

Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 14.

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

CANADA'S NEW ANTI-LOAFER LAW.

AN Order in Council has been passed requiring that "all persons domiciled in Canada shall, in the absence of reasonable grounds to the contrary, engage in useful occupations."

The purpose of the order is to prevent persons capable of useful work from remaining in idleness at a time when the country most urgently requires the services of all human energy available.

The following are the regulations:—

1. Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.
2. In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defence that the person is,
 - (a) Under sixteen years or over sixty years of age.
 - (b) A bona fide student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation.
 - (c) A bona fide student in actual attendance at some recognized educational institution.
 - (d) Usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his employer common to similar employees with the same employer.
 - (e) Physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted.
 - (f) Unable to obtain without reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.
3. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding six months in any common jail, or in any institution or on any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by by-law or

Order in Council respectively to be a public institution or farm for the purposes of this law, which said institution or farm for the purpose of this law shall be a common jail.

4. Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority hereof are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality; and where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of or by any provincial officer, such fines shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where such proceedings are instituted within a municipality by any other person, the fine shall be paid in equal portions to the treasurer of the municipality and the treasurer of the province; and where the place in which such proceedings are instituted is not within the boundaries of any municipality, the fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where the proceedings are outside the boundaries of any province, the fine shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada.
5. Useful occupation and reasonable distance shall be questions of fact to be decided by the Magistrate.
6. The Magistrate may hear and consider other defences than those mentioned in Section two.
7. "Magistrate," shall include Justice of the Peace, and Police Magistrate appointed by Provincial or Dominion authority.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

The Dominion Cabinet is considering regulations drafted for the registration of the man power available in Canada for work of war production. It is recommended that registration day be held some time in June, when certificates will be issued to those registering. Heavy penalties may be imposed upon those failing to do so.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Women, Young and Aged are all Helping to Produce Food.

Major J. I. Hart, speaking at a food conservation meeting in Orillia, Ont., emphasized that the people of France who were not in the fighting lines were all raising food. The women, he said, were doing most of the work, and the children had ceased to go to school so that they might help. He had seen children hardly big enough to walk, gathering manure on the roads. Even the babies of France were working. In the fields all the work was largely done by women. There were large garden plots outside the French towns to which the people resorted. The extra hour of daylight effected by the daylight saving scheme was used for work in the gardens. Everybody was helping to produce the greatest possible amount of food.

DESPERATE NEED OF FOOD.

Available Supplies not Sufficient to Maintain Entire Italian Army.

Information reaching the Italian embassy in Washington indicates that the Italian army and civilians are in desperate need of food. It is said that only one-third of the Italian army of 3,000,000 men is now being maintained on the battle lines, the official explanation being that there is not sufficient food to feed more and that there is also shortage of other supplies. On the other hand, the strong Austrian army facing the Italians is said to have received recently large supplies from Russia.

In order to maintain the morale of the Italians, as well as that of the other allied nations, there is an ever-increasing responsibility upon this continent to send greater quantities of essential foods. This can be done only by the most rigorous economies with wheat products, meat, and fats.

BUYING ARGENTINA WHEAT.

The acting Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires has reported to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce details of the agreement for the purchase and export before November 1, 1918, by the British and French Governments of 2,500,000 tons of cereals at minimum prices of \$1.45 per bushel for wheat and 46 cents per bushel for oats. The Argentine Government is financing the purchases up to \$200,000,000 in gold.

"PEACE WITHOUT PLENTY."

Food Situation Would Only be Made Worse by German Competition.

Sir William Goode, of the British Ministry of Food, speaking recently in London, said that Great Britain would face much more severe food shortage if she should decide to make with Germany "a tired peace". He continued: "I chose the topic, 'peace without plenty,' because of the wide-spread idea that with peace the scarcity of food would automatically disappear.

Sir William Goode pointed out that even if Russia were able to feed herself there would be at the conclusion of peace 200,000,000 people in Europe clamoring for food.

SOLDIERS SHARING THEIR FOOD.

"We are slow in Canada to realize the serious nature of the food situation. But when we hear, for instance, that some of the Canadian men in France, have been sending their parcels of food, received from Canada, back to people in England, we can surely grasp the fact that we who are at home must go without something."—An Exchange.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLIES LOW.

The extent of the meat shortage in Great Britain is indicated by the latest British market reports, which show that the amount of home-grown meat marketed in England has decreased from 227,000,000 pounds weekly in 1916 to 55,000,000 pounds weekly since January 1, 1918. The number of cattle reaching the market has decreased 65 per cent, sheep 40 per cent, and hogs 68 per cent.

WHY BACON SUPPLY IS SHORT.

The demands of the British army for bacon were 50 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916. A scarcity of bacon is due to short imports and the reduction in the home supply of bacon. In pre-war times 70 per cent of British requirements of bacon were imported from abroad, mostly from Scandinavia. Now Great Britain is dependent for such bacon on North America.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS REDUCED.

A despatch from Washington, dated March 28th, says: "Shortage of wheat in France has become so serious that the bread ration of the French soldiers has been reduced, according to official advices received here. The Food Administration is endeavouring to collect wheat to rush abroad."

CONSERVATION MORE URGENT THAN EVER.

The campaign for increased food production should not be allowed to interfere with the utmost efforts for conservation in the Dominion until the next harvest. The situation overseas is perilously serious and the fate of Europe; so far as food supply is concerned, depends on conservation on the North American continent during the next four months. In Canada important measures have already been taken and additional measures are receiving very careful consideration.

The exports of wheat from this continent since January 1 have been far below the 18,000,000 bushels monthly which were promised, and increased export of wheat substitutes has not been sufficient to make up the deficiency. Every pound of food that is saved from normal consumption in this country will increase by that amount the supply available for export.

Some people may doubt the importance of the food saving of a population of seven and one-half million people, but Canada's saving added to the saving of the United States will be very large, and if food conservation is practised to the utmost on the entire North American continent, the amount saved will be sufficient to support the Allies until their next harvest.

MUST EAT LESS WHEAT.

Consumption Should be Reduced by One Half, Mr. Hoover Urges.

The United States Food Administration has announced that in order to supply the necessary proportion of wheat to the Allies to maintain their war bread until the next harvest—and this is a military necessity—the people of the United States must reduce their monthly consumption of wheat to 21,000,000 bushels as compared with a normal monthly consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases.

This means that the average per capita general consumption must not exceed 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly. Householders are asked to limit their consumption to a maximum of 1½ pounds of wheat products per person per week, while public eating places are asked voluntarily to comply with rules which, if observed, will mean a very large curtailment of the consumption of wheat.

Mr. Hoover announces that many thousands of families throughout the United States are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and that they are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction.

A CONSERVATION SLOGAN.

Reduce the eat,
In wheat and meat,
And toot the tute,
In substitute.

TO ENFORCE WASTE ORDER.

Municipalities Realize that it gives them Wide Powers for Conservation.

Municipal councils and officials throughout the Dominion are now co-operating with the Canada Food Board in the enforcement of the law making waste illegal and of other conservation measures. The order against waste is applicable to most forms of food waste and municipalities now realize that it gives them wide powers.

The sub-committee appointed by the Winnipeg city council to investigate waste of food in garbage has expressed its intention to take action against anyone found to consign deliberately to the garbage any undue quantity of sound food. Other municipal authorities have assured the Food Board of their willingness to co-operate in making this order effective.

An Order in Council has been passed providing that in case action is instituted by any municipality or officer thereof, under any order or regulation relative to matters within the jurisdiction of the Canada Food Board, and a fine is imposed, such fine shall be paid into the treasury of the municipality. Where proceedings are instituted at the instance of any provincial officer, the fine shall be paid into the provincial treasury.

NEED IS GREATER THAN EVER.

"The need of food on the other side is greater than ever; the need of economy on this continent is greater than ever."—Mr. Herbert Hoover.



This picture shows boys of Oakham School, Rutlandshire, England, on their way to the garden plots which are cultivated under direction of the Master. Everybody in England who can help in growing food is engaged in this work of holding the food line. "Potatoes vs. Prussians" is the slogan.

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL.

Campaigns Throughout Canada Have Been Splendidly Successful.

Returns of the enrollment of Soldiers of the Soil, as a result of the campaign which has been conducted in a number of the provinces throughout Canada and is now in progress in other provinces, are still far from complete but they show that the campaign has been a splendid success.

In Ontario, reports from less than half of the centres organized indicate an enrollment of about 9,000 boys, and returns from other centres of the provinces will bring the total up to fully 15,000, which was the provincial objective.

Partial reports from Western Canada show an enrollment in British Columbia of about 1,500, and about 1,000 each in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. It is confidently expected that these figures will be very largely increased as more detailed reports are received.

Enrollment in Quebec took place last week but nothing like complete reports are yet available.

In the Maritime Provinces the campaign has been in progress this week and preliminary reports indicate that the enrollment has been highly satisfactory.

