situation, in an interview in Calgary, Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Agricultural Labour, Canada Food Board, said that when harvest-time arrives the help needed by the farmers will be provided. He stated: "No matter what happens, the crop will have to be taken off, and the country must be organized so that there will be the needed help."

In a message to the farmers Mr. McGregor said: "Plans already formulated enable me to state confidently that, if the farmers will seed and raise a record this year, labour will be provided to harvest all they can grow. It shall be our paramount duty to mobilize the labour to save the crops and Canadian farmers may begin seeding operations confident in the knowledge that the rest of the

country will not fail them. Labour will be available to harvest the crops."

Hon. G. C. Robertson stated in the House of Commons that an arrangement had been completed between the United States Department of Labour and the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the interchange of colonist labourers. Several thousand farm labourers have already gone into the Canadian West under this arrangement.

Business men and others are organizing in all parts of Canada to help in solving the farm labour problem and encouraging reports are being received as to the effectiveness of this work.

## SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL.

Many Have Already Been Placed on Farms, According to Reports.

Provincial Superintendents in connection with the S.O.S. campaign have sent in the following reports:

	Boys Enrolled.	Already Placed.
British Columbia . . . . .	1,547	540
Alberta . . . . .	802	624
Saskatchewan . . . . .	1,215	1,139
Manitoba . . . . .	1,437	1,039
Quebec (French) . . . . .	81	62
" (English) . . . . .	905	75
New Brunswick . . . . .	Enrolment commenced April 28.	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	2,050	1,398
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	180	—

In Ontario reports are still incomplete, but it is estimated that at least 15,000 had been enrolled.

Thirty Y.M.C.A. men will supervise the work of Protestant boys. The Roman Catholic Church will look after Roman Catholic boys. Every boy will be visited by some one interested in his welfare.

The S.O.S. parade and demonstration in Toronto was a splendid success. Mr. Taylor Statten, National S.O.S. Superintendent, states that many boys have turned down bigger wages and easier jobs to go on the farms this year. Many farmers maintain that the best labour they can engage is that represented by the S.O.S. movement.

It is still felt that many manufacturers and other employers of boys could engage girls to do the work this year, thus releasing some boys for farm work.

## SOLDIERS ARE GROWING FOOD.

This Work is Considered Second in Importance only to Fighting.

Food growing is second in importance only to fighting. Such is the gist of an army order issued a year ago to the British troops in France. Much military cultivation of land has been undertaken since then.

Every military camp in the United Kingdom, every German prisoner's camp, and every aerodrome has been brought within the area of military agricultural operations. In addition, 50,000 acres are being cultivated behind the lines in France, 7,000 acres at Salonika, approximately 700,000 acres in Mesopotamia, and large areas in Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus. In France the Army has its own Directorate of Agricultural Production working for the cultivation of derelict land in conjunction with the French authorities.

At Salonika the crops now growing comprise 2,100 acres of barley, 500 acres of wheat 700 acres of potatoes, 2,000 acres of maize, and 1,700 acres of other crops. It is estimated also that the work there will result in a saving of 20,000 tons in the quantity of hay required to be imported.

In Mesopotamia, small irrigating pumps, driven by steam or oil, are in use on the banks of the Tigris. It is estimated that this year's yield from military cultivation in Mesopotamia will total 25,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of barley, besides fair crops of other grain. Tractors, threshers and hand implements of several kinds have been sent from India and Australia, as well as from Great Britain.

In Egypt, Palestine and Salonika the British armies will this year grow all their own vegetables, and they will also produce a large quantity of hay and other forage material for horses. Last year the Army in Egypt produced for itself 196,000 tons of hay; this year it is estimated that 424,000 tons will result from its land labours. Last year's yield of barley was 26,000 tons; this year the supply will be about quadrupled. Last year a portion of the Army's sugar supply was imported; this year the whole requirements both for Egypt and for Salonika will be produced in Egypt.

The figures from the Aldershot Command prove what great work has been accomplished in England. Only 28 acres were being cultivated there eighteen months ago; this month, 1,200 acres are under cultivation.

## MILLIONS STARVED TO DEATH.

Casualties by Famine Exceed Aggregate of Those Killed in Action.

Mr. F. C. Walcott, of the United States Food Administration, in a recent address at the Federal Food Board Conference, stated that about 4,750,000 persons have died of starvation in Europe since the war began, while about 4,250,000 have been killed by fighting.

Normal consumption in the United States for March to September, inclusive, amounts to about 42,000,000 bushels of wheat per month. In order to meet the requirements of the Allies, two thirds of this amount must be shipped, leaving less than 15,000,000 bushels a month for home consumption. The poor, he said, cannot be expected to save as much wheat as those in better circumstances, because wheat is the cheapest of the nutritional foods. All, however, should use substitutes just as far as their circumstances will permit.

## EATING BLACK PUDDINGS.

National Factory to Use Meat Residuals Organized in Great Britain.

The following is from a recent review of the food and trade situation in Great Britain, received by the Governor General and issued through the Chief Censor's Office:

"The Food Minister reports that notwithstanding the substantial enforced reduction in the amount of meat consumed, there has been a notable absence of complaint from any quarter. Heavy workers are now receiving supplementary rations of bacon rendered available by considerable imports from America. Bacon not needed for immediate consumption is being stored against the requirements of the summer period. Substantial economies are being effected in the consumption of bread, which is on a lower level than same period last year.

"The Food Survey Board have organized a national factory for the utilization of meat residuals hitherto wasted. This factory is now producing daily about a ton of black puddings, which are exempted from coupon restrictions and are in large demand. The national kitchens are making rapid progress, three fresh ones being opened last week."

London, Ontario, was the first place in Canada to prosecute restaurant proprietors for violation of the new food regulations. Four men in that city were fined on April 4th, for selling bacon and beef more than once on a single day.



# LOCAL POLICE HELPING.

**They will see that Food Regulations and Other Orders are Strictly Enforced.**

Copies of the Order-in-Council providing new regulations to govern public eating places, have been sent to the local police in every municipality in Canada, and copies may be secured from the police by the proprietors of eating places or others interested.

The police authorities are co-operating splendidly in the Food Conservation effort and assurance has been received from all parts of the Dominion that the regulations, which have the full force of Law, will be enforced strictly and impartially.

The police constables in most cities and towns, have given splendid publicity to the fact that copies of the orders are now in their possession, and that the law will be enforced. Details of the regulations have also been published in hundreds of papers.

Magistrate Davidson, of Calgary, imposed a fine of \$100 and costs against a local restaurant man, for serving veal at the mid-day meal on Saturday.

