

Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 5.

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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. The information published in The Bulletin is carefully prepared to ensure accuracy of all statements so that it may be a permanent and useful record of the work of the Food Control 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 Educational Department of the Food Controller's Office, Ottawa.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SAVING IS LARGE.

Reports from only thirty-three large hotels and restaurants throughout the Dominion, out of the 16,500 public eating places, show a saving for October, 1917, of 263,000 pounds, or 131½ tons. The saving in bacon for the same thirty-three establishments was no less than 40½ tons. The reports received represent about 400,000 meals or only a small fraction of the hundreds of millions of meals consumed in Canada during the month. While it would be unsafe to make any definite estimate as to the total saving in beef and bacon, it will be realized that such saving has been remarkable, running into thousands of tons in the course of a year.

To make as accurate a comparison as possible, statistics have been gathered and compiled showing the actual consumption of bacon, beef, fish, flour, etc., during October of this year and October of the year 1916. These figures measure the effect of the Food Controller's work, and particularly of the regulations to conserve beef, bacon and white flour.

The per capita consumption of fish in the public eating places shows an increase of 25 per cent over the figures for the corresponding month of last year. It is now at the rate of 118 pounds per annum per capita. It is not known what was the corresponding rate before the war, but the per capita annual consumption of fish for all the people of Canada was only 29 pounds. Undoubtedly the consumption of fish in the homes, as well as the restaurant consumption, has been largely increased by the campaign for conservation of beef and bacon.

The per capita consumption of beef in the public eating places reporting is nearly 45 per cent lower than a year ago, while bacon consumption has been cut in half. A considerable saving of white flour is shown, especially for the cities of Halifax and Toronto. In each of six hotels and restaurants, more than a ton of wheat flour was saved, as compared with the amount used in October, 1916. There is a marked tendency towards an increased use of cornmeal and oatmeal.

Returns from Calgary show a notable reduction in the consumption of bacon, and even more surprising is the reduction in the consumption of ham. One establishment in Calgary reports only 97 pounds of ham served in October, 1917, as against 677 pounds in the corresponding month last year. There has, however, been a large increase in the use of pork. Less beef has been served but more lamb and mutton. Returns from Edmonton indicate a large increase in the use of cornmeal, and a substantial decrease in the amount of beef, bacon, ham and pork served, together with an increased use of poultry and game. The consumption of fish has been nearly doubled.

Reports from representative eating places in British Columbia show a decrease in beef, bacon and ham, but a considerable increase in the amount of pork.

Winnipeg returns show a saving in white flour, beef, bacon and ham. The consumption of pork is almost stationary, while more fish, poultry and game are being used. One Winnipeg establishment reports its consumption of beef, bacon and ham reduced from 4,259, 407, and 535 pounds, respectively, to 1,938, 124, and 63 pounds respectively. This same establishment used 392 pounds of cornmeal in October, 1917,

as compared with only 49 pounds in the same month last year. The consumption of oatmeal was little changed, and, unfortunately, there was considerable increase in the amount of wheat-meal served.

Figures from Fredericton, N.B., are only approximate. They show a decrease of 15 per cent in the consumption of beef, 30 per cent in the consumption of ham, and about 10 per cent in the consumption of bacon. Use of cornmeal has increased.

From Halifax comes splendid reports of decreased consumption of white flour, beef, bacon, ham, pork, and an increased use of fish.

Figures from Ottawa indicate a reduction of more than 20 per cent in the consumption of beef and bacon, with an even larger reduction in the use of ham. An increase of well over 40 per cent in the consumption of fish is reported. Very much more oatmeal is being used than a year ago, and also more cornmeal.

Returns from Toronto show that the consumption of beef, in the public eating places from whom returns have been received, has been reduced to less than half. A saving in bacon is also reported, but perhaps the most remarkable feature of the returns is the curtailment in the use of white flour, amounting to more than 40 per cent. This average, of course, will not apply to all the eating places in Toronto, but it does show a tendency on the part of the hotel and restaurant proprietors to increase the use of substitutes for white bread. There has been an increase of about 15 per cent in the per capita consumption of fish. One establishment reports that its monthly consumption of cornmeal has been increased from 100 to 400 pounds. The consumption of oatmeal has more than doubled. Less meat of all kinds is being used, and more poultry and fish. Another establishment which served a large number of meals has more than doubled its use of fish, and is now using only one-ninth as much ham and one-fifth as much bacon as it did a year ago. Its consumption of beef has been reduced by one-third. Reports from other parts of Ontario are also extremely gratifying.

In Montreal, one large establishment reports its consumption of beef reduced from 5,486 pounds to 949 pounds. It is using only about one-quarter as much ham as it did a year ago. The consumption of poultry and game was increased by nearly 50 per cent as a substitute for meat.

Reports from Regina show the consumption of bacon almost cut in half, while a large saving has been effected in beef, ham, and white flour.

The following table indicates the situation in a number of cities:

Place.	Consumption per capita, per meal, in lbs.								Comparison of consumption Oct., 1917, with Oct., 1916, in percentages.			
	Flour.		Bacon.		Beef.		Fish.		White Flour.	Bacon	Beef.	Fish.
	October. 1917.	October. 1916.	October. 1917.	October. 1916.	October. 1917.	October. 1916.	October. 1917.	October. 1916.				
Calgary . . . . .	.327	.324	.011	.024	.155	.257	.141	.115	104.94	45.83	60.31	122.60
Halifax . . . . .	.084	.126	.008	.039	.147	.184	.170	.120	66.67	20.51	79.89	141.75
Montreal . . . . .	.240	.295	.009	.021	.0275	.160	.085	.098	81.4	42.9	17.2	86.2
Ottawa . . . . .	.117	.126	.010	.013	.080	.105	.085	.039	92.86	76.92	76.19	217.95
Quebec . . . . .	.190	.190	.004	.019	.118	.186	.088	.016	100	18.95	63.28	83.02
Regina . . . . .	.157	.179	.009	.017	.062	.106	.106	.078	87.71	52.94	58.50	135.90
Toronto . . . . .	.112	.200	.010	.026	.101	.229	.118	.102	56	84.46	44.10	115.68
Winnipeg . . . . .	.187	.245	.007	.014	.073	.158	.074	.066	76.32	50	46.20	112.12
Four Ontario Cities, not including Ottawa or Toronto	.147	.209	.009	.017	.075	.144	.101	.086	70.33	52.94	52.08	117.44
Average . . . . .	.173	.210	.0086	.021	.093	.1699	.108	.080	81.80	49.49	55.31	125.85

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

CANADA'S NORMAL CONSUMPTION

90

SHOULD BE REDUCED TO THIS

67

GREAT BRITAIN'S NORMAL CONSUMPTION

93.3

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO THIS

26

FRANCE'S NORMAL CONSUMPTION

30.6

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO THIS

18

ITALY'S PRESENT CONSUMPTION

12

This diagram shows how Canada's present consumption of sugar compares with the present and the pre-war consumption in the countries of the European Allies. Before the war Great Britain consumed an average of 93.3 lbs. of sugar per capita per annum. This has been reduced to 26 lbs. and the people of Great Britain are now on sugar card allowances. If the people of Canada and the United States will use only 3 ounces instead of 4 ounces per day per capita the Allies will have sufficient sugar. This would still leave us an average per capita consumption of 67 pounds of sugar per annum, which is more than 2½ times as much as in Great Britain and 3½ times as much as in France.

HELPING TO SAVE SUGAR.

Women of St. John, N.B., Abandon Candy Sale Plan.

The Loyalist Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, St. John, N.B., co-operating with the Food Controller, has been instrumental in effecting a considerable saving of sugar. In view of the temporary shortage until the new sugar crop comes available, the secretary wrote to the Food Controller asking whether the Chapter would be justified in holding a candy sale in connection with a local exhibition of war trophies for patriotic purposes. Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Dominion Chairman of the National Committees on Food Resources, replied that it was important that sugar supplies should be conserved at the present time. As a result of this message plans for the proposed candy sale were abandoned. Moreover, several other Chapters of the I. O. D. E. in St. John have followed the example of the Loyalist Chapter and are selling no candy while the shortage of sugar continues.

CANDIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Co-operation of Public Urged to Save Cane or Beet Sugar.

There is no reason why sweetmeats should not be used in normal quantities this Christmas, but the public are asked to remember that during the temporary sugar shortage it is unpatriotic to buy or use candies that are made of cane or beet sugar. That does not mean that there will be a dearth of candy. On the contrary by a skilful combination of fruit and nuts new varieties may be evolved which will supplement the many kinds of candy already manufactured without cane or beet sugar. In the United States a movement is on foot to popularize war-time candies. The use of sugar is reduced to a minimum and dates, prunes, nuts, raisins and figs are freely used. Some of these confections are sufficiently nourishing and wholesome to be used by themselves for dessert. In some countries sugar and other delicacies are so scarce that there will be no Christmas candies at all this year.

ALLIES NEED MUCH WHEAT.

Greatest Deficiency in Production has Occurred in France.

Mr. T. K. Doherty, Commissioner for Canada of the International Institute, estimates that the wheat production of the world for 1917 is about 93,000,000 bushels less than last year and about 414,000,000 bushels, or over 10 per cent less than the pre-war average.

The European and Mediterranean countries, both neutral and Allied, which depend largely on the outside world for their supplies are Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, Tunis, Switzerland and Belgium. These countries produced 570,087,000 bushels of wheat in 1917 as against 706,073,000 bushels in 1916 and an average of 782,791,000 bushels in the five pre-war years, a decrease of 135,186,000 bushels or 19.2 per cent from 1916 and of 211,904,000, or 27 per cent from the pre-war average. The greatest deficiency exists in France, where the 1917 crop is 172,669,000 bushels less than the average production of 317,639,000 bushels for five years before the war.

BENEFIT OF THE CANVASS.

Co-operation of Housewives Secured by Work in Seaforth.

Mr. F. G. Neelin, Secretary of the Seaforth Food Production Association, in a letter to the Food Controller, states that the ladies of the Red Cross Society and the War Auxiliary of Seaforth have completed the household canvass and distribution of food pledge cards. Very few refusals were received. The result, he writes, has been "a thorough unification of war interest and spirit of co-operation among the housewives of the community."

WITHOUT ONE CENT OF REWARD.

A Canadian Press report of the meeting in Stratford last Friday, when addresses were delivered by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. N. W. Rowell, says that a heckler who tried to embarrass Mr. Rowell with interruptions about the Food Controller, "got little sympathy from the audience and ready answers from the speaker." Those present applauded Mr. Rowell's statement that Mr. Hanna is giving his services without one cent of reward.

CANADIAN PRICES LOWER.

Comparison with those of the United States is Informing.

A comparison of Canadian and United States retail prices of certain foodstuffs for October has been made by the United States Food Administration. The United States price for round steak is 105 per cent of the Canadian price. Pork chops and bacon, are cheaper in Canada. The American price of good quality fresh fish is 127 per cent of the Canadian price. Milk is 110 per cent. Lard and butter are practically the same price on the average for the two countries, but the Canadian consumer is paying less for cheese. Bread is very much cheaper in Canada, the United States price being 1.47 times as much as that in the Dominion. In rolled oats, too, the Canadian purchaser buys much more cheaply. Other food commodities on which the average Canadian retail price is lower than the average American retail price are: rice, canned tomatoes, canned peas, dry beans, prunes, tea, and potatoes. In buying potatoes the United States consumer gets no more for \$1.57 than does the Canadian consumer for an expenditure of \$1. The American consumer has an advantage in new laid eggs, canned corn, and granulated sugar but the only food commodity in the list which he buys very much more cheaply is coffee, of which the United States price is 77 per cent of the Canadian.

"SIGNED, SEALED, SETTLED."

Dr. Helen MacMurchy Answers Protest at Women's Meeting.

At the recent convention of the Ontario Women's Institutes, in reply to a protest against the use of grain for the distillation of liquor, Dr. Helen MacMurchy said:—

"Just now let us settle that matter for all time. On November 2 an Order in Council was passed on the recommendation of the Food Controller, requiring that on and after December 1 of this year no grain of any kind and no substance that can be used for food shall be used in Canada for the distillation of potable liquors. NOW THIS ORDER IS PASSED, IS PART OF THE LAW OF CANADA TO BE ADMINISTERED AS ANY OTHER LAW. LET US GET IT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS IS SIGNED, SEALED AND SETTLED."

EXPORT LICENSE SYSTEM.

Control Over Canada's Food Surplus—Bureau is Established.

Among a number of extremely important developments in connection with the work of the Food Controller since the last issue of the Food Bulletin, the most far-reaching in its effects has been the passage of the Order in Council prohibiting the exportation except under license, of food commodities, feeding stuffs, fats, oils, soap, fertilizers, etc., to other destinations abroad than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and protectorates. Intimately connected therewith was the organization and manning by volunteer workers, in a remarkably short time, of the Bureau of Licenses of the Food Controller's Office.

In order to obtain effective control over exports of foodstuffs, Canada and the United States in co-operation have adopted an export license system, under which licenses are required for all foodstuffs and certain other enumerated commodities, leaving either country. Licenses may be issued for exportation of the commodities named to specified destinations only and under certain conditions. Only in this way could effective control be exercised over all food supplies leaving the North American continent and the surplus food of the United States and Canada controlled in the best interests of the Allied nations. Obviously, an embargo by the United States against exportation of foodstuffs abroad would have been ineffective, had it been possible for goods of Canadian origin, or those of United States origin, passing through Canada, to be exported from this country without restriction. It was imperative, therefore, that Canada should establish similar control over food exports to that adopted in the United States.

The Order in Council was passed on Thursday, November 15. Its operation required the organization of a Bureau of Licenses with a considerable staff. In order that this should be done, the Food Controller was obliged to secure increased office accommodation. Mr. Walter E. Ireland, of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, whose services as traffic expert had been loaned by the company to the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office was asked to organize the Bureau of Licenses. Meanwhile the assistance of the Department of Public Works was secured to find more office accommodation.

The T. Eaton Company volunteered to lend six men to assist in organizing the

work and training a staff. These left Toronto on Friday night. The Montreal office of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Cunard Line, and Canada Steamships Limited each sent a trained man to assist Mr. Ireland. With this nucleus, work of office organization was commenced on Saturday morning. The same day Mr. John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs, who co-operated thoroughly with the Food Controller's representatives in getting the new machinery into operation, had instructions prepared and printed for all the Collectors of Customs. Many of them were mailed on Saturday night. Mr. McDougald has been tireless in his efforts to assist and has loaned experts from his office staff to help Mr. Ireland.

On Saturday afternoon promptly at one o'clock moving vans and a staff of men arrived at the Bank Street Chambers, where the offices of the Food Controller were located, and proceeded to move the equipment to offices which had been speedily prepared in the Victoria Memorial Museum. The new offices were ready for the Food Controller's staff to commence work at 9 o'clock Monday morning. The telegraph companies had provided ten special wires directly into the Museum and other telegraph facilities for the use of the Food Controller and it was possible to deal with enquiries and applications for licenses without delay.

Several thousand enquiries and applications for licenses in connection with shipments to all parts of the world have been disposed of by the Bureau of Licenses during the past two weeks. They have come from all parts of the Dominion. The staff has been working practically night and day and there has been prompt action in every case. The Bureau has been in very frequent communication with Washington and there is the most complete co-operation between the two countries.

Supplies of license application forms have been issued to all Boards of Trade in Canada and to all transportation agencies. Wherever action by telegraph has been necessary to release shipments at points of exit, telegrams have been despatched to the Collectors of Customs at such points, and these telegrams have been the collectors' authorization to allow shipments to be made. Wherever licenses have been required in advance of shipments, the

application has been endorsed by the Food Controller, if approved by him, and sent to the shipper. It must then accompany the goods to be exported and serves as an authorization to the Collector of Customs to pass the shipment. An ingenious system of coupon licenses has been devised for partial shipments and is certain to save much inconvenience to shippers. All applications for licenses are being considered in order of receipt and by a system of differently coloured cards for each day in the week an effective check is provided and delay is avoided.