In France no milk may now be served after 9 a.m., either alone or with tea, coffee or cocoa. The serving of any kind of solid food whatever is forbidden between 9 and 11 a.m., and 2.30 and 6.30 p.m.

TRAINING THE BOYS FOR 1919.

Apropos of the campaign throughout Canada for enlistment of boys as Soldiers of the Soil, the following editorial comment from The Prairie Farmer of Illinois is interesting:

"One of the chief reasons why every farmer who can use a boy from the Boy's Working Reserve should do so this year is that he may be trained for more efficient work in 1919. We ought to use 25,000 of these boys on our Illinois farms this year. We will, in most cases, find them much better farm hands than we now think possible. But most important of all, we will have that number of trained farm hands for 1919. When that year comes we will thank God for these boys who were trained in advance, for without them it will be impossible to keep up agricultural production."

BRITISH SCHOOL BOYS TO HELP.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service in Great Britain, has issued an appeal "to every school boy, physically fit, to sacrifice at least three weeks of his summer holidays to aid in getting in the harvest."

S. O. S. SECTION.

An S. O. S. Section was a feature this year of the Annual Hobbies Exhibition at Guelph, Ont., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

NEW EATING PLACE RULES.

Summary of the Regulations of the Canada Food Board Now in Force.

To Whom Applying.

Hotels; Restaurants; Cafeterias; Clubs; Dining Cars; Steamships; Boarding Houses and other places where meals are served to the number of 24 or more per day to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor.

To Whom not Applying.

Military camps, logging camps, lumber camps, mining camps, construction camps, fish curing camps and hospitals.

Meal Hours Defined.

Morning meal 5.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Mid-day meal 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Evening meal 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

"Pork" is Defined.

Any part of the carcass of a hog whether fresh or cured, in any form is "pork" within the meaning of these regulations except feet, tongues, heads, hearts, livers, kidneys, lard, sausages, and other offal products.

Beef and Veal Defined.

"Beef and Veal" include any part of the carcass, fresh or cured, in any form except heads, tongues, hearts, livers, kidneys, tails, sweetbreads, suet, tallow, and other offal products.

Penalties for Infringement.

Fine from \$100 up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for term up to three months, or both fine and imprisonment. Fine to be paid to municipal or provincial treasurer depending on which authority secured conviction.

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS.

Regulations about Meat.

1. Beef and veal may be served at evening meal only.
2. No beef and veal may be served on Wednesday or Friday.
3. Pork may be served at morning meal only on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
4. Pork may be served at noon meal only on Monday and Saturday.
5. Pork may not be served on Wednesday or Friday at any meal.

Wheat Food Regulations.

6. Not more than one ounce of wheat or product of wheat shall be served at the mid-day meal.
7. Substitutes shall be served whenever white bread is served.
8. No public eating house shall serve to any person more than 1 ounce of wheat bread, or

IN FORCE NOW.

These regulations came into force March 27 when they were gazetted.

Except regulations governing bakeries attached to public eating places, which came into force April 7,

And regulations regarding display of notice regarding food conservation which became compulsory on and after April 7.

After June 1, 1918, no person shall operate a public eating place without obtaining a license from the Canada Food Board.

any product made wholly or in part of wheat flour, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.; and 9 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. except under special license.

Sandwich Regulations.

9. Sandwiches made from wheat bread and pork, beef, or veal may only be served at railway lunch counters, but only at any time and at all times to bona fide travellers.

10. Public eating houses other than railway lunch counters shall not serve sandwiches during the mid-day meal.

11. Public eating houses shall not serve sandwiches filled with beef, veal, or pork during hours and on days that these meats are prohibited.

Bread and Standard Flour.

12. Bread shall not be placed on tables in public eating houses until the first course is served.

13. No more than 2 ounces of standard flour bread or rolls shall be served to one person.

14. No more than 2 ounces of any product made from standard flour shall be served to one person.

15. No more than 4 ounces of bread or other product made from bran, corn, oats, barley or other flour at any one meal to one person.

16. No bread less than 12 hours baked shall be served in public eating houses except in railway trains and steamships.

17. Bread as a garnish except under poached eggs is prohibited.

18. Wheat flour dumplings in pot pies, meat stews or soups are prohibited.

Bakery Regulations.

19. On and after April 7, 1918, no bakery operated in connection with a public eating place shall make wheat bread or rolls, pastry or other bakery products from wheat flour other than the standard flour or flour containing a higher percentage of extraction than standard, without written permission from the Canada Food Board.

20. In bakeries connected with public eating houses the regulations governing bakeries shall apply.

Meat and Game Portions.

21. Meat and game shall not be served in larger amounts per person than the following portions weighed after cooking, not including bone: Beef, 8 ounces; veal, 6 ounces; mutton and lamb, 6 ounces; fresh pork, 6 ounces; pickled pork, 8 ounces; venison and other wild meats, 8 ounces; bacon, 4 ounces; ham, 4 ounces.

22. Only one serving of meat or other flesh or fowl per person shall be served at any meal.

Butter and Margarine.

23. Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of butter or oleo-margarine may be served except upon special request, and then not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce additional may be given.

24. Sugar receptacles shall not be left on dining tables or counters except in railway trains or steamships.

25. Not more than two teaspoonsful or equal weight of cane sugar shall be served for the purpose of sweetening beverages.

26. Sugar for any purpose shall be served only when called for.

Featuring Substitutes.

27. From and after April 7, 1918, all menu cards, notices and advertisements published by any public eating place relating to meals or food shall feature fresh and dried fruits, preserves, jams, honey, maple, corn and cane sirups; cereals other than wheat products; eggs; fresh, salt, smoked and shell fish in season; potatoes, roots, green vegetables, salads and soups.

28. From and after April 7, 1918, printed cards must be prominently displayed in public eating houses so as to be easily read by all guests, bearing the following notice: "All persons in ordering their food ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her Allies for

wheat, beef, bacon, and fats, and that the Canada Food Board desires the public to do everything in their power to make these commodities available for export by eating as little as possible of them, and by making use of substitutes and avoiding waste."

Or in lieu of such prominent notice same shall be printed in red on all menu cards.

29. Any menu card or advertisement authorized by any public eating place offering any food during prohibited hours or days shall be sufficient evidence to convict the proprietors under this regulation.

Food Waste Regulations.

30. Garbage cans shall be provided for swill, and separate containers shall be used for disposing of ashes, broken glass and crockery, so that table and kitchen scraps may be available for feeding of livestock.

31. No proprietor, manager, cook, steward or waiter in any public eating place shall destroy, or allow to be destroyed, food fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit preventable deterioration arising out of the storing or sale of food.

Responsibility made Personal.

32. Proprietors and managers of public eating places, and all persons including waiters, cooks and stewards, are held responsible and liable to prosecution for infringement of regulations, or permitting waste of food found in swill or garbage cans or wasted in any other way whatsoever.

Hoarding and Monopolizing.

33. No owner or manager of public eating places shall buy, contract for or store or otherwise handle food for the purpose of restricting or monopolizing supply.

**EVERY TIME YOU HAVE ONE
OF THESE AT A MEAL**

A Nutritious Soup

Fish

Poultry

Eggs

Baked Beans

Pea or Lentil Croquettes

Cereal Dishes, Combined with Eggs,
Milk or Cheese

**YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE
THESE AT THE SAME MEAL**

Roast Beef

Roast Mutton

Pork Chops

Ham or Bacon

Sausage

Round or Hamburg Steak

Porterhouse or Tenderloin Steak

RESTAURANT MEN FINED.

As a result of proceedings instituted by the police authorities in London, Ont., the proprietors of four local restaurants were each fined \$25 and costs for serving beef and bacon more than once in the same day.

Leading citizens in St. Catharines have organized a Greater Production Company, and have subscribed money to finance seeding, harvesting and other work on farms now idle.

CARLOAD OF FRESH FISH.

At a meeting of the Fort William Council, held at the suggestion of the Canada Food Board to consider the question of increasing fish consumption in order to save other foods, it was decided that a carload of Atlantic fish could be used in that city at the present time. Arrangements are being made for this supply. The citizens of Fort William are now eating about two tons of fish per week.

THE TOWN-MAN'S PART.

Splendid Reports from Municipalities Throughout the Dominion

The Orillia Production Committee is conducting a vigorous campaign in the interests of greater food production this year. The town will be thoroughly canvassed and the information tabulated and compiled by the secretary. The council has agreed to do the plowing of all the gardens at the rate of fifty cents per hour actual plowing time.

The committee has purchased and distributed forty pigs, and it is expected that a further number will be secured. Families are being advised not to attempt to raise too large flocks of chickens this year, on account of the shortage of grain.

Assistance is being given in the Soldiers of the Soil campaign and in allocating the boys to farms. The committee is asking that every person who has a vacant lot and who will not be working it this year should make it available for cultivation.

The city council of Port Arthur has legalized the raising of pigs under certain conditions in that city, as recommended by the Canada Food Board.

The Catarqui Golf and Country Club, Kingston, Ont., will raise potatoes on the club grounds this year.

