

Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 9.

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

EAT THE VEGETABLES AND SAVE THE BREAD.

There are large supplies in Canada of potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions in excess of the amounts normally consumed by the people of this country. These vegetables are all wholesome food and it is a small but necessary war service for the people of the Dominion to increase their consumption of these commodities and to eat less bread, meat and other foods which are so greatly needed overseas. Unless Canadians will use more freely the vegetables of which we have a surplus supply, large stocks will be wasted—and, at a time when there is such need of food in Europe, waste would be nothing short of criminal. Eat more of the vegetables in order to save exportable food for the soldiers and the civilian populations who already know the meaning of food shortage. Potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions may be used in many nourishing and palatable dishes. They supply elements required by the human body and could with advantage be used freely in combination with much smaller quantities of bread, meat and dairy products than are now consumed. They are readily available substitutes for the foods which the Allies need. The duty of the Canadian people to eat more of them and to prevent waste is clear and imperative. Increased consumption in the Dominion of these vegetables would be a contribution towards winning the war. To allow them to be wasted would be to deprive the Allied peoples of food which, if obtained at all, must be saved on this continent. Growers and dealers will be well advised to market their stocks at prices which will encourage consumption. In this way their best interests as well as the National interest will be served.

NO LARGE SURPLUS OF OTHER GRAINS.

This appeal is made because, after allowance for feed required for livestock, Canada has no considerable surplus of any other non-exportable foods which may be used generally as substitutes for wheat, meat and dairy products. There are not sufficient supplies of barley, rye and oats, in excess of requirements for feeding purposes, to make possible the compulsory use generally of flour made from these grains as a partial substitute for wheat in bread-making. This is now evident as a result of a careful survey made throughout Canada by Professor Harcourt, Head of the Department of Chemistry in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Professor Harcourt has visited all the Provinces in Canada and has conferred with Departments of Agriculture and leading millers and bakers. His reports have been confirmed by conferences between representatives with the Food Controller's Office, the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada, Wheat Export Company, and millers and others who have made a careful study of the situation.

SUBSTITUTION ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

The demand from Europe for wheat, in order to provide the minimum required to maintain the physical efficiency of the armies and civilian populations, is such that by the end of Spring there will not be a single pound of wheat or flour on this continent in excess of what will be absolutely required for home consumption. This situation is indeed serious and may well become terrifying unless the people of Canada recognize their individual responsibility to conserve food and the imperative necessity that they eat no more than that they absolutely need. Substitution alone will not save the situation, although substitution should be practised to the greatest possible extent. By rigorous conservation measures, consumption of food has been greatly reduced in all the countries of Europe. The Canadian people, too, must put their eating on a war basis. We must eat less—especially of bread (and all wheat products), meat, sugar and dairy products.

The ability of the Allied nations to continue the war to a successful conclusion depends upon willingness of the people of this continent to make food sacrifices which may become increasingly severe. The economies which the people at home are called upon to make are no less necessary than the sacrifices by the soldiers in the trenches. The efficiency of the Allied military forces will count for little unless the people at home are prepared to give them support by sharing their food resources with the people overseas, and ensuring that the Allied populations be fed until the next harvest.

CANADA'S "LOST" MILLIONS OF WHEAT.

Canada uses more wheat per capita than any other country in the world. Human consumption of wheat in the Dominion should not exceed 5.4 bushels per capita per annum. In reality, however, in addition to seed requirements, Canada has been using wheat at the rate of about 9 bushels per capita per annum. Nothing like this amount has passed through the Canadian elevators or mills, and the only possible explanation is that very large quantities of wheat are used on the farms for feeding livestock and poultry. The difference between the actual consumption and fair human consumption is 3.6 bushels per capita per annum. When this is multiplied by the total population of Canada we find the amount is more than twenty-five million bushels.

Under normal conditions there is perhaps no urgent necessity for greatly curtailing the use of wheat in this way but in the present crisis, when Europe is in such desperate need of cereals, the farmers should do their utmost to reduce the amount of wheat fed to their animals. Twenty-five million bushels of wheat, or even half or a quarter of that amount, would save hundreds of thousands of people in Europe from hunger and might even be a deciding factor in the war. The Food Controller realizes that the farmer is faced with a difficult situation in regard to feed stuff, especially until the corn crop of the United States can be moved more freely. But, in so far as it is at all possible, other feeds should be used instead of wheat. The millions of bushels of Canadian wheat which are not accounted for in regular trade channels are greatly needed overseas. Regulations are being prepared by the Food Controller to limit the amount of wheat which may be used in commercial chicken feed and other feeding stuffs, but it must be left to the conscience of the farmer voluntarily to conserve wheat to the limit of his ability.

NOT MORE THAN 70,000,000 BUSHELS LEFT FOR EXPORT.

On the basis of estimates compiled from reliable sources it is estimated that Canada's wheat crop last year, including the yield in the West and Ontario wheat, was about 215,000,000 bushels. On December 15 a careful survey was made which showed that, in addition to seed requirements, the amount of Canadian wheat on this side of the Atlantic was about 112,500,000 bushels, of which 8,500,000 bushels were in the United States en route to the Allies. This estimate included a very considerable amount of wheat still in the farmers' hands.

Falling definite information as to how effective conservation measures will be in reducing domestic consumption of wheat, it is impossible to state how much of the wheat still in Canada will be available for shipment to the Allies. If this country, by curtailing domestic consumption and by reducing the amount of wheat fed to livestock, can reduce the annual per capita home consumption from 9 bushels to about 5.4 bushels, we will be able to send overseas between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels. This amount is small in comparison to the enormous requirements of the Allies but it would be of very vital assistance. It will only be possible to send as much if every person in Canada makes it a personal obligation to save bread, flour and wheat in every possible way.

THE SITUATION IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Recent reports from England and France show the increasing gravity of the food situation in these countries. Elsewhere in this edition of The Canadian Food Bulletin is published an official communication from the French authorities showing the very great deficiency of cereals. The entire French wheat crop has been requisitioned by the French Government and the French people have been placed upon war bread rations. Only the very poor and the men and women doing the hardest kind of manual labour may have more than 7 ounces of war bread a day. And the latest official communication from the French Government says: "Our bread-card machinery has been completed but the present lack of cereals will not permit of its application."

The only bread which is obtainable in France, even on the reduced ration basis, is a war bread made of flour comprising all the elements of wheat except bran, with a heavy admixture of flour from other cereal grains, such mixture being compulsory upon all bakers. Baking of pastry or biscuits from flour that is fit for bread is prohibited. Confectionery and other such shops are closed two days a week and people are forbidden to eat pastry in public. Mr. Maurice Long, Minister of General Revictualing in France, in a statement some weeks ago, announced that the civilian population of that country had only three days' food supplies. Even these depleted stocks had to be drawn upon in order to send food to Italy, following the German offensive towards Venice.

In Great Britain the situation is increasingly serious and anxious. Press reports from that country tell of long queues of men, women and children formed, in many cases in vain, for meat, margarine, butter or tea. Food demonstrations have occurred in London and many other parts of the country. While inadequate distribution of available supplies may be responsible in part for the difficulties, the actual shortage of food cannot be disputed. Baron Rhondda in a recent address explained that imports had of necessity been greatly reduced, and that most of the imported goods went to the army. He was obliged, he said, to reduce the consumption of meat during the next few weeks. He urged that greater use be made of potatoes, which could also be utilized in the making of bread. He intimated that wheat might be prohibited for the making of fancy pastry, while it might be necessary largely to restrict the use of cereals for feeding cattle. The British Food Controller also announced that he proposed to raise the percentage of milling wheat to 90 instead of 80 as at present.

Baron Rhondda has practically completed details of his plan for rationing Great Britain.

HON. MR. HANNA RESIGNS.

Prime Minister Expresses Appreciation of Work—Mr. Thomson Succeeds.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C., who has been Food Controller for Canada since the Office was created by Order in Council last June, has tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister and the latter has accepted it. Mr. H. B. Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., who has been assisting the Food Controller since October, has been appointed as Mr. Hanna's successor.

In his letter to the Prime Minister Mr. Hanna said:

"Since its establishment the scope of the work of Food Control has so broadened and duties have so multiplied as to call for absolutely undivided and uninterrupted service to the exclusion of all other duties and obligations. I am so situated that this would be for me very difficult if not impossible. Fortunately a successor in office, possessing in eminent degree the necessary qualifications for and so situated as to be able to devote all his time to the undertaking is immediately available."

