

Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 7.

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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 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 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, Food Controller's Office, Ottawa.

WHO SHALL GO SHORT IN 1918?

At the beginning of a New Year the Food Controller appeals to all public-spirited citizens to study the facts of the world food situation and their own personal responsibilities in connection with the food shortage. Food is the most essential material thing in the world to-day. The situation in Great Britain, France and Italy is exceedingly grave. In all the neutral countries of Europe it is desperate. In Germany the workers have so deteriorated by reason of malnutrition that the output per capita has been reduced by about 33 per cent as compared with the first year of the war. There is not enough food in the world to go around as on the same generous scale as before the war. Who shall go short?

The world shortage of supplies up to the present has been felt in this country only indirectly through the rapid advance in prices. Important saving has been effected in beef, ham, bacon and white flour, but far greater economies are required. As yet the great majority of the people have made practically no real food sacrifices. The need overseas is such that this continent must do its utmost. The people of Canada who have food in abundance must reduce their own consumption of certain foods and share with those who have not enough to maintain their physical efficiency. The Allied armies and civilian populations will then be given the support which they must have to win. There will be much suffering in Europe despite the best efforts of the people on this side of the Atlantic, but we at least have it within our power to ensure that such privations will be no greater than is absolutely

necessary. It is our plain duty and privilege to support the morale of the fighting men and the civilian populations of Europe and ensure it from being endangered by the menace of starvation.

Canadians have responded splendidly to every appeal that has been made to them since the outbreak of the war. The call has now come for voluntary rationing so as to save wheat flour, beef, bacon and sugar and for the utmost effort to produce the greatest possible amount of food in 1918. The situation is so serious and the dangers which it involves are so grave that if the voluntary response is not immediate drastic measures may be necessary.

In this issue of The Food Bulletin is published Mr. Hoover's latest communication to members of the United States Food Administration. It is a pronouncement which should be read with the greatest care. Mr. Hoover does not hesitate to state conditions as they are: "There is no waste of food among any of our Allies. There is the most drastic reduction in their consumption. There is actual privation among their women and children. There is starvation in Belgium."

He explains that "every particle of diminished consumption by the people of America is one particle more for the soldiers, men, women and children of our Allies, and for the starving people in other countries. This is a personal obligation upon every one of us toward some individual abroad who will suffer privation to the extent of our own individual negligence."

"Voluntary individual self-sacrifice to save the world" is the call to the people of the United States and Canada in one of the greatest crises of the war.

PACKAGE CEREALS TRADE.

Regulations Governing It Have Been Issued by Food Controller.

The Food Controller has issued regulations governing the trade in cereals in packages of less than 20 pounds weight. They provide that on and after January 1st, no manufacturer of breakfast foods or cereals shall manufacture for sale in Canada, or sell in Canada, such breakfast foods or cereals in original packages of less than twenty pounds without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller for each kind of breakfast food or cereal manufactured. License fees ranging from \$10 upwards are to be charged.

Wholesale and retail dealers will not be required to secure a license for the sale of breakfast foods or cereals manufactured under license from the Food Controller. The regulations prohibit the use, by manufacturers of cereals in packages affected by the order, of coupons, premiums, prizes or other inducements to purchase. All packages must bear the name of the manufacturer, net weight and license number. It is also ordered that the prices at which breakfast foods or cereals are sold to the public in packages shall not exceed such an amount as will pay for the cost of the containers and allow a reasonable profit on the contents of the package. The containers must in all cases be inexpensive.

Every applicant for a license must state the cost per pound or per package to the manufacturer, of the container, and of advertising and selling such breakfast food or cereal, and if in the opinion of the Food Controller such cost is excessive, he may refuse to issue a license.

Licenses for the manufacture of any breakfast food or cereal which is composed in whole or in part of wheat flour or any product of wheat are subject to cancellation by the Food Controller upon one month's notice, if in his opinion it is desirable to conserve the wheat or product of wheat so used. The Food Controller may, however, if he considers it in the public interest, permit such manufacturer to substitute any other flour or material in the manufacture of such breakfast food or cereal in place of such wheat flour or product of wheat.

The Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Food Controller to consider certain questions in regard to the trade in package cereals has been printed and copies may be had upon application.

FOOD LINE IS THREATENED.

Paramount Need at the Present Time is for Greater Production.

In an article in The Canadian Courier dealing with the question of Food Control and the Retailer, Prof. R. M. MacIver says:—

"There are special cases where the fixing of retail prices may be expedient, but the general question remains: Would the result of establishing these price tribunals in Canada be worth the effort, when the immensely important thing is to turn our effort to production rather than price? With so many calls on national energy we must be careful to husband that precious thing, and I say without hesitation that to expend that energy on this endless business of fixing retail prices, while the paramount need of further production remains unsatisfied, would itself be as striking a form of waste as any we condemn. . . . The food line is now threatened. The supply of the Allies is in jeopardy. It is the time for immediate reinforcement, by saving and production. Let us concentrate our efforts on accomplishable ends, and not on those schemes of reorganization, whatever their promise, which cannot be realized to-day, and which, even if realized, would not solve our first and foremost problem, the increase of the exportable food surplus."

WESTERN STOCK MEN MEET.

Food conservation and greater production on the farms of the West will be the chief subjects for discussion at the annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations, which will be held at Regina on January 3 and 4. Three thousand five hundred invitations have been sent out to farmers and live stock men in the province of Saskatchewan and a large attendance is expected. Mr. J. D. McGregor, Western Representative of the Food Controller, is expected to be one of the speakers. All over the Province excellent results are reported from the meetings held on December 12 and 13 especially to stimulate greater hog production.

EAT CANDY WHILE BELGIUM STARVES

The money spent for candy in the United States and Canada in the past year is double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.

IMPORTANT FOOD SAVING.

Analysis of the Returns from Hotels and Restaurants.

Receipt of additional returns has made possible a more extensive analysis of the saving for November of beef, bacon and white flour in representative hotels and restaurants throughout Canada than could be given in the last issue of The Food Bulletin. The aggregate saving for the places reporting is about the same as in October, running into many tons. The per capita consumption of beef was reduced to 58.39 per cent of the consumption in November 1916, while the per capita bacon consumption was only 44.85 per cent of that of a year ago. The use of white flour has been curtailed to the extent of more than 20 per cent, but this figure does not take into account the increased use of whole wheat or graham flour. The report shows an increase in the use of fish of about 14 per cent, as compared with a somewhat larger increase for October, 1917, but this is partly explained by the small fish consumption in some places which were not included in the October report. There is abundant evidence, however, that the consumption of fish in the public eating places of Canada is not anything like as great as it should be. St. Catharines, Ont., reports an increase of 55 per cent in the use of fish and Hamilton also records an increase of 40 per cent. Reports from fish dealers all over Canada, which have been received by the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office,

indicate a very large increase in the consumption of fish in private houses, etc.

One hotel in Victoria, B.C., has discontinued entirely the use of white wheat flour. A Toronto restaurant reports a saving of 4½ tons of white flour for November. A considerable number of hotels and restaurants each saved more than one ton of white flour. With almost all cases, splendid reductions in the consumption of bacon and ham are shown. One hotel which used 1,003 lbs. of bacon and ham in November, 1916, used only 54 lbs. in November of this year. An Ottawa hotel saved 1,247 lbs. of bacon during the month and was only slightly ahead of establishments in Winnipeg, Quebec and Toronto. Seven eating places in Toronto saved in the aggregate more than 8 tons of beef as compared with the amounts for November, 1916. In a number of cases splendid increases are reported in the use of fish but in others this substitute for meat is not being used to the extent that it ought to be.

The reports show a marked tendency towards an increase in the use of cornmeal and oatmeal, but in many places these products are being served for the first time and the consumption as yet, although steadily increasing, is small.