The garden vegetables grown at Port Arthur and Fort William last year were valued at not less than \$75,000. This year it is planned largely to increase such production. Lists of lands available are being compiled and allocation will begin at an early date. Arrangements are being made to give such assistance as may be required by the novice.

In order to provide labour for the farms an appeal will be made to St. Thomas storekeepers to close at stated periods during the week.

The Farm Labour Business Men's Committee of Winnipeg, as the result of a two weeks' canvass, reports that "a good percentage of business men" will go on farms this year. Many firms have expressed their willingness to release men for farm work.

Something like 3,500 applications for lots have been received from prospective gardeners by the Winnipeg Garden Club.

The only safe thing to do is for the city man to make himself independent of the farmer as far as potatoes are concerned.—The Calgary Herald.

BUSINESS MEN DEALING WITH DELIVERY PROBLEM.

At a largely attended meeting of grocers and butchers in Hamilton on April 3rd, under the auspices of the Hamilton Board of Trade, those present expressed themselves as unanimously in favour of regulations for elimination of unnecessary delivery services in order to relieve men and equipment for other necessary work. Many practical suggestions were offered and referred to a Committee which was appointed to report to a later meeting. Departmental stores have discontinued rural deliveries except for household furnishings of \$50.00 value or more. City deliveries have been cut in half.

Greater Production Week was held in Calgary April 1 to 6 at the initiative of the local Vacant Lots Garden Club. Splendid organization and educational work is being done in Calgary and in many other cities throughout Western Canada.

The Walkerville Town Council has authorized the expenditure of any amount up to \$5,000 for the establishment of a municipal piggery.

The Rotary Club of Toronto is planning to cultivate 1,200 lots this year.

The City Council of Medicine Hat, Alberta, has asked the Provincial Government to grant the Council power to consent for garden purposes, any vacant lots which are not under cultivation by April 15th.

The Increased Production Committee of the City Council of Victoria, B.C. has decided to allow citizens to cultivate city boulevards. The sods are being removed and the grass put under the plow.

The Regina Food Production Association is endeavouring to induce retired farmers now living in that city to volunteer their services in connection with the work of getting city lots under cultivation. Firms are being asked to devote the services of several teams for a day or more. A tractor contest has been arranged, while prizes will also be offered for the best crops produced on home gardens and vacant lots.

MAKE HAY WHILE SUN SHINES.

Incentive to Increased Production is Great—Heyday of the Farmer.

The Halifax Herald says: "Nobody begrudges the farmer getting good prices even in war time, because nobody earns his money harder and no one is so necessary in world economics. He is now getting much better prices than he did for a great many years, since, in fact, the years of the American civil war, when wheat went up to over three dollars a bushel. Notwithstanding, the increase cost of production, his profits are greater than ever. That is true of practically all lines of production, farming and the more highly organized form of industries. A rather interesting comparison has been made officially in the United States and within very narrow limits do the conditions vary in Canada and the United States.

"In the following table the first column is the average price received by the farmer during three PRE-war years; the second is the price NOW received per bushel; and the third is the percentage of increase over pre-war price:—

Wheat	\$0.869	\$2.006	131
Corn665	1.388	109
Oats404	.787	105
Barley642	1.319	105

"This is undoubtedly the heyday of the farmer in America and as prices are likely to keep up some years after the war the incentive to increased production never was so great and is not likely to be again during the life of the present generation. There is an old farming advice to make hay while the sun shines. Is the farmer really making all the hay he can while the present sun of prices shines?"

TO HELP FARMER'S WIFE.

Mr. T. M. Molloy, Labour Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, speaking recently, stated: "Many of our town and city women desire to go to the farms and engage in the more spectacular work of driving teams or running tractors. The place where our women are needed today is in the kitchen of our farms, helping the farmer's wife. I am sure that the women of our cities and towns only need to know the extreme seriousness of the situation and they would volunteer for the kitchen work as our men are volunteering for land and trench work."

RIGHT-OF-WAY CULTIVATED.

Permits were given to its employees by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway last year to cultivate the company's right of way. Other company lands were also divided up and made available for cultivation. More than 2,100 bushels of seed potatoes were brought and furnished to the employees, who, as a result of this encouragement, grew 28,000 bushels of potatoes, and other garden produce, the total value of the crop represented being \$51,430. The railway is giving the same opportunity to its employees this year.

"SPEED UP" DELIVERY SERVICE.

Wholesale grocers in Atlanta, Ga., are asking co-operation of retailers in speeding up delivery service. It is pointed out that too much time is consumed by some wholesalers by checking up and dismissing truck drivers when they receive goods from wholesale houses. Wholesale delivery costs have risen greatly since the war commenced, and if delivery service were more efficient many men would be released for other essential work.

MAY CONSCRIPT VACANT LAND.

A bill has been passed by the Ontario Legislature empowering councils of cities, towns and villages to pass by-laws making available for cultivation during the war any vacant land, and providing for the selling and disposing of the products thereof. Provision is made for notification of the owners of such land and time given for objections to be made before entering on it or issuing permits for cultivation. Similar legislation is being discussed in British Columbia.

TO CULTIVATE VACANT LAND.

The London City Council has passed a by-law authorizing the Vacant Lot Garden Association to take over unoccupied land in the city for cultivation, in connection with the greater production campaign. This action was taken under the recent empowering Act of the Ontario Legislature.

Business men of Huntsville are planning a campaign of cultivation of home gardens and vacant lots as well as increased production on the farm. They are also asking the merchants to close their stores one day a week during seeding and harvest in order to allow merchants, office men and clerks to assist the farmers or to work in their own gardens.

PRODUCE TRADE CONTROL.

New Regulations Will Eliminate Speculation and Prevent Profiteering.

New regulations of far-reaching importance, prepared by the Canada Food Board and now effective, will eliminate the speculative element from the Canadian produce business. The Food Board's order definitely limits the quantities of produce which a dealer may own, or have in storage for his account, to his reasonable requirements, and also makes it impossible for him to carry larger quantities of food than are required to provide for his Canadian trade requirements during the season of scant production or supply. The holding of excessive quantities of produce in storage after the expiration of the period of scant production is thus made illegal and subject to heavy penalties.

Prevents Hoarding and Profiteering.

Monthly reports giving details of supplies on hand, volume of business, profits, etc., will be required. These reports will be in such form that the Canada Food Board will at all times know the quantity of foodstuffs owned by each dealer. In this way hoarding, speculation and profiteering will be impossible, and the possibility of waste will be kept to the lowest possible point. These reports will also give accurate information as to waste where waste occurs, and profit or loss on various transactions.

The order requires that no person shall own or hold meats, lard or oleomargarine in greater quantities than are reasonably necessary to supply the dealer's own Canadian trade requirements for a period of sixty days, unless permission in writing is first obtained from the Food Board.

Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, etc.

No person will be permitted, after December 1 in each year, to own or hold more eggs than are necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements until March 1 of the following year. On March 1 he must not have more than sufficient for fifteen days' requirements.

Holdings of butter are similarly limited to the quantities necessary to supply the dealer's own Canadian trade requirements until May 1 in each year, on which date he must not have more than sufficient for fifteen days' requirements.

With cheese, holdings are limited to requirements during the period of scant production, that is until June 1 in each year, on which date the dealer must not have

more than thirty days' supply. This extra holding is permitted so that a reasonable supply of old cheese may be available for the Canadian market.

Holdings of poultry must not exceed the dealer's own Canadian requirements until September 1 in each year, on which date the dealer must not have more than thirty days' supply.

Similar restrictions are imposed on holdings of canned or condensed, evaporated or powdered milk, the period of scant production for the purposes of the order expiring on May 1 in each year, on which no dealer may have more than sufficient for thirty days' requirements.

Issued under New Powers.

Produce definitely subject to the order of the Purchasing Agents of Great Britain or her allies may be held in addition to the quantities as limited above.

The order is issued under the new powers granted to the Canada Food Board, authorizing it to prescribe the amount of any kind or kinds of food that may be purchased or held by any person and to seize any food or food product purchased or held in excess of the amount so prescribed.

Violation of these regulations or obstruction of any officer enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of these regulations makes the offender liable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. The Food Board also has power to cancel the license of any dealer who does not comply with the regulations.

In case proceedings are instituted at the instance of any municipality or municipal officer the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality. When instituted by provincial authority the fine shall go to the provincial treasury.

HELP TO AVOID THIS WASTE.

The transportation situation is still serious and shippers of foodstuffs are reminded that patriotism demands of them the heaviest loading possible consistent with safe carriage of the goods. The failure of one shipper to load cars to the maximum may prevent other shippers from getting any cars at all, with the consequent loss of foodstuffs.