In an explanatory letter issued to shippers, the Food Controller says in part:

"Mr. Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, owing to the position in which this license system placed him, was enabled the other day to secure 400,000 tons of neutral shipping in exchange for licenses for the exportations of foodstuffs. This instance demonstrates how important a factor the license system may be in the war. . . .

"This war policy may cause trade inconvenience and even financial loss to some, but when the significance and the full plan of operations is realized I know your heartiest co-operation will be accorded. When one realizes how many weary months the shipments of merchandise from this continent, which have reached Germany through neutrals, have prolonged this war, a slight trade inconvenience and even financial loss will be accepted without complaint."

FOOD SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Some Figures which Show Dependence on this Continent.

Food production in France this year has been far below the pre-war average. The most serious decline is in wheat, the 1917 crop being short 53.3 per cent, or 176,000,000 bushels, as compared with the production of 1913. The potato crop is short 33.1 per cent or 165,000,000 bushels. The sugar beet crop has fallen off by 67.9 per cent or 148,000,000 bushels. The number of cattle has declined 16.5 per cent or 2,435,000 head. The number of sheep has been reduced by 36.6 per cent or 5,535,000 head. There has been a decline of 40.2 per cent or 2,825,000 head in the number of hogs. The bread card system has been adopted in Paris and the other large centres, and the amount of wheat flour which may legally be used in bread is limited to 80 per cent.

COMMITTEE HAS REPORTED.

Manufacturers of Package Cereal Foods Present their Views.

The Committee on Package Cereal Foods has completed its investigations and has reported its findings to the Food Controller. Hearings were held this week, when manufacturers of package cereal foods were given an opportunity of presenting their case. The Committee also made use of the information supplied by dealers in reply to the questionnaire which was sent out on November 5. Dr. A. McGill, Dominion Analyst, who has returned from the West following an illness, accepted the Food Controller's invitation to become a member of the Committee. The other members are: Professor R. H. Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph (chairman); Mr. W. S. Lecky, of the War Purchasing Commission, Ottawa; and Mr. P. B. Tustin, member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Chief of the Food and Dairy Division, Health Department, Winnipeg.

VOLUNTARY FOOD SAVING.

Some Practical Rules Suggested by the Food Controller.

As practical rules which would help towards the voluntary saving of food urged by the Food Controller, the following are suggested:

Do not eat bacon or ham unless you are engaged in extremely heavy manual work.

Do not eat meat in any form at more than one meal per day.

Do not eat both butter and jam with bread.

Do not eat candy which is made principally from cane or beet sugar. There is an abundance of other delicious confections sweetened with honey, molasses and dark syrups.

In place of a slice of bread, eat one extra potato every day.

Use less cream and more whole milk and cheese.

Eat oatmeal, barley and corn breakfast foods, and buckwheat cakes instead of wheat preparations.

Waste no milk; condensed milk is needed overseas.

Drink fewer sweet drinks, and omit icing from cakes in order to save sugar.

Do not display the joint of meat on the table. It is an inducement to eat more than you need.

FOOD PROBLEM DIFFERENT.

In Great Britain and Canada, Says Sir Robert Borden.

In the course of his address in Toronto on November 21, Sir Robert Borden spoke at some length of the limitation of profits on food necessities and of Food Control. He pointed out that the former was far more difficult in an exporting country like Canada than it was in an importing country.

"In Great Britain," he continued, "the Government undertakes and carries on the importation of certain foodstuffs and regulates their distribution and consumption. Thus prices paid by the consumer are under the control of the British Government as importer, and in some cases they are considerably lower than the actual cost. In Canada, a food exporting country, an entirely different problem arises. Purchasing commissions, acting on behalf of the British and Allied Governments, offer to our producers prices that necessarily regulate the price paid by the consumer in this country."

Before touching on the measures to restrict the profits of packing houses in the Dominion, the Premier sketched what had been done to prevent waste of food stuffs, the regulations governing public eating places, the requirement of returns from wholesalers and retailers, the regulation of the use of cereals and vegetables, the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine under Government supervision, and the distillation of liquors.

"It ought to be borne in mind," he continued, "that very large aggregate profits made by certain packing houses have been occasioned by a small relative profit upon an enormous turn-over. Thus the average profit made upon bacon sold in Canada by one large company was no more than two-fifths of a cent per pound. To wipe out the entire profit in such a case would not result in a great reduction in price. But it is both desirable and essential to provide, as the Government has done, that whenever excess profits are received they shall go to the public Treasury for the benefit of the people.

"We have established two limitations of such profits," said the Prime Minister. "In the first place, the profits in any one year must not exceed two per cent of the annual turnover, that is, two per cent of the total sales during any one year. But there is a very important additional limitation. If two per cent of the annual turn-

over does not exceed seven per cent on the actual capital invested, then the owner of the packing house may retain the profits up to that amount.

"But if the profits exceed seven per cent on the invested capital, and do not exceed fifteen per cent, one-half of the additional profits go into the public treasury for the benefit of the people and only one-half can be taken by the packing house. Thus if the profit should amount to fifteen per cent, seven per cent, plus four per cent, making eleven per cent in all, may be retained by the packing house, and four per cent goes to the public treasury. If the profits exceed fifteen per cent, then all excess over fifteen per cent belongs to the people.

"Thus if any packing house should make a profit of eighty per cent, the packing house would receive eleven per cent and the people, through the public treasury, would receive sixty-nine per cent.

"The policy thus summarized will be carried out by effective regulations to prevent any possible attempt at evasion through increased salaries, directors' fees or otherwise. It is believed that these regulations will maintain a fair price for the producer of the raw material and will prevent the exaction of any excessive profits from the consumer.

"The very great and regrettable advance in prices of many articles of food is chiefly due to world-wide conditions, to the withdrawal of thirty or forty millions of men from productive activities; in short, to the enormous waste of human energy and the increased demand for food occasioned by this war. We thoroughly appreciate the hardship thus brought upon the people of this and other countries, and, so far as Canada is concerned, we are doing our best to alleviate conditions.

"It is easy for the demagogue to inflame public opinion under the strain of war by announcing his intention of accomplishing the impossible. The united effort of all the Governments in the world cannot alter such conditions as are dependent upon causes which are beyond the control of any Government. During the past week the Government has passed an Order in Council conferring upon the Food Controller general powers to control the profits on foodstuffs, and in this way to regulate prices so far as is possible in view of the world-wide conditions."

MILK QUESTIONS STUDIED.

Special Committee Offers Plan to Effect Large Saving.

The report of the Milk Committee of the Food Controller's Office has been made public through the newspapers and has also been issued in pamphlet form and distributed to persons and organizations interested. The committee sought to find relief for the consumers in urban centres from the excessive cost of distribution, of which the chief cause is an excessive number of distributors according to analyses made of the situation in a number of Canadian cities. A plan for reorganization of milk distribution and adoption of a single or local zone delivery system is outlined. It is estimated that in this way an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart could be saved. The aggregate saving, on this basis, in 17 of the principal cities throughout Canada would be well in excess of \$1,500,000, according to a computation made by the committee.

The price paid to for milk to the producer is found to be not exorbitant under present conditions. In fact the price has not advanced in as great proportion as the costs of cows, feeds and labour. It is pointed out that any price which did not allow a reasonable profit would result in decreased production and the necessary supply of milk would be endangered.

Taking an average for representative cities of Canada, the farmers are receiving from 6 to 8 cents per quart while the consumers are paying from 10 to 13 cents per quart. The increase in price added by the distributor ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart.

The report contains a recommendation that the maximum "spread," or difference between the price paid to the producer and the price charged to the consumer should not be allowed to exceed 5 cents per quart in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. These maximum "spreads" represent the present charge for distribution under average conditions and are intended to allow time for the adjustment of the milk-distributing business.

The major results expected under the committee's plan are:—

(1) A reduction in the price of milk to the consumers or an increase in the price paid to the producers, or an apportionment of the saving between the two classes.

(2) The release of a considerable number of men for military service or other important war work.

(3) A better quality of milk would be assured to the consumers in many cities.