The following table summarizes the returns from a number of cities:—

Place.	Consumption per capita per Meal in Pounds.								Comparison of Consumption, Nov. 1917, with Nov. 1916, in percentages.			
	Flour.		Bacon.		Beef.		Fish.		White flour.	Bacon.	Beef.	Fish.
	November.		November.		November.		November.					
	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916				
Brandon, Man.....	.175	.142	.016	.041	.087	.151	.068	.071	123.24	39.02	57.62	95.77
Calgary, Alta.J.....	.225	.273	.023	.057	.119	.217	.139	.128	82.42	40.35	54.84	108.60
Fred. ricton, N.B.....	.043	.040	.055	.086	.087	.114	.078	.071	107.50	63.95	76.32	109.86
Hamilton, N.B.....	.190	.240	.008	.030	.090	.170	.070	.050	79.12	26.60	52.90	140.00
London, Ont.....	.126	.221	.022	.035	.074	.145	.089	.095	57.00	62.80	51.00	93.60
Montreal, P.Q.....	.283	.351	.022	.032	.151	.209	.152	.146	83.60	60.12	64.34	113.52
Port Arthur, Ont.....	.190	.301	.020	.052	.075	.085	.201	.170	63.12	38.46	88.24	118.24
Quebec, P.Q.....	.233	.242	.019	.053	.089	.149	.091	.083	96.28	35.85	59.33	109.64
Ottawa, Ont.....	.126	.164	.011	.032	.059	.142	.095	.085	90.57	38.03	41.18	102.32
St. Catharines, Ont...	.099	.098	.014	.034	.103	.278	.076	.049	101.02	41.18	37.05	155.10
Toronto, Ont.....	.122	.164	.017	.049	.082	.164	.086	.070	79.10	42.86	57.18	128.11
Vancouver, B.C.....	.200	.284	.019	.025	.088	.151	.123	.124	70.42	76.00	58.28	99.20
Victoria, B.C.....	*	.274	.012	.034	.107	.174	.131	.115	*	35.29	61.49	113.91
Winnipeg, Man.....	.187	.283	.011	.038	.082	.139	.070	.068	68.34	27.37	57.74	103.34
Average.....	.157	.220	.019	.043	.092	.163	.105	.095	78.70	44.85	58.39	113.66

* Use of white flour has been entirely discontinued in the only hotel reporting from Victoria

ACTION BY MILK VENDORS.

To Eliminate Waste Involved in Duplication of Services.

Vancouver dairymen have appointed a committee to consider amalgamation of their milk distribution system, with a view to eliminating the waste now involved in duplication of delivery services. This action is along the lines suggested by the Milk Committee of the Food Controller's Office and was prompted by the announcement that the Food Controller would fix the spread between the producer and the consumer, effective January 1. The question is being taken up seriously in Vancouver and the committee of dairymen has asked the various milk vendors operating there to quote selling prices for their businesses. In deference to public demand and on account of the fact that a reduction in price would be compulsory on and after January 1 under the Food Controller's order, the dairies reduced the price of quarts one month sooner than was obligatory. The proposed amalgamation is expected to release a large number of men for military service or agricultural or other essential work. When these facts were recently adduced before an exemption appeal court in Vancouver, Mr. Justice Macdonald commended the action of the milk vendors in endeavouring to eliminate wasteful duplication of deliveries.

In Winnipeg a plan is also being worked out, with similar objects in view.

It is expected that steps will be taken in many other centres of Canada in order to enable the dairies to operate under the spread as fixed. The Milk Committee of the Food Controller's Office has outlined a plan whereby this may be done and a copy of their report will be sent to milk producers or distributors or to provincial or municipal officials upon application.

Saturday Night, published in Toronto, commenting upon the Report of the Milk Committee of the Food Controller's Office says that it "should, if it does nothing else, awake us to a sense of our responsibilities as regards waste." The editorial continues: "For instance, owing to unnecessary duplication of services in the distribution of milk, which means in our larger centres anywhere from a half dozen to several dozen milk wagons tramping over the same routes, the citizens of seventeen of our larger centres are paying annually somewhere between one and one-half and three million dollars more for their milk than it would cost were these businesses organized upon a zone system.

"This high cost of duplicated services is not confined by any means to city distribution, for it is as bad, if not worse, as regards the producer getting his wares to the retailer."

"Taken altogether, the report reflects not only our lack of organization, but also our gross stupidity and inattention to the many details making for the high cost of living."

MILK DISTRIBUTION COST.

"Spread" has been Limited by the Food Controller.

The Food Controller has limited the amount which distributors of milk may add to the actual cost of the product delivered at their premises. From and after January 1 and until further notice, the amount so added must not exceed such cost by more than 5½ cents per quart anywhere in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia or by more than 5 cents per quart anywhere in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island. No distributor selling milk in any locality where the amount now paid to distributors is less than the maximum prescribed in the Order may increase such amount without the written consent of the Food Controller.

Retail dealers are forbidden to charge a higher price for milk than the milk distributors charge the consumers in the same locality. If the cost of labour or other factors increase the cost of distribution, any distributor may submit evidence to the Food Controller and make application for an increase in the margin allowed in that Province.

SUPPLY OF BINDER TWINE.

Yucatan Sisal Crop Has Been Secured at Slight Advance in Cost.

An ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year at reasonable prices has been ensured, as the result of an agreement reached between the United States Food Administration and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan. The growers were holding out for a high price but under the arrangement just consummated the entire crop has been secured at a slight advance over last year's price. Co-operation of Canada and the United States in controlling food exports from this continent was one of the factors which made it possible to secure the sisal supply on reasonable terms.

LEST STARVATION ENSUE.

Mr. Hoover Emphasizes Need of Food Conservation.

In a statement to members of the United States Food Administration, Mr. Herbert Hoover says in part: "The food situation in Europe is far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world for this year was made. . . . The harvests of our Allies have proved less than we had contemplated, and the great curtailment of shipping by the submarines during the last few months has further prevented them from access to more remote markets. Beyond the demands of the Allies there is a call upon us by the friendly neutrals for food supplies, and if we can not at least in part respond to these neutral calls, starvation on an unparalleled scale must ensue.

"Food has now taken a dominant position in the war, and we must ask the American people to sacrifice far more than was at first thought necessary. We have exported the whole of the surplus of the wheat from this harvest after reserving to ourselves an amount sufficient for our normal consumption of seed and flour until the next harvest, and therefore the amount of wheat flour that the United States can contribute to mix with the war bread of our Allies during this winter will be simply the amount that our people reduce their consumption month by month. In other words, every grain of wheat or its products that the Allies receive from the United States from now on will be exactly the amount which our people have saved each month on their behalf.

"The Allies to-day ask for 25 per cent more meat and fats (pork, dairy products and vegetable oils) than we consider our monthly production permits us to send them without trenching on our own supplies, or, on the other hand, unless we can consume less. Due to the shortage in shipping, our available sugar supplies must be less than normal from the present time forward.

"Thus every particle of diminished consumption by the American people is one particle more for the soldiers, men, women and children of our Allies and for the starving people in other countries. This is a personal obligation upon every one of us toward some individual abroad who will suffer privation to the extent of our own individual negligence.

"If we are to reduce the consumption of the few products which we should export abroad, we will need to eat a larger proportion of many different foodstuffs which we

can not export and which we have at home. For this reason we **MUST NOT** waste **ANY** foodstuffs. A great many individuals in our population eat far more food than is necessary to maintain their health and strength. In this emergency only the simplest of living is patriotic. We want no person in the United States to eat less than is required for good health and full strength, for in this emergency America requires every atom of the productive power of our people. While many can eat less, all of our population can substitute other foodstuffs for the few that are vitally needed for export.

"We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed not because of the Germans on her borders but largely because of the failure to organize and feed her own citizens, and, if we are to emerge victorious from this war, we can not risk the collapse of another of our Allies from this same cause. **There is no waste of food among any of our Allies—there is the most drastic reduction in their consumption; there is actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.**

"The problem of saving in food is a local and individual one, so that more precise and definite rules just to all cannot be formulated. It is a matter for the conscientious consideration of every individual that he or she should eat only that which is necessary to maintain bodily health and strength and unselfishly to select those foodstuffs the use of which relieves international necessities. In this winter of 1918 lies the period when there will be tested in this great free country of ours the question as to whether or not our people are capable of voluntary individual self-sacrifice to save the world."