DAIRY INDUSTRY PROTECTED.**Splendid Market at High Prices for Years After the War.**

In the House of Commons on April 3, the Minister of Agriculture said that the Canadian exportation of butter since the war, as well as of cheese and condensed milk, had increased enormously, as shown by the following figures:—

	Cheese.	Butter.	Condensed Milk.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1913	115,216,000	828,232	335,849
1917	180,733,426	7,990,000	15,858,000

Mr. Crerar pointed out that importation of butter into Canada previous to the war was larger than the exportation of butter from this country. In 1913 Canada's total imports of butter amounted to 7,989,000 pounds; in 1917 importation into Canada dropped to 997,000 pounds.

The effect of the war upon Canadian supply was to reduce the amount of butter available for home consumption and to increase the price, so that it has become increasingly difficult for the poorer people in the towns and cities to get the necessary fats. Hence had arisen a demand from quarters throughout the country for the removal of the prohibition of the importation of oleomargarine, its manufacture and its sale.

Mr. Crerar said that there were only two firms in Canada who had taken out licenses to manufacture oleomargarine in this country, but that any person who would conform to the regulations could obtain a license. At the present time, about 500 licenses to import oleomargarine had been issued and the total imports up to the end of February were a little over 1,800,000 pounds.

"There is no doubt that during the period of the war and for several years after the war, our dairy industry will have a splendid market at remunerative prices," said the minister. "The price that has been obtained since the promulgation of this order had not decreased as far as butter is concerned. On December 10, when the regulations permitting the importation of oleomargarine went into effect, the price was 40 cents. On January 21 it had gone up to 44½ cents per pound, on March 4, 47½ cents, and on March 26, 49 cents. At the same time oleomargarine was selling at from 32 to 34 cents per pound. These figures show conclusively that at the present time the dairy industry has not suffered as the result of the introduction of these regulations."

CIVIC EVAPORATING PLANT.**Experiment was a Splendid Success in Hartford, Connecticut.**

An interesting experiment with a municipal evaporating plant for dehydration of vegetables was made last year at the initiative of the Hartford (Connecticut) Chamber of Commerce. The latter appropriated \$1,000 for the establishment of the evaporating plant and the city made a grant of \$1,500, making a total available of \$2,500.

Between fifty and sixty tons of food products were dehydrated during the season, 10 per cent of these products being taken as toll in compensation for evaporation.

The Chairman of the Food Conservation Committee of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce writes: "So far as the evaporation was concerned, we feel that the experiment was eminently successful and abundantly justified the expenditures."

TWO BRILLIANT SPEAKERS.**Their Services Have Been Secured by the Canada Food Board.**

The Canada Food Board has secured, by courtesy of the United States Food Administration, the services of two brilliant speakers.

Mr. Edward F. Trefz, of Chicago, has just returned from the British, French and United States war fronts in January. Under the direction of Mr. Jas. D. McGregor, he will make a two weeks' trip from Winnipeg west. Mr. Trefz has a telling message and his work is expected to be effective in bringing home to the people of Western Canada the necessity for the utmost conservation and increased production of food.

Hon. Everett Colby, the other speaker, reported this week to Dr. Abbott, Secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario. After spending five days in Ontario he will return to Washington by way of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Arrangements are being made to have him speak at various points in these provinces. Like Mr. Trefz, Mr. Colby is an able speaker with a real message.

Sir William Goode of the British Ministry of Food, speaking recently in London, said that the Food Controllers of the United States, Great Britain and Canada had so revolutionized the course of the trans-Atlantic trade in virtually all food exports with so little friction or publicity that the public had scarcely grasped what had happened.

“AT THE LOWEST EBB.”

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, in an address to hotelmen of the United States on March 29, said: “Our wheat situation is today the most serious situation in the food supply of the whole Allied world. We have had a stock-taking in the early days of March and we find that our harvest was less than it was estimated. There is also another and more bitter difficulty in the delays of shipping, in the growing scarcity of ships, that has thrown a larger burden upon the American people in feeding the Allies than we had anticipated. We had all expected that the Argentine supply would be available in Europe before this time. Those supplies will not arrive for another two months in quantity, and even then will be less than we had expected. The consequence is that the supply of bread-stuffs in Europe is at its lowest ebb.

Reduce Consumption One-Half.

“Today our investigation shows that if we are to ship to the Allies the amount that is necessary to carry over even the minimum of the bread supply to their people, we must cut our own consumption by one-half. The limit that we propose on Allied shipment is simply the limit of our exporting power. It may eventuate that we must reduce the bread consumption of the United States more than one-half.

“Every shipment of grain,—every shipment of wheat,—that we can send from our ports, is a shipment saved from the Argentine. Every ship can do double the duty from our ports that it can do from the Argentine. Every time we save a ship we save the transport and the supply of one regiment of American soldiers. The Allies, within the last few days, have asked us to send reinforcements, larger and faster than we had anticipated. I assure you that if we are to give them that we must draw these ships from the Argentine and put them into American ports.

Corn Cannot be Shipped.

“No corn can be shipped across the Atlantic for two months after the first of April, because that is the germinating season for corn and it will not stand shipment. . . . Up to this time the Allies have used some thirty to forty per cent of corn in their bread. Their bread has been as nothing compared to the bread that we have had in this country, neither in palatability nor luxuriousness.

“The service that we ask of you, that we ask of every well-to-do, every independent person in the United States today is, that he shall abstain from the use of wheat in any form until the next harvest.”

Five hundred hotel men, representing the largest hotels in the United States, pledged themselves absolutely to eliminate the use of wheat products in their hotels until the next harvest.

“THE ALLIES’ ONLY REFUGE.”

Widespread Starvation So Far Prevented Only by Strictest Food Economy.

Mr. T. K. Doherty, Commissioner for Canada of the International Institute, in a summary of the wheat situation states that the average pre-war wheat supplies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Greece, including their own production, were 971,000,000 bushels. The 1917 production in these countries was only 368,000,000 bushels, leaving import requirements from August 1, 1917 to August 1, 1918, on the basis of normal needs, at 593,000,000 bushels or more than was ever exported to Europe in any one year. With the utmost economy and substitution of coarse grains instead of wheat, with consequent loss of their meat supplies, these countries might exist and feed on 500,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Doherty points out that it is impossible for Canada and the United States to spare the 360,000,000 odd bushels which they were able to furnish in 1916-17. “In fact”, he writes, “it will be very fortunate if their exports during 1917-18 do not fall under the 300 million mark, as the shipments from the United States, reported until recently, have been extremely disappointing.

“It is probably well within the truth to state that our European Allies are, for the current year, over 100 million bushels short of their absolute needs, and that it is only through careful husbanding and drastic rationing, and the shipment of North American supplies and some Argentina wheat, that wide-spread starvation has been so far averted.

“At the present moment in France a constantly enlarging wheat area is being wrested from cultivation by the Huns and the last Austrian drive cut off appreciable territory from Italian cultivation. It is apparent that North America is the Allies’ only refuge, and we now hear their repeated appeals imploring us to wake up to the terribly tragic situation.”

CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC CITY.

More Than Seventeen Thousand Persons Have Signed Pledge Cards.

Madame P. Landry, chairman of the French Section of the Food Economy Organization in the city of Quebec, reports that more than 17,000 persons in that city have signed pledge cards. She writes:—

“Our campaign has been successful, even beyond our hopes. This success has been due in large measure to the co-operation of the clergy and of the Provincial Government, especially of Hon. J. A. Caron, Quebec Minister of Agriculture. We have distributed more than 35,000 pamphlets, and at the instance of Mr. Caron courses of instruction in household economy and culinary demonstrations have been provided, and these have been followed by hundreds of people.”

Miss Eva T. Flood, President of the English Committee of the Food Saving Campaign in Quebec, reports that 1511 home pledge cards, representing 6386 people, were signed by English speaking housewives in that city. The house-to-house canvass followed a three weeks' educational campaign, consisting of lectures and practical demonstrations.

SOLDIERS GROWING FOOD.

Canadian soldiers in France are doing their part to help to increase food production this year. Dr. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, has received a letter from his son, Sergeant J. M. Creelman, in which the latter states that while working with his battery at the front he received instructions to report for duty with agricultural detail. On arrival at his destination he found he was to assist in the organization and execution of a large agricultural scheme, calculated both to help the French farmers in increased food production and to produce this year sufficient potatoes and fresh vegetables to last the Canadian corps for one year.

GARDENING UNDER SHELL FIRE.

A Canadian Army Medical officer writing to his mother from France says: “You garden experts will be interested to hear that the British Army has ordered every available bit of ground, even under shell fire, to be put in cultivation. It will mean literally a million small gardens growing all kinds of things. It is a thing that should have been done three years ago, and we wouldn't be so short of things.”

DAY OF RECKONING COMING.

Appeal for Men who are Urgently Needed on the Farms.