Sir Robert Borden in accepting the resignation expressed appreciation of Mr. Hanna's work as Food Controller and regret that he felt called upon to relinquish his duties.

A statement issued in connection with the letter of resignation and the Prime Minister's reply points out that the work already accomplished by the Food Controller has been of tremendous importance. Attention is called to the fact that his Regulations relating to public eating places have had the effect of reducing the consumption of beef in Canada by 50 per cent, bacon by 57 per cent, and other essential supplies in proportion. Voluntary conservation in private homes had also effected a very large saving of food for export.

In reference to the new Food Controller, the statement says:

"Mr. H. B. Thomson, the new Food Controller, is recognized as one of the ablest business men in British Columbia. For many years he has been general manager of Turner Beeton Company, of Victoria, the firm of Hon. J. H. Turner, agent general for British Columbia in London, England. Under his management the Turner-Beeton Company has grown to a large and prosperous concern. Mr. Thomson has a number of other important business connec-

tions in British Columbia and he has been prominent in the public life of the province. For ten years he represented the city of Victoria in the local legislature. He took a leading part in promoting the British Columbia shipbuilding bill and as a member of the Shipbuilding Commission directed the enterprise, under which the first wooden ships were built in British Columbia. He has been deputy food controller since September. In this capacity he has been in constant intercourse with Washington and has rendered valuable service in co-ordinating the work of Food Controller Hoover with that of the food controller in Canada."

BREAD RATION IS REDUCED.

Allies must be Fed until the next Harvest is Available.

Following are extracts from an important statement from the United States Food Administration:

"The Allies have reduced the bread ration to their people sharply the last few days and if this lowered ration is to be maintained we must save more than hitherto. Every grain of wheat and every ounce of flour and bread saved now is exactly that amount supplied to some man, woman and child among the Allies. We are asking the American people to further reduce their consumption of wheat products. It is one of the vital issues in winning the war that we must maintain the health and strength and morale of the Allies' men, women and children over the winter."

"The Allies are also asking us if we can double our meat and pork product exports, as they must in England, France and Italy further reduce their meat and fat ration unless we can increase exports."

"If anyone should attempt the purchase of foodstuffs for hoarding it will be robbing the Allies of just that amount."

NO REFRESHMENTS WERE SERVED.

At a reception in Quebec on January 9th, under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of Devastated Areas in France, Mrs. Arthur Cannon, President of the Society, set a good example in food conservation by insisting that no refreshments be served.

CAUSING GRAVE ANXIETY.

Official Communication Regarding Food Supply Received from French Officials.

The Food Controller has arranged for fortnightly cables from the British Ministry of Food, dealing with the food situation in England and France. In the first of these, the British Food Controller transmitted the following report from French officials with regard to conditions in France for communication to Canada.

"The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. Our bread card machinery has been completed but the present lack of cereals will not permit of its application. Sugar stocks are equal to the present sugar card allowance of one-half kilogramme per head per month (1 1-10 pounds as compared with a monthly per capita consumption of more than 7 pounds in Canada). There is a great shortage of farinaceous foodstuffs such as macaroni. The consumption of meat has been restricted by high prices to within the limits of the available and greatly depleted stocks. Butter is very scarce and milk even more difficult to obtain. Oils and fats are practically unobtainable."

"THE MOST URGENT NEED."

National Council of Women Appeal to all Federated Associations.

Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn, Corresponding Secretary of The National Council of Women, has written to each of the Federated Associations urging their co-operation in the work of food production and conservation. She says in part:

"The Food Controller has addressed a special appeal to The National Council of Women in which he urges them to throw themselves with vigor into a campaign to educate the public as to the absolute necessity of food conservation and food production at this most critical period of the War. The President asks you to respond promptly to this appeal from the Government.

"You are urged not to let a week pass before taking action to call your officers together and to plan publicity work to the uttermost reach of your organization. Many of our Federated Associations are already working along these lines,—so much the better,—but let us all, at once, unite upon this as the most urgent need of the moment."

The National Council of Women is planning to send out literature regularly in order to keep the Federated Associations informed of the progress of the campaign.

CITY PEOPLE MUST HELP.

"Grow Your Own Vegetables" is Slogan for Urban Dwellers.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has sent a circular letter to officials of all urban municipalities in the Province, urging backyard and vacant lot cultivation, poultry keeping, etc, this year, in order that the farmers may be able to devote a larger proportion of their land and energies to the production of foods for export. The letter calls attention to the vital importance of increased production. It continues: "To the farmers is committed the task of raising food for export, and their efforts should not be now hampered by our dependence upon them for things we ourselves can provide. Vacant lot gardens, home grown poultry and the humble 'pig sty' will do war service."

The Department states that a man in the city, town or village who can assist in farm work should be on the farm but those whose occupation prevents participation in farm work can render a service of national importance by utilizing sufficient spare time to produce a maximum quantity of garden produce. The circular suggests that this is a matter of serious consideration for officials of all urban municipalities especially and that everything that it is possible for them to do to encourage this work should be done.

"There should be in every city, town and village an association which stands for food production," the circular continues, "and it should receive the assistance and support in a practical way of all municipal representatives. This movement is, in Saskatchewan as well as in Great Britain and elsewhere, of national importance. Indeed in Great Britain the producer of an acre or more of vegetables is exempt from military service while so engaged. Gardeners should devote their facilities to the production of vegetables capable of being canned or stored in their natural condition rather than to the production of flowers, however worthy the latter may be under normal conditions."

IN THE SUBMARINE CLASS.

Dr. W. F. Westbrook, Chairman of the British Columbia Branch of the National Committee on Food Resources, in a recent address made the following statement: "We are in the same class as submarines if we do not do everything in our power to conserve and produce. The net result otherwise is that we are interfering with the food supply for our soldiers and our Allies."

CANADA'S FEED SUPPLY.

Farmers must not Depend Chiefly upon Bran and Shorts—Situation Fully Explained

In order to prevent retail dealers taking advantage of the scarcity of bran and shorts to exact excessive profits over the prices fixed by the Food Controller, the latter has ordered that the retail price of bran and shorts, where cash is paid, must not exceed by more than ten cents per bag the cost f.o.b. track at the dealer's station. In cases where purchasers take delivery direct from the car the profit has been limited to a maximum of five cents per bag. An extra charge may be made where credit is given and the bran and shorts delivered from the dealer's store, but this amount must be only a reasonable charge representing the consideration of such services. When the miller sells at the mill in less than carload lots, he is not permitted to add more than five cents per bag of 100 pounds to the price at which he is permitted to sell under the Food Controller's Order of December 17, 1917.

When Purchaser Supplies the Bags.

When the purchaser brings bags to the mill to be filled, the miller must not add more than \$2 per ton to the price at which he is permitted to sell under the Order of December 17. In effect, the miller must not charge more than the fixed Fort William bulk prices, plus or minus freight to or from Fort William, and in addition \$2 per ton as retail charges. For example, suppose that at a point in Eastern Canada the freight from Fort William is \$4.20 per ton. In this case the selling price for bran per ton when the purchaser supplies the bags would be \$24.50 plus \$4.20 plus \$2, a total of \$30.70. The Order applies to all millers and dealers in Canada.

While this action has been taken in order to render available to the farmer all supplies of bran and shorts at the lowest possible cost, the amount obtainable is very limited and farmers must depend mainly upon other feeding stuffs. Prices for livestock are such that, despite the high cost of coarse grains, it is profitable to feed them to food animals.

Price kept from Rapid Advance.

The statement from the Food Controller's Office says that, IF THE PRICE OF BRAN AND SHORTS HAD NOT BEEN FIXED, THESE PRODUCTS WOULD HAVE RISEN IN PRICE TO AN AMOUNT REPRESENTING THEIR FEEDING VALUE COM-

PARED WITH OTHER GRAINS AND FEEDS. But the fixing of the price has only ensured that in so far as these feeds are available they are comparatively cheap: the supply has not been increased thereby.

The present total daily production of bran and shorts by all the mills in Canada is only 84 cars and the supplies of wheat will not enable even this rate of production to be maintained for the balance of the crop year. The total bran and shorts produced in Canada if divided among all the farm livestock in Canada would only give one meal in three weeks. A flour mill of 100 barrels capacity daily manufactures less than two tons of bran and shorts per day which means that a single carload will only be produced every two weeks.