In the United States no compulsory measures have been taken, as in Canada, to curtail the consumption of beef and bacon in public eating-places and to require that substitutes be provided for white bread. Much has been accomplished, however, by voluntary co-operation. The Food Administration has recently asked the people of the United States to make Saturday of each week a Porkless Day and to limit the household consumption of sugar to 3 pounds for each person per month, in addition to the previous voluntary measures of food conservation which they had been urged to observe.

CONSERVATION AND PRICES.

Sir Robert Borden Refers to Important Measures.

Speaking in Ottawa on December 13, Sir Robert Borden referred, among other things, to measures which already had been taken to conserve food and to regulate profits in the handling of food. He said in part:

"About four weeks ago we provided by Order in Council under the War Measures Act that no article of food, grain, sugar, molasses or anything else capable of being used for food in Canada shall be used for the manufacture or production of spirituous or intoxicating liquors.

"We expect, as soon as we can gather around the Council Board of Canada again, after the people of Canada shall have given us their mandate on Monday next, to take up some matters in that connection more fully, and announcements will undoubtedly be made in the not distant future with regard to the result of our deliberations.

"There is just one more matter that I would like to mention, and it is the question that has arisen in this country with regard to the cost of the necessaries of life. I want to be perfectly frank with you. I do not propose to stand on this platform and make any promise to you that I do not believe the Government is capable of carrying out. In time of war the cost of the necessaries of life almost invariably advances. In a war like this, it inevitably must advance, because you cannot take 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 men—I suppose 40,000,000 men—from productivity and increase, as you do increase in this war, the consumption of the necessaries of life, and have them produced at the same cost or sold at the same price. But the Government can do certain things. This Government has done certain things. A Government can prevent combination to raise prices. A year ago this month we passed an Order in Council which prevents that. A Government can prevent hoarding. There is always a tendency towards hoarding the necessaries of life in time of war. We passed an Order in Council in December, 1916. I have not heard of any hoarding since.

"A Government can do one thing more. It can prevent any man receiving excessive profits out of the purchasing and the sale of the necessaries of life. It has been said that packing houses in this country have made excessive profits. It has been brought out, I believe, in investigation that one great packing house made a profit of about

eighty per cent in one year upon its invested capital. Bear in mind, in all fairness to those who made this profit that it was made by an enormous turnover, and by a profit of three-fifths of a cent per pound on bacon sold overseas, and two-fifths of a cent per pound on bacon sold in Canada. If the Government could confiscate every bit of that profit, it could not give to the public of this country the relief which it would desire, and the relief which the Government would desire to give. Yet eighty per cent profit derived from the necessaries of life in time of war disturbs the public conscience, and it becomes necessary for the Government to take up that question, which is a very difficult and complicated one. A Committee of the Cabinet was formed. Mr. Rowell was Chairman, and Mr. Carvell was a member of that Committee, to study the question, to investigate it, and about three weeks ago they announced the result of their deliberations, which had in the meantime been confirmed by the Government as a whole.

"I am glad to say that the Government of the United States, in dealing with precisely the same problem which has arisen on their side of the line, have followed exactly the same principle which was reported by the Committee of which Mr. Rowell was Chairman, and which was confirmed by the Government as a whole.

"What we did was this. We said in the first place to the packing houses: 'You shall not retain a profit in excess of two per cent on your annual turnover, that is, your total sales within one year. Two per cent on that shall be your maximum.' In the United States they made it two and one-half per cent. But two per cent on an annual turnover, if it were an enormous one, might mean a great percentage on invested capital, so we provided another limitation. We said: 'Up to seven per cent on invested capital you may retain. Between seven per cent and fifteen per cent, you may retain one-half, the State will take the other half for the benefit of the people as a whole. Therefore your maximum profit will be eleven per cent. But out of your eleven per cent you shall pay, under the War Profits Act, one per cent, as a tax, and therefore your net maximum profit upon actual invested capital, not watered stock, shall be ten per cent. Over and above fifteen per cent all your profit shall go into the Public Treasury, and you shall not retain any of it.'

"So that if any man, firm or company, in the future makes a great profit upon the sale of such necessities of life, if, for example, he makes eighty per cent, ten per cent of it he can retain, that is one-eighth of his total profit, and the other seventy per cent will go into the Public Treasury of this country for the benefit of the people of Canada as a whole. So far as I am aware, that is the most advanced and progressive legislation of its kind in existence in the world to-day. I do not know of any country that has approached this problem in a more vigorous and progressive and effective manner than the Union Government has done during the short period which has been at its disposal for the purpose of studying these questions."

TO PREVENT FOOD WASTE.

Government Announces Policy in Regard to Intoxicating Liquor.

Following the intimation given by Sir Robert Borden, the following announcement has been made by the Government: "On December 17 the people gave to the Government an unmistakable mandate for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for the employment of all the country's energies and resources necessary to achieve victory. It is essential, and indeed vital, for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited, and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved. It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose.

"The subject has been under consideration by the War Committee of the Cabinet, and the following conclusions have been reached:

"(1) Any liquor or beverage containing more than 2½ per cent alcohol shall be regarded as intoxicating liquor.

"(2) The importation of intoxicating liquor into Canada is prohibited on and after December 24, 1917, unless it shall have been actually purchased on or before that date for importation into Canada, and unless, having been so purchased, it is imported into Canada not later than the 31st day of January, 1918. The final determination upon any question respecting such purchase shall rest with the Minister of Customs. This regulation shall not apply to importations for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing or chemical purposes.

"(3) The transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal will be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918.

"(4) The manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada will be prohibited on and after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry.

"As abovementioned, the prohibition of importation becomes effective on Monday next, December 24.

"The regulations to carry into effect the other provisions abovementioned are being prepared, and as soon as approved, they will be enacted under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

"The foregoing provisions will remain in force during the war and for twelve months after the conclusion of peace."

The following explanatory statement was issued subsequently by Hon. Mr. Rowell: "Inquiries have been received by the Government in reference to the meaning of the expression '2½ per cent alcohol' in the statement of the Prime Minister on Saturday. In determining the percentage of alcoholic content which shall be deemed intoxicating the government has adopted the standard already fixed by the legislation of Ontario and the western provinces.

"The alcoholic content is therefore 2½ per cent proof spirits. To fix any other standard would create great confusion in the administration of the law."

TO GROW MORE WHEAT.

Such is the Advice to the Farmers of Quebec.

Prof. R. Summerby, of Macdonald Agricultural College, discussing the question of wheat-growing in Quebec, says:

"Contrary to the opinion held by many, wheat of excellent quality can be produced in all parts of this province. Moreover when proper cultural practices are followed the yield compares favourably with that of other provinces and under present conditions is such as to make wheat growing a highly profitable proposition. Land that has been in potatoes, roots, corn or other hoed crops is well suited for wheat growing. Early seeding is an essential if high yields and the best quality are to be obtained.

... Farmers of this province can well afford to devote three to five acres of their land to wheat. If this is done they will not only be carrying out a patriotic duty but will also be supplying themselves with a necessary commodity at a high profit and with a small outlay of labour."

MILL-FEED PRICES FIXED.

Arrangements are Made to Assist Production Campaign.

The Food Controller has fixed the prices for bran and shorts at \$24.50 and \$29.50 respectively, per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Fort William. These prices became effective on December 17. The margin of profit to dealers may also be fixed as soon as information from the several provinces can be secured in response to inquiries which have been sent out.

The prices for feed at Western points will be the fixed prices less freight to Fort William. At places west of the points of milling, the prices will be the Fort William fixed prices less freight from the mills to Fort William, plus freight from the point of milling to destination. At Eastern points the prices will be the fixed prices, plus freight from Fort William. The cost in bags will be about \$6.30 per ton higher in each case.