The Ontario Organization of Resources Committee has been doing some effective advertising in connection with the campaign conducted in co-operation with the Canada Food Board to secure men for farm work this year. Under the heading “Are you Selling your Soul for the Lure of the City? An Announcement addressed particularly to Single Men and their Employes,” the necessity of city men helping in the campaign for food production by actually working on farms, was emphasized. Readers are referred in these advertisements to the following list of occupations from which men could be spared for farm work by the substitution of women:

Shoe shiners,	Theatre ushers,
Soda fountain dispensers,	Grocers' assistants,
Jewelry salesmen,	Hardware assistants,
Shoe salesmen,	Drug store assistants,
Men's wear salesmen,	Messenger and delivery boys,
Women's wear salesmen	Shipping clerks,
Women's wear salesmen,	Warehousemen,
Florist's salesmen,	Music store salesmen,
And every other class	Chauffeurs,
that can be included	Carters,
under the heading of	Drivers of delivery
store clerks or store	wagons,
salesmen.	Street car conductors,
Commercial travellers,	Elevator operators,
Lunch counter waiters,	All general labourers
Hotel waiters,	who can reasonably
Bell boys,	be spared.
Restaurant clerks,	House to house canvassers
Bookkeepers,	of all classes
Typists,	and grades.
General office assistants,	

“This list by no means includes all”, states the committee. “There are many other non-essential occupations in war times, and those who are engaged in them would do well to consider their abandonment in favour of farm work.”

The following paragraphs are especially striking:

“A day of reckoning is coming; a day when that irresistible force, Public Opinion, will judge a man by his work, and will judge employers by the work they are retaining men to do.

“Men and women will look hard at the clerks in stores, offices, warehouses and factories. We are down to elementals today, and our people will not tolerate the thought that while so many of our sons are perishing in the bloody struggle in France, so many men are doing work that can easily and efficiently be done by women without sacrifice to their womanhood or health.”



WOMEN OF FRANCE ARE DOING THIS: WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

My words are not powerful enough to do even scantily justice to the most heroic figure in the modern world and of ages past—the woman of France. Of the healthy men engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France to-day and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plow and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rest upon their shoulders. The home, always an extremely efficient home, maintains a few old men, the wounded, and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the woman of France bears the burden.

The women of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the French soldier until next harvest. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving to them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this wheat is the chief factor.

(By Dr. Alonzo Taylor, of the United States Food Administration.)

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID.

A woman working a small holding at Colehill, Wimborne, Dorset, England, with the aid of two small boys, produced during last season: 50 bundles of rhubarb, 60 bundles of asparagus, 600 lettuces, 80 pounds of tomatoes, 10 bushels spinach, 20 bushels onions, 3 hundredweight carrots, 3 bushels artichokes, 120 pounds peas, 220 pounds runner beans, 2 sacks broad beans, 10 bushels beetroot, 210 vegetable marrows, 30 cucumbers, 3½ tons potatoes, and in addition gathered 60 bushels of apples. Needless to say, she was not worried by the high cost of living.

BOYS AND GIRLS HELPING.

More than 4,000 boys and girls, who are members of the Manitoba Agricultural College Extension course, will plant gardens this year. In addition over 2,000 will raise chickens, 635 will raise hogs and many will go in for calf raising.

Bread and macaroni are the staple foods of the peasants and working classes in Italy. Reduction of their use which has been necessary has involved considerable hardship on these people.

Ask no rest; we have a victory to win.

TORONTO'S PIGGERY PROJECT.

Available Garbage Has Feed Value of \$22,500 Annually, is Estimate.

Dr. C. J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, Toronto, has already received 39 applications from people living within the city limits, asking permission to keep one or more pigs. Of these, 14 applications have been granted.

The report of the special sub-committee appointed by the Toronto City Council, relative to the establishment of a municipal piggery, was adopted in principle by the City Council and the project will be undertaken as soon as the estimates are passed.

On Toronto's Industrial Farm there are approximately 100 hogs. As a partial feed for these animals it is proposed to use the garbage collected in a limited section of the city. If the proposal be found sufficiently attractive, the area from which collections are made will be extended from time to time, to meet the demands of increased stock. Household holders from whom collections are to be made will be appealed to, on patriotic grounds, carefully to conserve all edible wastes and to retain the same in a special receptacle for collection.

As a commencement it is the intention to make such provision in the present collection equipment of the Department as will enable the drivers to keep the hog-feeding material entirely separate from other collections which are made by the same vehicle. This method will continue in force for a sufficient period to demonstrate whether or not it will be desirable to make separate collections of edible waste more frequently during the summer months by special vehicles.

It is estimated that one ton per day will suffice to feed the present stock of one hundred hogs. The initial expense, including one 5-ton motor truck, with annual operation and maintenance, sterilizing apparatus, a foreman at the farm, 200 cans and incidentals, is placed at \$15,250, or an expense for 300 working days of only \$3.30 per day.

The transportation equipment included in this initial expense estimate will make possible the delivery at the farm of five tons of waste product daily for approximately 300 days per year, or sufficient to feed five hundred hogs, with only a slight additional cost for extra cans.

The Sub-Committee found that the edible garbage laid down at the Industrial Farm would have a gross food value of approximately \$15 per ton, approximately \$22,500 per annum.

FEEDING GARBAGE TO HOGS.

Many Cities in the United States are Saving More and Growing Pork.

By feeding garbage to hogs instead of burning it, Minneapolis will save its taxpayers between \$50,000 and \$60,000 annually. The change became effective on April 1st.

Other cities in the United States which have recently adopted hog-feeding include: South Bend, Ind., Madison, Wis., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Harrisburg, Pa. The garbage from these cities will, it is estimated, produce 3,000,000 pounds of marketable pork per annum.

CARS TO SUPPLY MORE FISH.

Additional Equipment is being Provided by Canadian Government Railways.

The Canada Food Board has been successful in securing additional refrigerator cars for the transportation of fish. The general manager of the Canadian Government railways states that ten second-hand passenger cars have been purchased, and will be converted into special refrigerator cars at the Government shops near Winnipeg. These will be over 45,000-pounds capacity and similar in type to the five cars converted last year.

LIVESTOCK ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has secured a bank loan of \$1,000,000 to carry on the work of the Livestock Encouragement Act. It is estimated that this sum will enable the farmers to add about 1,000 heifers to their herds.

TO PRODUCE MORE BEEF.

The Chisholm Milling Company has organized "The Checkerboard Calf Club," open to young people under 18 years of age. Calves must be entered at birth and a Calf Chow manufactured by the Milling Company must be the only calf meal fed. No milk shall be fed after the first month. Prizes will be awarded to persons producing the cheapest gains in weight up to the age of six months. The plan is intended to encourage the raising of calves.

PIG COLONIES ARE PLANNED.

Notre Dame de Grace Chapter of the Montreal Housewives' League is planning the establishment of a colony of pigs to be fed on garbage collected from the community. It is hoped that this will be only the first of a series of such colonies.

WORK IN PORT ARTHUR.

"Lick Your Plate or be Licked" is Slogan of Local Committee.

The Port Arthur Food Control Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Duncan Roberts, has been doing splendid work in furthering the interests of food conservation and increased production in Port Arthur and vicinity. "Save and Serve" is the motto adopted by the Committee. A poster has been prepared with the heading "Lick your Plate or be Licked", emphasizing the seriousness of the food situation and calling upon the citizens of Port Arthur to save the foods which are needed overseas. In order to save meat they are asked to eat at least one pound of fish per head per week. Arrangements have been made for an adequate fish supply for the district.

A Junior Pledge Card has been prepared and distributed through the schools. This also bears the slogan, "Lick your plate or be Licked", and points out that every girl and boy can be a soldier. The gospel of the clean plate pledge which the children are asked to sign reads as follows.—

1. I promise not to take on my plate more than I can eat; and that I will not waste even a crust of bread.

2. I promise to spend my pocket money carefully and not to buy candy too often because of the need of sugar for the soldiers.

3. I promise not to grumble at the food set before me, but like our Canadian soldiers cheerfully do what I can to help in the fight for Victory.

4. I promise to assist in a Garden whenever possible and do all in my power to help greater production.

"GREATER PRODUCTION FLEET."

Arrangements have now been completed for the shipment of Ford tractors under the arrangement made possible by the Canada Food Board. Each tractor will be covered with a tarpaulin bearing the following legend: "Canada Food Board's Greater Production Tractor Fleet."

Nearly 2,000 Bakers' licenses have been issued by the Canada Food Board.

MEETING AT CHAPPLE, ONT.

Mrs. L. A. Gurnett Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee, reports that a largely-attended meeting was held at Chapple. Mrs. G. W. Davis explained the food situation and urged the utmost economy.

"TEN WAYS TO CONSERVE."

The following "Ten ways to conserve" are suggested by the staff of Macdonald College:

- 1—Cut the bread at the table and as required.
- 2—Save the crumbs from the bread board. You will be surprised to see how many there are.
- 3—Take a little less butter than you think you will need. It will probably be the right amount.
- 4—Eat one more potato and one less slice of bread.
- 5—Eat one more spoonful of porridge and half a slice less of toast.
- 6—If you need (?) sugar in tea or coffee take what is required to sweeten it. Do not leave a teaspoonful in the bottom of your cup.
- 7—Fat is scarce today. Do not leave the soap lying in water.
- 8—Do not eat more than you need. Eat what you require, you will feel better and do better work.
- 9—Leave a clean plate.
- 10—Eat slowly. Food well masticated supplies more nourishment to the body, consequently less food is required.