Conserving Feed for Farmers.

The Food Controller has taken measures to reserve for the farmers of the Dominion all by products of grain elevators that are available for stock feed and also feed-wheat, bran and shorts and all such mill feeds. Applications for licenses to export 6,640 tons of bran, shorts and mill feeds, have been refused. Indeed the saving has been very much greater because the mills were definitely informed that licenses would not be issued for the exportation of such products. Feed wheat has all been retained in Canada and more than 2,850 tons of screenings have also been saved from export. Arrangements have been made which will keep the exportation of oats, barley and other feeds to a minimum except for shipments by the Allied nations.

The Food Controller has been in constant communication with the authorities at Washington with a view to expediting shipments of corn into this country for feeding purposes. Arrangements have been made for its entry as soon as means of transportation have been provided. The American corn crop is the greatest in the history of that country but the car shortage, combined with the fact that much of the corn is wet and cannot be shelled until it has had a long period of seasoning, has kept supplies from the market. At least until it is available farmers are advised to use domestic coarse grains for livestock and also to make use of whatever quantities of cottonseed meal, oil cake and gluten meal and mixed feeds are obtainable.

FISH SALES MUCH LARGER.

Additional Reports Show General Increase in Consumption in Canada.

Information continues to be received showing a large increase in the consumption of fish in Canada, for which increase credit is given to the work of the Food Controller's Office.

The manager of a wholesale fish establishment in Hamilton writes: "Your handling of the fish question has been a great success as our sales sheet shows. We have been accustomed to orders for whitefish, trout, cod, haddock, etc., but now the common question is, 'Have you any of Hanna's fish to-day?'"

An Ontario wholesale fish and retail dealer reports a large increase in his sales and says:

"We are pleased to inform you that owing to the institution of beefless and baconless days by the Food Controller and the extensive campaign which has been carried on to increase consumption of fish, our sales of fish have shown a large increase not only on Tuesdays and Fridays but every day in the week. There has been a marked improvement in the sale of fresh steak cod, haddock and smoked haddock."

A provision house in Western Canada reports that its sales of frozen fish during the period of October, November and December 1917 totalled 346,554 pounds as compared with only 215,917 pounds during the corresponding period of 1916.

Another western firm of producers and wholesale dealers in Lake Winnipeg fresh and frozen fish reports sales aggregating 378,945 pounds of fresh, pan-frozen and winter caught fish during October, November and December 1917. This Company's sales during the corresponding period of 1916 totalled only 296,274 pounds.

Another fish commission house reports its sales of cured fish during the last three months of 1917 amounted to \$7,553 as compared with \$4,613 in the corresponding period of 1916.

THOROLD CITIZENS PLEDGED.

The following resolution was passed at a largely attended meeting at Thorold called by Mr. C. J. Brickbank, the Mayor:

"That the citizens of Thorold pledge themselves to carry out to the best of their ability all the instructions received from the Food Controller and help him in every possible way."

TO MAINTAIN FISH SUPPLY.

Food Controller is Able to Prevent Suspension of Operation.

The Food Controller has been able during the past two weeks to arrange supplies in connection with the fishing industry on the Atlantic Coast. He was informed that a large fish plant at Canso, N. S., would have to close down and fishing operations suspend unless coal were secured at once to keep the cold storage plant running. Upon receipt of this information, he communicated with The Inverness Coal Company, with the result that unloading of the necessary fuel was expedited and suspension of fishing operations was avoided.

On another occasion recently word was received that a Canadian steam trawler engaged in the fishing industry had been held up for ten days at a coal pier awaiting its turn with other ships. At Mr. Hanna's request, this vessel was given priority in coaling and was able to proceed to the fishing grounds without further delay.

FROZEN FISH CAMPAIGN.

Dealers Report Increased Consumption of this Excellent Food.

The campaign initiated by the Food Controller to increase consumption of frozen fish as a substitute of meat required overseas is meeting with splendid success. A circular letter pointing out the merits of such fish and explaining the proper method of de-frosting has been given wide circulation and dealers generally are reporting a gratifying increase in sales.

The Manager of a big Montreal Fish Company in a recent letter referring to this circular adds:

"The arguments used are absolutely correct and should be convincing. Fresh fish which have been frozen promptly after coming from the water will not deteriorate like fresh fish when carried for some time and this makes the frozen varieties desirable for points distant from producing centres, especially during the winter season when they can be carried for a long time without detriment to quality."

A letter from another large producing house says that the campaign to popularize frozen fish should bring good results in Northern Ontario.

He who overeats takes food from starving women and children in Europe. The war-time glutton is merely a murderer.—The Toronto Daily News.

SECURING FISH FOR WEST.

Splendid Results in Winnipeg—Benefits in sight for Other Cities.

Winnipeg, January 26.

The Winnipeg Committee, associated with the Western Food Controller's organization, has recently made an arrangement with one of the fish companies, which is proving to be of very great benefit to the householders. The company is putting fish on the market in boxes at 12½ cents per pound and has agreed to make one delivery a week to any part of the city in twenty-pound lots. Advantage is being taken of this offer to a very considerable extent. So popular has it been in fact that retail butchers and fish dealers have now announced their willingness to deliver fish to any part of the city at 12½ cents per pound for whitefish, pickerel, trout and other fish priced in proportion to quality. In this way the aim of the Food Controller has been accomplished, viz: to provide fish for the people at 12½ cents per pound. A representative of the Food Controller's Office will leave almost immediately for Big River in order to arrange for a supply of fish in boxes for the people of Regina and Saskatoon at the same price as has been secured in Winnipeg.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, Western Representative of the Food Controller's Office, recently sent a request to every fish dealer in Western Canada for a return of the fish handled during the season, amount shipped to the United States and amount supplied to the Canadian consumers, with an estimate of the amounts expected this season. Every effort is being made to secure an ample supply of fish for Canadian consumption.

In order to expedite the licensing of fish dealers and to prevent unlicensed persons from shipping fish out of Canada, it is now required that no fish from inland waters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta may be exported after February 1, except under individual licenses for each shipment. Applications for such licenses should be made to Mr. J. D. McGregor, Western Representative of the Food Controller, Winnipeg.

WORK IN WESTERN CANADA.

News of Activities of Food Controller's Western Representative.

The following telegraphic report has been received dealing with the work of Mr. J. D. McGregor, Western Representative of the Food Controller: "At the request of the

Manitoba Branch of the Committee on Food Resources Mr. J. D. McGregor ordered an investigation on January 14th, 15th and 16th, into matters relating to the supply, quality and price of milk in Winnipeg. Evidence has been taken from producers, distributors and consumers.

"Mr. McGregor addressed the Winnipeg Ladies' Club on January 8th on food conservation. He also reviewed the history of the meat trade in Canada and explained why the exportation of cattle to the United States was allowed. Demonstrations have been given by the Food Resources Committee on practical methods of substituting other foods for wheat, beef and bacon.

"Mr. McGregor spoke at Brandon on January 9th at a joint meeting of the Grain Growers' and Livestock Breeders' Associations, dealing with feed and greater production."

"Fish in small quantities are now being sent to all parts of the Province of Manitoba at 12½c. per pound. The local Women's Committee has arranged in Winnipeg for the sale of fish in twenty pound lots. White fish, trout and pickerel at 12½ cents per pound and Jackfish at 9 cents. The resulting demand has been large.

"The managers of motion picture theatres have agreed to show a slide every night dealing with food conservation."

"Mr. A. E. Philp has undertaken the management of the fish department as assistant to Mr. McGregor. The big food show has been arranged in Winnipeg for bonspiel week."

A USEFUL CALENDAR.

The 1918 calendar issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture sounds the note of increased production as an aid to victory. An effective picture shows a band of soldiers marching past the farm-house, the women and children waving their adieux, while in the distance the farmer can be seen at work on his well cultivated land. "All together—Onward to Victory" is the message printed on the calendar—soldier and farmer each doing his task with the same end in view.

The use of cream has been discontinued for the period of the war at Rideau Hall, the residence of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

HAMILTON PLAN POPULAR.

Hog Production Club is Organized in Brantford—Other Cities are Interested.

The Hamilton Hog Production Plan which was popularized and put into operation in Wentworth County by Mr. Russell T. Kelley, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade is being taken up in other places. The scheme was explained in a recent issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin. Mr. Kelley addressed a meeting of the Brantford Board of Trade last week and, as a result, a Hog Production Club was organized. An initial Fund of \$140 was subscribed but the Brantford men are going in the scheme enthusiastically and it is expected that \$400 will be secured.