In making public the report, Hon. W. J. Hanna stated that reorganization of milk distribution, as recommended by the committee, would require action by the provincial governments if it were to be put on a permanent basis. He explained that certain powers were vested in the Food Controller under the War Measures Act, and that when that Act was repealed there would be no machinery for the permanent reorganization of milk distribution which the committee outlined, unless it be provided by provincial authority. The provincial governments, he said, if they should deem it desirable to do so, might pass legislation to bring about such reorganization and to allow control of local milk distribution to be exercised by municipalities or private companies, under the plan proposed by the committee.

The committee also reported on the question of whether the manufacture of ice cream should be prohibited under present conditions. It was pointed out that during the summer months there is a large increase in milk production and a simultaneous decrease in consumption during the vacation season, resulting in a surplus of milk. Under the contract system in vogue the dealer must take this milk from the producer and it becomes necessary for him to utilize it so as to avoid a loss. The manufacture of ice cream enables him to do so, otherwise he would be obliged either to reduce the price paid to the producer or to increase the price to the consumer. While no action to prohibit the manufacture of ice cream at the present time is favoured, the committee recommends that the question be fully reconsidered if a situation should develop when every ounce of cream and butter fat should be converted into butter. It is suggested that in the meantime the manufacturer will have an opportunity to experiment with substitutes for cream for use in the manufacture of ices.

The report is signed by Mr. P. B. Tustin, Chief of the Food and Dairy Division, Winnipeg (Chairman); Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Regina; Mr. R. W. Wigmore, Commissioner, St. John; Dr. N. E. MacKay, Chairman, Board of Health, Halifax; Mr. J. Bingham, Manager of the Ottawa Dairy, Ottawa; Dr. T. Boucher, Medical Health Officer, Montreal; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. E. H. Stonehouse, President Ontario Milk Producers' Association.

TO PREVENT POTATO LOSS

Surplus Crop of Prince Edward Island to be Saved.

The Food Controller, with the assistance of Mr. C. A. Hayes, General Manager and other officials of the Canadian Government Railways, has completed arrangements to facilitate the marketing in Ontario and Quebec of the surplus potatoes from Prince Edward Island. This surplus is estimated to be not less than two million bushels. The potatoes will be made available in the consuming centres of Ontario and Quebec at prices which will represent fair returns to the growers and only moderate profits to the dealers. In this way it is hoped to prevent a possible loss of any part of the potato crop and to increase the consumption of potatoes as a substitute for wheat bread.

Members of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's Office have been working for some weeks on the details of this plan, and with the cooperation of the Fruit Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, satisfactory arrangements have been completed for the movement of the surplus crop.

The problem of marketing the Island potatoes this year presented some peculiar difficulties. The Island people responded splendidly to the call for increased production, with the result that their exportable surplus is about five hundred thousand bushels greater than a year ago. The usual practice has been to transport potatoes by steamers and small schooners from the Island, but at the present time there is a great shortage of steamers and schooners. The Government recently put into operation a car ferry service from Port Borden on the Island to Point Tormentine on the mainland and advantage is to be taken of this. As a result of representations made by the Food Controller's Office to the Canadian Government Railways their officials have given instructions for the lining of Island cars, especially for the handling of potatoes. The railway will also provide stoves and fuel. The Fruit Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture will supply men to accompany all shipments to prevent loss or damage from frost and delay so far as possible.

The facilities thus arranged for marketing the Prince Edward Island crop are of special interest and importance in view of the likelihood of lower prices for potatoes next spring. Last year, there was a rising market in the spring months, but this year,

with a surplus in both Eastern and Western Canada, it is felt that unless a movement of Island potatoes is made possible during the winter months, the result in the spring would be a congested market, with very much lower prices and discouragement of the farmers to plant again.

WORK OF GERMAN AGENTS.

Similar Methods Employed in the United States and Canada.

The United States Food Administration is being opposed by the same kind of propaganda as has been used against the Food Controller for Canada. Excessive buying campaigns started in the United States as the result of rumours of a threatened shortage of salt, laundry blue and matches, are attributed officially to "German agents wishing to upset the even course of trade and spread dissatisfaction with war conditions." In the fourth issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin a number of instances were given of similar canards being employed in the United States and Canada, and persistently circulated with the obvious intention of discrediting the work of the Food administrations.

Mr. Hoover has traced to a propaganda financed by pro-Germans absolutely false rumours with regard to himself, which are almost identical with those circulated in this country about Mr. Hanna.

On October 23, the Food Controller for Canada, as a result of information received from points in Western Ontario, warned the public against persons professing to have authority to remove canned fruit in excess of a certain number of jars. It was stated that such persons should be reported to the nearest police authorities. As an evidence of similar difficulties in the United States is a statement by Mr. Hoover, published in The Official Bulletin, Washington, in which he said:

"We have reports from various parts of the country of crooks, thieves and confidence operators who are going from house to house purporting to be authorized by the Food Controller and other departments of the Government to collect or commandeer foodstuffs for the Government or the Army. I wish to say emphatically that no department of the Government has or will ever make such demands on householders, and that all such people are petty frauds and should be held for the police."

WHAT FOOD CONTROLLER

Savings which in the aggregate amount to several hundred tons per month of beef and bacon have been effected as a result of an Order in Council prohibiting serving of these meats in any of the 16,000 public eating places in Canada on Tuesdays and Friday and restricting their use to one meal on other days. The Food Controller has urged upon housewives that they should voluntarily restrict the use of beef and bacon in their homes to as great or greater extent than is compulsory upon public eating places. Very important savings of these commodities have been effected by this system of voluntary rationing. The requirement that public eating places provide substitutes for white bread at all meals and voluntary use of wheat flour substitutes in the homes have resulted in a large saving of wheat flour for export to the Allies.

Accurate figures are not available for the increased domestic consumption of fish but undoubtedly there has been a very great increase in such consumption, as a result of the Food Controller's efforts, and a corresponding decrease in the Canadian consumption of beef and bacon. In this way large quantities of beef and bacon have been freed for export.

The Food Controller has circulated 1,150,000 pledge and window cards enlisting voluntary co-operation of householders and nearly 1,500,000 other pamphlets, recipe books, etc., dealing with the food situation and showing the need of conservation and substitution of other foods for those commodities which are urgently needed overseas. These publications have been printed in both French and English. In addition, the Canadian Food Bulletin is published periodically in both languages and mailed to representative people throughout the Dominion.

The daily war menus prepared by a Domestic Science expert and issued from the Office of the Food Controller are being followed in thousands of homes and important savings of needed food commodities have been effected.

The Milk Committee appointed by the Food Controller has carefully studied the cost of production of milk and questions in connection with the supply and prices of milk in urban municipalities. Their report offers a plan which if adopted would, it is estimated, effect a saving of more than \$1,500,000 in the cost of milk distribution in seventeen of the principal cities

of Canada. Their report has been published and is being given wide circulation in the hope that a permanent solution may be found of the problem of reducing the excessive cost of distributing milk.

The Food Controller has obtained the power to require all dealers in food commodities to secure a license from his office to carry on business. Such licenses may be cancelled or suspended for violation of any of the Food Controller's regulations. He also has been given authority to prescribe the conditions upon which any food may be sold, and to regulate such matters as grades, markings, units of measure or weight, and price. In this way the Food Controller has obtained a control of the trade in foodstuffs which will be used, at his discretion, to prevent speculation and to keep the profits of middlemen within a reasonable amount. Before applying the license system to any particular trade, representatives of that trade will be consulted as to conditions of licensing, etc. Legitimate dealers will be protected and will not be subjected to injustice or unnecessary inconvenience by any measures which may be taken in the interests of the general public.

The Food Controller has required all flour mills with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour or more per day to obtain a license from his office. Every licensed establishment must submit regular sworn statements of costs of manufacture, and profits on sales and the net profits of Canadian 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. The manufacture of standard grades of flour, representing the highest percentage of extraction from the wheat that will give a wholesome loaf of bread, will be compulsory on all mills. In this way there will be a saving in wheat because a larger proportion of the wheat berry will be utilized for human consumption. A maximum cash price for each of the standard grades will be fixed from time to time. The Food Controller has appointed Mr. W. Sanford Evans to supervise the carrying out of this arrangement with the millers and a special millers' committee of the Food Controller's Office has been constituted.

