

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 Control organizations in Canada.

WHY CANADA MUST PRODUCE MORE FOOD,

The dangers of the food shortage and the necessity of the greatest possible production by Canada this year are emphasized by the following facts:—

Lord Rhondda says: "The Allied larder is dangerously empty but we are carrying on in the resolute belief that we can rely on the people of North America to prevent our food supplies from becoming so diminished as to imperil the issue for which we are all fighting."

Sir William Goode, Secretary of the British Ministry of Food, in a recent address said: "Few people have yet grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for sixty-five per cent of her essential food-stuffs. Unless we can get this food, or nearly all of it, we shall peter out."

Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Plymouth this week, said that the Allies were fighting for their lives and the very existence of the free nations of Western Europe. It was no longer a question of destroying Prussian militarism, but whether Prussian militarism would destroy the Allies and dominate Europe and part of Asia.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, in a statement just issued, says that cereal exports to the Allies from this continent are 45,000,000 bushels short of the amounts promised, while meat exports are also very far behind the quantities which it had been planned to send and upon which the Allies were counting.

Even a short interruption in the supplies from this continent, upon which the Allies are now dependent for their daily bread and for most of their essential food supplies, would cause famine conditions. Reserve stocks of wheat and meat have practically disappeared. On a recent date France had only three days' supply of wheat and flour for her civilian population.

The following table shows how the standard crops of France have been reduced from pre-war production by reason of the lack of fertilizer and the diversion of men and horses to war work:—

Wheat crop reduced.	53.3 per cent.
Potato crop reduced.	53.1 "
Sugar beet crop reduced.	67.9 "

Figures compiled some months ago by the French authorities showed how the herds of live stock have been depleted:—

Cattle reduced by.	16.5 per cent.
Sheep "	36.6 "
Hogs "	40.2 "

Lack of feedingstuffs and the shortage of meat have necessitated a much further reduction during the last six months.

Canada has been supplying only the following percentages of the Allies' import requirements:—

Beef.	2.23 per cent.
Pork products.	8.55 "
Butter.	1.40 "

Condensed milk.	1.24 per cent.
Cheese.	66.96 "
Wheat.	42.28 "
Barley.	13.99 "
Oats.	37.87 "
Rye.	4.00 "

As the shipping situation makes the Allies dependent upon the North American Continent for food, it is vitally necessary that Canada should increase her production of food in order to take a larger part in providing for the Allies requirements. This is especially urgent as the maintenance of a large United States army in the European field will cause a very heavy drain on that country's food resources.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLIES LOW.

Encroachment on Stocks Reserved for Army must be Awarded.

The Canada Food Board has received from the British Ministry of Food a memorandum showing the estimated supplies of beef and mutton available for the civilian population of Great Britain during 1918. It reveals an estimated deficiency in supplies of beef and mutton amounting to nearly 30 per cent as compared with 1916-17, and approximately 45 per cent as compared with 1913-14. The consumption of these meats during the last year of peace was 150,000 tons per month. During 1916-17 this amount had fallen to 120,000 tons per month. The total available supplies at present in sight for the current year are not more than 88,000 tons per month.

Owing to the shortage of feed the number of cattle in the country has been appreciably reduced and the number fattening for slaughter has been seriously curtailed, consequently the amount of home-procured beef during the first few months of 1918 will be heavily diminished. The number of sheep shows a marked reduction, while the number of pigs is still more heavily diminished.

The memorandum explains the serious drop in imports of these meats into Great Britain and emphasizes the necessity of depending almost entirely upon the North American continent for supplies because of the shortage of refrigerator tonnage, and the fact that ships can do much more service on the short North American route than on the much longer voyages to Australia.

It has been necessary to divert much British refrigerator tonnage to carrying supplies of frozen meat to France and Italy. At the present moment Italy is pressing for additional supplies.

The memorandum emphasizes the importance of avoiding encroaching upon the comparatively small stocks of meat held in reserve for the British and Allied armies.

GRIT OF EVERY SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN UNDER TEST.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War for Great Britain, in a communication to Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the British Home Forces, has announced the decision of the Government to reduce the rations of meat, sugar, and tea for all the Home Forces, except youths under 19 years of age training for service abroad. He wrote: "When the whole nation is being asked to reduce food consumption in the interests of our armies abroad, I think you will agree with me that the army at home will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fall wholly on women and children and civilian workers. . . ."

"The fate of the war may well depend upon the spirit in which such reductions are accepted. The grit of every individual soldier and civilian is now being tested, and may be still further tested during the coming months. It is the duty of the army at home to set the whole nation an example of determination and cheerfulness, and I have no doubt of their response."

IF THEY HELP, WHY CAN'T YOU.

Amongst the ships which are now engaged in carrying the world's food freights are the famous clippers of the sixties, the "Cutty Sark" and the "Antiope." In the old days of the sailing fleets the "Cutty Sark" was renowned from sea to sea for her speed, and she ranks amongst the three or four fastest sailing ships ever built. All their contemporaries are gone but the "Cutty Sark" and the "Antiope" two good old "die-hards" still carry on. It is just one more example of the truth that no thing and no person need be idle in these days of need. If a worn out old ship can help the food supply, why can't you?

PLANS FOR PRODUCTION.

Canada Food Board Hears Proposals from Provincial Representatives.