Mr. Kelley, in a recent letter, says: "I sat down and figured this matter out taking all the towns in Ontario with a population of more than 3,000. If we can get one Club in each of the smaller towns and two or three Clubs in the similar cities, with five in Toronto, we can be the means of securing an extra 1,000,000 pounds of pork.

"Last night while on my way to Brantford. I had a talk with a farmer who has a very large orchard on his farm. This man has never kept more than one or two pigs on his place, but he is thinking of getting a number in the Spring and undertaking the work as a patriotic duty."

Other cities and towns are showing an interest in the Hamilton plan and it is expected that many similar Hog Production clubs will be organized.

MEETING HELD IN KINGSTON.

Committee is Named to Prepare Conservation and Production Plans.

The necessity of conservation and greatly increased production was explained at a meeting of the Kingston (Ontario) Board of Trade on January 17. Mr. W. F. Nickle, Aid. H. C. Nickle and Mr. Elmer Davis, who has interviewed the Food Controller and his assistants in Ottawa in order to obtain reliable information as to the Food situation, were among the speakers. A number of interesting suggestions were made and a resolution was passed emphasizing the necessity of immediate action. A nominating body was appointed to name a committee of citizens to further the objects of conservation and increased production and to bring the urgent needs of the situation prominently before the public. A resolution was also passed endorsing the Food Controller and his work.

MENUS PUT ON WAR BASIS.

Hamilton Rotary Club Sets Example in Conservation of Food.

The Rotary Club of Hamilton, which numbers in its membership 140 of that City's leading business men, is giving a lead in the movement for conservation of food. As part of the Club's effort, it has been decided that the menus for its fortnightly luncheons will be placed on a war basis. Under an arrangement with the Royal Connaught Hotel, wheatless bread and pastry will be eliminated from all the Club's luncheons. The Royal Connaught Hotel has already done much towards conservation and reports a saving in one month of more than half a ton of white flour and a ton of beef and bacon. Oatmeal is being used to a considerable extent.

QUEBEC IS ORGANIZING.

Montreal and Quebec City are Both Conducting Food Pledge Campaign.

The pledge card canvass in Quebec City will be preceded by an educational campaign. The canvass will continue over a period of three weeks.

Mrs. Muldrew, Domestic Science Expert of the Food Controller's Office, addressed the Quebec Housewives League on January 21. A pledge card committee was formed, consisting of two groups, one to cover the French-speaking districts and one for the English-speaking districts.

Madame Landry and Miss Eva Flood were appointed chairmen and Miss Lefevre and Mrs. H. Huestis, secretaries, of the respective groups. Mr. T. B. Macaulay also made a brief address.

On the return trip to Ottawa, Mrs. Muldrew stopped over at Macdonald College where a special five-day course of lectures and demonstrations on food is being given to workers among the organized women who are carrying on the pledge card campaign in Montreal and others.

Mrs. Muldrew reports that the people of both Montreal and Quebec are alive to the seriousness of the food situation. The Street railway in Montreal are carrying placards on the outside of the cars reading, "Save Food" and "Don't waste Food."

CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL.

Pledge Card Canvass is Being Conducted Vigourously—500 Women are Helping.

The household Pledge Card canvass in Montreal was opened this week. The organization meeting of the workers was held last week when Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Dominion Chairman of the National Committees on Food Resources, and Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H., spoke. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club and Mrs. Arthur Drummond presided. Mrs. V. V. Henderson, Secretary of the Women's Food Economy Committee, explained to the ladies the system and purpose of the Pledge Card canvass authorized by the Food Controller and the educational value of the canvass itself. Mrs. Wood told of the similar campaign conducted in New Hampshire. Mr. Macaulay showed by actual pieces of bread, carefully weighed, what are the food rations allowed to the people of France and the amounts now consumed by the urban population of Great Britain, contrasting these with the corresponding per capita consumption in Canada.

False Stories to Discredit Work.

On January 20th, the campaign was inaugurated by addresses by Mr. Hanna and Mr. Macaulay in two of the principal churches in Montreal—Calvary, Congregational and St. James, Methodist. Mr. Hanna warned his hearers that the canvassers would meet with certain objections on the part of householders to the signing of the cards. These objections arose from the circulation of false rumors throughout this country, and throughout the United States also, by pro-German agents. One of these rumors was to the effect that the Food Controller made money out of his position, serving at a big salary running, according to various stories, from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year. Mr. Hanna fore-armed his hearers by pointing out that the Food Controller receives no salary whatsoever. "I don't care a snap of my fingers personally," stated Mr. Hanna. "I deny them because experience has shown that they hindered the movement of food conservation elsewhere."

Three Day's Supply in France.

Mr. Hanna stated that the report that France had but three days' provisions in reserve and was dependent upon British shipping absolutely, was actually true. Moreover, Italy had been so pressed that France had to supply that country from

her own stock. Italy had paid for wheat from the Argentine and it was ready to ship, but tonnage was so scarce that it could not be spared for the long voyage and France had to pass on supplies from Canada and the United States, which were intended for French consumption, in order to relieve the situation in Italy in the meantime.

Mr. Hanna stated that, as a result of a recent survey of the world's food supplies, Mr. Hoover had discovered that the United States might be unable to ship another pound of exportable foods after three months' time. The next three months, therefore, were extremely critical but at the end of that period, it was hoped and confidentially expected that great new fleets of ships would be ready in the yards of the United Kingdom and the United States.

Dependent on North America.

"In the meantime, owing to the shortage of tonnage, the Allies are totally dependent on the food supplies from this continent," said Mr. Hanna. "If necessary we could ship all our wheat and live on oatmeal. Our fathers and grandfathers lived on oatcakes, potatoes and such foods. They did well on them. There is no sacrifice about it compared with the sacrifices which the soldiers are making. Every pound of export is necessary and is still insufficient." Mr. Hanna referred to the fact that the pressure was so great that Canadian wheat in store in the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur awaiting the opening of lake navigation, was now being rushed to the sea by rail. The order of Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator of the United States, in closing down industrial establishments for a period of five days and for nine successive Mondays following, was made in order to deliver coal to the ships waiting to be bunkered and despatched overseas with loads of foodstuffs consigned to the Allies.

"Problems like these completely overshadow such things as fixing the price of eggs and butter in Canada," said Mr. Hanna.

By a show of hands, the meeting in Calvary church expressed unanimous support of the Food Pledge campaign and concluded the service by singing "God save the King".

Five Hundred Ladies Help.

On Monday morning 500 ladies began the canvass and ten-day campaign. The Women's Food Economy Committee, the

Imperial Daughters of the Empire, Housewives' League, Local Council of Women, Women's Club of Montreal and the Canadian Women's Club, united to form one organization under the direction of Mrs. Huntley Drummond and Mrs. V. V. Henderson. One thousand signed cards were returned the first day. While the first part of the campaign was concentrated upon the English-speaking wards of Montreal, French cards were also taken to be used in French households. St. John's Ambulance Brigade, an organization of women in khaki uniform, took active part in the work of distributing cards and other executive details and the Soldiers' Wives League of Montreal and the Westmount organization of the same name, also joined in the work. The newspapers gave prominence to the campaign and a demonstration of food substitutes took place during the campaign period in the St. Catharine Street window of the Montreal Heat, Light and Power Co., under the direction of the Housewives' League demonstrators.

Food Economy Demonstrations.

Food Economy Demonstrations were also made at the Ecole Menagère, a big French institution for the teaching of domestic science, and Macdonald College at St. Anne offered Food Control workers a five-day course on domestic economy.

The Pledge Card canvass will be followed up by the ladies of the organization for Food Conservation, by ward-to-ward demonstrations in cooking war meals and substitute dishes.

MANY LICENSES ISSUED.

More than Twelve Hundred Applications have been approved.

The Bureau of Licenses of the Food Controller's Office up to the end of this week had issued forty-five licenses for breakfast food, 450 licenses to fruit and vegetable dealers and 750 licenses to wholesale fish dealers. The license fees will pay a part of the cost of administration. Applications for licenses have been received from near sixty per cent of wholesale dealers in fruit and vegetables.

The license system is being generally approved by the trade as well as by the public because the dealers realize that it will afford them protection against the speculator and against improper trade practices.

SELLING HAM SANDWICHES.