Mr. William Kerr, Secretary of the Prince Edward Island Committee telegraphs:

"While no prosecutions have yet taken place in this province under the eating-house and anti-waste orders, these are receiving the attention of the police and, in Charlottetown at least, are being observed in a fairly satisfactory way".

Mr. G. A. Mantle reports from Regina that the local Vigilance Committees, especially those in the large centres, will help in securing enforcement of the Canada Food Board's orders.

For selling beef and veal at the noon hour, contrary to the Food Regulations, the proprietor of an Ottawa restaurant was fined \$100 and costs. In imposing the fine, the Magistrate stated: "I have the power to make the fine \$1,000, and now issue the warning that I intend to deal more severely with future cases."

Two Edmonton restaurant men were each fined \$100 and costs for serving pork and beef to two city detectives on Wednesday, a meatless day. Magistrate Primrose said that ignorance of the law during the present stress was no excuse. The two fines went entirely into the city coffers.

The Calgary Police have expressed their determination to enforce the food laws strictly.

The police of London, Ont., have instituted proceedings against restaurant men who failed to observe strictly the food regulations. A number of fines have been imposed. Chief Williams has done splendid work in making the regulations known, and he now believes all the public eating place proprietors thoroughly understand the Act. No further warning will be given, and all who break the law must face the penalty.

Chief Campeau, of Montreal, issued a warning to proprietors of public eating places, that if the regulations of the Canada Food Board relative to waste and public eating places are not scrupulously observed, prosecutions will immediately follow. Copies of these orders have been distributed by Mr. Campeau.

Dr. W. C. Kierstead, Secretary of the Food Board Committee in New Brunswick, reports that the new anti-waste order and restaurant regulations are being carefully observed and will be strictly enforced.

A number of prosecutions against Chinese restaurant proprietors in Ottawa were instituted by the local police authorities. The Police Department is co-operating splendidly with the Food Board in enforcing the regulations.

Food Inspectors of the Toronto Department of Health have been instructed to report cases of hoarding wherever discovered. Dr. C. J. Hastings, M. O. H., has arranged for Inspectors to watch every place in Toronto where food may be stored.

Proceedings against a firm of commission agents, and a produce merchant, on a charge of permitting apples to be wasted, were instituted by the Public Health Department of Toronto.

Four men of no stated occupation were arrested in Toronto, under authority of the Order in Council which provides that every male between the ages of 16 and 60 must be engaged in some useful occupation.

Mr. George Wilson, Street Commissioner of Toronto, has assured the Canada Food Board that he will co-operate in every possible way to reduce waste, and to bring to the attention of the proper authorities violation of the anti-waste and anti-hoarding order.

### PREVENTING WASTE OF FOOD.

#### Surplus of Apples and Potatoes Reduced by the Canada Food Board.

The Anti-Waste and Anti-Hoarding Order and other efforts by the Canada Food Board have been responsible in large measure, for the reduction in the surplus of apples and potatoes throughout Canada, with the consequent moderation in price which has resulted from the freer marketing of these products. The order, with its heavy penalties, applies to farmers, dealers and others who fail to market potatoes, apples or other food in time to get them into consumption before they spoil.

The reduction in holdings was brought about despite the fact that dealers were obliged to dispose of their stocks in many cases at a considerable loss, because they had held their apples too long.

Reports showed that the reduction at Winnipeg was not as large as it should have been and after satisfying itself that immediate marketing was necessary to prevent waste, the Food Board ordered the storage houses to put on the market at once all apples "of varieties that will not keep for a long period."

The Food Board is constantly protecting legitimate interests of both producers and consumers. Recently acceptance of delivery was refused in the case of six cars of potatoes consigned to Toronto from the New Brunswick Potato Exchange. Since these cars were shipped the price had broken. The Food Board arranged by telegraph for and examination by an Inspector of the Dominion Fruit Branch, and upon receiving his report instructed the consignees to accept shipment.

A large number of cases have occurred when consignees refused, for various reasons, to accept delivery. These have been promptly adjusted and where there was danger of waste instructions have been issued for immediate marketing. Two carloads of foodstuffs were recently put on the market at Regina, under instructions of the Canada Food Board, after a dispute had arisen and delivery had been refused. The waste which has been prevented in this way has been very large.

#### "CASH AND CARRY" PRICES SAVE.

An analysis of "Cash and Carry" prices and "Credit and Delivery" prices has been made by the United States Food Administration, and it was found that the "Credit and Delivery" prices were higher by 5 per cent or more on the majority of the commodities selected.

### FISH SUPPLY IS AVAILABLE. CONSUMPTION IS WAR DUTY.

In order to make possible increased consumption of fish in Canada, thus securing increased exportable supplies of meat and wheat, the British Admiralty has released trawlers from mine-sweeping for fishing service off the coasts of this country and has diverted flax from the manufacture of aeroplane wings to the making of fish nets. Now that the supply of fish is available at moderate prices, if the people of Canada do not respond the sacrifices will be in vain.

### WHEN YOU BUY POTATOES.

#### Bag Must Weigh Ninety Pounds Under Inspection and Sale Act.

Under the Dominion Inspection and Sale Act as amended in 1914, a bushel of potatoes must weigh 60 pounds; a peck must weigh 15 pounds; and a gallon 7½ pounds. A bag of potatoes must weigh 90 pounds, and a barrel must contain 165 pounds of potatoes. This applies also in Quebec where a bag now is legally 90 pounds, although 80 pounds was formerly the legal weight in that province. Any person who buys a bag of potatoes and receives less than 90 pounds may invoke the penalties provided by the Act—for the first offence, a fine not exceeding \$25 and for each subsequent offence a fine of not less than \$50, with imprisonment in default of payment.

### FLAX-SEED FOR THE FARMERS.

The British Government has secured a supply of Japanese Flax Seed which is being distributed free to farmers in Canada on condition that the same quantity be returned after the harvest. For the surplus the Imperial authorities will pay \$4.50 per bushel for No. 1 grade seed.

### TO CULTIVATE RAILWAY LANDS.

The Dominion Atlantic railway offered all available land along its right of way last year to any of the employees who cared to cultivate it and the same arrangement has been made for 1918, with the addition that, in Kentville, N.S., the land suitable for cultivation, totalling 9½ acres, has been placed at the disposal of the employees and any of the citizens of Kentville, free of charge. The company has also agreed to plow such land without cost to the applicant.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU?

Field Marshal SIR DOUGLAS HAIG:—

"Words fail me to express the admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our army under the most trying circumstances.

"Many amongst us now are tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. There is no other course open to us but to fight it out.

"Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our back to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

Lieut.-General SIR ARTHUR CURRIE (Commanding the Canadian Corps):—

"The Canadians are soon to be engaged. . . . Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements, asking you to realize that today the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged, there can be no giving way. Under the orders of your devoted officers in the coming battle, you will advance, or fall where you stand, facing the enemy. . . . Canadians, in this faithful hour, I command you, and I trust you, to fight, as you have ever fought, with all your strength, with all your determination and with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard-fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy. With God's help you shall achieve victory once more."

Mr. HENRY B. THOMSON (Chairman of the Canada Food Board):—

"Every man and woman in Canada should realize that in order to keep the battle line in France and Flanders unbroken we must do all in our power to keep the food line unbroken."

### CROPS BEFORE SPORTS.

Such Should be the Rule this Year, says  
Food Board Chairman.

The following are extracts from a recent interview with Mr. Henry B. Thomson, Chairman of the Canada Food Board:

"I should like to see the people of Canada so interested in the all-important question of food conservation that they will look in the daily papers this summer for crop and weather news before they think of their favorite sporting page. The progress of the wheat crop is of far greater import to us to-day than the fluctuations of the stock market."

"There is no limit to what Canada can produce compared with the requirements of the Allies."

"It would be an easy matter to ration cities like Montreal and Toronto, and for that reason any scheme of food rationing would fall heavily on the urban population, while the rural population would not be reached."

"People should enter into this matter of conservation in a spirit of co-operation and not split hairs."

"One or two fines will be a severe lesson to restaurant keepers who are competing unfairly by not keeping the law. The excuse of ignorance of the law will not be admitted, and it is well to remind restaurant keepers that the minimum fine for hoarding or breaking the new regulations is \$100, and the maximum \$1,000, or three months' imprisonment, or even both."

"If any one can prove a case of hoarding, violation of the law, or wanton waste of food let him notify the local police at once. In every municipality machinery exists to handle these cases. If no satisfaction is received the matter should be called to the attention of the Canada Food Board at Ottawa."

One of the largest packing companies in Alberta will engage in the manufacture and marketing of oleomargarine.

# BY PRODUCING MORE



## GARDENING INSTRUCTIONS.

For those interested in gardening, guidance and helpful information may be secured from a small handbook, entitled "Learn How to Grow Vegetables" by Mr. H. F. East, a horticultural expert of twenty-seven years' experience. It is published by the Carter's Tested Seeds Company, Toronto. The booklet, which is illustrated, gives clear and concise directions to amateur gardeners. It is of convenient size and can be carried in the pocket and studied at odd moments.

## YOUNG GARDENERS IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture has organized a special section to deal with the task of promoting the extension of school and home gardens this year. In 1917 there were 846 schools in Quebec with a total of 19,803 gardener-pupils. In 1916 the total area of school gardens in the province was 1,815,056 square feet and by last year it had increased to 2,720,256 square feet. Last year seeds and eggs were distributed to 14,893 children. This year the figures total approximately 7,750, an increase of 2,857 in the number of pupils taking care of material.

## TO AID PORK PRODUCTION.

### Bank Offers to Lend Sufficient Money Under Club Plan.

The Souris, Man., branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, has announced the organization of a boys' and girls' Pig Club and is prepared to lend sufficient money to any child between the ages of eight and ten years, to purchase two pigs—one to be raised for meat purposes, and the other to be retained in order that a litter of pigs be raised the following year. The bank states that one of its principal objects in forming this club, is to assist in increasing pork production. Special prizes will be offered to the members.

## STUDENTS TO WORK ON FARMS.

Mr. J. A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, reports that the Directors of all the Colleges in Quebec recently decided to give all their students three months' vacation in order to allow them more time to work on the farm.

The Women's Land Army of Great Britain has organized a campaign to enlist 12,000 women for farm work.

# WE CAN FEED OUR



# FOOD IN CANADA



## "BOOSTERS" FOR PRODUCTION.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has announced plans which are expected to increase the wheat production of that province in 1919 by 5,000,000 bushels. "Boosters" have been appointed, one in every provincial riding, to encourage the farmers of these constituencies to break as much land as possible this summer. An average increase in wheat acreage of at least five acres per farm is the objective.

## SEPARATE DRONES FROM WORKERS.

Poultry keepers should overhaul their stocks and separate the drones from the workers. The former should be promptly conveyed to the stew pan. It is unpatriotic to keep fowl which are eating valuable food-stuffs daily and are not filling the egg basket in return. One "working" hen will lay more eggs than three or four drones, and each drone will eat more food per diem than the worker.

Food conservation will be one of the major topics at the Annual Convention of the Quebec Homemakers' Clubs to be held at Macdonald College on June 12 and 13.

## THIS REAL ESTATE MAN PROVED REAL PATRIOT.

[Cora Hinds, in the Journal of Commerce.]

In the vicinity of Winnipeg, a new scheme is being tried. One of the municipalities just on the edge of the city contains a large amount of land, which has never been brought under cultivation. Just before the war part of this municipality was purchased by a land company and re-sold in lots running from five acres to fifty acres. It is beautiful virgin prairie soil, and adjoins the farm of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The real estate man who had the most to do with the sale of this property conceived the happy idea that it would be easily cultivated by the Agricultural College staff if a lease could be obtained, and he set himself to the task of securing the consent of the 200 odd owners of the property. The area involved is 700 acres. In less than a month's time he had the consent of all the owners, who appointed him their agent to make the lease. The land is leased to the Agricultural College for a term of three years, absolutely free, and the college has to turn in to the Red Cross fund of Manitoba every dollar of the net profit derived from the crops of this land.

The Brantford Thrift League will cultivate double the number of lots they had last year.

# SOLDIERS & ALLIES



### IN WESTERN CANADA.

#### Recent Activities Reported by the Food Board Officers in Winnipeg.

A telegraphic report from the office of Mr. J. D. McGregor at Winnipeg states that Mr. McGregor addressed the Industrial Bureau in Winnipeg on April 2, dealing with the question of farm labour.

Captain Wallace, of the Fish Section of the Canada Food Board, attended a meeting of the Fish merchants on April 8, when the Summer price for fish was arranged.

Mr. McGregor addressed the Canadian Club in Brandon on April 8, dealing with production and conservation.

Mr. Trefz, a speaker loaned by the United States Food Administration to the Canada Food Board, addressed large meetings at Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Saskatoon, Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

#### EATING MORE FISH IN CANADA.

As a result of the efforts of the Canada Food Board to increase the consumption of fish in Canada, no less than 53 per cent of the total catch in the western provinces since January 1, has been consumed at home, as compared with only 15 per cent last year. This increased consumption has resulted in a very large saving of meat.