The Millers' Committee is acting in co-operation with the Food Controller and preference in the distribution of supplies of feed is being given to the farmers. This action will put the farmers throughout Canada in the best possible position and will encourage them to make still greater efforts to increase the production of hogs and other food animals.

Following the fixing, by the Food Controller, of prices for mill feeds, the Grain Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, reduced the price of bran and middlings \$3 a ton and of shorts \$4 a ton. Similar reductions were reported from other places. The Commercial Editor of The Toronto Mail and Empire in a recent issue said: "Under the new arrangement farmers in Canada will be enabled to secure their bran at \$7 under the price charged in the United States. Bran was quoted yesterday at \$43 a ton in Boston, which is equal to \$42 a ton Montreal."

In order to assist in the campaign for greater production of food animals, the Food Controller has also arranged that not a ton of bran and shorts will be allowed to be exported until the Canadian requirements are fully met.

The Food Controller and the Federal Department of Agriculture, assisted by the Provincial Departments, has been working out plans to ensure for the farmers an ample supply of mill by-products. A Feed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture was created recently and Mr. R. J. Allen put in charge. The next step was to prohibit the exportation from Canada of feed

of any kind except under license. The fixing of prices and the announcement that no license will be issued unless the feed is first offered to the Government make the control complete and ensure that all the offals from Canadian flour mills will be available for Canadian requirements. As a result of this arrangement the Government recently refused to allow the exportation by a large milling company of 143 cars of bran and shorts, but purchased them and resold them to farmers without any charge for the Government's services. The mills are co-operating and no effort is being made by them to take new orders for export of mill feeds. Mr. Hanna has stated that, if necessary to ensure the farmers obtaining feed supplies, the Government would take the total output of mill by-products and distribute it. He added that action would be taken at once in case of complaints that the mills were requiring the purchase of flour with the offals. This practice must be discontinued.

A separate Feed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is being established in Winnipeg to serve Western Canada. This branch will co-operate with Mr. J. D. McGregor, Assistant Food Controller, Winnipeg.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Food Controller's Suggestions Have Been Put into Effect There.

In connection with the last visit of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire to Western Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Military Secretary to the Governor General, sent a letter to the civic authorities at each of the places where stops were to be made, urging compliance with the Food Controller's regulations at all meals. In the letter to the Mayor of Calgary, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson said:

"His Excellency desires me to bring to your notice the fact that he desires that there should be no undue expenditure on the occasion of his visit to your city, and he hopes that it will be possible for you to conform in every particular to the regulations laid down by the Food Controller by rigid economy in connection with all meals. I would add that *it has been the practice since the suggestions of the Food Controller have been before the country to put them into effect at Government House.*"

BOYS WILL KEEP HOGS.

Plan Has Been Worked Out by Hamilton Business Men.

A novel and practical plan to use school boys to assist in keeping pigs and thus to help in the campaign for increased hog production in Canada has been taken up by the Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade. Mr. R. T. Kelly is responsible for the scheme which has been enthusiastically approved by Hamilton business men. His proposition was to create a central fund of \$400, to be invested in 9 brood sows. Each of these would be looked after by a farmer until the little pigs could be taken from their mother. It was estimated that in the Spring there would be 54 little pigs, each of which would be given into the care of one boy in each rural school in Wentworth County. By next fall, the pigs would be worth \$35 each, or a total of \$1,890. Deducting the original investment of \$400 and the cost of keeping the pigs (\$12 each or \$648 in all) for 8 months. There would be a balance of \$842, to be divided among the 54 boys for their work, giving each boy a little over \$15.

It was also estimated that the sows could be sold for more than enough to pay the farmers for keeping them until the little pigs are born. The cost of feeding the 9 for 6 months would be about \$225. The sows should then be worth the amount paid for them, \$400, leaving a balance of \$175, which amount would further increase the profit of each boy. The boys into whose charge the little pigs would be given would be required to sign an agreement to take charge of them, to dispose of them in the Fall and to return their proportion of the \$400 collected to purchase the sows.

Mr. Kelly went on the Hamilton market last Saturday and secured thirty farmers to attend a meeting in the Board of Trade, where he explained the plan to them. Then he approached a number of business men and by getting \$10 subscriptions to the Central Fund (which of course will be returned next Fall) he collected enough money in a short time to buy the 9 brood sows. He then arranged with 9 farmers, members of the Agricultural Section of the Board of Trade, to have the sows handled until the little pigs can be taken from the mothers. He has also made arrangements with rural school boys to feed the pigs until they are ready for the market.

The first experiment met with such favour that Mr. Kelly is securing additional sub-

scriptions to buy as many as 30 brood sows. He has already arranged with 30 farmers to take them.

The plan has caused much interest in Hamilton and in other places where the scheme is known. Mr. Kelly and those associated with him in this original plan to increase hog production believe that it is capable of being adopted in many other places with splendid results. In a memorandum inviting business men to subscribe \$10 each for the fund, the following statement is made: "All you are out will be the interest on \$10 for one year. Surely the results as shown above should be worth more than this amount. Every honest and legitimate effort put forth along the line of greater production is worthy of your consideration and co-operation."

THE QUESTION OF FEED.

Pork Can be Produced With Profit—
Hog Feed Available.

Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne de Bellevue, writes on one aspect of hog production as follows:

"Many a man will shout, 'no feed,'—'dear feed,' when the subject of pork production is mentioned. Feed is scarce and dear, but a large amount of feed that hogs can use is available. More can be found, and at prevailing prices pork can be produced with profit. On every farm and in every household there is a certain amount of waste that only the hog can make best use of. Hog feed of this character is of immense value. Shorts and middlings are to be available at cost price. They should be used for hog feeding exclusively and not for dairy cattle for which they are not most economical."

MORE WILLING TO HELP.

Regina Pastor Writes of the Attitude of
His Congregation.

Rev. A. S. Lewis, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Regina, in a letter says: "I endeavour to make good use of your literature in suitable pulpit utterances from time to time. The Food Controller's job is a hard one but I find among my own congregation an increasing disposition to co-operate with him in carrying out his suggestions."

WHOEVER YOU MAY BE,

The year 1918 will not be a year of merely "DOING YOUR BIT": It will be a year of everyone "DOING HIS UTMOST."

If you are a—

BANKER, you can help by informing yourself as to the world's needs of food: by advice and assistance you can be an immense factor in promoting greater production for 1918.

If you are a—

BUSINESS MAN, you can help to solve the problem of increased production by taking a keen interest in the efforts of your own community and by aiding any organization in your locality to stimulate food production.

If you are—

A **CAPITALIST**, devote your capital and your energies to the development of food resources. If this war be not completely won no amount of money will avail you.

If you are a—

CLERGYMAN, preach production and thrift. By studying the facts of the world food shortage, you can impress upon your congregation the necessity of increased production and conservation. By your influence and guidance, you can help enormously towards the goal of Canada's ambition, which is for those left behind to live up to the reputation of the gallant men who have gone "over the top." Britain expects greater production from Canada in 1918 and Britain must not be disappointed.

If you are a—

COOK, you can avoid waste in the kitchen, by using all left-overs and being careful even of the scraps. You can also prepare dishes which do not require the use of those foods needed overseas. You can use more fish and vegetables and less wheat, beef and bacon, and save all fats.

If you are a—

FARMER, you can put all your effort into the vital work of production. The demands on you are great and you have your difficulties; make them known to business men and others in your locality so that they will feel their responsibility and jointly you can work for greater production. Get in touch with your Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. Make the best use of the information and experience of others. Plan well ahead.

If you are a—

FISHERMAN, bring in all the food fishes you can catch. Do not waste any. By increasing the supply of food you are doing as necessary service as your brothers on the battleships and in the merchant marine.