Montreal Restaurants Must Discontinue Practice on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mr. F. W. Mossop, who has been spending some time visiting hotels and other public eating places in Montreal in connection with the enforcement of the Food Controller's regulations, has made another report on his work. He says that when he first went to Montreal he found that a considerable number of establishments were not observing the regulations. At the present time, however, the law is being observed fairly well. He was responsible for stopping the sale of ham sandwiches on Tuesdays and Fridays. Before his visit these had been sold in almost every bar-room and restaurant in the city.

Mr. Mossop says that his experience in both Toronto and Montreal shows that the people who patronize restaurants do not encourage the observance of the food regulations to the extent that they should. He also points out the very great advantage that would result from the general adoption of such a plan as that adopted in Ottawa where definite hours were fixed for the serving of beef and bacon so that all of the public eating places would be subject to the same restrictions and uniformity in hours will be observed within the same municipality. Toronto has some such plan under consideration.

Mr. Mossop impressed upon the Montreal restaurant proprietors the importance of serving substitutes for white bread at all meals as required by the Order in Council.

CAR SHORTAGE RESPONSIBLE.

It is Hindering the Distribution of Feedingstuffs.

The car shortage is hampering to a very considerable extent the distribution of feedingstuffs. The situation in the Maritime Provinces is very acute. Some fifty or sixty new cars belonging to the Canadian Government Railways which were at Hamilton to be delivered to the Maritime Provinces were recently loaded with flour and feed instead of being sent down empty. This provided some relief at a time when some of the mills were already partially closed down because of inability to secure cars to transport the mill offals. A number of Ontario farmers are still without bran which was ordered some time ago, but the millers are powerless to do anything for them until cars can be secured.

TO MILL STANDARD FLOUR.

Order Will Benefit Consumers and Also Save Wheat for the Allied Nations.

The Food Controller's Order providing a standard flour for all Canada has been generally commended by persons who realize the vital necessity of conserving wheat. It is recognized that, by making available a larger part of the wheat berry for human consumption and by stopping the manufacture of patent flour, a considerable saving of wheat for export to the Allied nations will be effected. Moreover a uniform extraction will be established which may be increased if considered advisable.

In some centres people have foolishly advanced the price of flour by an unreasonable attempt to secure a large supply of patents before the new standard flour comes on the market. The Food Controller's statement explaining that the standard product would be suitable for all domestic purposes and that it would be unprofitable to hoard flour has done much to restore confidence. The Food Controller was also able to restrict, to a very considerable extent, excessive buying of patent flours by requiring millers and dealers to sell only in usual quantities.

Mills are put upon Same Basis.

The Order provides that, on and after January 28, Canadian mills will not be permitted to use more than 265 pounds of spring wheat or more than 275 pounds of winter wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour either for domestic or for export trade. This will give standard grades of spring wheat and winter wheat flour for all Canada and no mill will be allowed to manufacture flour of a lower extraction than the standard.

The Order leaves the question of branding to the discretion of the miller but requires that containers show whether the flour is made from spring wheat, winter wheat or is a result of the blending of spring and winter wheat flours. All contracts outstanding on January 28, which cannot be fulfilled by delivery of flour then in stock or for grades of flour that cannot hereafter be milled, shall be cancelled. Within ten days, however, the buyer may, at his option, secure the re-entry, under the same terms and conditions, of an amount of the standard flour equivalent to the unshipped portion of his order, at the new basis price.

THE "FOOD HOG" AND THE FLOUR SITUATION.

(From an Exchange.)

When announcement was made that there would be one standard grade of flour for all the mills in the Dominion the "Food Hog" pricked his ears and said, "Watch me!" He rushed off with his mate and proceeded to buy flour and lug it to his lair. Some days later, when he read the statement of the Food Controller that the price of the standard flour would be nearly one third less than the price last May and that the standard flour was just as nourishing and quite as palatable as the kind he had been using, he must have felt cheap, but not as cheap as he looked in the eyes of his acquaintances.

Watch the Food Hog, he is a new and interesting specimen and you will have lots of opportunity to study his habits. He may talk about helping "to Win the War", but really he is earning an iron cross from the Kaiser.

All Mills to be Licensed.

Samples of the standard spring and winter wheat flours will be furnished and all mills will be required to produce a quality of flour which will not be superior in colour to the standard samples. Every mill must furnish to the Food Controller's Office every two weeks a statement showing the quantity of wheat ground and the weight of flour produced therefrom. Failure on the part of any of the mills to comply with the Food Controller's regulations may result in cancellation of license.

One hundred and sixty-seven Canadian flour mills are already under license from the Food Controller's Office. All the remaining mills will be similarly licensed. The profits of licensed mills have been limited to a maximum average of twenty-five cents on the milling of enough wheat to make a barrel of flour (196 lbs.)

Cheaper than Last Year.

The new standard flour will be nearly one-third cheaper than the price of flour in May of last year. This reduction has been effected despite the fact that the costs of bags and certain other charges have nearly doubled.

In a statement warning householders against a run on flour, the Food Controller said:

"There is an ample supply of flour for Canadian requirements. The new standard flour is not a whole-wheat product as many people imagine but housewives will find it quite as satisfactory for all purposes as the brands which they have been using. While no less palatable than the patents, the standard flour will be an even more wholesome product."

Standard Loaf of Bread, also.

The Food Controller is also making arrangements for a standard loaf of bread from the standard flour. A date will be set after which bakers will be required to sell their bread based on the price of the standard flour. Therefore, bakers who purchase large stocks of patent flour may find themselves in an unfortunate position when the order is issued for the production of bread from standard flour.

ONLY WAITING FOR THE CARS.

Arrangements Made for Importation of Corn as Soon as Possible.

Arrangements have been made by the Food Controller's Office which are expected to facilitate the movement of corn into Canada. Applications for licenses to import corn covering monthly requirements will still be necessary and these should be made without delay to the office of the Food Controller, Ottawa. The individual applications will be held at Ottawa but a detailed list of those approved of will be sent to the War Trade Board, Washington, for endorsement. This plan will ensure prompt action. It should be understood, however, that the unprecedented railway congestion in the United States is responsible for most of the difficulties in securing corn and that this is something which cannot be overcome by the Food Controller. So far as prompt handling of applications and licenses are concerned the arrangement with Washington will make possible the obtaining of supplies as rapidly as they can be moved.

The corn crop in the United States this year is officially estimated at considerably in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels. Canada's needs have been fully represented before the United States authorities and there is every disposition on the part of the Food Administration and the War Trade Board to allow shipments into Canada as soon as the corn can be moved. Only the cars are now required to make large supplies of corn available.

GENERAL SHORTAGE OF MEAT.

Farmers Will Find Half-fed and Short-fed Cattle More Profitable.

Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Head of the Meat Division of the U. S. Food Administration, in a recent statement says:

"It is more necessary than ever both to increase the production of livestock and to conserve meat. This is particularly true of hogs and hog products. Conditions in the Allied countries make it essential for this continent to send them much more meat, especially pork, than ever before. There is a very real possibility of general shortage within a few months..."

"The Meat Division is powerless to increase the demand for the more expensive grades of beef. Such beef is a luxury. On the other hand the orders from the allied nations for beef of average quality are such that the Meat Division expects no decline in the present prices of cattle of medium grades, which constitute the great bulk of the supply..."

"Farmers will find half-fed and short-fed cattle more profitable than those fed to produce the heaviest weight and highest quality..."

"The interest of the consumer himself demands that the price of meat should be high enough, at the present time, to keep up production and assure him the meat he will need later."

"We Must Eat Less Meat."

In an address for the National Livestock Association at Salt Lake City, Mr. Cotton said:

"As to the need of conservation of meat there can be no dispute. The herds of England and France are much reduced. The shortage of shipping cuts off usual supplies and England has a meat famine, and soon will have a bread line. As for their meat supply those nations who are fighting our fight must in increasing measure depend upon us, and to supply them we must eat less meat..."

"The plain fact is that with the demand for feed grains, the country cannot long afford the luxury of highly-fed cattle, and that branch of the industry must turn to the marketing of short-fed and half-fed cattle. If you do not make that change voluntarily your losses will drive you to it. The Livestock industry is asked for more hogs, and as to the hog the producer can safely go ahead so far as he has feeds which will make the business profitable, but in this cattle business a producer must use his brains and watch his step most carefully. The job is not an easy one."

INCREASED FLOUR SAVING.