A conference of representatives of the Agricultural Departments of the five eastern provinces with the Canada Food Board and other officers including Mr. H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner, and Mr. George H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, and Dr. J. W. Robertson, was held at the Chateau Laurier on February 19-20. Mr. Thomson occupied the Chair. He summarized the food situation in Europe and gave the following figures showing the decrease in supplies in France:

Wheat.	53.3 per cent decrease.
Potatoes.	53.1 "
Sugar beet.	67.9 "
Cattle.	16.5 "
Sheep.	36.6 "
Hogs.	40.2 "

Mr. Thomson said that the deficiency must be made up on this side of the Atlantic as far as possible. To export 30,000,000 pounds of beef from this country during the next two months would practically clean the prairies bare and no more will be in condition to ship until August. This amount, however, would only afford the Allies one week's supply and it would be inevitable that the Argentine Republic would be called upon. As the voyage was twice as long, this would mean cutting down the regular imports in Europe by one-half. The producing power of Canada was much greater than the conserving power owing to our large territory and our sparsely scattered population.

Working to One End.

Hon. Mr. Dunning said that it was not the intention of the Board to dictate to the provinces but to get their ideas as to the means of stimulating production and to try to co-ordinate their efforts to a common end. There were certain essentials upon which these efforts should concentrate, namely, wheat, oats, barley and rye, and cattle, hogs and sheep.

Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister for Ontario, said that the province was fairly well organized and was ready to go ahead. Federal tractors would be taken advantage of in Ontario and would contribute to an increase in the acreage in 1918. A local committee of the agricultural section of the Organization of Resources Committee was being organized in every township.

Enough Seed Wheat.

Mr. Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, said there was no shortage of seed wheat

as, thanks to the Wheat Export Company, he had secured supplies of the best Western seed wheat. The difficulty was to move it to the distribution centres in time for the spring season. Three hundred and fifty thousand bushels of No. 1 Marquis seed wheat had been secured for Quebec and the order could be enlarged without difficulty. Fifty thousand bushels of oats had also been secured. In regard to oats, he had been obliged to compete with the abnormal milling demand and the demand for feed. Orders for seed oats in the West were in excess of the supply. Alberta wanted to hold her own seed until the local demand was satisfied, and it would be difficult to move seed oats to the East until the whole Western territory was provided for. There was not a serious shortage although the price was high. There was no serious shortage of barley. The seed corn situation in the United States, Mr. Clark described as a "national calamity," the average supply being 72 per cent of normal and that of some states only 17 per cent. Nevertheless, the United States was ready to share its supply with Canada.

Needs of Provinces.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, said that if shipping were available, corn from Argentina could be brought to the Island, thus releasing oats for seed to the other provinces. Small schooners carrying lumber to New York and fish to Argentina should be made available for bringing return cargoes of corn. Mr. McKinnon also suggested that the Government might provide increased transportation on the Island for fertilizer.

Hon. Mr. Caron said that the Department of Agriculture of Quebec had tentative plans for the promotion of greater production which would require an expenditure of \$500,000. They looked to the Federal Government to meet them half way. The Province intended to encourage the building of piggeries by granting 10 per cent of the cost, if built on plans approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Prof. Cumming said that the lack of fertilizer was the chief problem in Nova Scotia. Premier Murray said that certain Government boats were subsidized to carry freight in the coast trade and it should be possible for the Government to take some of them off their regular routes and send

them for necessary fertilizer, of which there was a shortage of 10,000 tons. It would be necessary to guarantee farmers a supply by April 1st. As to seed, he would like to have money enough to buy 25 or 30 carloads as a reserve. If they could sell seed oats at \$1.25 he could guarantee an increased acreage of 30 per cent. Nova Scotia representatives quoted \$50,000 as the amount they desired to spend on increased production.

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, of New Brunswick, said that labour, seed and fertilizer, were the main points of consideration. The Government had purchased 50,000 bushels of seed oats. Out of 15 counties, 11 had accepted the Government's offer to finance the seed supply.

One Million May Starve.

Dr. J. W. Robertson said there were two things needed: organization at headquarters in each province, especially for increased production, over and above the regular Agricultural Department staff and a thorough organization among the farmers themselves, running through from the Provincial Department to the counties and the townships. It should be the business of the local organizations to enlist leading farmers to put the facts of the food situation before their neighbours, and to see that each had sufficient seed, fertilizer and help. "If we don't get the farmers alive to the situation, half our effort will be lost," he said. "We have come to a crisis. Money is a secondary consideration. If you leave the organization incomplete, we will miss the opportunity this spring and thousands of acres will remain unsown. We should conscript the spare time of every man available for war service on the farms. In Quebec, for example, a small committee in each district could secure an increase of 25 per cent in production, which would mean doubling Quebec's surplus."

"Unless we can get more food now, we will go under," said Dr. Robertson, "and one million people will starve. That is my conviction, and I know as much about the situation, perhaps, as any one."

Mr. Thomson, at the close of the meeting, asked that each representative submit his recommendations in writing to be dealt with by the Board and laid before the Government.

The South Vancouver Horticultural Association has decided to adopt for a slogan for 1918, "Vegetables Galore," and to make vegetable production a special feature of the year's work.

SPADE AND HOE TO BEFRIEND THE RIFLE AND THE BAYONET.

(From a statement by the British
Ministry of Food.)

War is making bare the world's cupboards; the granaries are being emptied, the flocks thinned, the herds butchered, the mines scraped. War is making everything dear except human life; the destructive monster is consuming more food essentials than it is producing. Want follows hard in the wake of the chariot wheels of Mars, and the whole world is threatened with hunger, the menace of which will become greater with the prolongation of hostilities. Victory will go to the combatants who are best fed and nourished. The food question is now paramount. Food production is as essential to victory as food saving. . . . The spade and the hoe must befriend the rifle and the bayonet.