The high school boys of Glace Bay, O.S., last year raised 6,000 bags of potatoes on the old golf links. More than 2,000 entries were made at school exhibitions of back yard garden truck.

People in Great Britain going away for Easter had to take their ration foods with them this year.

#### SUPPLY OF FLAT-FISH.

The trawler "Carruthers" on a recent trip on the Pacific Coast, caught 120,000 lbs. of excellent Flat Fish and Cod, all caught within 8 days. This entire catch was frozen and shipped as landed and was available, at moderate prices, for consumers in the western provinces.

#### EAT MORE FISH AND CHIPS.

"Eat fish and chips and help the boys at the front." Such is the slogan of a campaign initiated by the Western Office of the Canada Food Board for extensive use of fish throughout western Canada. Prices are being fixed on a cash and carry basis, at as low figures as practicable.

#### SHEEP MEAT OR DOG MEAT?

Sheep-raising could be made a profitable industry in the Maritime Provinces and in other parts of Canada if the blight of sheep-killing dogs were removed. There is a world of truth in the following letter from an agriculturist who has suffered because provincial or municipal regulations have not been adopted or enforced to protect the sheep. He writes:

"According to my way of thinking this dog and sheep question is squarely up to the people. If the majority want dogs, dogs they will have, and if the war keeps up they may have to get down to eating dog instead of lamb."

#### APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN.

##### President of Hamilton Board of Trade Urges Conservation of Food.

Mr. Russell T. Kelley, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, in a personal letter to the members of the Board, says:

"No home in Hamilton should serve bacon. It should all be kept for the soldiers.

"If we wish to do our duty to the 100 per cent efficiency mark, no white bread would be used. If it must be served, please do so very sparingly.

"The available supply of beef in Canada is limited; we should, therefore, limit the days in which we eat beef to three days a week.

"Let us eat cornmeal, rye bread, brown bread, fish, eggs and other substitutes, and don't waste.

#### FISH AT TEN CENTS A POUND.

##### Three Montreal Stores After it on the Cash and Carry Basis.

Cod and haddock are now being sold in Montreal under the cash and carry system at 10 cents a pound. Three stores are selling fish on this basis and other dealers are expected to follow them. The fish is frozen at the Atlantic seaboard and sold to the housewife in that condition. In this way it is parcelled easily. The housewife should thaw out the fish thoroughly in cold water before cooking it. From a hygienic standpoint many experts consider that fish treated in this way is preferable to fish brought a thousand miles on ice, as the frozen fish is absolutely sound.

# TO HOLD THE FOOD LINE.

Splendid Meetings in Canadian Cities Hear of Actual Conditions.

During the past few weeks the largest cities in Canada have had the opportunity of hearing at first-hand of food conditions of Europe, through the medium of two distinguished speakers loaned by the United States Food Administration to the Canada Food Board. Wherever Mr. Everett Colby, Senator to the State of New Jersey, and Mr. Edward F. Trefz have gone they have made a profound impression on their audiences. Senator Colby delivered addresses in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John and Halifax. In the United States, he said, people were using as much white flour this year as last year, in spite of all the efforts made towards conservation. America was 34,000,000 bushels behind in its schedule, he declared. He had found the situation in France desperate. All the livestock was being killed owing to lack of grain for feed. There was only enough meat to supply France for three months."

In introducing Senator Colby in Montreal, Mr. Henry B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, said: "Every man and woman in this room must realize that in order to keep the battle line in Flanders unbroken we must do all in our power to keep the food line unbroken, and I want everyone personally to feel that he is willing to get out and take off his coat and work in order to increase food production and conservation in the Dominion."

## Not enough Food Available.

Mr. Trefz toured western Canada, speaking at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and other points.

"There is not enough food in Great Britain and not nearly enough food in France," he said. He had gone about for four entire days entering the homes of people of all classes. In no case had he found food enough on the table for the family itself without the addition of a stranger.

Mr. Trefz told of the heroic efforts of the French people in cutting down their food consumption from 28 million tons a month to 11 millions. If Canada and the United States did not send the necessary amount, France was going to be short. All the food that was being sent to the Allies was saved from North American tables because the visible surplus was all used up. There was no compulsory rationing here because it

## FROM THE ADDRESSES.

"We are beaten in this war if we do not send six million barrels of wheat flour per month to our Allies overseas."

\* \* \* \* \*

"I have seen some of your boys in hospital wards gassed, shell-shocked, maimed—one of them had to be carried in a sack because he had lost both legs. Yet I come home here to this side of the Atlantic, and find people quarreling about the new restaurant regulations."

\* \* \* \* \*

"We are 34,000,000 bushels behind in our schedule of wheat shipments to the Allies—but we are going to catch up or else—we cannot win the war."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Lloyd George, Rhondda, Clémenceau, the Food Controller of France, and the Ministers in charge of agriculture and food supplies over there have their eyes, not only on the Western front, but on US. If we do not send enough food they cannot be responsible for the result of the war. That is their message."

\* \* \* \* \*

"You have not heard, perhaps, the cry of a starving child here as yet, but I have heard it in Belgium. I tell you it bores a hole through your brain."

would require many thousand people to take care of the rationing cards alone. In London the people had been put on a sugar ration and it took 16,000 persons to care for the ration cards.

In conclusion he said: "We have to change the Lord's Prayer; instead of saying 'Give US this day our daily bread,' we will have to go further and say 'Dear Lord, give THEM, though us, THEIR daily bread.'"

## WAR TIME COOK BOOK.

An excellent war-time cook book has been issued by the Women's Institutes of Ontario and copies may be secured by writing to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Circular No. 11. Various ways and means of saving and substituting are suggested.

### DO YOU H-B-TEE?

(From an Exchange.)

On the golf links the man with the driver cups a tiny mound of sand, places the little ball on its apex, and it is teed. That is golf preparedness.

When you do your duty as an individual conservator of food, you H-B-Tee. That is food preparedness. It is an attitude of mind—a HaBiT.

When you H-B-Tee, you have been seized with the vital fact that you are a food controller, and that if all men were individual food controllers, Canada would have perfect food control.

Henry Broughton Thomson is Chairman of the Canada Food Board. He believes with Hoover that food will be a vital factor in helping to win the war. That's the hypothesis he is working on. He wants your co-operation. The initial letters of his Christian and surnames suggest the new word H-B-Tee. Do you H-B-Tee?