By a temporary prohibition of the sale or purchase of peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, celery, corn, spinach, rhubarb, and pump-

HAS ACHIEVED TO DATE.

kans when preserved in cans, glass jars or other containers, the Food Controller stimulated the consumption of perishable fresh vegetables and made possible an increase in the supply of canned vegetables which are available for the winter months. In this way a heavy waste of fresh vegetables was prevented and a saving effected in tin plate.

Co-operation with the provincial governments much has been done to encourage the utilization of inland waters as a source of fish supply.

Pledge card campaigns have been conducted in several provinces and arrangements made for similar campaigns in other provinces. In Ontario this work was done in co-operation with the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee. By this means the need of food conservation has been impressed upon the people of the Dominion and the co-operation of the women in many thousands of homes has been secured.

An organization representing the Food Controller is working in each of the provinces. An educational campaign has been conducted and the people are being informed of the gravity of the food situation. Prominent business men and representative women have been enlisted in this work which is being conducted with absolute freedom from political influence.

Dining car and hotel menus have been simplified with a view to conserving food.

The Food Controller has co-operated with the United States Food Administration, the British War Mission, and representatives of the Allied nations and joint action has been taken in many instances to secure equitable allocation of certain important food supplies and to obtain for export to the Overseas supplies which were urgently needed.

The Food Controller has secured definite information as to the commodities most needed by the Allies and the co-operation of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture has been secured in a campaign for greater production, especially of food animals.

An Order in Council has been passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller prohibiting the sale after certain dates, except under license, of cereal foods in packages of less weight than 20 pounds. This

action will enable the Food Controller to require that substitutes for wheat should be available to the public in bulk, if so desired, and to protect the interests of the consumers by ensuring that package cereal foods represent fair value for the price charged for them. A committee has investigated the whole question and has reported on the conditions upon which licenses should be granted for the sale of such cereal foods in smaller packages than of 20 pounds weight.

Under the powers secured by the Food Controller to require returns from wholesale dealers in food commodities, much information has been obtained as a guide to action in the best interests of all concerned.

A Motion Picture Committee has been constituted to co-operate with the Food Controller, and films have been shown in every province of the Dominion as a means of informing the public as to the importance of food conservation and the elimination of waste. Slides with food control messages will soon be exhibited in every theatre in Canada. The motion picture exchanges are handling these films and slides without remuneration.

An investigation has been conducted into the cost of producing eggs and poultry, cost of feeding, etc.

The Food Controller's regulations in regard to the serving of beef and bacon and white bread substitutes in public eating places are being enforced. A representative of the Food Controller's office is visiting hotels, restaurants, etc., in connection with the enforcement of the law and the local police authorities are fully co-operating with the Food Controller. In several cases police court proceedings have been instituted for failure to comply with the regulations.

Canadian requirements of food supplies from the United States are being studied and Canada's interests are being protected. The United States Food Administration is showing every possible consideration in this respect, and Canada will obtain its fair proportion in the allocation of all supplies.

The Food Controller has prevented an advance in the price of sugar by requiring the refineries to supply sugar only upon the condition that dealers should not take advantage of the temporary shortage to secure high prices. This was made possible because the Food Controller for Canada was represented before the International Sugar

Commission, which controls the allocation of all sugar supplies. In like manner it has been possible to check hoarding by requiring that only a reasonable amount of sugar for the temporary requirements should be sold to each family.

The Government has announced that no packing company will be allowed a greater profit than 2 per cent on its total sales during any one year, that one-half of all profits on packing house operations between 7 and 15 per cent on actual capital invested in the business shall belong to the Government, and that all profits in excess of 15 per cent shall belong to the Government.

Upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, an Order in Council has been passed prohibiting the use for the distillation of potable liquors of grain of any kind, or any substance which can be used for food. For violation of this Order heavy penalties are provided.

An arrangement has been made with the millers under which mill by-products will be sold by them at cost, and the margin of profit allowed to the dealers may be on a fixed basis for cash.

Information has been obtained as to the available supply of tin plate and the amounts required by the food industries of the Dominion. By curtailing the use of tin plate for other purposes where practicable, it is hoped to secure a sufficient supply for the dairy industries.

A Bureau of Licenses has been organized in remarkably short time and is dealing promptly with all inquiries and applications for licenses for the export of the food and other commodities enumerated in the list of exports which are prohibited except under license.

Through the Fish Committee of this office, and with the cooperation of the Canadian Government Railways, the Food Controller arranged a special fast service for fresh fish in refrigerator cars by the "Seafood Special," running three times per week from Mulgrave, N.S., to Montreal, and reducing time in transit from the Atlantic Coast from 69 to 45 hours. This regular service, which was provided without expense to the Government, ensures a steady supply of fresh sea fish, marketed throughout Quebec and Ontario in good condition and at the lowest possible prices. Co-operation of the express companies has been secured and fish consignments are given special consideration. The Fish Committee receives reports on all shipments from the Atlantic and investigates the cause of any delays.

The Committee arranged for supplies of gasoline for the fish industry in the Maritime Provinces and distillate for the Pacific Coast fisheries, thus preventing a shortage of these supplies which threatened to tie up the shore fishing fleets on both coasts.

Consumption of fish has been increased in the Province of Quebec by a special campaign. Reports from wholesale dealers show that sales have been increased and that many new orders are being received from small towns.

Some 500 refrigerator fish display cases have been supplied for retail dealers in fish in order to facilitate marketing in good condition. The Food Controller's Office is paying part of the cost in order that fish may be available to the local dealers at a price which will encourage them to handle fish. A similar offer will be extended to the trade in Western Canada.

By stimulating increased consumption of fish and encouraging many new dealers to handle it the Food Controller has effected a very large saving in beef and bacon for export to the Armies and to the Allied countries.

Maximum prices have been fixed for winter-caught lake fish in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and profits of middlemen have been limited so that the price to the consumer will be in direct proportion to the price actually paid to the fishermen. This has eliminated competitive bidding for the export market. Under the new arrangement with the fish trade Canadian dealers must be supplied, so that ample lake fish will be available in Western Provinces to meet domestic requirements. Authorities of each municipality may regulate the retailers' spread so that the entire trade in winter-caught Western lake fish is subject to strict regulation and profits regulated all the way between the fishermen and the consumer.

The Fish Committee has made recommendation with regard to extension of seasons in various lakes, extension of catch limits, and the provision of transportation facilities by co-operation of Government Departments and others. Some of these recommendations have been put into effect.

With the co-operation of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Food Controller arranged for the payment by the Government of two-thirds of the transportation charges on certain classes of Pacific fish, except halibut and salmon, to points as far east as Winnipeg. In this way encourage-

ment was given to the marketing of edible fish, which, up to the present time have been little utilized.

Representatives of the Food Controller's Office are negotiating with the Pacific Coast fishermen and producing houses in order to secure the handling of these fish at a reasonable profit only, in order that they may be made available cheaply to consumers in the cities of Western Canada.

Upon the recommendation of the Food Controller the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada and its importation has been authorized as a War Measure only, and under regulations which protect the dairy interests from unfair competition and fraudulent practices. This action was taken because the high cost of butter and the demand for it overseas were making it impossible for many people to purchase fats in the quantities which were needed in their diet.

Owing to the embargo on the export of apples to Great Britain, and the shortage of the Ontario crop, the Food Controller, acting through the Fruit and Vegetable Committee, after careful investigation of the apple situation in Nova Scotia, arranged to supply a traffic officer to assist in the movement of the Nova Scotia crop to points in Ontario and Western Canada. This action has proved to be of very great service in facilitating the movement, and has made it possible for the crop to be marketed much more freely than would otherwise have been possible.

The Fruit and Vegetable Committee has further given full consideration to the factors entering into the marketing of fruits and vegetables. The Committee at an early date will make recommendations which it is believed, will do much towards making impossible purely speculative dealing in these commodities, and will at the same time encourage the legitimate merchant to conduct his business on sound and fair lines.

Problems in connection with the distribution of the Canadian potato crop have been given much attention and measures have been considered to ensure consumption of the large supply and to prevent loss in the spring months from larger stocks being carried over than can be used. The Food Controller has issued a survey of the entire potato situation and has stated that in case there was evidence of hoarding or withholding supplies, he might find it necessary to fix maximum prices, allowing producers and handlers only reasonable prices.