CONSERVATION PUBLICITY.

Retail Merchants are Co-operating with New Section of Food Board.

The Co-Operative Conservation Publicity Section of the Canada Food Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Stewart of Montreal, was created to work with the retail merchants throughout Canada, to secure their co-operation in educating the people in conservation, elimination of waste and stimulation of garden cultivation and home production of food.

The retail merchants in all parts of Canada have shown every willingness to do all that they can in this educational campaign.

CLERGY ANXIOUS TO HELP.

Pastoral Letters sent out by some Bishops to the Clergy.

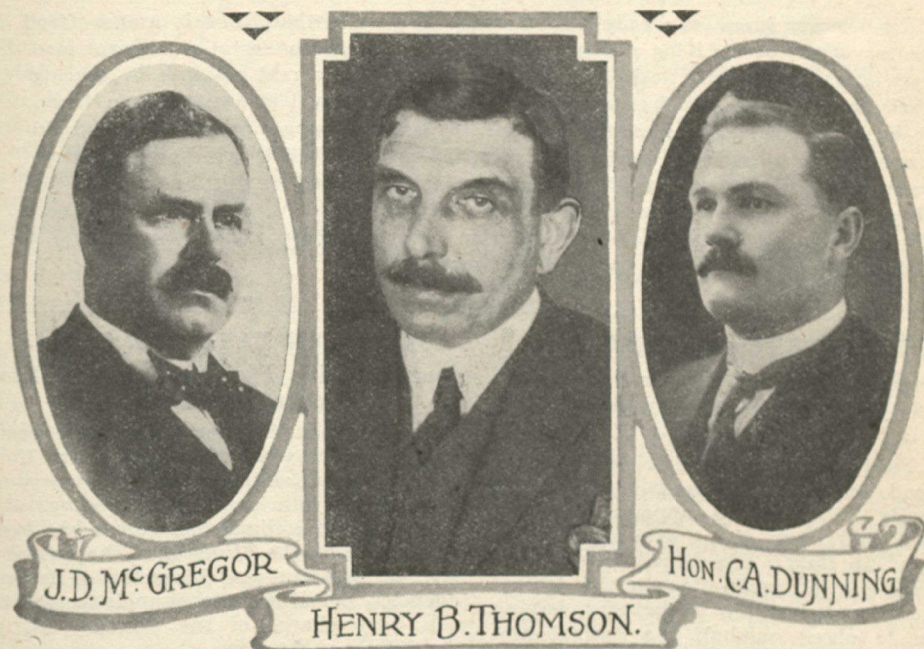
The Clergy of Canada, of all denominations, are promising to do everything in their power to promote the work of food conservation and production.

In a number of cases the Bishops are sending out pastoral letters to their clergy. Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada, has promised his fullest support to the work of the Canada Food Board.

The Cardinals and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have also been written to and the replies from them are most gratifying.

FOOD BOARD IS NAMED.

Order in Council sets forth the Powers Vested in New Organization.



The powers and duties formerly vested in the Food Controller were transferred to the Canada Food Board by an Order in Council of February 11. The Order prescribes that the Board shall generally direct the production, conservation and distribution of foodstuffs in the interests of Canada and the other British Dominions as well as the Allied Nations.

An Order in Council of the same date constituted the Canada Food Board as follows: Mr Henry B. Thomson, Chairman of the Board and Director of Food Conservation; Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Director of Food Production; Mr. James D. McGregor, Director of Agricultural Labour.

The following powers are vested in the Board:—

- (a) To expend any sums of money approved by the Governor General in Council for any of the purposes aforesaid.
- (b) To co-operate with the Provincial Governments with a view to co-ordinating the activities of all local bodies for the aforesaid purposes.
- (c) To enter into agreements for the cultivation of idle land on such terms as may appear to the Board to be advisable.
- (d) To utilize and direct the co-operation in the work of the Board of any member of the Outside Service for the purposes of publicity and of securing information.
- (e) To mobilize and utilize on a voluntary basis the farm labour resources of Canada.
- (f) To make such regulations consistent herewith for carrying out their duties and for the internal economy of the Board, as the Board may deem advisable.

The Board is under the jurisdiction of and shall report to the Governor General in Council through the Minister of Agriculture.

**BRITISH KING AND QUEEN SET EXAMPLE;
LARDER OFTEN EMPTY: THEY GO WITHOUT.**

A special press cable from London, England, quotes Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household of King George, as follows:—

"I never knew any people so thoroughly conscientious in this matter (food conservation) as the King and Queen. They are simply wonderful and accept food restrictions with most noticeable cheerfulness, taking a real pleasure in bearing their share of the food hardships. Quite often the Royal larder has been found to be empty of such commodities as butter, tea and margarine, and it has been necessary to go without them. I should not be surprised if some of the King's servants have actually stood in need of margarine, but of this be certain, the Royal table suffers in common with the servants' hall. All along the King and Queen have anticipated the food restrictions and have been getting the household into training, so to speak, for what was coming."

FOOD SITUATION OVERSEAS.

**Very Great Need of Larger Supplies of
Both Meat and Cereals.**

In the latest cable received by the Canadian Food Board from the British Ministry of Food, emphasis is placed on the urgent necessity of increased imports to Great Britain and upon the "extreme need of cereals" in Italy. The cable reads:—

"Home meat production in the United Kingdom was very low in January, having fallen to about one-half the normal production. Drastic reduction in the proposed rations has been necessary. By the end of February most districts will have adopted rationing schemes. Supply of fats and bacon is low. Increased imports are urgently needed. In Italy above all there is extreme need of cereals and secondly of meat, dried fish and fats. For some time past sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy and severe restrictions have been placed on the consumption of meat."