### BOARD OF TRADE IS ACTIVE.

The Hamilton Board of Trade is giving splendid leadership in the campaign for conservation and increased food production in Wentworth County. The Board has issued letters to all the farmers and clergy in the county is now engaged in a campaign to secure needed farm labour from Hamilton.

### WINDOW DISPLAY OF RATIONS.

In connection with the campaign for conservation and increased food production, the women of Orillia secured the use of a window in a vacant store. Arranging a background of attractive posters, they placed in the window a display showing the exact food rations of the people of Great Britain and the other Allied countries. These rations were placed under glass, and small cards bore legends such as the following:—"This small allowance is only possible if we do our bit." This idea was an effective way of bringing home to the people of Orillia the facts of the food situation.

Arrangements for nearly 1,000 extra war gardens in Chatham this year have been made as the result of the activity of the Workmen's Board of Trade and the Conservation Committee of the Council.

Grounds in connection with the Parliament Buildings Victoria, B.C., are being planted with vegetables instead of flowers this year, and the produce will be donated to military hospitals.

### WILL BUY CANADA'S CHEESE.

Prices for Condensed Milk and Butter to be Determined on Fair Basis.

The British Ministry of Food has authorized the purchase of Canada's exportable surplus of 1918 cheese at 23 cents per pound for No. 1 Grade, f.o.b. Steamer at Montreal; 22½ cents per pound for No. 2 Grade; and 22 cents for No. 3 Grade. These prices have been approved by the Dairy Products Commission and the necessary credits have been arranged. Prices to be paid for condensed milk and butter will be determined in the near future, the object being to secure such parity of prices that no unfair competition will arise between manufacturers of butter, condensed milk, and cheese to secure the patronage of dairy farmers. By the new arrangement the cheese industry of Canada will be assured a regular market at a fair and reasonable price for the whole output; regular shipments even under the present extreme shortage of tonnage; and the financing of a trade of about \$40,000,000.

### BY-PRODUCTS OF GARBAGE.

(From the Popular Science Monthly.)

New York city's plant on Staten Island for the reclamation of garbage produces the necessary fat for ten million cakes of soap yearly, and also the nitrogen and glycerin for the manufacture of seven hundred thousand pounds of high explosive. In addition to this, much phosphoric acid and potash are reclaimed and sold for fertilizers.

### GARBAGE OUTPUT MUCH LOWER.

The Federal State Board has recently issued its report giving the result of its inspection of garbage cans in the city of New York. It was said that on the whole the garbage output had decreased to about half of what it was in pre-war times, although in districts here and there "enemy alien servants" were apparently doing all in their power to increase rather than decrease the amount of waste.

### LOWER FLOUR PRICE SECURED.

As a result of a conference between the Canada Food Board and the milling interests, spring wheat millers have been required to make a reduction of 15 cents per barrel in the price of flour.



# WITH WAR GARDENERS.

Reports from All Part of Canada Show Splendid Work under Way.



The above is a reproduction of a poster prepared to interest people in Brampton, Ont., in food production. The photograph was sent to the Canada Food Board by Mr. J. W. Stark, the District Representative.

The Nova Scotia Committee on Food Resources, the Rotary Club and the Women's Council have combined to promote vacant lot cultivation in Halifax. Last year about 100 city lots were cultivated; this year it is hoped to show an increase.

The Local Council of Women in St. John, N. B. are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of all other societies in their War Garden Association. A house-to-house canvass is being arranged to interest the people of the city in the movement.

"Beans and Potatoes" has become the slogan of the public Schools in Toronto. At a meeting of teachers in one section, the school principals came to the conclusion that as 97 per cent of the potatoes, and 87 per cent of the beans used in Toronto were imported, these were the two most necessary vegetables to raise in the year's campaign. Special committees will be appointed to supervise the work during the summer.

The Department of Naval Service for Canada has authorized the use of land adjoining fish hatcheries for war gardens and the staffs have been urged to utilize this land for growing food.

The Girl Guides are taking active part in cultivation of garden lots. A production badge and a gardener's emblem are being distributed among the members of the organization.

The Montreal Cultivation Committee reports that the call for lots has been more than 100 per cent in advance of last year. The Provincial Government has aided in appointing several of its gardeners as consultants in carrying on the work.

A number of Montreal men who had not time personally to cultivate lots have taken certain areas and contributed \$10 or more each towards the work of cultivation. Preference will be given to employment of returned soldiers in this work. The Sun Life Assurance Company, Almy's Limited, and other Montreal concerns, have organized cultivation groups.

The Toronto Vacant Lots Cultivation Committee last year assigned 826 lots for gardens; this year that number will be practically doubled. The lots average 4,000 square feet.

The Toronto City Council has passed a by-law authorizing the Assessment Commissioner to issue permits to any one wishing to join in the greater production campaign to enter upon vacant land. The bylaw is in accordance with the Vacant Lots Cultivation Act passed by the Legislature. The Rotary Club will co-operate with the Assessment Commissioner in carrying out the provisions of the bylaw. All permits granted will expire on November 30 of the year in which they are granted, and the bylaw will remain in effect until the end of the war.

An Industrial War Gardens Committee has been organized as a standing committee of the Winnipeg Garden Seed Show Section of the Industrial Bureau. Business firms are being urged to plough land around their plants for cultivation by their employees.

Business men of Calgary will endeavour to recruit 1,000 city men for farm work in harvest time.

The Calgary Lots Garden Club now has a membership of approximately 1,000 persons, who will cultivate about 150 acres this summer.

This is "Potato Year" for the Rotary Club of Regina. The Club has a 10-acre potato patch, all of which will be brought under cultivation.

Seventy-five acres of vacant lots have been ploughed by city teams, under the supervision of the Production Committee in the city of Victoria, B.C. It is hoped to double last year's production, when Victoria stood fifth among Canadian cities.

The Victoria (B.C.) Increased Production Committee reports nearly twice as much city land in crops this spring as in 1917. The city has sold three times as much seed potatoes to vacant lot cultivators as last year, has increased sales of beans, peas, corn, etc., in similar ratio, and this year is making whole guano available as fertilizer.

Three times the area cultivated last year in St. Thomas will be put to practical use this year. The schools will utilize at least five acres of ground for vegetable growing.

The Calgary Vacant Lots Garden Club is arousing gardening enthusiasm in that community. Gardening slogans and moving picture slides are being employed. For one week three-minute talks were given in the theatres and practical addresses on gardening are being given at all public meetings.

The Lambton Golf and Country Club will extend its area under cultivation this year. Ten acres in addition to the Club's own property have been secured. Several men, usually employed in the upkeep of the course, are being released for the gardening work in connection with this additional area.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission has made arrangements for the cultivation, this year, of the farms acquired by it along the route of the Queenston-Chippawa Hydro Power Canal.