Arrangements have been made for the movement in large quantities of Prince Edward Island potatoes during the winter months, for the first time, to Ontario and Quebec. This has been made possible by the new car ferry now operating between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.

The Fruit and Vegetable Committee has considered the question of establishing a standard grade of potatoes for Canada. This would undoubtedly assist in establishing the potato business on a sound commercial basis.

All wholesale dealers in fruit and vegetables have been required to register at the Office of the Food Controller, and they will be required to secure licenses to carry on business. Details of the licensing system are being worked out, with the co-operation of the trade, and the plan will be made effective at an early date. All dealers or handlers who do not conduct their business on a fair basis will have their licenses subject to suspension or cancellation. The legitimate dealer need have no fear of any hardship on account of the licensing system.

SUGAR ECONOMY NEEDED.

Small Saving in North America will Meet Requirements.

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking in Ottawa, said that if one lump of sugar instead of three, or one teaspoon of sugar instead of three were used by Canadians the saving would be sufficient to meet the demands of Italy, Great Britain and France. Italy's per capita consumption was 12 pounds, France's 18, and Great Britain's 23. In North America each man, woman and child consumed 90 pounds of sugar a year.

THE KITCHENS MUST WIN.

Mr. O. H. Van Norden, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the United States Food Administration, in a recent address declared that the outcome of the war must be decided in the kitchens of Canada and the United States during the coming year.

"It is up to America; it is up to Canada," he said "to supply the great quantities of foodstuffs that our Allies must receive this year, and if we do not, if we fail them, the war is going to end, and it is not going to end in the favour of our Allies and in our own favour."

NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

As explained elsewhere in this issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin, an Order in Council P.C. 3211) was passed on November 15, upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, prohibiting the exportation to other destinations abroad than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, except under license, of foodstuff, feeding stuff, fats, oils, soap, fertilizers, etc.

Following is a summary of the new rules governing Canadian exports as provided by the Order in Council and subsequent regulations:

Commodities which may be exported from Canada upon endorsement of the usual shipper's export declaration by the collector of Customs at the point of exit:

(a) All food commodities consigned to the United Kingdom, British possessions and Protectorates and shipped via Canadian ports.

(b) For the present, livestock (including live poultry), and hay may be exported in this way to the United States.

(c) Goods destined to the United States where the quantities to be shipped are less than 125 bushels of food grains, 25 barrels of flour, 125 pounds of butter, milk and cream in usual quantities, and fresh fish including frozen fish) in usual quantities.

(d) Certain shipments containing a number of different articles, each of small value, destined for the United States when the shipment does not contain an amount of any one commodity exceeding \$100 in value.

(e) Shipments of any commodity by or to the Wheat Export Company or the Allied Buying Boards.

(f) Wheat crossing the frontier from Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan, when conveyed in farmers' vehicles and consigned for delivery to elevators in the United States.

(g) Dried, cured, prepared, salted and smoked fish to all points in the United States for local consumption or to foreign points if shipped direct from Atlantic ports.

Commodities which may be exported under license recommended by the Food Controller:

All of the food stuff, feeding stuff, fats, oils, soap, fertilizers, etc., enumerated in the Order in Council of November 15, when destined to countries in alliance with the British Empire and having armies in the European field.

Commodities for which licenses are required, when shipped via any United States port:

All of the commodities enumerated in the Order in Council of November 15.

The following regulations are incorporated in an Order in Council (P.C. 3223) which was passed on November 15, on the recommendation of the Food Controller:—

1. No person, firm, corporation or association shall, on or after the first day of December, 1917, operate any flour mill which can produce in twenty-four hours an amount of flour equal to one hundred or more barrels containing one hundred and ninety-six pounds each, unless such person, firm, corporation or association has obtained a written license from the Food Controller for Canada.

2. The Food Controller may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under the provisions of these regulations if he is of opinion that the owner of such license has violated any of the provisions of these regulations or of any rules made by the Food Controller thereunder.

3. The Food Controller may from time to time make such rules as he deems advisable with respect to the management and control of any flour mill operated by any licensee under these regulations, and with respect to the sale, distribution and transportation of the products manufactured or produced in any such mill.

4. The Food Controller may grant a license hereunder to any operator of a flour mill of a daily capacity of less than that prescribed in the foregoing regulations upon such operator applying therefor, and in such case such operator shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations and of all rules made thereunder.

5. The Food Controller may appoint a committee of millers to be known as "The Miller's Committee of the Food Controller's Office," to render the Food Controller such assistance and advice with respect to the management and control of the licensed flour mills and the products thereof as the Food Controller may from time to time require, and the Food Controller may appoint an officer to supervise the flour mills licensed hereunder, the sale, distribution and transportation of the products of such mills and such other duties in connection with these regulations and any rules made thereunder, as the Food Controller may from time to time direct.

On November 15 also, these regulations were enacted by Order in Council (P.C. 3214):

1. The Food Controller may, by written order, from time to time prohibit every manufacturer, wholesale dealer, commission merchant, broker, retailer or other person (or any or all such classes of persons) dealing wholesale or retail in any food or foods or food product or food products designated by the Food Controller, from manufacturing, selling or offering for sale in Canada or in any part or parts of Canada that the Food Controller may designate, any such food or foods or food product or food products, who has not obtained a license from the Food Controller, and the Food Controller may from time to time withdraw or change or modify any such prohibition. The fee payable for such license shall not in any case exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

2. Any such license may be cancelled or suspended by the Food Controller for the violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any amendment thereof, or of any order or regulation made by the Food Controller hereunder.

3. Subject to the provisions of any law now in force in Canada, the Food Controller may from time to time, by written order, prescribe the unit or units of measure or weight to be used in Canada, or in any part or parts of Canada designated by the Food Controller, in the selling of any food or foods or of any food product or food products.

4. Subject to the provisions of any law now in force in Canada, the Food Controller may prescribe the manner in which and the classes into which any food or food product offered for sale is to be designated, marked, branded or graded.

5. The Food Controller may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe the maximum amount of any food or food product that may from time to time be bought or sold by any person or persons.

6. The Food Controller may, by written order, from time to time prescribe the maximum amount of profit or the maximum price (or both) to be charged on the sale in Canada, or within any part or parts of Canada designated by the Food Controller, of any food or foods or of any food product or food products designated by the Food Controller.

7. In these regulations and in all regulations heretofore and hereafter made relating to the Food Controller or any matter or subject within the scope of the Food Controller's duties or powers, and in all rules,

regulations and orders made by the Food Controller, unless the context otherwise requires, "person" includes any partnership, syndicate, association and body corporate.

8. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

"FORGET DIFFERENCES."

Mr. Hanna Made Strong Appeal to Womens' Institutes.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, addressed the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of Ontario at Toronto on November 21. He asked the women to forget minor differences and to cooperate for food conservation.

"The suddenly disclosed critical food situation in France and Italy made a change necessary in our plan of shipping food supplies to Europe," he said. "We had intended to release the amount of extra supplies required of us gradually during ten or twelve months. But we have just simply struck our pen through all former arrangements.

"Some of you were surprised when you read the list of articles in the embargo of the United States against Canada, the other day. This embargo was put on for a purpose, and Canada has put a like embargo on these goods also, so that nothing in the list can be shipped either way without a license. It is now possible to trace the goods from the point where they originated to their destination."

Mr. Hanna said that, by the recent Order in Council prohibiting the use of grain of any kind or any substance which could be used for food for the distillation of potable liquors, the "lid" had been "put down tight" in this country.

The Food Controller stated that the supply of hogs in the countries of the Western European Allies was 30,000,000 under normal, while the entire number of hogs in Canada was only 3,500,000. The shortage in Europe was thus about ten times Canada's total supply. The United States was aiming to increase hog production by 25 per cent Canadian hog producers must do their share. The initial steps had been taken and a greater hog production campaign was already under way.

"The women of the Institutes can do a great deal to encourage the work," said Mr. Hanna.

EATING PLACES INSPECTED

Food Controller's Regulations being Observed—Police Co-operate.