Add one of these suggestions to the various ways you have of conserving. Never lose sight of the fact that it is the individual who must save the situation.

If soldiers are willing to serve in the trenches, to dig ditches, build railroads, and risk their lives, many civilians can well afford to spare a part of their time to serve in the furrows and in the harvest fields.

MEANS MORE FROM CANADA.

No More American Corn for the Allies Durng Next Two Months.

Perhaps all of the Canadian people do not grasp the significance of the recent statement from Washington that the United States has only shipped 14,000,000 of the 100,000,000 bushels of corn promised to the allies and that for the next two months none can be shipped owing to the danger of it going out of condition. **THIS MEANS THAT CANADA WILL HAVE TO MAKE A STILL FURTHER CONTRIBUTION OF WHEAT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THIS CORN, AS WHEAT CAN BE SHIPPED AT ANY TIME. IN ORDER TO DO THIS STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE WHEAT SAVING REGULATIONS ARE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.**—Grain and Trade News.

MUCH PROFIT IN SHEEP.

Shortage of Both Wool and Meat Will Continue After the War.

Sheep-raising in the North American continent is almost "super-timely", says a writer in *The Country Gentleman*. "We are facing a wool famine, to say nothing of a meat shortage that is acute enough to make every domestic animal in America—from a Belgian hare to a declining dairy cow—shiver with dread."

It requires the wool from about twenty sheep to clothe and equip every soldier. Wool production in Canada in 1910-11 was 13,000,000 pounds, and in 1914-15, the first year of the war, 13,250,000 pounds. In 1916-17 it was 14,000,000 pounds. The number of sheep in Canada in 1910-11 was 2,100,000, in 1914-15, 2,225,000, and in 1916-17, 2,500,000. The price of wool in 1910-11 was 15 cents per pound "in grease," in 1914-15 it was 20 cents, and in 1917, 65 cents. Pure bred ewes were worth to farmers before the war, \$25 to \$30, and are worth now from \$50 to \$100. Not more than two per cent of the ewes are slaughtered in Canada and only the young rams and the culled ewes are butchered as lambs.

Farmers in many parts of Canada will find sheep-raising a highly profitable activity under present conditions. The shortage of both meat and wool ensure that high prices for both will continue for a very considerable period after the war.

The Canada Food Board has suggested, in the interests of sheep-raising, that local authorities should take action to protect sheep against dogs.

"VICTORY OUR DESTINATION."

(From the British Ministry of Food.)

If the food line at home breaks the holding of the trenches at the front will avail us nothing. Mr. Prothero has stated that our weak spot is the want of food, and that food has become the most important of munitions of war. Growing food is an insurance to save our own skins. If we were compelled, through shortage of food, to accept a victor's peace from Germany we should be skinned alive. . . . "Victory" is the destination to which we must all travel—there must be no intermediate station in this track of war. Whether we keep the rails and reach our journey's end, or get wrecked at Starvation Junction depends upon how much food we provide for the journey. Join in the great Food offensive.

CANADA AND THE FOOD PROBLEM.

Excerpts from an American Appreciation in the Outlook Magazine.

"Canada is in better position than the United States to meet the food crisis because of the greater availability of its enormous unused acreage, its somewhat better labor situation, its efficient coalition Government, and, above all, because of the spirit of effective co-operation that dominates, in spite of minor discords. The Dominion and the various Provincial Governments, the bankers and the powerful farmers' associations, such as the Grain Growers of the Northwest, are striving to attack this huge problem in a practical way."

"All the Provincial Governments, as well as that of the Dominion, are not only planning but doing things to forward the movement for greater crops in spite of all difficulties."

"There is, in fact, nothing that the United States has done that Canada has not also done, and they have added and are adding many measures not yet considered here."

"It is planned to make each province as nearly self-supporting as possible. Quebec, for instance, normally consumes about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, but grows only about 4,000,000. The Government has set aside for distribution in Quebec 400,000 bushels of wheat for additional seeding, in the hope of enabling that province to take care of itself. And Quebec probably has nearly enough farm labour. Similar movements are on foot in the Maritime Provinces to encourage them to grow as much as possible of other foods that can be used in place of wheat and bacon. The same is true of British Columbia."

"Governmental control is being applied to providing an abundance of fish.....at nearly cost price, and is already partially effective. Canada has a licence system, and is using all the voluntary restrictions of diet in effect here." (i. e., in the United States).

"The Dominion Government has bought one thousand tractors from the Ford Company and is selling them to farmers at cost."

SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Mr. G. H. Clarke, Dominion Seed Commissioner, is authority for the statement that while it is desirable that gardeners should be careful of seed, there will be plenty for all purposes, except in the case of parsnips, of which there is a very considerable shortage. While garden seeds are higher than last year the price in Canada is lower than in the United States.

FISH FOR WESTERN CANADA.**Fisheries Inspector Tells how it has been Made Available.**

Mr. C. S. Davidson, Chief Inspector of the Dominion Fisheries Department, in an interview in Winnipeg recently stated that hundreds of Saskatchewan and Alberta settlers remote from lakes knew fish only at second-hand before this winter. "Although they lived in a country where the fish catch runs into millions of pounds every week, they had not tasted fresh fish for years," he said. "Until quite recently dealers were so busy shipping to the United States that they had no time or attention to give to the home market."

When Mr. J. D. McGregor, Western Representative of the Food Controller and now Director of Agricultural Labor for the Canada Food Board, and Mr. A. E. Philip, took hold of the problem in co-operation with the Fish Section of the Food Control organization, conditions immediately improved.

Before January 1, prices were high, and customers did not want to buy fish. Now prices are reasonable and fish consumption in the Prairie Provinces has increased by 400 per cent.

This year beef consumption in Western Canada has decreased by 50 per cent and the people are substituting fish.

Previous to the Food Board taking up the question of fish supply for Western Canada, retail prices were high but the prices paid to the fishermen were very low. This past winter retail prices have been lower but prices paid to the fishermen have been higher. This was made possible by reduction in the middlemen's profit.

Mr. Davidson said that the people of Western Canada were grateful for what the Food Controller and the Food Board had done for them.

Inspectors of the Fisheries Department are helping to enforce the Food Board's regulations governing this industry.

"This arrangement is proving very successful," said Mr. Davidson. "It is not costing the country a dollar because my men are already on the lakes and can keep an eye on both fishermen and dealers at the same time."

"TOTAL ABSTAINERS' CLUBS."

"Total Abstiners' Clubs," the members of which pledge themselves absolutely to refrain from the use of wheat until the next harvest, are being organized in Ohio.

EAT FISH AND VEGETABLES.**These are the Only Substitutes Now Available in Large Quantities.**

The most critical food needs overseas at the present moment, and until the next harvest, are wheat, meat, beans and dairy products. The utmost effort must be made by the people of Canada to save these foods by eating less of them. Outside of absolute requirements for feeding livestock there is no considerable surplus in Canada of coarse grains which can be used as substitutes for wheat. The only substitutes available in large quantities are fish and vegetables, including potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips.

We must not allow wholesome food to waste while millions of our Allies are threatened with hunger and perhaps with actual starvation. Vegetables are not suited for transport overseas but, by using them freely, we can release large quantities of other foods. Considerable supplies of these vegetables are now on the market at reasonable prices, and they should continue to be available during the next few weeks. Farmers and dealers who still have stocks on hand are reminded that the order making waste illegal and subject to heavy penalties applies to the case of those who fail to market food before it deteriorates or spoils. Campaigns in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa for increased consumption of vegetables prove that the public is willing and anxious to use this food more freely in order to prevent waste and to save bread and other essential foods. This effort must be continued in these cities and should be extended to all parts of the Dominion.

The available supply of fish is large, especially at the present season. Outside of a few luxury varieties, such as halibut, salmon, etc., the price is reasonable. Fish is a cheap source of protein and should be used to a much greater extent as a substitute for meat. Cod and haddock are obtainable in very large quantities at the present time, as well as certain varieties of flat fish and other splendid edible sea food.

The Food Board appeals to the public and to dealers to do their part in order that the maximum supply of wheat, meat, etc., may be available for shipment to our soldiers and Allies.

THE MEAT SITUATION OVERSEAS.

The requirements of meat for the Allied armies in 1917 were 17 per cent greater than in 1916. The supply available for British civilians fell 75 per cent from 1913 to 1917.

PRICE OF BRAN AND SHORTS.

Minister of Agriculture Explains How Dealers' Profits are Limited.

During the debate on April 3, Hon. Mr. Crerar explained the regulations effecting bran and shorts. He stated that an order was passed on December 17 by the Food Controller, fixing the price of bran and shorts on a definite basis at Fort William, \$24.50 per ton for shorts and \$29.50 per ton for bran. By a supplementary Order passed January 19, the margin that a dealer could take on the sale of these articles was also fixed. No more than 10 cents per bag of 100 pounds could be added to the cost in distributing from the warehouse, and 5 cents per bag when distributed from the car at the railway station.