### GERMANY'S WAR GARDENS SAVED FOOD SITUATION.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the United States Food Administration, in a recent address said: "It is no exaggeration to say that the war gardens in Europe have in the case of Germany, for instance, pulled her through two summers and that she would probably not have been able to pull through if it had not been for her war gardens. In the largest cities of Germany, as much as 25 per cent or 30 per cent of the food consumption of those people during those months was fresh vegetables, relieving largely the cereal situation."

The Gage property in Hamilton, which has recently been acquired by the city, has been ploughed up for garden purposes. Thirty-two acres have been placed at the disposal of the Garden Club, for allotment among its members and other bona fide amateur gardeners.

Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, has organized for increased food production.

The Winnipeg Garden Show has appropriated \$1,450 for prizes in connection with a vegetable and flower show, to be held this year which will include classes on canning vegetables.

### WHAT COUNTRY WOMEN DO.

#### Majority of Them Already are Actually Working on the Land.

An actual questionnaire recently showed that between 60 and 70 per cent of the womenfolk in an Ontario rural telephone membership of 167, worked on the land last year, in addition to milking and care of poultry. Besides, they kept up their household duties, because it is practically impossible in the country districts to secure domestics, and they contributed 1,000 pairs of socks, over 100 quilts and other work for organized patriotic purposes.

### HOW WAR GARDEN HELPS.

The effect of war garden in providing food, saving labour and relieving the railroads cannot be overestimated. The war hangs largely on three factors: Food, Labour and Transportation. The war garden helps to solve all three.

## TO SAVE WHEAT FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND ALLIES:

Push  
Offer  
Talk  
Advertise  
Think  
Order  
Eat  
Sell

# POTATOES

## PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

Millers have been Obligated to Refund Illegal Charges on Feed.

Settlements, amounting to date to nearly \$3,000, have been insisted upon by the Canada Food Board in the case of millers who have been charging more than the legal prices for bran and shorts. Wherever sales have been made direct to the farmer, mills which have been found to have charged more than the legal price have been required to refund direct. In the case of sales to dealers, where the bran and shorts have been resold, the amount has been deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General. In every case mills have been warned that further failure to comply with the law will result in cancellation of licenses.

Farmers or others having definite information that any dealers in feedstuffs have been insisting on the purchases of flour as a condition for the shipment of bran and shorts, should notify the Canada Food Board at once, giving as much details as possible. All such cases will be thoroughly investigated, and if the information is found to be authentic, the guilty dealer's license in each case will be cancelled.

## LOAFERS DRIVEN TO WORK.

New Law is Proving Effective—Idlers are Arrested at Calgary.

Advices from western Canada state that the Anti-Loafer Law is proving effective. The Chief of Police of Calgary has been rounding up the idlers and 20 men were arrested recently. In most cases, the knowledge that they were liable to heavy fine or imprisonment has driven the loafers to work. The result has been that many men have been secured for farm and other employment.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan has prohibited the exportation of rice to all destinations abroad, except under license.

## FRENCH RATIONS REDUCED.

Meat is not Available to Large Part of the Population.

The bread allowance in France has been reduced to about two-thirds of the allowance heretofore maintained. Bread constitutes over one-half of the diet of the French nation, and the price of meat is so high as to practically prohibit its use by a large part of the population.

The new rationing which is strict and allows no exemptions or special privileges, is as follows: Children, less than three years old, 3½ ounces per day; children, from three to thirteen years old, 7 ounces; persons from thirteen to sixty years old, 10½ ounces (hard workers in this age class may receive 3½ ounces more); persons over sixty years old, 7 ounces.

## ABOUT WHEAT SUBSTITUTES.

An informative leaflet issued by the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, on wheat substitution contains a list of substitutes for wheat flour and gives hints on the making of yeast breads, biscuits, pancakes, etc. The use of rice is advocated as a substitute and it is shown that stale bread and cake can be of flour.

"There is no doubt that the Order in Council making idleness a crime, has had its effect in making, particularly the foreign element, more willing to take a job."—Miss Cora Hinds, Commercial Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press.

"Too much economic thinking is done in terms of money. If we could, like Germany, reach that point of economic balance where the increased productivity of our home population and the decreased consumption of our home population affords the complete supply of men and commodities needed in war, we could fight for the next fifty years without economic loss. . . . It is the saving that we make in the consumption of commodities and in the employment of labour that is the sacrifice for the winning of this war."—Mr. Herbert Hoover.