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Every little bite makes a muckle.

The second helping is getting to be bad form.

There's lots of money to go round but bacon, beef and wheat can't make the circuit.

Fish may not be a brain food but brainy men are eating more fish.

Waste and want are twin sisters and neither beautiful.

Learn to control your own appetite before you try to control your neighbour's.

A good citizen is known by the food he eats.

USE INDIAN LAND AND LABOUR.

**Comprehensive Plan to Assist in Food
Production this Year.**

A comprehensive plan to increase grain and live stock production in Western Canada by the utilization of the large productive areas within the Indian reserves and the labour of Indians themselves has been announced by the Minister of the Interior. Mr. W. M. Graham, Inspector of Indian Agencies, South Saskatchewan Inspectorate, will have charge of the working out of the details of the plan.

Under the provisions of the War Measures Act, \$300,000 will be advanced from the war appropriations to the Department of Indian Affairs for the purchase of machinery, seed and live stock, and for rentals, salaries and expenses.

Only a small portion of the land on Indian reserves is under cultivation and, as reserves are mostly situated in the productive area of the prairie provinces, it is believed that the Indians and their land will help very materially in the increased production campaign.

LARGE ACREAGE IN MANITOBA.

Speaking in the Provincial Legislature, Hon. Val. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, said that the acreage ready for crop is the largest in the history of the Province. He expected that 250,000 hogs would be raised for the market this year in Manitoba. Mr. Winkler referred to the present conditions in agriculture and stated that with prices high and with an almost unlimited demand for food, even those who formerly failed to find farming profitable now were making money at it.

NEW DELIVERY METHODS.

Cash and Carry System Spreading—Interest in Co-operative Delivery.

Delivery methods, particularly in the retail grocery trade, has been receiving a very great deal of attention during recent weeks. A number of grocery stores have adopted the "Cash and Carry" system in whole or in part, while the question of co-operative delivery is receiving more serious attention than ever before. Mr. W. C. Miller, Secretary of the Ontario Provincial Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, states that the Board is conducting a campaign in Ontario "urging upon merchants the adoption of the co-operative delivery system and the 'Cash and Carry.'"

In Ottawa an experiment by B. G. Crabtree, Limited, with the Cash and Carry system is meeting with splendid success. An average reduction in prices of seven per cent has been made as an inducement to patrons to carry their purchases. The difficulty of securing drivers was one of the factors responsible for the inauguration of the Cash and Carry plan. Another Ottawa grocery store is preparing almost immediately to put its entire business on a Cash and Carry basis.

In Hamilton Mr. William Carroll is the pioneer of the Cash and Carry system, having adopted this plan some three months ago. Mr. Carroll says: "I'll never go back to the old way of delivering goods. The new system has caused me no inconvenience, and the only loss I have sustained has been in disposing of my delivery outfits. For every two customers I lose I gain three."

The store of Trebilcock & Berry, also of Hamilton, is working on the Cash and Carry basis in the sale of certain classes of goods. Mr. Trebilcock is strongly in favor of co-operative delivery which he considers preferable to the Cash and Carry plan.

In Stratford, Ontario, the Cash and Carry system was started on January 1 by Latter's C. & C. Store, delivery being made only of paid for orders to the value of \$5 or more.

The plan has been adopted in a number of stores in Western Canada, one of the most successful examples being that of H. O. Kirkham & Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C.

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY TO FREE MEN FOR FARM WORK.

The Canada Food Board are preparing plans for the mobilization of labour for spring seeding operations. On the number of men available for seeding the production of crops in Canada will largely depend. Men familiar with handling horses will be specially needed and it is essential that they be secured to work on the land. For this reason employers of such labour in urban centres, especially merchants, will be well advised to at once consider the adoption of co-operative methods of delivery in order to free the labour capable of driving horses and especially all those with farm experience.

By many people who have made a study of present delivery methods in the retail grocer's trade it is recognized that the extension of the Cash and Carry idea indicates growing dissatisfaction with the wasteful delivery methods which are generally in vogue. The Canada Food Board has received many enquiries relative to the Merchants' Union Delivery plan and there is an evident desire on the part of both dealers and customers to eliminate the waste involved in the present methods. The success of the Cash and Carry principle is expected to stimulate the adoption of some form of co-operative delivery.

Announcement has been made at Calgary that ninety per cent of that city's milk supply is to be handled by one joint stock company to be known as the Union Milk Company. This action is expected to effect a saving of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 annually in cost of operation and it is believed that distribution can be carried on well under the maximum "spread" permitted by the Canada Food Board.

In order to save food, the Municipal Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire in Quebec city recently cancelled arrangements for a Donation Tea in connection with ceremonies marking the opening of their new headquarters.

ONE WOMAN'S WAR WORK.

She Finds Keeping of Pigs is Profitable as well as Patriotic.

Mrs. Sims, Coleman P.O., just beyond the city limits of Toronto, has found that the raising of pigs is profitable. Last summer she kept between 200 and 300 pigs. She has ten acres of waste ground, being an old brick yard that could not be cultivated. She buys garbage from the City in the summer for feeding purposes. Last Fall she sold seventy-nine hogs weighing about 9,600 pounds at an average price of \$18 each. During the year she made \$1,000 in this way. Mrs. Sims is anxious to help to an even greater extent this year in producing food. She would be willing to keep 1,000 pigs. Mrs. Sims has five boys at the front and one at home helping her.