When the miller sells at the mill track to the consumer quantities of not less than 10 ton lots, not more than 5 cents per bag shall be added to the price. When the purchaser brings bags to the mill to be filled, not more than \$2.00 per ton should be added to the bulk price.

"Consequently," said Mr. Crerar, "that fixes absolutely the margin of profit to which the dealer is entitled."

Mr. Crerar said that the difficulties in the matter of feed for live stock in Eastern Canada had arisen almost altogether on account of transportation troubles. Cars were lacking to bring American corn. Tens of millions of bushels of corn lay in farmers' hands in Illinois and Iowa and other corn-growing states, but lack of transportation prevented its delivery here.

TO SAVE GRAIN FROM FIRE.

A builder of grain elevators suggests that in order to save wheat and other grain in food elevators in the event of fire, every bin should be provided with a trap door in the outer wall of the building, so arranged that in case of fire the door could be pulled open and the grain there thrown out on the ground. By quick cheap alterations to many existing elevators he believes it would be possible to save much grain now lost in fires.

SEED OATS OF HIGH QUALITY.

The Canadian Seed Purchasing Commission has in transit for distribution in Eastern Canada 300,000 bushels of high grade inspected seed oats, which are to be sold at the net cost of the re-cleaned seed. A big crop of oats in 1918 is imperative.

"SHIPLOADS OF WHEAT!"

From Every County, if Every One Will Do His Utmost.

The Organization of Resources Committee for Ontario, in a circular urging township organization for increased food production, reproduces a map of Sullivan Township, in the County of Grey. This township has about 640 farms, with 2,566 people living on them, the farms averaging about 120 acres in size.

If every farm could have 5 acres extra in wheat this year it would mean 3,200 acres for the township, and possibly 64,000 bushels or 1,920 tons or 64 freight cars, or 2 train loads, to help fight the starving world.

If for every person living in the county an extra hog could be raised, it would mean about 37 car loads of hogs or nearly 80 tons of finished pork for sending overseas.

The circular says: "If every one of the other 570 townships of Ontario responded in the same measure, wouldn't it be a great bit of work? Carloads and trainloads and shiploads! From every county in Ontario."

FLAXSEED FOR THE WEST.

Many Applications for Share in Distribution by British Government.

So numerous were applications from farmers in Western Canada for a share of the 10,000 bushels of fibre flaxseed distributed in the western provinces that the supply was practically exhausted in one day. In distributing the seed agents of the British Government considered the suitability of conditions in different districts and the ability of the farmers applying to produce at least one car lot. The seed is from Serbia, Vladivostock, Japan and Vancouver. Professor Bracken, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Saskatchewan, says: "In our opinion there need be no hesitation about growing the flax brought in by the military authorities."

TO AID IN FOOD PROBLEM.

A western farm journal publisher has organized a League of Better and Greater Food Production. Every boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years may join by signing an enlistment pledge, promising his or her best efforts for food production and conservation this year. Prizes will be given for the best results. Every member is required to write the story of his or her achievement, which will count in awarding the prizes.



Both the man and the woman in the above picture are helping in the fight against Germany. The soldier is on leave from the front with German trophies, while the woman is doing her part in the food fight by saving flour. The photograph, which was secured through the British Ministry of Food, shows how she is putting potatoes through a "ricer" and adding them to the dough for home cooking. In view of the considerable stocks of potatoes in nearly all parts of Canada, the housewives of this country can serve in the same way by substituting potatoes in part for flour.

POTATOES IN BREAD-MAKING.

Dr. Campbell, of the British Ministry of Food, speaking of the result of experiments, says the addition of potatoes to flour improves the bread in every way. It gives it a better bloom, texture, and flavour, and the bread keeps well. On account of the shortage of wheat flour, it is the patriotic duty of everyone baking bread at home to use a certain quantity of potatoes.

The price of the best cuts of horse meat in Paris is at present from 18 to 50 cents per pound, having doubled since the war.

POTATOES INSTEAD OF BREAD.

In London, England, a company operating a chain of hotels has established a practice of serving baked potatoes at the tables to guests free of charge with dishes of which they form a suitable accompaniment, provided no bread is eaten. In the past, bread has always been a free item in English restaurants.

The Quebec Housewives League has been urging upon the retail merchants of the city of Quebec the adoption of the cash-and-carry system.

PRODUCTION IS IMPERATIVE.

Those Who Offer Obstacles Are Severely Denounced.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, in an address before the Calgary Board of Trade, said: "These persons who are going around talking minimum wages and limited working hours on farms are only meddlers and should be turned out of the country. There is no such thing as an eight-hour day in the trenches on the western front, and anyone who stands in the way of greater production in Canada this year should be put on the stone pile and made to break rock for the benefit of the good roads in the country."

Mr. Marshall impressed upon business men in Calgary the urgent demand for farm labour, and told them it would be their duty to spare some of their men for work on the farms. Teamsters especially should be spared, if at all possible, for a couple of weeks this spring.

The speaker also called upon women's organizations to arrange some relief for the household labour on the farms, as the wives of agriculturists had been overworked in the past and their work would be heavier this year.

SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT.

In order to save wheat it is important that housewives should use substitutes for wheat flour whenever possible. For gravies and dusting flour, barley or corn flour may be used entirely. For wheat, rye bread, graham, whole wheat, bran, raisin, fruit or nut bread from 15 to 25 per cent of barley or corn flour may be substituted for wheat flour; in brown bread 33 per cent; in coffee cake, roll dough, doughnuts, dark sheet cake, dark cup cake, dark cookies, 15 to 25 per cent; in pie crust, muffins, griddle cakes, dumplings, noodles and puddings 15 to 25 per cent; in tea biscuits, waffles, fritters, 20 to 40 per cent; and in fried cakes, crullers, 25 to 35 per cent.

DRY STORAGE FOR CANNED GOODS.

It is good conservation and also good business to provide dry storage space for canned goods in retail and wholesale grocery stores. Moisture will rust and ruin tin goods, producing pin holes in the cans, leading to the entry of air and germs. Someone in every grocery store should make it his business to supervise the canned goods store room.

NEW ANTI-WASTE LAW IS FAR-REACHING IN SCOPE.

The new regulations against waste, making it an offence subject to heavy penalties, include the following cases:—

1. If food fit for human use is wilfully or negligently damaged or thrown away.
2. If the person having control of it omits to take any precaution which should reasonably be taken for its preservation.
3. If any one procures for any purpose a greater quantity than is reasonably required and any part becomes unfit for human food.
4. If the person who has the disposal of it unreasonably retains it until it goes bad.

It is the duty of each municipality in Canada to enforce the regulations against waste within its municipal limits.

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION.

Co-operation Between the Federal and Provincial Government Agencies.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments are now co-operating fully in the campaign for increased production of food. At a conference of provincial premiers on February 15 and 16, a plan for greater production of cereals and meats in Canada was submitted and approved. This was followed by a conference between the Canada Food Board and representatives of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Financial assistance in connection with the greater production efforts has been promised to the various provinces as follows: Ontario \$60,000, Quebec \$60,000, Nova Scotia \$30,000, New Brunswick \$25,000, Prince Edward Island \$5,000, British Columbia \$15,000, Manitoba \$25,000, Saskatchewan \$35,000, and Alberta \$25,000.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, representing the Canada Food Board, has been in consultation with the Departments of Agriculture in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, in regard to the working out of these plans. Hon. Chas. Dunning has personally taken charge of the work in Western Canada.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin will be found detailed reports from the different provinces showing what is being done.

**EAT MORE OF THESE FISH.
SAVE BREAD AND MEAT.**

Cod and haddock from the Atlantic are now available in large quantities, and during the next two months an abundant supply will be forthcoming at reasonable prices. In view of the critical food situation overseas the Canada Food Board appeals to the people of the Dominion to make the utmost use of this splendid substitute for meat.

FOOD SHORTAGE MORE ACUTE.

**German Offensive Adds to the Difficulties
of Situation in France.**

A despatch from Washington says: "The German drive in Picardy has compelled the destruction or abandonment of much of the food supply in the Oise and Aisne regions, adding to the difficulties of the food situation in France. The attention of the United States Government has been called to the need for additional food in France, where before the present battle the bread allowances were low. The influx of refugees from the battle zone and the needs of the workers from whom additional effort is demanded during the critical period of the battle have increased the need for food."

SOW SPRING WHEAT EARLY.

**Best Results are Obtained by Doing So,
States Prof. Yavitz.**

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has published a circular on "Spring Wheat" by Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry at the Agricultural College at Guelph, who says in part: "It requires only from one-sixth to one-half the time to transport food materials from Canada to Great Britain as it does either from Australia or from the Argentine Republic. These facts point directly to the duty and to the opportunity of Canada in the performance of a great service to the world at this critical time. In crop rotations such as those followed in Ontario, spring wheat fits in very nicely."