If you are a—

HOUSEWIFE, you can study the situation in so far as it affects your own home. You can economize in the use of wheat, beef, bacon, sugar and fats, and use substitutes for wheat and meat. You can take a greater interest in your marketing. You can encourage the men folk to cultivate the backyard and to do their utmost in any campaign for increased food production.

If you are a—

JOURNALIST, you can be of untold service by keeping your readers informed on all subjects of conservation and production. Do not print harmful and critical news and correspondence, unless you exhaust all channels of confirmation and information on the subjects dealt with.

If you are a—

LAWYER, you can use your influence with others to promote the cause of greater production and the conservation of food. You can practice food control in

"Each and every one of us must do his or her utmost to produce and conserve food. Let us send the message to the battle front, "Trust Canada," and then put forth all our powers to make good that promise by producing every possible ounce of food."—(Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller for Canada.)

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED.

your own home and be an example to others. See that the orders of the Food Controller are properly explained and impress upon the public that such orders have the full force of law.

If you are simply—

NOBODY, start in now and do something for your country. Your little contribution is needed and will help.

If you are a—

PESSIMIST, direct your pessimism where it will do most good. Take a blue view of Germany's outlook. If you cannot be cheerful do not make others unhappy at your country's expense. Turn your grouch on the Kaiser, or, better still, get in and do something to help Canada.

If you are a—

PUBLIC MAN, and hold any official position, you can be of immense service to the Empire by studying the need of production and doing your full part to influence others towards increased production and greater conservation of foods. The need is grave and you should consider your services commandeered for the national good.

If you are a—

SCHOOL BOY, OR GIRL, you can have a backyard garden and grow vegetables, keep chickens or raise a pig. The food which you raise will take the place of some of the wheat or meat which your folks would otherwise buy. You can produce enough to supply one soldier with food. Every boy cannot fight, but every boy can feed a soldier. Every girl should learn about foods and how to cook them.

If you are a—

STOREKEEPER, you can encourage the use of substitutes for wheat, beef and bacon and get your customers to purchase goods that will release other foods for

overseas shipment. Do not overstock or charge undue profits. You can study methods to reduce your cost of doing business and aid in carrying out the suggestions of the Food Controller.

If you are a—

TEACHER, get all the information you can on questions of world production and the need of food conservation. Explain the facts to your pupils and interest them in every possible way. The boys and girls of Canada can and will help if they are shown how.

If you are a—

WOMAN OF LEISURE, you can assist materially by giving of your time to make known in your community the need for food conservation and production. Your example counts for much, and you will help greatly if you take a stand against unnecessary waste of food at social functions.

If you are a—

WORKINGMAN, engaged in necessary work, consider that you are doing your duty to your home and country by exerting your best efforts and by practicing thrift whenever possible. You, too, can do your part in increasing production by cultivating your own little garden, and in saving the foods needed overseas by eating perishable products. If favourably situated, start a garden and keep a pig or poultry. You will find the benefit in your cost of living.

If you are—

ONLY A CONSUMER, and do not come into any of the other classifications, for the sake of the boys at the front you are urged to save wheat, beef and bacon, by substituting cornmeal, oatmeal, potatoes, fish and other food commodities which are not so urgently needed overseas.

"If those who continue to live in comparative comfort at home are not willing to deprive themselves of quite essential foods, then our bravest men died in vain."

(Lord Rhondda, Food Controller for Great Britain.)

INSPECTING RESTAURANTS.

To Ensure Compliance with Food Controller's Regulations.

Following his inspection of public eating-places in Toronto in connection with The Food Controller's regulations, Mr. F. W. Mossop has been doing similar work in Montreal. As a result of his visits, a number of proprietors of restaurants have applied for cards to post in their kitchens and dining-rooms calling attention to the regulations. Reports also indicate a much more careful observance of the law with respect to the use of beef and bacon, provision of substitutes for white bread and display of printed notices urging patrons to remember the needs of the armies and civilian populations of the Allied countries.

GRADING OF POTATOES.

Question Taken up by Fruit and Vegetable Committee.

The Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's Office has been considering the advantages which would result from grading potatoes on a standard basis for all Canada. It is, of course, impossible to apply compulsory grading to the potato crop of the past season, but consideration is being given to the question of establishing grades for next year's production.

Potato-growing associations in the United States have graded potatoes and marked their best grades for years. For this reason they have already found a ready and profitable market. The buyers have known what they were buying, as each association sought to protect its brand and maintain its grade. So successful has the plan been that the Federal authorities in the United States have taken up the question.

One of the advantages in connection with a standard grade of potatoes is the facility in financing. If a grower or shipper can produce a certificate of grade, the banker knows exactly what is the security offered, otherwise a car of potatoes may consist of a product of the best grade or of unsaleable pig feed.

Much attention has been given to the question by individuals and public bodies throughout Canada, and the establishment of standard grades, as well as standardization of weight of a bag of potatoes are being urged. It is being pointed out that a grading system has done much for wheat, cheese and butter producers.

NEED IS VERY REAL.

English Farmers Adopting Motor Machinery to Speed Production.

An English merchant who has just arrived in New York has given a succinct statement of the need for more food in the allied European nations this year. He says: "In England men not released have been told off to help the farmers, and in France the situation is so serious that soldiers had to be released to work on the land. Both France and Italy, which formerly produced nearly all their own food, will now have to buy it." He said the needs of the war had aroused the English farmers to discard all their old conservative methods of tilling the ground and adopt motor power and the latest types of agricultural machinery.

SCARCE EVEN AFTER WAR.

World Will be Short of Food till 1920, says Official British Letter.

Following is an extract from a letter to county agricultural committees of the Food Production Department, London. The Department stated: "If we are to secure food for the people of this country greater and more prolonged efforts are required. We are threatened with a shortage of food throughout the world, and not in 1918 only, but in 1919 and 1920. The danger of shortage extends beyond the period of war. In some respects it may be greatest after peace is proclaimed."

BAKERS WILLING TO HELP.

Co-operation is Pledged in Campaign to Save Wheat for Soldiers.

In the next issue of The Food Bulletin will be published a full report of Prof. Harcourt's mission to the bakers of Western Canada. He telegraphed that the bakers of Winnipeg had pledged their co-operation in the effort to save wheat for the Allies by increasing the use of other cereals for domestic consumption. From Winnipeg, Prof. Harcourt went to Calgary and then on to Vancouver. Meetings were arranged at several cities upon his return. Mr. Edward Parnell, of Winnipeg, telegraphed to the Food Controller as follows: "My services are at your disposal in any way you choose to use them. I fully appreciate the serious situation confronting us as a nation and you have my sympathetic co-operation."

FISH TRADE REGULATED.

Dealers Conducting Wholesale Business to be Licensed.

On and after January 1st, it will be illegal for any person, other than a fisherman or retailer, to deal in Canadian fish to an amount exceeding 1,000 pounds in any one month without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller. A regulation to this effect brings under the license system all persons conducting a wholesale fish business. License fees of from \$10 upwards, dependent upon the volume of business, have been prescribed. All licensed dealers will be required to make monthly reports to the Office of the Food Controller. Copies of this Order may be obtained upon application to the Food Controller's Office.

Following the receipt of requests that the price of winter caught fish from the Southern Saskatchewan lakes be fixed, the Food Controller has ordered that the prices for such fish must not exceed by more than one-half cent per pound the maximum prices which he fixed recently for fish from the Big River district of Saskatchewan. The Food Controller has also fixed a maximum price of two cents per pound, f.o.b. primary railway shipping point, for mullets from any waters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

The Food Controller will not allow any evasion of his Order fixing maximum prices for western winter caught lake fish. Information has been received that fishermen on a western lake have 300,000 pounds of white-fish on ice and that they refuse to market it at the prices named by the Food Controller. A telegram was sent to them to-day stating that, unless the fish were marketed, the Food Controller, in order to prevent waste, would take possession of the entire catch and dispose of it in the public interest. In case this action became necessary, the price paid for the fish would not exceed the maximum price fixed by the Food Controller.