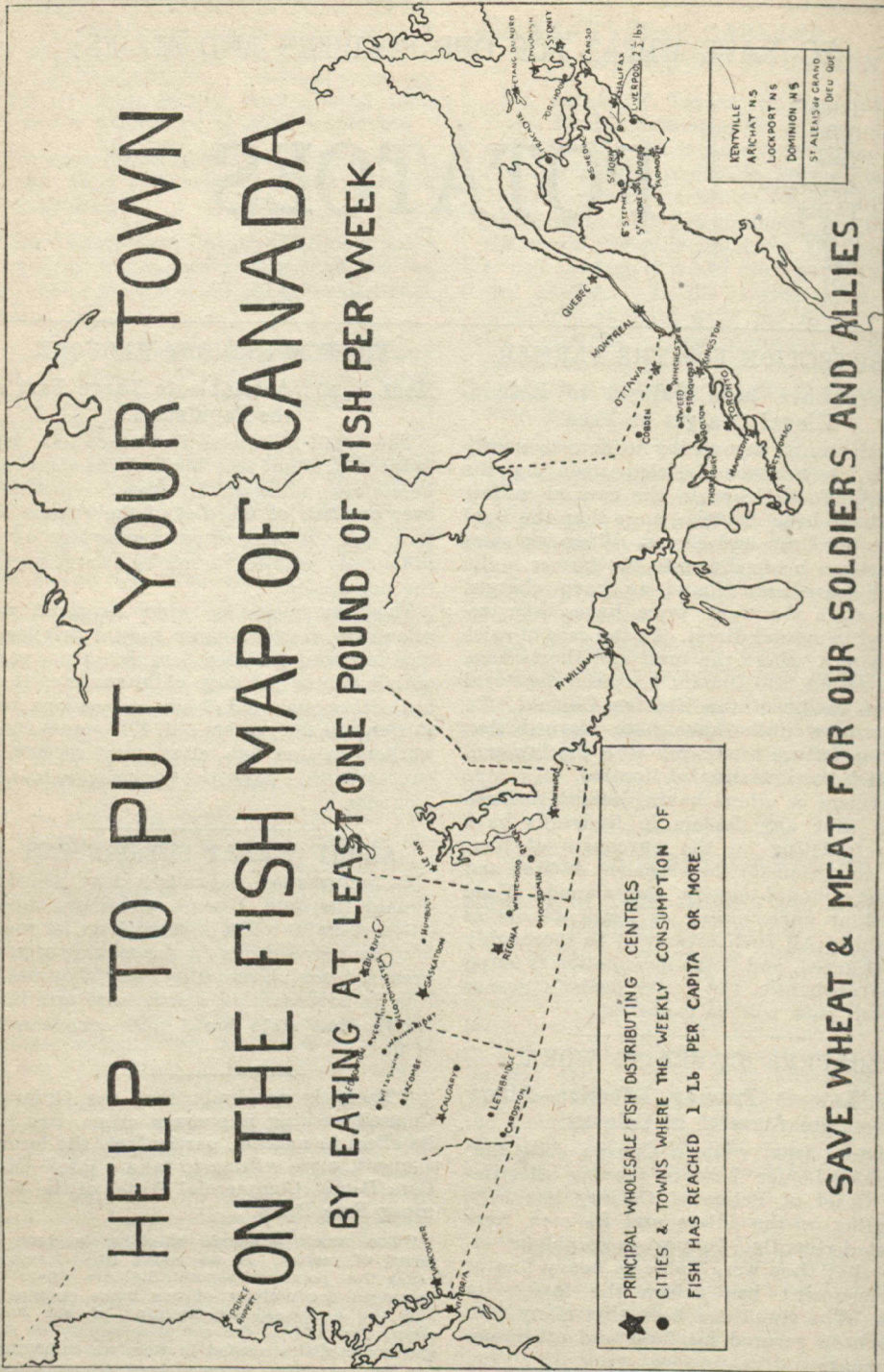
# HELP TO PUT YOUR TOWN ON THE FISH MAP OF CANADA

## BY EATING AT LEAST ONE POUND OF FISH PER WEEK

★ PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE FISH DISTRIBUTING CENTRES  
 ● CITIES & TOWNS WHERE THE WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF FISH HAS REACHED 1 LB PER CAPITA OR MORE.

KENTVILLE
ARCHAMPS
LOCKPORT NS
DOMINION NS
STALEIS OF GRAND DEER QUE

### SAVE WHEAT & MEAT FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND ALLIES



# PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

## ONTARIO.

Dr. A. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario, has sent a long report of the work of that Committee.

He refers to the splendid garbage bulletin which has been sent out to municipal Councils, together with a letter calling attention to the importance of utilizing city garbage for pork production.

A special bulletin on the growing of flax has been sent to those sections of the province in which the flax industry has flourished, and to other sections where soil and climatic conditions are suitable. Some of the city committees which have arranged to cultivate larger tracts of land outside of the city limits will sow some of this land to flax.

The Garden campaign promises to be a tremendous success. Reports show that everywhere cultivation of back-yards and vacant lots has been taken up vigorously.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is providing community canning outfits for communities where the people are sufficiently interested to make proper use of them. It is hoped this year to make a substantial start in introducing the dehydration system for preserving the surplus supply of vegetables.

The Agricultural Committee, in co-operation with the Canada Food Board, has been at work on the preparation of a standard feed for stock as a substitute for coarse grains. It is hoped to secure the necessary material from the United States.

The Women's Auxiliary has been doing admirable work. Many of the larger stores in Toronto have arranged for window displays, including an exhibit of the rations in the European countries, and the importance of food saving.

Approximately 6,000 boys participated in a big S. O. S. Parade and demonstration in Toronto on April 24th.

Enlistments, as a result of the S. O. S. campaign, are expected to reach 16,700, or considerably more than the objective. Applications from farmers received by the Public Employment Bureaux, during the month of March, totalled 556, or more than eight times the number asked for during the same month last year. The work of securing farm labour is progressing satisfactorily. More than 1,000 applications for men have already been filled. Thirty girls have already been sent out to farms, and 1,300 women and girls have already registered for farm service.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Arthur S. Barnstead, reporting for the Nova Scotia Committee, says that following Senator Colby's visit and the public meeting in Halifax, the Provincial Committee has been reorganized for more effective and active work. Motion picture theatres, bill boards, and other agencies are being utilized to impress upon the people the importance of saving wheat flour. Great interest is being aroused. Over 1,200 pledges from householders, to conform with the Canada Food Board's regulations, were received in one week.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dr. Kierstead telegraphs from Fredericton that the members of the New Brunswick Committee is assisting the Provincial Department of Agriculture in greater production. The campaign is proceeding according to plans arranged between Dr. Robertson and the Provincial authorities. County Councils have held special sessions, meetings are being held in the different centres, and parish committees are being organized.

The Department of Agriculture has distributed 90,000 bushels of seed oats, 14,000 bushels of wheat, 1,100 tons of fertilizer and 12 cars of feed corn.

Local committees are being reorganized, the ladies taking charge of conservation work, and the men of market conditions and vacant lot gardening, or other forms of food production.

The Committees are doing excellent work in conservation in cities, towns and villages. There are active organizations for increased production. Vigilance committees are being organized to enforce regulations. Retail merchants are advertising effectively and have produced some excellent window displays. The newspapers are co-operating splendidly.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. William Kerr telegraphs that the Prince Edward Island Committee has been doing all in its power to prevent waste, and to secure enforcement of the fool regulations. Many circular letters have been sent out in the interest of production throughout the province. Feed and seed are being provided for farmers in need. Excellent results have so far been obtained.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. J. H. Hill, Secretary of the British Columbia Food Committee, telegraphs that Mr. Trefz, representing the United States Food Administration, addressed enthusiastic audiences in Vancouver and Victoria.

Miss Hayes, Provincial Demonstrator in connection with food war economy, is now working in the interior of the province and is meeting with excellent success.

Mrs. Muldrew, representing the Canada Food Board, has just concluded a series of successful meetings in ten cities.

An Act recently passed by the British Columbia Legislature places under municipal control all vacant and unused arable lands, for purposes of increased food production. Permits may be issued by municipal Councils to provide individuals or clubs, specifying the use to which these lands may be put, and the conditions of tenure.

Victoria city and Saanich municipality are already working under the new Act. In Victoria city over 1,000 vacant lots are under cultivation, as well as several large tracts of property. Plans for Community work for canning and drying garden produce are under consideration.

### WORK IN MONTREAL.

Mrs. Henderson, Organizing Secretary of the Women's Food Economy Committee of Montreal, telegraphs that the Committee has arranged for distribution of French pledge cards by French workers.