"TO STAVE OFF STARVATION."

Cereal Situation in Great Britain Causes Anxiety—Bread Rations Likely.

A Canadian Associated cable despatch from London, dated February 15, said:—

"The cereal situation is beginning to cause some anxiety, and it may ultimately become necessary to institute bread rations.

Although Chancellor Bonar Law said in the Commons on Wednesday that at the end of last year the total stocks of wheat in this country were greater by 2,000,000 quarters than they were at the end of 1916, it must be remembered that Great Britain is taking a generous share in helping to stave off starvation in France and Italy."

INFORMATION FOR SHOPPERS.

Copies of the Canadian Food Bulletin to be Placed on Order Tables.

Copies of all issues of The Canadian Food Bulletin are now being sent to the Grocery Departments of the T. Eaton Co., Limited, and The Robert Simpson Co., of Toronto, for distribution on their order tables. It is the intention that one copy should be placed on each order table for the benefit of customers in order that they may look over it while ordering supplies. Other departmental or large retail stores willing to help in a similar way are requested to communicate with the Educational Department of the Canada Food Board.

The Bureau of Licenses of the Food Controller's Office has issued to date close to 4,000 permits for importation or exportation of food products.

NO FOURTH MEAL FOR BOYS.

Ottawa Scout Troops Set Splendid Example in Food Conservation.

A resolution adopted at a recent meeting of Boy Scouts of Ottawa, makes it incumbent upon Scout troops to hold no suppers which can be considered as constituting a fourth or special meal in the day. According to this resolution all troop suppers must be at such an hour as to constitute the regular evening meal.

The District Secretary writes: "Our men have been exceedingly glad to have the literature which has been passed on from your office, and I am sure it is having a practical value with them."

EFFORTS ARE APPRECIATED.

Mr. R. H. Kennedy, of Hilden, N.S., writes as follows:

"I have just received the latest issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin for which I thank you. The efforts of the Food Control organization to secure for Canadian feeders the best available supply of bran and shorts, etc., at reasonable prices, are appreciated in this part of the country."

SAVE THE HENS JUST NOW.

The killing of hens and pullets just before and during the heavy spring laying is a wasteful and unprofitable practice. Farmers are asked to refrain from selling hens for slaughter before May 1, and patriotic buyers will refrain from buying poultry during this period.

Every hen sold before May 1 represents an average food loss of about 30 eggs, and the total loss of eggs represented by the customary selling of hens between February 1 and May 1 amounts to about 80 per cent of what the hen is actually worth.

HIGH COST OF RETAIL DELIVERY.

The delivery system of a grocer in Bloomington, Ind., was recently investigated and disclosed a typical case of inexcusable waste. Of the 999 deliveries made for the week, 57 per cent included 3 articles or less, 24 per cent were of 1 article only, 18 per cent of 2 articles only, 15 per cent of 3 articles, 12 per cent of 4 articles, 9 per cent of 5 articles, and 21 per cent of 6 articles or more. The cost to the grocer was estimated at three cents a delivery. These figures have been used as an argument for the cash and carry plan.

SOME RECENT ACTIVITIES.

Organization of the Canada Food Board has been completed and conference held with representatives of the Provincial Governments with a view to enlisting their fullest co-operation.

One thousand Ford tractors have been purchased at cost and will be made available for the farmers throughout Canada practically at cost. An option has been secured on an additional 1,000 of these tractors.

Campaign for increased production of maple syrup and maple sugar has been inaugurated in Eastern Canada in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and handlers of maple products.

The Canada Food Board were in conference with Sir Robert Borden, Hon. T. A. Crerar and the premiers of the provinces and the campaign for increased production in 1918 was outlined.

The Food Board conferred with representatives of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and secured data as to specific requirements of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for an increased production campaign in 1918.

Representations made to the British Ministry of Food by the Fish Committee of the Canada Food Board have been successful in securing a cargo of 5,000 tons of salt from Spain which will be delivered in Halifax in March for the use of fishermen in the Maritime Provinces.

The question of conservation of needed food supplies in connection with the arranging of meals for passengers and crews has been taken up with the Steamship Companies throughout Canada. Their replies indicate a desire to co-operate in every possible way.

The Fish Committee has made arrangements with the Managers of the various Railway Companies for the most expeditious handling of fresh frozen fish.

A campaign for increased consumption of frozen fish has been carried on and has met with a very large measure of success.

Arrangements have been made for a campaign for home gardening and vacant-lot cultivation with a view to having the largest possible amount of food produced in the cities this year.

The co-operation of the Rotary Clubs and Kiwanis Clubs is being interested in the cause of increased conservation and production.

The question of the supply of tinsplate in connection with the Food industries has been receiving careful attention by the Canada Food Board, and important recommendations have been made to the War Trade Board.

The licensing of wholesale dealers in fruit and vegetables has been completed.

Arrangements have been made to provide Pacific frozen fish for the people of Western Canada at modern prices.

Arrangements are being made with the Retail Merchants throughout Canada to keep the needs of conservation and increased food production before the public in their advertisements in the newspapers and elsewhere.

The bread-baking industry is being brought under license and bakery products have been standardized.

Campaign in Toronto and Hamilton, initiated by The Canada Food Board, for increased consumption of carrots and onions, in order to prevent waste and to save bread and other food, is proving a splendid success.

"Soldiers of the Soil" movement, intended to enlist 25,000 boys for work on the farms, has been organized and campaign is about to be launched.