Steps have also been taken to prevent itinerant dealers from the United States diverting the fish supply across the international boundary by offering prices in excess of the maximum prices. An official has been appointed to investigate such complaints and the Commissioner of Customs has instructed local Collectors of Customs to withhold permission for the exportation of fish to the United States firms concerned until it has been proved that the Food Controller's regulations are being strictly observed.

STORES WILL CO-OPERATE.

Department stores are taking the lead in co-operation, in an educational campaign in Canada by which they will emphasize in their window displays, newspaper and other advertising the necessity of substituting other foods for wheat, beef and bacon so urgently needed for export to Europe, and the prevention of waste in food stuffs.

Educational material of the sort necessary for this purpose is being prepared and will be forwarded to thirty-six leading firms throughout Canada. It is planned to have the initial demonstration during the week beginning January 7. Window displays and demonstrations in the main aisles and the grocery and meat departments are being planned. Photographs of the most successful windows will be taken and circulated among other stores so that ideas will be suggested to follow the campaign up generally among all retailers of food stuffs throughout Canada, as a sustained effort during the remaining period of the war.

Letters have been received from leading firms endorsing the idea. The big stores of the United States have agreed to co-operate with the American Food Administration.

SURPLUS NEEDED OVERSEAS.

The United States Food Administration has announced that, in view of the necessity of sending the greatest possible supplies of foodstuffs to the Allies overseas, its policy is to see that Canada is supplied with those commodities from the United States, which are required for feeding the people of this country, but no more.

As Canada raises sufficient hogs for home requirements the United States Food Administration will not grant licenses for an indefinite period for the exportation of hogs into Canada. The Food Administration has stated.

Under arrangement with the United States Food Administration, the latter will now permit cotton-seed oil and its products to be exported under license to Canada for Canadian consumption. Re-export from Canada will not be permitted. The United States authorities also have notified corn and oat millers in the territory south of the Canadian boundary, east of Wisconsin and Indiana and North of the Potomac and Ohio rivers that the zonal embargo on the shipment of corn and oats into or through that territory has been taken off.

PUBLIC WILL BENEFIT.

Practical Case of Result of Package Cereal Trade Regulation.

Licenses for the sale of cereal products in original packages of less than 20 pounds weight are now being issued from the Office of the Food Controller. In a number of cases applications for licenses have been refused or delayed pending changes by the manufacturers to comply with the Food Controller's regulations. One firm selling a cereal product in 2-pound packages has agreed to increase the net weight of the contents from two to two and one-half pounds, leaving the selling price the same, as a result of the Food Controller's ruling that the price charged to the consumer was out of proper proportion to the cost of the product in bulk and his refusal to issue a license until a readjustment was made. The difference will be made up by some reduction in the cost of package and other selling expenses.

This is a practical demonstration of how the Food Controller's regulations in regard to the sale of cereal foods in packages will be of direct benefit to the consumer.

AIDING FOOD CONTROLLER.

Graduates of Macdonald College, Guelph, Doing Splendid Service.

Household Science graduates all over the Dominion are assisting the Food Controller in a very definite and patriotic manner and the women's colleges for some time past have been practicing and teaching various measures of economy. Particularly interesting is the work that has been done by the graduates of the Home Economics Department of Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Working in co-operation with the Food Controller's Office, Miss Watson, Director of the Department sent a questionnaire to some two hundred graduates who had scattered all over Canada.

The replies indicated that much was already being done to further the cause of food conservation.

Acting on their own initiative a number of the household science experts have given demonstrations and have established free night classes for any women who care to join. They have assisted in explaining the need of food saving and have helped in the Pledge Card campaigns. In every district where a Food Economy Committee has been established the household science teachers in the vicinity have co-operated actively.

GOOD PROFIT IN EGGS.

Poultrymen Can Expect Reasonable Return Under Present Conditions.

That eggs give the largest return for the money of any foods on the Canadian market to-day was the statement of Mr. Lewis N. Clark, of Port Hope, prominent utility fowl breeder, speaking before the Ottawa Poultry Association. He showed despite the general complaint of eggs being high-priced to-day that they only cost 16 per cent more than in the corresponding month before the war. Feed, however, had gone up 226 per cent and the cost of labour 218 per cent. Eggs at 75 cents a dozen gave far more nourishment than two pounds of beef at the same price. What was vital for carrying on the egg business was that more eggs per hen should be produced. While it cost 26 cents monthly for feed for each hen to-day, more than double the cost eight years ago, an egg-laying return of only 14 per cent, which meant that fourteen hens out of every hundred should lay an egg a day, was necessary to meet ordinary expenses of the small poultry-keeper, if the eggs were sold at 75 cents a dozen.

He advised poultry men and amateurs to consult the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Clark also told of his experiments at Port Hope with an electric light installation in the poultry houses which automatically switched on light at five o'clock in the morning and at sunset, so that the hen's day was lengthened by several hours, making her more active and resulting in a great increase in the production of eggs. "Whereas it used to be a bit of a gamble I know now with the electric light that I can make a profit from every hen," he said and several of the members of the Ottawa Poultry Association present declared they also had good results from electric light in the hen houses.

Owing to the scarcity of wheat, Mr. Clark said the feed problem was likely to be great until the end of the war, but he believed that no self-respecting poultryman would feed wheat to fowls while it was so needed by the Allied armies and populations in Europe.

MAY KEEP HOGS WITHIN CITY.

Following the suggestion of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, the city council of New Westminster has decided to amend the by-laws so as to permit of keeping hogs within the city limits under proper conditions.

NEWS OF PROVINCIAL BODIES.

MANITOBA.

Professor Reynolds telegraphs as follows from Winnipeg: "All members of the Winnipeg committee are actively at work. A strong committee has been organized in Brandon with Miss Kelso as secretary. All our representatives throughout the province—at Roland, Dauphin, Portage, Boissevain, Manitou, Ruseel, Stonewall and other points—are reporting educational committees organized and pledge card campaigns under way."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dr. W. C. Keirstead, Secretary of the New Brunswick Branch, has sent the following report:

During the past month our Pledge Card Campaign has been pushed in the rural districts through the medium of the public schools. Teachers have given hearty co-operation in instructing their pupils, and in circulating the pledges in their localities. In some cases the teachers visited the parents and secured signatures.

The work of the local committees has been gratifying. In Fredericton public meetings have been held at which Miss Peacock, of the Normal School, gave addresses on food values. War recipes have been tested out by lady members of the Committee, and the results obtained were published in the newspapers. In Moncton the Daughters of the Empire are living up to their pledge, not only individually but in their patriotic tea room, and Chapters in other places are rendering excellent service. In Campbellton, the Committee has secured the exclusion of foods from public socials or gatherings, and in St. John and elsewhere considerable is being done to reduce the consumption of sweets and other foods. The local Committee at Chatham has carried on organization work and held public meetings in centres near that town.

The Women's Institutes are doing good educational work in food values, and a strong public sentiment in the province in favour of food conservation is being created.

A loyal group of Red Cross workers is undertaking our work at Rothesay, and this organization is helping in many places. Mr. Schofield and myself recently addressed a public meeting at Rothesay. Other addresses have been given at teachers' associations and conventions.

The local Committee at St. Andrews has circulated the following pledge in addition to securing signature to the household pledge card:—

SAVE BEEF AND BACON EAT FISH AND CLAMS

I agree to take a pint of shelled clams every Thursday from now until the end of March, 1918, for which I will pay in cash at the rate of 20 cents per quart, delivered at my house.