Analysis of Reports from Representative Public Eating-Places.

Reports from representative hotels and restaurants throughout Canada continue to show gratifying economies in the use of beef, bacon, and white flour. Comparing consumption for December, 1917 with December, 1916, savings of more than 50 per cent in the consumption of bacon, 40 per cent in the consumption of beef, and 25 per cent in the consumption of white flour are shown.

In a number of cities the consumption of fish has been very largely increased, but the showing from others is poor, bringing the average increase to a disappointing but somewhat misleading figure. In the case of Lindsay, however, the consumption of fish has been increased by two-thirds. The consumption in Peterboro was nearly double that of a year ago. The public-eating places of Toronto are using 27 per cent more fish

than they did last December. A 19 per cent increase is reported from Ottawa.

The aggregate actual savings in tons of flour, beef and bacon apparently is about the same as for the month of November, except that increased savings of flour are reported. Nine of the largest hotels and restaurants in Toronto reported an aggregate saving of 13 tons of flour during the month, and a saving of 11½ tons of beef.

Three Montreal hotels between them saved more than 4 tons of beef, and more than 2 tons of flour. Two Winnipeg hotels saved more than 3 tons of beef and close to 2 tons of flour. The largest flour saving was reported from a Toronto restaurant, where 10 tons were saved during the month. The closest competitor was an hotel in Ottawa where the saving in white flour was reported at more than 6 tons.

The following is an analysis of the report:

	Consumption per capita per meal in Pounds.								Comparison of Consumption December, 1917, with December, 1916, in percentages.			
	Flour		Bacon		Beef		Fish		White Flour	Bacon	Beef	Fish
	December		December		December		December					
	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916				
Fredericton.....	.047	.049	.046	.062	.081	.078	.077	.065	96.92	74.19	103.85	118.46
Lindsay.....	.538	.054	.027	.048	.070	.144	.050	.030	70.37	56.25	48.61	166.67
Peterborough.....	.051	.066	.029	.032	.077	.154	.105	.055	53.13	90.63	50.00	190.91
Calgary.....	.199	.216	.006	.046	.146	.257	.106	.118	92.13	13.58	56.81	89.83
London.....	.135	.222	.023	.035	.082	.139	.086	.103	60.81	65.71	58.99	83.50
Hamilton.....	.188	.240	.011	.034	.086	.174	.070	.062	78.33	32.35	49.43	112.90
Port Arthur.....	.183	.272	.024	.058	.108	.140	.099	.215	67.28	41.38	77.13	46.05
Brandon.....	.152	.194	.008	.061	.085	.104	.058	.095	78.35	13.11	81.73	61.05
Edmonton.....	.307	.402	.017	.034	.098	.194	.135	.149	76.37	50.00	50.52	90.60
Vancouver.....	.203	.308	.028	.031	.097	.156	.129	.119	65.91	90.32	62.18	108.40
Quebec.....	.204	.319	.007	.036	.094	.220	.073	.116	63.95	19.44	42.73	62.93
St. John.....	.....	.....	.008	.028	.237	.333	.....	.....	28.57	71.17	.....	.....
Toronto.....	.096	.130	.015	.031	.076	.156	.081	.078	89.77	56.17	57.29	127.29
Ottawa.....	.144	.282	.009	.036	.060	.158	.087	.073	63.47	29.52	37.31	119.09
Winnipeg.....	.195	.242	.011	.037	.095	.186	.072	.081	81.62	27.44	51.21	91.26
Montreal.....	.218	.266	.021	.030	.103	.234	.108	.104	82.33	67.13	42.69	102.23
	.158	.219	.018	.040	.100	.177	.089	.098	74.65	47.24	59.85	104.74

CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC CITY.

Reports from Quebec indicate that organization work for the food pledge card campaign there has been practically completed. Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province, is doing all that he can to assist. Temporary offices have been secured in the City Hall for the women who are taking charge of the pledge card canvass.

EARLY COPIES OF THE BULLETIN.

Persons having copies of issues Nos. 1 and 2 of The Canadian Food Bulletin, which are not required for their own files, are requested to return them to the Office of the Food Controller. Many applications have been received for these two numbers and the supply on hand was exhausted almost two months ago.

WAR-TIME PRODUCTION.

Some Considerations Which Should be Taken Into Account.

The acute shortage of wheat is causing people to realize that those grains ordinarily used only for cattle feed are readily convertible directly into human food when the necessity occurs. So great is the demand today for all grains to be converted into flour and meal for human food that it has become evident that the most effective way in which Canada can save for export is by an absolute reduction in the consumption of grain of all kinds. Human beings and livestock are now competing directly for the grain crop. An increased human consumption of barley, oats or rye necessarily means that the supplies of these cereals available for feeding livestock must be reduced to a corresponding extent. Only increased production of grain can alleviate the situation.

Canadians should aim during the current year to produce not less than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. On areas where wheat will not produce the maximum of food and barley and oats can be grown to advantage, the latter should be sown. Barley and oats are in strong demand for shipment overseas for use directly for human food. On some areas spring rye and buckwheat will produce the maximum results and there is certain to be a profitable market for these grains. In corn-growing areas, probably more food can be obtained by concentrating on this crop in so far as soil and labour conditions will permit than by growing other cereals.

Every effort should be made to produce all the beans possible. At present Canada does not produce nearly enough for its own requirements.

Urban Production Needed.

Potatoes, roots, vegetables and fruits are not exportable except when dessicated. Every possible effort should be made, however, to encourage production of potatoes and other vegetables in urban municipalities for the following reasons:

1. Every pound of these foods produced in the urban districts releases farm lands for other purposes;

2. These crops lend themselves admirably for production on small areas;

3. The labour employed in the production of these foods could not otherwise be secured for food production. It is, in fact, the free labour of the cities and towns which may be turned into actual productive work only in this way.

Over-production of potatoes or garden vegetables should not be encouraged by market gardeners or farmers, but a part of the land usually used for this purpose should be devoted to grain, beans, root and corn production.

Fruit-growing should be encouraged wherever labour is available but efforts should be directed above all else towards the production of bread grains.

Livestock and Feeds.

The keen competition being developed, as a result of the food shortage, between farm stock and human beings for the same crops is certain to become more intense. It is well to remember that consumption of cereals by livestock is not the most efficient way to convert cereal crops into food, except in so far as meat, milk and fats are essential in the ration. But as pasturage, hay, roots, and ensilage cannot be eaten directly by human beings, every pound of meat produced from these feeds is gain, except in so far as such crops interfere with the production of cereals. A war policy, in so far as beef cattle is concerned, should encourage production of beef only in such quantities as to make the best use of all pastures and roughage with the minimum use of cereals. Moreover, the cattle should be marketed as young as will give the best results from the above method of production.

About twelve pounds of dry feed are required to produce one pound of dry human food in the form of milk and veal. This is an efficient use of feed. We can afford, therefore, to add cereals to pasturage and roughage so as to obtain the greatest efficiency in dairy production. The demand for all dairy products is unlimited at the present time.

Pigs are Efficient Converters.

Pigs are an excellent means of salvaging the wasted grain after the fields have been stripped and can also be fed with advantage on house and hotel garbage and to some extent on roots and other vegetables. The efficiency of their production and their rapidity in reproduction, early maturity and the ideal character of the meat for export make them the most economical animals for production and justifies the saving of cereals for hog feed.

GREAT SAVING IN WHEAT.

Regulation of Trade in Package Cereals Has Splendid Results.

It is now certain that the Food Controller's regulation of the trade in package cereals will result in a very large saving of wheat during the current year. A number of manufacturers who formerly produced all-wheat products have decided to discontinue such manufacture during the period of the war while others have agreed to substitute barley or corn in whole or part for wheat.

In the case of five products alone the saving of wheat will amount to 50,000 bushels and it is conservatively estimated that the total saving in wheat will be not less than 200,000 bushels while it may be very much greater. One Company which has been producing an all-wheat product has agreed to decrease its production by 25 per cent. This will effect a saving of more than 26,000 bushels of wheat this year. In addition, the Food Controller has not issued any licenses for the sale of farinas or similar wheat products in small packages.

When it is remembered that in addition to the conservation of wheat the public are getting more food for the same money in consequence of the Food Controller's regulations upon this trade the very great benefits derived will be appreciated.

It is important that people living in suburban areas should be encouraged to keep pigs next Summer. Every pound of garbage fed to pigs is so much gain. A number of cities and towns are now taking up the question of municipal piggeries where garbage and products which otherwise would be wasted might be consumed.