The Produce Committee has completed its report and prepared recommendations for regulations of the produce trade of the Dominion. Regulations have been drafted by the Canada Food Board and the produce trade will soon be brought under license.

Regulations to govern the wholesale grocery trade have been prepared. The restrictions on public eating places in regard to the use of beef and bacon have been extended to include pork of all kinds, and in future cereal substitutes must be provided for white bread at all meals. The beefless and porkless days are now Wednesdays and Fridays instead of Tuesdays and Fridays, as formerly.

Regulations have been prepared and are now being put in final form to penalize waste of food.

PRODUCE TRADE CONTROL.

Regulations now being Prepared following Report of Special Committee.

Recommendations for the licensing and regulation of the produce trade of Canada have been made by a special committee appointed by the Canada Food Board and regulations are being prepared. It is proposed that on and after March 15 no person shall be permitted to deal wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, eggs or poultry, without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.

The rules recommended to govern licensees provide that no license holder shall charge more than a reasonable profit or commission, or store in order to acquire speculative profits, or earn annually more than normal pre-war profits.

The Committee recommends that no license holder shall pay or demand payment for bad eggs in excess of a margin of allowance of one per cent on the total of each transaction. The report says in this connection that the Committee has in mind "a far-reaching and tremendously important conservation of food that may readily be accomplished." It is stated that the loss from bad eggs in Canada, amounting to several millions of dollars annually, is largely preventable and that the imposing of this loss on the parties under whose lack of care it has developed would result in such improved methods and care in handling eggs as will, to a very great extent, do away with the loss.

It is proposed that regional committees consisting of three members of the produce trade should be formed to co-operate with the Food Board. The Committee favours a modification of the regulations prohibiting the renovating of dairy butter, believing that the present restrictions are "unfortunate and against the interests of the producer and consumer." It is pointed out that probably 3,000,000 pounds annually of low grade dairy butter is manufactured in the Prairie Provinces. By modern scientific methods of renovation this inferior grade of butter could be made into a palatable and wholesome product.

BRITISH PEOPLE REGISTERED NOW.

All the Home county residents in Great Britain have now been registered for food cards under the new rationing scheme of the British Ministry of Food. The articles which will be rationed first are butter, margarine and meat.

"SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL."

Organization Completed for the Enlistment of Boys for Farm Work.

Organization of the Council of the Soldiers of the Soil has now been completed and Mr. Taylor Statten has been appointed National Superintendent. The Council is under the Canada Food Board and will work in co-operation with the Departments of Agriculture and Education in the several provinces. The Departments of Agriculture are being asked to provide the machinery for placing the boys with the farmers, while the Ministers of Education are being requested to see that the boys who enlist do not lose their standing in school through absence in this work.

It is expected that 25,000 boys will be enlisted to aid the farmers in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops of the coming season.

Last year, 8,000 boys were enlisted in Ontario. The results were very gratifying, and many farmers stated, they could not have managed their crops without the boys.

Mr. Statten left this week on a tour of the provinces to complete the organization for the enrollment of the boys in all cities, towns and villages. High school teachers and bankers in towns under 10,000 are being asked to act as enrollment officers. All boys from fifteen to nineteen years inclusive are eligible whether they are attending school or employed in other work. The boys will be paid wages according to their value as workers.

In addition their services will be recognized in a public way by the Dominion of Canada. Each boy who completes three months of satisfactory service will be presented with a bronze National Badge of Honour. Enrollment will begin on March 17th and the week following will be known as Enrollment Week throughout Canada.

POSTER MEN TO SAVE WHEAT.

Will Substitute Cassava Flour and Low Grade Cornstarch for Paste.

In order to help in the effort to conserve wheat, the Poster Advertising Association, representing nearly all of the bill posting plants in Canada, has decided that in future no member of the Association shall use wheat flour for the manufacture of bill poster's paste. As a substitute for wheat flour the poster men will use cassava flour and a low grade of cornstarch. This action is expected to save a very considerable amount of the low grade of wheat flour.

FISH SUPPLY FOR WEST.

Arrangements Made to Provide a Low-priced Substitute for Meat.

Arrangements have been completed by the Canada Food Board for the delivery, through the usual channels of trade, of fresh-frozen Pacific fish to consumers in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba at a price about ten cents per pound. These fish include flounders, brills, soles and other varieties of flat fish, highly prized as food in England and elsewhere near waters in which they are found. Certain varieties of Pacific codfish will also be made available at reasonable prices. A steam trawler is being fitted out in Prince Rupert to engage in the catching of these Pacific fish and shipments will be commenced at an early date from Prince Rupert and Vancouver. These fish will be the cheapest sea food procurable in Western Canada and also the cheapest and best substitutes for beef and pork.

Fish from the Pacific at ten cents per pound will put the western consumer on the same footing as the consumer in the East, where supplies of fresh-frozen fish at this price have been available at the principal centres.

Cash and Carry System Favoured.

In order to reduce the cost of fish to the consumer to the lowest possible amount, the Fish Committee is asking retail stores to put their fish business on a Cash and Carry basis. The Pegnem Fish Company, Montreal, is now operating on the Cash and Carry principle.

Retail Price of Fish Kept Down.