The Food Controller has received from Mr. F. W. Mossop an interesting report on his inspection of 560 hotels, restaurants and clubs in Toronto in regard to observance of the regulations restricting the use of beef and bacon and requiring substitutes for white bread. He states: "If I am to base my opinion on the number of places keeping the law in all regards, it is that the regulation is an unquestionable success."

Mr. Mossop found among the small restaurant keepers of non-British extraction a good knowledge of the law. Actual infringements were comparatively few. Whenever necessary warnings were given. The police in Toronto, he reported, were working in accord with the Food Controller in securing observance of the food regulations and four members of the force have been assigned exclusively to the work of checking up the managing of public eating places.

"I am convinced that much good will come of my personal visits," Mr. Mossop adds. "Some restaurant people have not been paying attention to this law but I think in future the percentage of such will be very small." The obligation to provide cards for display in public eating places rests with the proprietor, but the Food Controller's office will gladly send a supply on request. Mr. Mossop will visit other cities, continuing the work which he commenced in Toronto.

Following a suggestion by the Food Controller, restaurant and hotel proprietors in Ottawa were invited to a meeting on November 16 by Chief Constable Alex. Ross and Crown Attorney J. A. Ritchie to discuss the hours in which beef and bacon might be served under the Food Controller's regulations. The Crown Attorney pointed out the imperative need of conserving beef and bacon. After discussion the following hours were agreed upon for Ottawa: Breakfast, 5.30 to 10.30 a.m.; dinner, 11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. Bacon may be served at breakfast only any day but Tuesday and Friday; beef at dinner only any day but Tuesday and Friday. No beef or bacon may be served at any time on Tuesday and Friday.

Local authorities in other places are advised to hold similar meetings for agreement on hours of serving, otherwise more drastic regulations may have to be framed.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR FISH.

Fish Dealers doing all in their Power to provide facilities.

The General Manager of Leonard Fisheries, Ltd., Montreal, writes: "We find a considerable increase in the demand for all kinds of fish and believe that it is due in no small to the campaign (for increased consumption of fish as a substitute for meat). . . . by the Food Controller's Office. The fish dealers are doing all in their power to increase the consumption of fresh, as well salted, smoked and prepared fish."

"THE GODSAKERS OF CANADA."

From Maclean's Magazine.

It was Wells who invented the term "Godsakers" to apply to that numerous and useless class who rail at everything and demand with righteous heat, "For God's sake, why doesn't someone do something about it?" The trouble with the Godsakers is that he never sees that he ought to do something about it himself.

There are Godsakers aplenty in Canada to-day. They demand to know why the Government doesn't do this and why Lloyd George doesn't do that; and they boil over about Russia, they strip the last shred of self-respect from the Food Controller, and they flay everyone in authority. What do they do themselves? They eat three big meals a day. They treat their sleek, comfortable bodies to every luxury. They refuse to save, to conserve, to economize. That is for someone else to do. They stick to their peanut politics and their mean little business jealousies, and squeal when authority pinches the least of their petty privileges. In fact, they do nothing.

Coming right down to cases, this war can be won only by individual effort. The government cannot do it all. The government is made up of about twenty men who are just flesh and blood after all, with all the human limitations and without any degree of clairvoyance or omnipotence—just able, everyday men endeavoring to lead a couple of million other men somewhat less able on the average. Leadership, much better leadership even than we have had so far, will not accomplish much unless the people do their share individually, unless they are prepared to forget rights and remember only duties.

There are more Godsakers than workers in Canada at present. When the balance shifts we shall see results. In the meantime, which are you?

FISH FOR WESTERN CANADA

Maximum Prices to Fishermen and Profits Regulated.

Maximum prices to be paid to fishermen in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan for winter-caught fish have been fixed by the Food Controller. The profit of the "producing companies," which buy from the fishermen and sell to the wholesale houses, has been limited to a maximum of 1 cent per pound, while the profit of the wholesale houses on sales to retail dealers must not be more than 2 cents per pound. In this way, the price charged for such fish to the retail dealers in any part of Western Canada must not exceed by more than 3 cents the price actually paid to the fishermen, plus transportation charges from the primary rail shipping point. While the Food Controller has not fixed the price to the consumers, this may be done by the several municipalities which are co-operating with the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office.

Persons dealing in western winter-caught fish in quantity will be required to secure a license from the Food Controller. Heavy penalties are provided for failure to register and take out such license or for failure to comply with the Food Controller's regulations. Deliberate waste of fish will be penalized. Wholesale dealers must give first consideration to the needs of the Canadian market. By this means it is hoped to ensure for the people of Western Canada an adequate supply of fresh fish at fair prices, and thus to release for export overseas a very large quantity of beef and bacon.

The announcement to this effect follows a meeting between the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office and representatives of the western fishing industry. A con-

ference was also held between representatives of the Food Controller for Canada and the United States Food Administration, at which the international questions involved were considered and an agreement reached.

Following are the maximum prices which may be paid to fishermen for western winter-caught fish until further notice at the shipping points named, f.o.b. railway track in each case:

	Lake Winnipeg and District.	Lake Manitoba and District.	Lake Winnipegosis and District.	Pas District.	Big River District.	Alberta Lakes.
Lake Trout and Whitefish—						
" Round..	8	8	—	—	—	—
" Dressed.	—	—	7½	7	7	6½
Pickereel and Perch—Yellows.	7½	7½	7½	7	7	6½
Jackfish—Round..	4½	4½	4½	4	4	3½
" Dressed.	5	5	5	4½	4½	4
Tullibees—Round.	5	4	4	4	4	3½
Goldeyes—Round.	3	—	3	3	1	—

In making the announcement, Mr. Hanna stated that the Fish Committee had considered a number of alternatives. "The course which has been adopted," he said, "ensures that the consumer who uses the fish in the fresh state will be able to purchase it at a reasonable price. The amount which he has to pay will be regulated by the price actually paid to the fishermen. In this way both the fishermen and the public will be protected against excessive profits to the middlemen."

SHORTAGE NOW AND AFTER THE WAR

Mr. E. F. Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, speaking before the National Academy of Science at the University of Pennsylvania said that following the present war there would be a shortage of wheat for many years. Every gun fired in Europe, he said, burned up a definite quantity of the comparatively rare fixed nitrogen required as the basic fertilizer for grain.

EXTRAVAGANCE IS UNDER SUSPICION

A Canadian correspondent, writing from England, makes the following observation, which is not without its significance for those who imagine that they "must keep up appearances" in connection with the consumption of food:—

"To be too well dressed and too fashionable nowadays induces the suspicious to regard the luxurious one as a profiteer or the near relative of one of these outcasts."

NEWS OF PROVINCIAL BODIES.

ALBERTA.

Dean E. A. Howes, Secretary of the Alberta Branch, summarizes the work to date thus: "Special sub-committees have been organized for the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Other work in the interests of food conservation is being done by the United Farm Women and Women's Institutes. We have distributed 18,000 copies each of the pledge cards, canning bulletins, war meals, and a circular letter. No record is yet available as to the number of cards signed. Considerable correspondence has been maintained between women's organizations and this office. The action of the Food Controller in securing the passage of the Order in Council of November 2, prohibiting the use of grain or any substance which could be used for food for distillation of potable liquors, has given a new impetus to our work in Manitoba and we expect to make much faster progress from now on."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dean L. S. Klinck, Secretary of the British Columbia Branch, sends the following: "Our educational work as outlined in previous telegrams is progressing in both cities and rural districts of the Province. To date 28,000 pledge cards and 25,000 canning bulletins have been distributed. More than 4,000 signed pledge cards have been received at the offices of our Provincial organization. Mr. J. W. Gibson, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education has been appointed Provincial Organizer and steps have been taken in co-operation with the British Columbia Government to secure the appointment of food demonstrators to follow up the work of the Organizer."

MANITOBA.