Special effort should be made to encourage sheep production, as the supply of wool is absolutely essential and sheep will thrive on rough waste land and good results may be obtained with very little grain.

Poultry are efficient producers. The hens kept by the average farmer are largely scavengers recovering food which otherwise would be lost. Every farm should have all the poultry that can be fed by these methods.

The farmer should clearly understand that there is no possibility of over-production of food. The butcher shops and provision shops of Great Britain in many cases have had to close in the middle of the day because of absolute lack of beef, bacon, butter and oleomargarine. There is an abundant market overseas for all the food that Canada can produce, although shipping conditions occasionally may make it necessary for the producers to avoid selling on a temporarily congested market.

"A NASTY THING CALLED FAMINE."

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine.'"—Lord Rhondda.

FAVORS MUNICIPAL PIGGERY.

Mayor of Vancouver has Endorsed the Hog Production Campaign.

Speaking recently in Vancouver at a meeting of the directors of the Exhibition Association, Mayor Gale of that city endorsed the suggestion that a municipal piggery should be established, thus assisting in the campaign for increased hog production. The Mayor added that he had given considerable thought to the subject and that he had a site in view. Not only was he in favor of a municipal piggery but he also thought that pig production among citizens should be encouraged by granting premiums to boys and girls or adults for the best results obtained in individual hog-raising.

Mayor Gale also stated that initial steps had been taken in a plan to establish a municipal fish market in Vancouver. By these means, he expects, a plentiful supply of fish will be made available to consumers at considerably lower prices than those now prevailing.

PROMPT UNLOADING ORDERED.

Food Controller's Recent Order Has Already Produced Results.

As a result of the recent order requiring that all cases of undue delay in unloading foodstuffs from railroad cars be reported to the Food Controller, reports have been received of 31 cars which have been detained over the time limit. The Food Controller notified the consignees that the cars must be unloaded promptly or the contents would be ordered to be sold.

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION.

Meetings are Held to Consider Labor Problem and Other Matters.

The Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Food Controller are alive to the necessities of the labour situation in connection with the campaign for increased production. Every effort will be made to mobilize helpers for the farms.

The problem was discussed at a meeting of the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, Deputy Ministers and other representatives in Ottawa on January 16th and 17th, under the Chairmanship of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Cabinet. A number of suggestions were made by the various representatives of the Provincial Governments attending, to be considered and discussed.

Mr. Crerar referred to the fact that the Allies looked to Canada in 1918, for an increase of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat over the amount supplied in 1917. United States winter wheat, he pointed out, had amounted in 1917 to only 420,000,000 bushels as compared to an average for six previous years of 600,000,000 bushels. The prospect of the Spring wheat crop of 1918 was not bright. Labor was the essential factor and the chief problem.

Allies' Great Need of Wheat.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, speaking on behalf of the Food Controller, said that the Allies required from abroad, for 1918, at least 450,000,000 bushels of wheat. On December 1st, 1917, United States had shipped its last bushel of wheat over the amount of normally required for domestic supply. On December 15, there was an estimated surplus in Canada of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat. There was wheat in Australia and in Argentina, but the length of voyage to Australia was four times as great and to Argentina, five times. The ships could not be spared. On December 1st, France had wheat and flour on hand for three days' supply. In December, five large ships, ready to sail for France from the United States, had been diverted to Italy by cable order, such being the seriousness of the food situation in that country. Mr. Thomson pointed out that France depended largely upon imported fertilizer, transportation of which was now out of the question. In 1917 the crop was only one-third of a pre-war harvest and there was little hope of increased production in 1918. The rest of Europe was in an extremely serious position. Canada had both to conserve and to

The Labour Situation Survey.

The representatives outlined the labour situation in their respective provinces as follows:

Alberta	6,000 more men needed for spring and summer.
	7,000 more for the harvest.
Saskatchewan	10,000 more men needed for spring and summer.
	15,000 more for the harvest.
Manitoba	7,000 more men needed for spring and summer.
	10,000 more for the harvest.
Ontario	7,500 more men needed for spring and summer.
	12,500 more for the haying and harvest.
	15,000 boys and 5,000 women.
Quebec	Several thousand more men needed.
New Brunswick	1,500 to 2,000 more needed.
Prince Edward Island	Enough men but none to spare.
British Columbia	Men scarce.
Nova Scotia	About 2,500 more men needed.

produce, and the latter was even the more important, as the producing power of man was greater than his conserving power.

Card Rationing Impracticable Here.

Mr. Thomson said that the expense, trouble, etc., which would be involved in putting Canada on a card-rationing system would not be justified by the comparatively small saving that would be effected in this way. Ninety per cent. of the people were willing to do voluntarily everything they possibly could. In the field of production, Canada could do much. Labor would have to be provided. Mr. Thomson called attention to the large number of men employed on unnecessary labor in this country and men engaged on work which could be done by women—"Destroyers of Rations," he called them. He told of a plan that had been authorised by the Food Controller, under which it was expected that 25,000 boys would be enlisted by co-operation of the Departments of Education and Agriculture, to work on Canadian farms this summer. It would be necessary to speed up

school classes but with the approval of the authorities and proper organization this could be done.

United States to Share its Corn.

Mr. Thomson said that he had heard some grumbling about the shortage of feeding stuffs. As there was a surplus of 600,000,000 bushels of corn in the United States, there would be plenty of feed ultimately for hogs.

"There is not a thing Mr. Hoover will not do for Canada," said Mr. Thomson. "Canada, as far as the distribution of supplies is concerned, will be treated as part of the United States. What they have they will share with us. The corn from the United States will get to us as soon as possible."

Mr. Thomson urged the advisability of increasing the production of sheep as well as hogs, as wool was a prime necessity and there would be a profitable market for years after the war. There was a demand, he said, for all kinds of grain—rye, barley, oats—as well as wheat. Animals, for the first time in our generation, had come into direct competition with human beings for the same grain food. Farmers, therefore, would practise economy by not stall-feeding their animals any more than absolutely necessary. Grass-fed animals were pure gain but grain-fed were not.

POTATOES ARE MOVING NOW.

Cars from Prince Edward Island en route to Markets.

The movement of potatoes from Prince Edward Island to the consuming centres of Quebec and Ontario is now assuming considerable proportions. The recent severe storms and cold weather delayed the movement which was planned by the Food Controller and, in fact, tied up all freight from the Island. Notwithstanding these conditions a number of cars of potatoes have now been sent forward and the prospects for large shipments of potatoes are greatly improved. Cars consigned to Montreal, Brantford and London are now en route and shipments are being made to other points. It is expected that this movement will result in a more general marketing of Ontario potatoes at reasonable prices.

"S.O.S." HAS NEW MEANING TODAY.

(From an Exchange.)

There is a new meaning for the familiar "S.O.S." signal. The letters now stand for another imperative command, "Save or Starve."

POULTRY KEEPING URGED.

Meat may thereby be Saved for Exportation Overseas.

Speaking to poultrymen in attendance at the Eastern Ontario Poultry Show, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner, said that encouragement should be given to all the people of Canada to go into the poultry raising industry in a small way and care for small flocks. This would serve to conserve other meats which can be exported to Europe.

"It is a duty upon every person in Canada to engage themselves in some way in the producing industry, and thereby improve and increase food production to the absolute maximum," Mr. Arkell stated. "We cannot believe how near to starvation are some of the people in European countries. Every pound of meat which we save here for exportation to Europe is just contributing another pound toward winning the war. It is well worth while for the poultrymen of Canada to consider how the poultry-raising industry can be improved and developed."

The speaker, however, declared that the raising of fancy birds of no food value should not be encouraged under present conditions. The time instead should be devoted to raising producing birds. Every effort should be directed towards getting returns from the breeds that give the greatest food.

DUCHESS ENDORSES CAMPAIGN.

In a letter to Mrs. Huntley Drummond, President of the Women's Food Economy Branch of the National Committees on Food Resources, the Duchess of Devonshire says: "I am glad to hear that a Food Pledge Card campaign is being started in Montreal. The matter is of such vital importance that every effort should be made to bring it to the notice of the public. I hope the campaign will be a great success, and should be very glad to hear from time to time how you get on."

FOOD CONTROLLER'S MESSAGES.

Slides with messages to the public from the Food Controller have been distributed to all the motion picture theatres throughout Canada. They will be used immediately. It is estimated that these slides will be seen and read in one week by 1,750,000 different people.