Our Committee is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture for increased production. Arrangements are being made for our members to visit County Council sessions in January in order to enlist their co-operation in a campaign for increased production in wheat and live stock. The Agricultural Department is securing fertilizer and seed grains for the farmers and efforts are being made for increased production another year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Mr. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has telegraphed the following: "On December 12 and 13, conferences of officials of rural municipalities and Agricultural Societies in Saskatchewan were held at Regina and Saskatoon, respectively, to further the organization of the pork production campaign. The needs of the situation were clearly outlined by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. G. W. Brown and Dean Rutherford and the conferences unanimously resolved to do all in their power to increase pork production. Municipal officers are being employed to facilitate the distribution of surplus sows to farmers who desire to purchase. Members of the Staff of the University of Saskatchewan are addressing meetings of Agricultural Societies and Municipalities are calling meetings of the ratepayers in order that the facts may be presented for the serious consideration of the farmers. We are looking for a big response to the call for greater production."

CHINESE FARM LABOURERS.

Should be Imported Under Indent System, Says Committee.

The California State Committee on Farm Labour has reported that Chinese are fitted for farm labour, and, in order to meet the present critical need of greater food production, has advocated the importation of labour of Oriental or other nationalities under the indent system, that is, for specific and well-defined lines of work. The committee also urged that prisoners of war be shipped to America and put to work instead of being maintained in idleness in Europe.

TO KEEP FOOD MOVING.

Recent Arrangement Reduces Loss Through Detention of Cars.

As a result of a plan formulated by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's Office, with the co-operation of the railway companies, it is now possible to fix responsibility for undue detention of cars loaded with foodstuffs and to take the necessary steps to require immediate disposition.

Railroads entering Montreal and Toronto and a few other central-distributing centres report regularly to Mr. G. E. McIntosh, Traffic Officer for the Fruit and Vegetable Committee, and the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, every car of fruit, vegetables and other perishable foodstuffs which has been delayed for 72 hours or more, either awaiting unloading or re-shipment or other disposition. Prompt action is taken by Mr. McIntosh on receipt of these reports.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS ACTIVE.

Splendid Work Has Been Done by Organization in Quebec.

Since the beginning of the year 1916 the Quebec Homemakers' Clubs have been working in the interests of food conservation. The "Demonstrator" reports that special attention has been given to the problems of food and nutrition. The preparation and serving of school lunches was demonstrated in twenty-eight communities to club members and school children with gratifying results. Fifty-seven demonstrations on canning and breadmaking were given to school children to aid them with their school fair work.

In order to help the people to a better understanding of the Food Pledge cards and the Orders issued by the Food Controller, since September 1917 the Assistant Demonstrator has visited all the clubs in the province, giving practical demonstrations on the use of substitutes for meat and wheat.

INCREASED USE OF FISH.

One Company's Sales of Cod and Haddock Increased Many Times.

The F. T. James Co., Toronto, writing in reference to the increased use of haddock and cod say: "Right here in Toronto, by co-operation with the The Food Controller's Office, we increased the sale of these fish from ten to sixty-seven thousand pounds a week."

FARMERS AND PRODUCTION.

Prices Must Cover Reasonable Return Over the Actual Cost.

At the recent convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, Mr. A. W. Amos, of Perth County, in a vigorous address pointed out that production depended upon a fair return to the producer.

He advised his hearers "to do their bit." "Our kinsmen are at the front fighting for us," he said. "Let us fight famine for them. We must not mind what the other fellows are doing. Let us watch them as much as we can and criticize if we will. But let us stick to it, whatever his actions, and do our utmost."

Mr. E. H. Stonehouse, President of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association said in part:—

"Farmers are working fourteen hours a day and yet production is falling off. Why? Because the rural population has declined by 30, 50 and, in some cases, to the extent of 70 per cent.

ONLY MEN ON THE LAND.

Millionaires' Money Cannot Relieve the Food Situation.

Hon Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture of Alberta, addressing a meeting in Calgary this month in connection with the campaign for increased production of pork urged the necessity of breeding more sows in order to do all that was possible towards supplying the requirements of the Allies.

"Millionaires cannot relieve the situation, he said, "it is pork we want, and money will not increase pork production. We must breed sows and raise pigs, and the men in the land are the only ones who can do it."

Mr. Marshall thought it was safe to let the price question take care of itself. All the farmers wanted was the assurance that a decent market would prevail. It was a question of saving the women and children of France, and there was danger of actual starvation unless the farmers of the North American continent did something quickly.

"During the war I will carry out every suggestion made by Food Controller Hanna, whom I have known intimately for twenty years. Mr. Hanna is a man of extraordinary ability and broad experience. He is handling the worst job that could be invented, and he is handling it better than 99 per cent of the men in Canada could handle it."

"There can be little doubt that the food situation before our next crop can be harvested will be very much more grave than any of us have any conception of at the present time. It is unquestionably then, our duty to get behind our Food Controller as they are doing in the United States, and help in every way to conserve every ounce of food, as in doing so, we will be rendering a National service."—
Dr. C. J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, Toronto.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S WORK.

Dr. Hastings Tells How Public Health Men Were "Converted."

Dr. C. J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, of the city of Toronto, in his monthly report to the local Board of Health, asked the question: "What are we doing to aid our Food Controller?" He said in part:

"At the last conference of the American Public Health Association, held recently in Washington, one of the most outstanding features was the thoroughness with which every phase of the food problem was handled. In the various discussions it soon became apparent that most of the physicians and scientists attending that conference were labouring under the same delusion that we have been in Canada, and that is that the Food Controllers in the various countries were appointed to control prices. This is regrettable, inasmuch as it has drawn forth a lot of unwarranted criticism from all quarters, directed at our Food Controllers, for not having succeeded in reducing the cost of food. It should be distinctly understood that when Lord Rhondda and his predecessor were appointed Food Controller for Great Britain, there was no mention made of the controlling of the price of food, nor did this enter into the mind of President Wilson when he appointed their Food Controller nor yet to our Government when it appointed our Food Controller. . . .

"The most outstanding feature in connection with the food problem at the aforesaid conference was an address given to the association by Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Controller for the United States. After Mr. Hoover had concluded his address there was not a member of the association that was not fully converted and convinced of the fact that the duty of the Food Controller was to control the consumption of food and to safeguard our food supplies in such a way as to ensure an ample supply of food for our soldiers and for our Allies whose sources of supply had, as a result of war conditions, been materially reduced. The physicians and scientists left that conference determined to do what they could to co-operate with and aid Mr. Hoover and the Government of the United States in the conservation of food.

"It is a regrettable fact that one still hears these unwarranted complaints. Our Food Controllers, in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, are anxious and very desirous of controlling the price of food, as we all are, but that must necessarily be secondary, as they were not appointed for that purpose."

PREVENT UNDUE PROFITS.

Recommendations from Committee of Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Recommendations calculated to prevent speculative operations and to eliminate undue profits by retail or wholesale dealers in food have been made to the Food Controller by the Special Committee, representing the wholesale and retail trade, which was called together by him. The regulations recommended by the Committee are similar in their general outline to those adopted by the United States Food Administration.

The Committee favoured a basis of control of the handling of food products, which would eliminate all undue profits and yet not impose upon the manufacturer or merchant any unfair restrictions, as compared with those upon other elements in the community.

The Committee recommended the adoption of a license system to be applied to six branches of the trade in food commodities. License fees ranging from \$1 up are proposed. The Committee also recommended abolition of rebate, secret commission, and combined sales operations.

Other recommendations included in the report are:—

Regulation of salesmen and delivery systems, in order to reduce the costs of distribution;

Requirement by the Food Controller of monthly returns showing stocks on hand of certain essential foodstuffs so as to enable the Food Controller to check overstocking and to prevent hoarding;

Strict control over every branch of the trade in regard to profits. In this connection it is proposed to limit profits to a minimum percentage on turnover and in no case to allow them to exceed the normal pre-war profits.

TO PRODUCE MORE HOGS.

Splendid Progress in Campaign Reported from all Provinces.

Splendid reports on the progress of the campaign for increased production of hogs have been received by the Food Controller from all parts of the Dominion. The work is being taken up enthusiastically and the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are co-operating fully with the farmers.