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, telegraphed the following report from Winnipeg: "The work of the Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Committees on Food Resources will be directed by two sub-committees, one for this City and one for the remainder of the Province. The Provincial Committee held a two-days conference with 25 women delegates from all parts of Manitoba and since then most of these delegates have been busily engaged in organization work. Forty eight hundred pledge cards have been sent out upon request for them, but no report can be made yet as to the number which have

been signed. In Brandon the work has been well organized by Miss Kelso. The Provincial Committee has lost the services of four of its members,—Mr. P. B. Tustin, who has been called to Ottawa by Mr. Hanna; and Messrs. G. W. Allen, R. C. Henders, and R. A. Rigg, who have resigned from the Committee in order to contest Federal constituencies in the coming election."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dr. W. C. Kiestead, Secretary of the New Brunswick Branch, reports:

"Our Provincial Committee is co-operating with the Secretary of Agriculture, to stimulate increased production, but its main effort is being devoted to the campaign for food conservation. I have been engaged in organization and educational work and have given more than thirty addresses under the auspices of municipal authorities, clubs, women's institutes, patriotic organizations, churches, public schools and in motion picture theatres. We have advertised in the local newspapers where our meetings were being held and have secured good reports in nearly every case. Our work has been advertised also by means of motion picture slides, circular letters to clergymen, teachers and women's organizations, and by the use of dodgers, window cards and announcements from the pulpits. We have organized twenty local committees in the cities, towns and larger centres of the Province. In other places our work is being conducted by Women's Institutes, Daughters of the Empire, Red Cross Societies or Public Schools. Several of our local committees are doing excellent work in education and organization, in enlisting the services of clergymen, teachers—especially Domestic Science Teachers—women's clubs and motion picture theatres. Ten thousand pledge cards have already been signed and campaigns are well under way in several important centres in the Province. The work of advertising has been carried on with a minimum of expense."

ONTARIO.

In a report of the Pledge Card campaign, Mrs. Eleanor Gurnett, Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario, says that about 75,000 signed pledge cards have been returned from various parts of the Province.

A number of cities and many smaller places have not yet reported their final figures, but when they do so the total will be considerably increased. Mrs. Gurnett adds:

"The campaign has had a most stimulating effect on the housewives, in making them consider the nutritive value of food as never before. To many it has come as a revelation that they could depart from their daily menus in which beef, bacon and wheat figured largely and use substitutes not only as nourishing but, in many cases more so. . . . Gratifying also has been the initiative shown by the women in the Province. Out of 1,200 cards sent to Barrie 1,000 have been signed" Mrs. Gurnett says that in nearly all places there was warm co-operation in the effort of the Food Controller. The campaign brought out splendid instances of self-sacrifice. In Toronto one woman signed cheerfully because she had six sons and six sons-in-law in the army. "We feel most optimistic as to the results that will still accrue from the distribution of the Food Service Pledge cards," Mrs. Gurnett states.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Mr. G. A. Mantle, Honorary Secretary of the Saskatchewan Branch, telegraphs:—

"Food economy committees have now been organized in seven cities, four towns and five villages, according to reports already received. Organization work has been done in other places, but definite reports are not yet available. More than 18,000 pledge cards have been distributed to date in Saskatchewan, but we have no reports yet as to the percentage signed."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. William Kerr, Secretary of the Prince Edward Island Branch has sent the following report: "The Food Controller's regulations are being closely observed in this Province. Our pledge card campaign took place on October 29, the work being done through the public schools. Nearly every school in the Province did its part in the distribution of the cards and 419 have reported. As a result of the campaign 1,527 cards were signed in Charlottetown representing 90 per cent of the families and in Summerside 543 cards representing 96 per cent of the families. Reports from the country schools show 4,594 families pledged, or 75 per cent of those in the rural districts.

QUEBEC.

The Organizing Secretary of The Women's Food Economy Committee of Montreal reports that, since November 1, she has spoken before 20 organizations of women in uptown and downtown areas, in this way coming into direct contact with more than 2,000 women. Engagements have been made for other addresses as far ahead as the latter part of December. Literature from the Food Controller's office has been distributed and preparations have been made for the household pledge card canvass. Letters have been written to Departmental stores, banks, insurance companies, and other institutions where light lunches are served to women workers requesting that a war loaf be substituted for the white loaf, in order to assist in the conservation of wheat flour. The leading bakers of Montreal have expressed their willingness to supply a war loaf to all customers desiring it. One large company in Montreal will use war bread exclusively after December 1. The writer adds: "I am convinced that we can make a success of our undertaking."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. I read a letter in the paper the other day in which the statement was made that the Food Controller gave a dinner at the Chateau Laurier which cost \$4 per plate. Is this statement correct?

A. This rumour, which has been deliberately and persistently circulated with the intention of discrediting the Food Controller and his work, is absolutely without foundation.

Q. What truth is there in the report that the Food Controller is receiving a large salary and that his Secretary is paid \$2,500 per year?

A. The Food Controller is giving his services entirely without salary. His secretary, who is the wife of a soldier overseas, is receiving a salary of less than half of \$2,500 per year.

Q. What has the Food Controller done to restrict the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor?

A. By Order in Council passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller the use of grain or any substance that can be used for the distillation of potable liquors, has been prohibited on and after December 1. In this respect Canada has gone even farther than either Great Britain or the United States.

"I feel it my duty to emphasize that the food situation is one of the utmost gravity, which, unless it be solved, may possibly result in the collapse of everything we hold dear in civilization. . . . The only hope is by the elimination of waste and actual and rigorous self-sacrifice on the part of the people of this continent." —Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States.

POTATO MARKET SURVEY.

Food Controller's Office Makes Review of the Situation.

The four western provinces have in sight a surplus of 2,830,000 bushels of potatoes or about fourteen per cent above their needs at the normal rate of consumption. The surplus is chiefly in Alberta and Manitoba. At present the prices to consumers in these western provinces range from 80 cents per bushel in Alberta to \$1.25 per bushel in the other three provinces.

With the increased consumption which will result from the action of housekeepers generally in using more potatoes as substitutes for bread, it appears that the surplus will all be consumed.

If farmers of the western provinces do not let their potatoes out freely at the present time, it is altogether likely that the price in the spring months will not be high enough to give them as good returns at that time, after taking the shrinkage and wastage from storage into account.

In the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, there is an estimated surplus of about 4,000,000 bushels or about eight per cent above the normal requirements. The surplus is chiefly in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

It is evident that there will be enough increased consumption of potatoes, from the substitution of them in part for bread, to absorb the whole of the surplus of 4,000,000 bushels in the five provinces, providing they are offered and delivered freely at reasonable prices in the cities of Ontario and Quebec, where they will be consumed. In some zones where there is a local surplus the local price should be lower by the amount of the freight rate to the zone or city when and where the supply from the surrounding district is not sufficient.

If farmers in these provinces do not let their potatoes get on the market freely at the present time, it is altogether likely that the price in the spring months of 1918 will not net them as much money then, after making allowance for losses from shrinking and wastage in storage.

In meeting the international food situation, it is very probable that the United States will not expect any shipments of potatoes from Canada, since there is a large surplus in their own country, estimated at 100,000,000 bushels.

The Food Controller for Canada, in case there is evidence of hoarding or withholding supplies by growers or dealers, may fix maximum prices, allowing to producers and handlers only fair and reasonable prices.

TO MAKE HOURS UNIFORM.

Following the example of the Crown Attorney and the chief of police in Ottawa, Mr. William Carew, County Crown Attorney at Belleville, Ont., called a meeting of the restaurant and hotel keepers to agree upon uniform hours for the serving of beef and bacon under the restrictive regulations of the Food Controller.

SUGAR FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Sugar, refined and unrefined, including maple sugar, may be exported by parcel post up to regulation weight when consigned to and intended for military and naval forces overseas, the limit of weight to the United Kingdom being 11 pounds and for furtherance to France 7 pounds. With this exception, no sugar war be exported from Canada unless under license.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. HANNA.

At the closing session of the 16th annual convention of the Ontario Women's Institute last week a number of resolutions were passed, including one by which the Institutes recorded their confidence in Hon. Mr. Hanna as Food Controller and pledged themselves to use all their influence to cooperate with him and stand behind him.

W.C.T.U. APPROVES ORDER.

A resolution has been passed by the Fairmount W.C.T.U. approving of the Order in Council passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller prohibiting the use of grain or any substance that could be used for food in the distillation of potable liquors.