Special economy recipes have been sent out. Arrangements have been made with leading bakers to promote the sale of bread containing a proportion of substitutes for wheat flour, and personal investigation has been made of the fish market. Preparations are also being made to issue several thousand pamphlets urging increased consumption of fish.

### TO PREVENT PROFITEERING.

Control has been effected over the prices of practically all food products exported from Canada in large quantities and "profiteering," formerly made possible by unrestrained competition of allied buyers, can and will be prevented. Only reasonable profits can now be secured in the condensed milk business, and excessive profits are a thing of the past. The price at which condensed milk will be purchased for export this year, while fair to the producer, will not be high enough to put cheese factories out of business as has been done to some extent in the past. Promoters who promise excessive profits to investors in condensed milk projects should be regarded with suspicion.

### BOYS FOR FARM WORK.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts' Association: "That the Provincial Council for Ontario urge upon all the scoutmasters to see that every boy in his troop over the age of 15 years, rather than engage in ordinary scouting activities, consider the need of the nation and engage in agricultural work."

### ADVICE TO BEE-KEEPERS.

Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist says: "I am more than ever convinced that for a large output of honey this coming Summer, one of the best bits of advice to give is to urge those who are employing and know how to employ modern methods to increase their holdings by purchasing or leasing bees from those who, for one reason or another, are neglecting their bees. The transaction should be accomplished within the next few weeks."

### "TO BIND THEIR SCANTY LOAF."

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, in a recent statement said: "The Allies use every possible cereal substitute and yet require some wheat flour to bind their scanty loaf. This flour must be furnished, and because our surplus has long been exhausted it can only be supplied from our saving".

### SUPPLY OF FLAT FISH.

Arrangements have been made by the Canada Food Board with firms producing Atlantic sea fish to supply soles, flounders, witches, skate, and other flat fish at a price, f. o. b. the Coast, which will represent about 7 cents a pound to the retailer in Ontario and Quebec. These fish can be made available to the consumer at 10 cents a pound, after allowing a spread of 3 cents a pound for the retailer. Similar arrangements for the marketing of Pacific flat fish through the western provinces at a price of about 10 cents per pound, have been completed and the arrangements with the Eastern fish dealers makes these available in practically all parts of Canada.

"The present situation in Europe requires that we give every comfort and assistance to the Allies. Whatever the result of the renewed German onslaught may be, we cannot hope that Europe's plea for additional food supplies will become less."—Mr. Herbert Hoover.

"We have had some criticism from individuals who believe that they should not be called upon to do more than their neighbours willingly do. In response to this, my feeling is that our army does not fail to go over the top because there may be two or three slackers hiding in the trenches."

"To adopt rationing as a positive system would cost the government \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 annually for bureaucratic expense, as we should have to place tickets and coupons with every householder and behind these tickets would have to be erected a vast administrative organization."

Beaver meat from Algonquin Park which has been available in Toronto is in large demand. Arrangements have been made for a supply to be sent to Hamilton.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week will be meatless days, except for horse flesh, in France, beginning May 15.

**USE CARROTS MORE FREELY.**

Carrots are an excellent food. Weight for weight they come third in nourishing value on the list of root vegetables, potatoes and parsnips being first and second. As they are rich in sugar, they can be used as a basis for puddings and preserves as well as with meat. In food value they compare favourably with many other foodstuffs.

3 lb. carrots=	{	6 lb. tomatoes.
		2 lb. potatoes.
		1 lb. veal.
		1 lb. chicken.
		1 lb. cod.
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread.
		7 or 8 eggs.

In boiling carrots much of the nourishment goes into the water, therefore it is important not to throw this water away, but to use it as stock for soup.

**RENNET FOR CHEESE INDUSTRY.**

As the result of representations by the Canada Food Board, the British Ministry of Food has cabled permission to the British Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, Denmark, to issue a special permit for the shipment to Canada of 10,000 gallons of rennet, by Richard Eilerson, a well-known manufacturer.

**ALBERTA'S WOOL CLIP.**

The wool clip in Alberta increased from 500,000 pounds in 1914 to 2,086,000 pounds in 1917, with an advance in price from 16 cents to 57 cents per pound. This year Alberta expects to lead all the provinces in the volume of this product.

**SOLDIERS' WIVES PLEDGED.**

The Westmount Soldiers' Wives League have assured the Food Board that both as a body and individually they are pledged to conserve food, and in this way to help to win the war.

A Special Committee of the Vancouver City Council has been investigating the possibilities of pork raising, and has been instructed to report also on a proposal that goats should be imported from Texas and made available for purchase by the citizens at cost.

"We are not gardening now to make money, but to eat," states Mr. F. E. Buck, Assistant Dominion Horticulturist. "Now is the time to get on the cheering side, which is the production side," he adds.

**NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.**

Lord Rhondda, speaking recently in London, said that the outlook with regard to bread was causing considerable anxiety. The Ministry of Food has prepared a rationing scheme which will be put in operation if necessary.

Eighteen pounds of bones will produce enough glycerine for an 18-pound shell. All households should save the bones.

The Central Ratepayers' Association of Vancouver has appointed a committee to collect data on the subject of cultivating sugar beets locally and having woman render them into sugar and syrup.

One fine of \$100 and costs has been imposed in Port Arthur for an infraction of the restaurant regulations and the Chief of Police will make frequent visits of inspection to ensure that the regulations are enforced.

Police Chief Watley of Hamilton, Ont., has seen that all proprietors of public eating places in that city are supplied with copies of the new regulations, and he is prepared to see that these regulations are enforced.

A restaurant keeper of Souris, Man., was fined \$100 for serving roast pork at noon on Sunday.

Dean E. A. Howes, Secretary of the Alberta Committee, telegraphs that four prosecutions for violation of the Anti-Waste and Hoarding Order and Eating House Order of the Canada Food Board, have taken place in that province, and that heavy fines have been imposed.

The C.P.R. is encouraging vegetable production throughout its system this year. Green houses are being furnished and expert instructors employed. Land is being given to employees and in many cases free fertilizer is being supplied.

Three lectures on gardening were recently delivered by Professor Bunting, of Macdonald College, under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Quebec city.

Excluding farmers' wives, there are almost 2,000,000 women in the United States who give their whole time to farm work.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has authorized an expenditure of \$50,000 to import sheep for the farmers of the province, the amount to be repaid from the sale of the sheep.



We're going  
on the **FARM**  
this Year!  
Will  
**YOU**  
Join **US**?



"The food crisis is grave and urgent beyond possibility of exaggeration."—Sir Robert Borden.