"Of all spring cereals grown in Ontario", Dr. Zavitz continues, "Wheat should be grown earliest. It is essential, if the best results are to be obtained, to sow spring wheat as early in the spring as the season will permit."

Nothing is as usual; why eat as usual?

WOMEN FOR FARM WORK.

**Many Applications are being Received
by Ontario Government Bureaux.**

The Young Women's Christian Association is working in co-operation with the Ontario Government's Public Employment Bureau in registering applications of women willing to assist in work on farms during the coming season. Arrangements are being made for camps in the Niagara Peninsula and elsewhere.

Work is expected to begin about May 1st and from then the demand will increase. From June 15 to August 15, and again from early in September to the middle of October, large numbers of women and girls will be needed.

Special arrangements are being made to safeguard the interests of both employers and workers. Many applications from women willing to work on farms this year have already been received.

ANTI-HOARDING DRIVE.

In response to an appeal from the United States Food Administration, which told of the distressing need of wheat in Europe, large quantities of flour which was being hoarded have been turned back into trade channels and made available to the Wheat Export Company for immediate shipment to the Allies. Citizens of Arkansas alone returned more than 2,500,000 pounds of flour for export.

**FARMERS NOT PROFITEERS:
OPPOSE HIGHER WHEAT PRICE.**

A despatch from Washington says: "Declaring they are not profiteers and that a \$2.20 wheat price is sufficient, farmers of 23 States meeting here today are on record against the Congressional proposal for a \$2.50 price. With one exception, the group favoured the lower figure, saying: "Wheat at \$2.50 means flour will cost \$3 a barrel more, and that will make bread almost prohibitive for thousands next winter. We can make a fair profit at the lower price."

WARNING TO LICENSEES.

Persons or firms operating under license of the Canada Food Board are expected to ascertain that all dealers with whom they do business have been licensed, if licenses for such trades are required under the Food Board's orders.

GREATER PRODUCTION PLANS

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. W. R. Reek, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, sends the following:

"This Department is distributing 83,000 bushels of seed oats, 12,000 bushels of seed wheat and 1,500 tons of fertilizer. We have been giving demonstrations on the treatment of 'smut' on seed and have been buying corn and mill feeds for livestock. We are distributing thousands of eggs to clubs and school children and encouraging and assisting gardening through the school children by arranging for supervision and a supply of seed. We are sowing pig pastures in every county and making an effort to supply pigs. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling for a war session of county councils to organize in every possible way down to the parishes, the week of April 14 to be devoted to special preparation. Meetings are now being held in various sections and will continue. Our district representatives are emphasizing the importance of production, and assistance is being given to place the 'Soldiers of the Soil'. Labor from the cities and towns will be recruited where possible. Gardening in every town and village is now the subject of special effort. During the summer the breaking of vacant lands will be undertaken."

ALBERTA.

Mr. H. A. Craig, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, reports:

"We have divided this province into sixteen districts, with a representative of this department in each district. Each representative has a motor car at his disposal. The business of these men will be to locate suitable farm employment for returned soldiers who wish to take such positions, to put farmers in touch with farm labourers and to allocate women willing to work on the farms, to bring those who wish to rent land in touch with those who have land to rent, to assist in the control of weeds, to encourage farmers to put every possible acre into crop where cultivation work can be done properly, to encourage breaking of new land and especially to bring those who wish to have contract breaking done in touch with contractors for such work, and in every possible way to be of assistance to the farmers of their respective districts."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. William E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia has outlined the following plans to meet the labour shortage in that province:

1. Employment of women and girls on lighter farming work, and especially in harvesting fruit crops. "Last year excellent work was done by our women and girls, and had it not been for their assistance a considerable portion of the fruit crop would undoubtedly have been lost," Mr. Scott states. "This year the work will be under the direction of the Labour Bureau with the closest co-operation of this Department. I do not anticipate any difficulty in meeting fully the requirements of our fruit growers this year. Women will also supply the shortage of labour in our fruit canneries and fruit packing houses, and will help with vegetable crops."

2. Employment on the farms of boys enrolled under the S. O. S. movement. "This work is well advanced in our province. I have no doubt that with the help of the boys and any adult labour which may be secured in our cities, British Columbia farmers will be enabled successfully to care for the crops that they may grow this year."

Mr. Scott has telegraphed this statement of the Greater Production efforts of his Department:

"This Department is working towards greater production along the following lines:

1. Distribution of selected seed grain to farmers at cost price.
2. Facilitating purchase of Fordson and other tractors by farmers.
3. Organization of labour for the farms through the S. O. S. movement and by means of the Y. W. C. A.
4. Practical experts are visiting farms to encourage increased production of hogs.
5. Endeavouring to get the lowest possible transportation rates on farm labour.
6. Co-operation with cities and municipalities in garden lot and vacant area cultivation.
7. Distribution of fertilizers to farmers at cost.
8. Encouraging the growing of seeds.
9. General education campaign by Departmental officials amongst farmers.

IN ALL CANADIAN PROVINCES

NOVA SCOTIA.

Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture for Nova Scotia, telegraphs:

"Production meetings have been held all over this Province and bulletins and literature have been distributed in every farmer's home. The policy of guaranteeing the trade, including farmers' co-operative associations, against loss on any unsold surplus promises to insure an abundant supply of seed oats, wheat, etc. We have imported one hundred cars of fertilizer to supplement trade supplies and are distributing substantial quantities of hardy strains of beans. More than 200 extra two-furrow plows have been bought following our policy of encouraging the purchasing of large farm implements. Our seed mill policy will likely double their wheat acreage as compared with 1918. A farmer's bank credit scheme for purchasing seed and fertilizer is being arranged. Despite last fall's propaganda a shortage of young pigs is likely to curtail pig raising in our cities and towns. Gardening is being organized on a bigger scale. The Soldiers of the Soil movement is promising. Councils will hold war sessions and the Lieutenant Governor has proclaimed April 7-14 as preparation week. Every clergyman of the province has been requested to present the situation in the churches on April 7.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture, acting through the recently-established Greater Production Service, has inaugurated a vigorous campaign to encourage the farmers of that province to increase by 600,000 acres the acreage this year in cereal and other crops. Local Greater Production committees have been organized in every agricultural parish and prizes will be offered as an inducement to farmers to put a larger area of their farms under crop. Only those with at least one-fifth of the tillable area of their farms under cultivation will be admitted to the competition. The prizes will be awarded to farmers who seed the largest proportion of their tillable land this year in wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, Indian corn, beans, roots, potatoes, green forage and mixed grains. The Greater Production Service is co-operating fully with the Canada Food Board. Special efforts are being made to secure additional farm labour during the coming season, and a Director of Farm Labour has been appointed in charge of the work.

ONTARIO.

The work and plans for the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario have already been referred to in The Canadian Food Bulletin. This information, however, is supplemented by the following report from Dr. A. H. Abbott, Secretary.

"Our township organization work is becoming fruitful. The Soldiers of the Soil campaign seems now to be highly satisfactory as thousands more boys have enlisted in this province than were secured last year. Our advertising in the cities for men to help on the farms is already bringing results. A garden campaign through the public schools is in progress. The recent proclamation in the interests of greater production and meetings of county councils which followed the proclamation, have aroused enthusiasm throughout all parts of the province. A bill has been passed providing for cultivation of lands in urban centres which are now unproductive.

"Our Committee is publishing a full report on the feeding of garbage to hogs in cities of the United States, and new regulations have been issued by the Dominion Veterinary-General as the result of representations made by us. These permit the feeding of raw garbage to properly immunized hogs.

"One of the most difficult aspects of the production problem is the filling of applications for help from farmers. We hope to continue to fill each such application as we are now doing."

SENDING WHEAT SUBSTITUTES.

Shortage of Wheat is Shown in Exports to the Allied Nations.

Substitutes for wheat are now being sent from American ports to Europe in increasing quantities because of the tremendous need there for foodstuffs and the shortage of wheat. From January 1 to March 9, 14,200,000 bushels of oats were shipped from the United States, as compared with 3,000,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1917.

MORE SPRING WHEAT NEEDED.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, Director of Production on the Canada Food Board, in his message to the Grain Growers' convention, announced that the Allies will require from every farmer in Canada at least 10 acres of wheat in 1918 for each 7 acres grown in 1917 on the basis of average yield.

Form C.A. 1

GREAT NORTH WESTERN



CABLEGRAM

GEO. D. PERRY, *General Manager*

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Z. A. LASH, *President*

9 by ea

206 Govt

London, April 10.

Canada Food Board
Ottawa.

In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Canada is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. The terrific pressure on our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines should strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire. Germany hoped first to starve the Old Country by the submarine campaign and then to smash her land forces. She has failed to starve us and she will fail to smash us but we cannot achieve victory without food. There never was a time when it was more needed. The Canadian farmer and the Canadian farmhand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaughts by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies for which we depend to such vital extent upon your great Dominion.

Rhonda.

9.30 am.