ALBERTA.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has sent the following message:

"A meeting of the Northern Alberta Agricultural Societies decided to take up the question of increased hog production. The Peace River Society is an enthusiastic organization and I am having the Provincial Live Stock Commissioner arrange a meeting of the society to advocate greater production of hogs. We are purchasing and breeding a large number of sows to sell later to the farmers."

The United Farmers of Alberta executive has planned an extensive "greater hog production" campaign.

MANITOBA.

Mr. J. H. Evans, acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, sends this message:

"The entire province of Manitoba has been organized for the Greater Hog Production Campaign. In each municipality there are 50 or more persons advocating hog production and food conservation under the direction of this province."

Press reports tell of enthusiastic meetings throughout Manitoba in connection with the campaign. Many local meetings have been held and in most cases have been addressed by delegates who attended the conference at Ottawa called by the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Food Controller.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. W. R. Reek, Secretary for Agriculture in New Brunswick, reports: "The Provincial Government is urging through the agency of the newspapers, 140 agricultural societies and district representatives the necessity of keeping sows and will import them if necessary. We are arranging for the importation of Yorkshire and Berkshire boars to breed the sows already held. The definite arrangement made by the Food Con-

troller for the supply of mill feeds will be of great assistance. The demand for young pigs among villagers and small farmers will be heavy next spring. We are urging special meetings of agricultural societies immediately because the date is already late."

ONTARIO.

The following press reports show that the campaign for greater production of hogs is being taken up enthusiastically throughout Ontario.

A district representative of the Ontario Agricultural Department from Grey county reports: "Our county delegates freely admitted that they changed their minds with regard to the hog production question after listening to Mr. Hanna. Judging from the replies of the township delegates, their opinion is already very much in favour of the campaign."

The representative at Lanark county, Perth reports: "I took the matter of bacon hog production up with the Perth Town Council and they decided that the town should do something, and accordingly appointed four of a committee to consult with the Supervisor of the Production League and myself. A decision was arrived at to purchase 15 brood sows for the purpose of raising little pigs to be distributed at cost among the townspeople next spring."

E. K. Hampton, Agricultural District Representative for Welland County, Ontario, reports that the Board of Agriculture of that county, has a plan to use \$500 surplus on hand to aid older boys and young men of that country to buy pure-bred brood sows, by advancing two-thirds of the capital required.

Representatives of the Board of Trades, local packing firms, provincial delegates and prominent farmers of Wentworth county, Ontario, met in Hamilton to consider plans and finances for the utilization of the city's garbage in the feeding of hogs at a municipal hog farm, the site for which is under option.

The Middlesex County Council of Ontario have increased the number of brood sows at the County House of Refuge farm, and are planning a further increase.

In Haldimand county, Ontario, a hog campaign has been suggested in aid of the Red Cross fund.

ALBERTA SWINE BREEDERS' APPEAL TO FARMERS.

The following appeal for increased production of hogs has been issued by the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association:

The world shortage of live stock is a guarantee of satisfactory cash returns, even in the face of the price of feed.

Yes, we have heard of the shortage of help problem. *When thinking of your difficulties please remember that we are in heaven compared to the hell the soldiers are going through at the front.* Is it asking too much that we should be as good sports at home as they are proving themselves in fighting our battles? Dig in and have the personal satisfaction of knowing you are sharing even if it be to such a very small extent, the real hardships others are cheerfully facing for you. Spend your energies in overcoming difficulties instead of letting them appear too great to be overcome. *Would life be worth living if the soldiers of the Allies had not shown more energy for us than we have in providing for their needs?*

The Federal and Provincial Governments and the live stock associations are doing all that can be done to improve marketing conditions in order that satisfactory returns will result from your efforts. Kindly remember that *apart from the dollars to be made you may help to keep absolute starvation from women and children in Europe in addition to providing necessities for our soldiers overseas.*

If you can possibly keep a few more sows over, won't you do so?

You know the kind of hog that started the war, help to provide the other kind of hogs to stop it.

If you have good breeding sows you cannot keep over or would purchase sows if you knew where to get them, write the undersigned and they will try and bring you both together.

W. J. HOOVER, *President,*

E. L. RICHARDSON, *Secretary,*

Alberta Swine Breeders Association, Calgary, Alta.

At a meeting at Caledon East, Ontario, which was addressed by Mr. Stark, of Brampton, he asked the farmers to put more confidence in Mr. Hanna, and from the fact that it looked like a good business proposition, to keep more sows and breed more hogs to help win the war.

"Keep an extra sow and her litter." Under this title the Ontario Department of Agriculture has published in pamphlet form (No. 6) an admirable article which appeared in *The Farmer's Advocate*, of London, Ont. It is printed in handy form for reference, with a brief summary of what to do to make pig-keeping profitable.

QUEBEC.

Hon. J. A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, has sent the following: "Our campaign for increased production of hogs, wheat, peas and beans is progressing successfully. Sixty lecturers have already covered a considerable section of the province. The Minister of Agriculture has issued a circular let-

ter to the Catholic and Protestant clergy, appealing for their support. We are buying a few hundred sows which will be sold to the farmers next spring."

In his letter to clergymen of the provinces, Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, emphasizes the pecuniary benefit to the farmer of greater production, the necessity of doing so in order to diminish the risk of famine, and the fact that such food is needed by the Allied armies. He points out that the farmer who at this time sells a sow capable of breeding he only receives the price of 150 to 200 pounds of meat, whereas next year he could dispose of at least 1,500 pounds, at prices that will certainly not be lower than those obtaining to-day. He adds:

"If every farmer owned one more brood of young hogs than last year, if every countryman with sufficiency of land raised one hog, production would increase by 30 to 40 per cent and this would represent by the fact about six or seven million dollars for this province and would prove of valuable assistance to the Allies."

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ACTIVITIES HAVE BENEFITTED ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

FOOD IS BEING CONSERVED FOR THE SOLDIERS AND THE ALLIED PEOPLES

AND

Dealers in food are being brought under regulation by means of licensing system. Financial arrangements have been made to ensure steady market for hogs. Prices have been fixed for bran and shorts and preference in supply assured to Canadian farmers. Oleomargarine has been made available in Canada. Price of sugar has been kept down

by control over refineries. Trade in package cereals has been regulated to protect the public. Supplies of food and feed have been secured from the United States. Profits of millers and packers have been limited. Plan for regulation of cost of milk distribution worked out. Farmers have been assisted in greater hog production campaign. Equitable distribution of

essential food supplies has been ensured. Grain and other food substances have been saved from distillation for potable alcohol and made available for direct consumption. Exportation of foodstuffs is being controlled so as to prevent the drain of supplies needed in Canada or for the Allied Nations. Assistance is being given in the organization, on a war basis, of production and consumption of food

GASOLINE SHORTAGE
AVERTED IN
FISHING INDUSTRY
MARKET BEING
DEVELOPED FOR
PACIFIC COAST FISH
NOW WASTED.
PRICE OF MILK
REDUCED IN VANCOUVER.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR
PACIFIC COAST FISH TO BE AVAILABLE
AT MODERATE PRICES
INLAND WATERS OPENED AS SOURCES OF FISH
SUPPLY AND PRICES FIXED FOR WESTERN
LAKE FISH.
NOVA SCOTIA APPLES MADE AVAILABLE.
BINDER TWINE SUPPLY FOR NEXT SEASON
ASSURED.
ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SUPPLY OF
CATTLE FEED.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POTATOES
MADE AVAILABLE.
FISH FROM ATLANTIC MARKETED
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
MOVEMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA APPLES
FACILITATED.
BINDER TWINE SUPPLY
ASSURED.

MARKETING
OF SURPLUS POTATO
CROP ASSISTED.

WINNIPEG
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT
FOOD CONTROLLER.

OTTAWA
OFFICE OF
FOOD CONTROLLER.

FACILITIES PROVIDED
FOR MARKETING ATLANTIC
FISH IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
ASSISTANCE GIVEN
IN MARKETING APPLE CROP
GASOLINE SHORTAGE
AVERTED IN
FISHING INDUSTRY.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