ECONOMY WITH MEAT.

Prominent Engineer has Plan to Save Fats and to Reduce Waste.

Mr. H. D. Symmes of Niagara Falls, Ont., Engineer and Contractor, who has had much experience of an unusually successful character in the management of construction camps in Northern Ontario, has prepared an article at the request of the Food Controller on the handling of meat and food conservation generally in such camps. As a result of more than ten years' experience in feeding considerable numbers of men, Mr. Symmes believes that by proper grading of all meat, removing all flesh from the bones, carefully separating excess fat from the flesh and delivering the meat to the consumer without bone, much saving would be effected. In his own camps he has been able to reduce to a very small amount the quantity of lard purchased. The principle of the plan is to cook the meat without bone and to serve the cooked meat in such a manner that there will be no waste.

Method of Handling Explained.

Mr. Symmes explains as follows his method of handling meat:

"It was brought into the kitchen and thawed out after which it was put on a block or hung up and all meat or fat was removed from the bone. Roughly speaking, there are two grades of meat and fat in all supplies received from wholesale butchers. The first grade can go into the pan without further preparation while the second grade requires to go through the chopper. If one should go into a restaurant and after buying an ordinary steak should proceed to weigh the different parts of it, he would get about this result:

First class meat.	40 per cent.
Second class meat.	20 "
Bone.	20 "
Fat.	20 "

"This is the showing after the meat is dressed by the butcher and the cook. In our camps, after the meat was dissected it was made up into cubes for roasting, each about eight pounds in weight, the object being to have the cubes of approximately the same dimensions and weight so that when in the oven in large quantities they would all be cooked to about the same extent. Fats were carefully separated and utilized. In most camps, the only fats kept are those from the drippings on the pans.

Heaping Dishes Custom Wasteful.

"We found it economical to serve only four portions in a serving dish. The ordinary lumber-camp custom of having heaping dishes of all food was not allowed. As the men gradually left the table near the end of a meal the dishes were always taken back into the kitchen for re-warming and fresh portions issued to the remaining men. In this way at the end of a meal there was practically no food left either on the table or on the men's plates."

Mr. Symmes adds that the cost of feeding, after hauling all materials sixty miles and after charging up the Superintendent's wages, cook's wages, chore boys' wages, fuel and 15 per cent profit was made on the materials used was 50½ cents per man per day. The effort was made not to serve cheap meals but efficient meals. He points out that it is not economical to provide the same class of food for lumberjacks as it is for men working underground. Ninety per cent of the food used by a lumberjack would be wasted by an underground man, he says, consequently it has been found advantageous, where it is necessary to feed both classes of men on the same job, to provide either separate dining rooms or at least separate tables for the various classes of labor.

Would make Grading Compulsory.

Mr. Symmes says in conclusion: "The further suggestion is made that butchers be not allowed to sell to customers any meat except that separated from the bone. This meat should be divided into grades and, if necessary, the price from time to time fixed for each grade. The result would be that when a person telephoned for a piece of meat of a specified grade he would not receive, as is now usual, only from thirty to forty per cent of meat that can be used on the table but precisely what he orders.

"The saving of time and fuel in cooking might also be of some slight advantage, as also would be the collection of bone in central places for use as fertilizer. I am firmly of the opinion that if this system were adopted it would go a long way towards the solution of the problem of the world's shortage of animal fats."

OTTAWA COUNCIL CALLS FOR MUNICIPAL CO-OPERATION WITH FOOD CONTROLLER.

The following resolution was adopted by the City Council of Ottawa, on January 21, on a motion by Alderman Findlay, seconded by Alderman Ford:

"That this Council hereby places itself on record as recognizing the necessity for active co-operation by the people with the Food Controller for Canada in the direction of producing, conserving and maintaining reasonable prices for all food commodities.

"Considering the present need among the Allied Armies in the field and the Allied Nations in Europe for food such as Canada can supply, this Council views with favour restrictions in the use of wheat flour and of cured ham and bacon with the object of releasing for shipment overseas considerable quantities of these important food necessities.

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Municipal Councils of all Cities in Canada with a request that they consider it favourably and co-operate with this Council."

EMBARGO AGAIN THIS YEAR.

**On Canned Vegetables to Encourage Use
of the Fresh Products.**

In order to encourage the cultivation of back-yard gardens and vacant lots during the coming Spring and Summer and in order to provide a market for fresh vegetables, the sale or use of canned vegetables may again be prohibited in the Fall of this year as in 1917. The embargo on the sale or use of canned vegetables last year was successful in accomplishing its main purposes, which were not only to prevent waste of perishable food but also to save tin-plate of which there is considerable shortage. The Food Controller's Office is prepared to do all in its power to encourage city cultivation this year. It is hoped and expected that market gardeners will sow part of their land in bread grains.

TO BE USED IN SCHOOL.

**Principal Asks for Copies of the Canadian
Food Bulletin.**

The Principal of a large High School has written stating that he finds The Canadian Food Bulletin exceedingly interesting. "It seems to me that it could be used to good purpose in the High School here," he says. "If you could send me enough copies (say 50) for one class each week, we would be glad to use them for reading and composition purposes and so interest the pupils and, through them, their parents, in matters which are of such vital importance at the present time."

MORE FOOD AT SAME COST.

**Saving of Wheat is also Effectuated by
Package Cereal Control.**

An Ontario Company, who was refused a license to manufacture for sale in packages a certain cereal product, until certain readjustments were made in the relation between the selling price and the cost of the raw materials and until an effort was made to substitute other cereals in part for wheat, is now marketing its product in packages bearing the following label:

LICENSE No. —

Without additional cost to the consumer the weight of this package has been increased by one-quarter pound, making net weight of contents two and a quarter pounds. (2 Pds. 4-oz.)

Co-operating with the Food Controller in his effort to save wheat, we now use approximately twenty per cent. choice Malt Barley, flaked and sterilized.

ROTARY CLUBS ARE HELPING.

**Pledge Their Services in Conservation and
Production Effort.**

In response to letters from the Food Controller to the Presidents of the Rotary Clubs of Canada, answers have been received tendering unreservedly the services of these organizations in forwarding the work of food conservation and greater production. Plans for the Spring campaign are now being made. The Food Controller has suggested that the Rotary Clubs co-ordinate their efforts with those of other associations and corporations so as to avoid overlapping.



The above photograph shows a part of the many tons of onions stored in Vancouver which were seized upon order of the Food Controller when he learned that they were being allowed to spoil. The onions were in very bad condition and a considerable quantity will be a total loss. The seizure was made in order to prevent further waste and the onions were sold at a heavy loss to the owners.

EMBARGO EXPORTATION.

Licenses Required for Shipment of Feed, Seeds, etc., out of Canada.

In future no exportation from Canada of sugar, farm or garden seeds, or bran, shorts or middlings from grains will be permitted except under license from the Food Controller. Revised instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of Customs to collectors at all ports of exit that shipments of small value must not be licensed by endorsement on the usual shipper's export entry when such shipments include any of the commodities enumerated. In the case of bran and shorts, this action was taken as a result of information that at certain points on the frontier persons, were taking food into the United States on farmers' vehicles or sleighs, securing large profits on their operations.

GROCERS WILLING TO ASSIST.

Mr. P. B. Tustin, representing the Food Controller addressed a meeting of wholesale and retail grocers in Calgary recently. A resolution was adopted unanimously pledging the grocers to do all in their power to assist the Food Controller and to comply with his regulations.

RETAIN ALL BREEDING SOWS.

Demand for Pork Ensures Profitable Market—Greater Production Needed.

The demand from overseas for bacon and other pork products is such as to ensure a profitable market for many months and farmers are urged to retain all breeding sows. The keep-a-pig campaign is meeting with a large measure of success. The response indicates not only that the farmers are preparing to keep more pigs but that many people living in suburban areas are also planning to buy one or more and feed them on household garbage. It is certain, therefore, that young pigs will be in strong demand in the spring. To kill sows under present conditions, is, therefore, not only unpatriotic but is likely to prove distinctly unprofitable.

URGES THEM TO KEEP PIGS.

Mr. J. B. Long, President of the Ottawa Valley Milk Producers' Association, addressing a general meeting of that organization appealed to each milk producer to aid in the campaign for increased production of hogs by keeping one pig or more. The members endorsed the President's suggestion and promised co-operation.