While the cost of fishing operations has increased by more than 100 per cent, according to figures compiled by the Fish Committee, and the price paid to the fishermen has also been increased in proportion, the retail price of most kinds of Atlantic fish is not more than 30 or 40 per cent higher than before the war. Cod is sold to-day at practically the pre-war price and its use should be encouraged, especially as enormous supplies are available. The activities of the Fish Committee have been responsible for keeping the price of fish to the lowest level that was practicable. Western lake fish are cheaper to-day than they have been for years, this being the result of the regulation of prices to fishermen and wholesalers. As a result of such regulation and the high prices of salmon and halibut, the consumption in Canada of Western lake fish has been almost trebled. Formerly 80 per cent of these fish were marketed in the United States.

As a Substitute for Halibut.

As a substitute for halibut the Fish Committee is advocating the use of cod. This fish can be cut in steaks similar to those of halibut and when properly cooked it is difficult to distinguish it from halibut. In some restaurants in the United States steak-cod is served as halibut.

Use of Seal Meat and Herrings.

Members of the Fish Committee had an interview recently with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., the famous Labrador missionary, regarding the use of seal meat and the herrings which abound in the waters surrounding the Labrador and Newfoundland coast. Dr. Grenfell's suggestions are receiving careful consideration.

Supplies for Fishing Industry.

As a result of representations made by the Canada Food Board, the British Ministry of Food has arranged for allocation of shipping for 5,000 tons of salt from Spain, for use in the Atlantic fisheries of Canada. This supply will be delivered in March. The Ministry of Food is also endeavouring to arrange for supplies of salmon twine for the Canadian fisheries.

Representative in Quebec City.

Col. O. E. Talbot, ex-M.P. for Bellechasse, has been asked to represent the Fish Committee in the city of Quebec, with a view to increasing the present low consumption of fish in that city and to remedying conditions there which are militating against the substitution of fish for meat on as extensive a scale as is desirable.

PEOPLE EATING MORE FISH.

A fish company doing an extensive business on the British Columbian coast, in a recent letter to the Canada Food Board, says:—

"There is not a doubt that fish is being substituted for pork and beef throughout the provinces of Canada. This has been done to a very large extent during the past six months. Our records show that we are receiving orders from most of our regular customers several times per week for some varieties of fish, whereas, in previous years, it was a rare thing to receive more than one order for fish per week from any of our customers."

"All less essential considerations must make way for the needs of famine-threatened Britain and her Allies."—The Toronto Globe.

SAVING AT THE STOCKYARDS.

Economies in Use of Grain will Result from Recent Conference.

The saving of large quantities of wheat and other feed grain at stockyards throughout the Dominion will be effected as the result of a conference in Ottawa last week of representatives of the principal stockyard companies and live-stock exchanges with officials of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

The meeting considered the question of using grain for feeding animals about to be slaughtered. Representative live-stock men from Montreal, Winnipeg, and Edmonton stated that in these cities no wheat was now used for "filling" purposes. They considered the practice purely wasteful, the feed not having time to be digested before the animals were killed. The representative of the Union Stockyards, Toronto, said that up to sixty days previously numbers 5 and 6 low grade Western wheat had been used for "filling" purposes, but since that time number 3 low grade milling wheat was being used temporarily, as lower grades were impossible to obtain owing to transportation difficulties.

"Wheat is the scarcest article in the world to-day", said Mr. S. E. Todd, Secretary of the Canada Food Board, who addressed the meeting. "The amount available for shipment in the next three months measures the extent of hardship which the Allied people will have to endure. This matter should not be a question of price."

The convention decided that as a war measure the use of wheat or grades of barley above No. 3 C.W. or grades of oats above extra No. 1 feed should be forbidden as a feed in stockyards; that the use of grain or meal of any kind be forbidden for feed for cattle or sheep when intended for immediate slaughter; and that a strong appeal be made to each live-stock exchange to make every effort to conserve feed at stockyards.

WHICH MAY MEAN STARVATION.

"If we all eat and waste this year, and next year, just as we used to eat and waste, then there will be still greater privation among our allies—privation which may mean starvation for women and children and the weakening of our position in the war. This is the gravity of the food situation."—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Central Advisory Council to the Canada Food Board.

HARVEST THE MAPLE SAP.

Two of the Provinces already have Promised their Co-operation.

Offers of co-operation with the Canada Food Board to secure increased production of maple sugar and maple syrup this season have been received from the Departments of Agriculture in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

"I am getting further information re cost of equipment," writes Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, of New Brunswick," and expect to organize parties to operate sugaries, and will report to you from time to time as to their progress. We have had a member of the staff from the Crown Lands Department examine a site for maple sugar production.

"I believe your suggestion is a good one and will result in the production of a very considerable increase of maple sugar throughout Canada this spring."

Manufacturers of sugar-making equipment and dealers in maple sugar and maple syrup are asked to urge upon the producers and distributing agents the unusual opportunity for native Canadian sugar in the market under present conditions.

Every pound of maple sugar or syrup produced this year is gain. Canadian sugar-makers can do a splendid national service and at the same time establish the maple sugar industry on a firmer and broader foundation than ever before. There will be a demand in England and France for maple sugar after the war, it having been introduced in those countries by the Canadian soldiers. Every available sugar maple tree should be tapped and made to yield sap for sugar and syrup. There need be no worry about the market. Canada takes 75 per cent of this output every year and there is a steady demand from the United States.

THE WAR-TIME CANDIES.

Consumption in war time of candies containing little or no sugar has been approved by the United States Food Administration. It means the saving of sugar without cessation of the confectionery industry. Four kinds of candies are recommended. The first includes chocolate and cocoa candies, with centres of nuts and fruits, and uncoated soft candy, such as nougatines. The second includes stick candy, lemon drops, peanut brittle and the like. Marshmallows and similar candy compose the third group, and in the fourth are gumdrops and jellies.

CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL.

Archbishop Bruchesi adds his Influence on Behalf of Food Conservation.

Twenty-three thousand pledge cards, representing over 100,000 individuals, have been signed in Montreal by the English-speaking part of the community, among whom the canvassers have been busy during the last few weeks. One of the chief features of the campaign has been the enthusiasm with which the volunteer workers have carried out the work. From the people there has been more than customary co-operation. Returns from St. Anne's, Maisonneuve, St. Lambert, Longueuil and Lachine have still to come in. Printed matter on the subject of food control and war recipes, was gladly received everywhere.

Archbishop Endorses Campaign.

Archbishop Bruchesi in his Lenten letter to the clergy of his diocese, endorsed the food control campaign. His Lenten letter read on Ash Wednesday to the congregations, was in part as follows:—

"At the present time, other voices than her's (the Church's) imperious in their demand for the practice of abstinence and economy, have been heard. These are the voices of governments dismayed by the disastrous consequences of the war, and who foresee perhaps the awful spectre of a universal famine.

"Appeals are becoming more urgent day by day. We must, it is said, come to the aid of our soldiers by sending to them the food which they ask for. The most urgent question of the day is the question of assistance. We must look forward to the eventualities of the future; let us, therefore, economize; let superfluity be banished from our tables; deprive ourselves every day of some bread and some meat. In certain quarters leagues are formed. Citizens are asked with insistence to sign cards pledging themselves to conform to these measures called economical, but which are, after all, real measures for the practice of penance.

For Supernatural Motives.

"Restaurants and hotels must abide by laws of privation, the infraction of which entails severe fines. These rigorous rules, these pressing recommendations, are inspired by sympathy towards our brothers, by public interest and the fear of evils ever menacing us.

"What is solicited or prescribed by the stress of circumstances and for merely human motives, although praiseworthy and

legitimate in themselves, let us continue to do for the supernatural motives recorded in the Gospel, and recalled to our mind by the Church.

"This doctrine is for all times; it should especially be understood and accepted during days of suffering and mourning such as those we are now traversing. How can we give ourselves up to pleasure, how can we speak of banquets and worldly feasts, when we think of the thousands of men, women and children who lament and weep, without food or shelter, submitted to all the sadness of a cruel exile; and above all, when we think of those poor soldiers agonizing in the hospitals or dying on the field of battle?"

The Montreal committee also issued a special pledge card for circulation in the public schools. This card read as follows:—

JUNIOR PLEDGE CARD.

Serve by Saving.

Every girl and boy can be a soldier in this great war—a war that is being waged for our homes and our Country. Help the cause by not WASTING FOOD. Every morsel of food we save is needed by the fighting men in the trenches.

THE GOSPEL OF THE CLEAN PLATE.

PLEDGE.

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

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

III. 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.

Name..... Name of School.....

Address..... Teacher.....

WOMEN'S FOOD ECONOMY
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

FINED FOR EXCESSIVE CHARGE.

On a charge, made by the President of the Lambton County Farmers' Co-operative Association, that he sold bran and shorts at a higher price than that allowed by the Food Controller's order, the proprietor of the Alvinston Milling Company was fined and warned against repetition of the offense.

PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

Production Campaign for 1918 Inaugurated at Ottawa.

At the conference between the Government and the Provincial Premiers held in Ottawa on February 15 and 16 the subjects of increasing Canada's output of food products and obtaining adequate farm labour were considered. The necessity for greater production was explained clearly and unreservedly. The objects aimed at in the campaign were specifically set forth in a memorandum submitted by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture: (1) To plant this spring every acre possible of wheat, oats, barley and rye; (2) To bring into cultivation every acre possible of new land for crop in 1919; (3) To increase cattle, hogs and sheep to the greatest possible extent; (4) To secure cultivation of gardens and vacant lots in town and cities with a view to raising the maximum amount of vegetables; (5) To encourage every household, in small towns and villages, to raise one pig through the season, with a view to utilizing all garbage for food.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that the greatest effort for increased production must be in the growing of wheat. At the same time rye, barley and even oats could be used to supplement the use of wheat in Europe and measures should be taken to increase the production of these cereals, having regard to the suitability of the soil, he declared. The Minister of Agriculture dealt also with the necessity of increased stock raising, not only to meet immediate food requirements but because of the demand that would be made on Canadian breeding stock to replace the losses in Europe.

Plans were outlined for co-operative measures between the federal and provincial authorities to enroll agricultural helpers in every city, town and village of Canada. Every agency is to be employed to make available the labour necessary to ensure maximum production.

AID IN MARKETING FISH.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries will pay two-thirds of the transportation charges on fish other than salmon, halibut and sablefish to points in British Columbia. This proportion of the charges is already being borne in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The consumption of fish in Tweed, Ont., now amounts to an average of one pound per person per week.

SAVING THE VEGETABLES.

Onion and Carrot Campaign in Two Cities is Splendid Success.

In order to prevent waste of the large stocks of carrots and onions in storage in Toronto and Hamilton and in the territory immediately adjacent, the Canada Food Board has been able to secure the co-operation of the local wholesale dealers, the newspapers and retail dealers in a campaign to increase consumption of these products. The campaign has met with splendid success. During the first three days one departmental store in Toronto disposed of no less than 150 tons of these vegetables and large sales are reported by other dealers. The produce houses estimate their sales during the first week at more than 3,000 bags of onions and nearly the same number of bags of carrots.

The Canada Food Board made it plain that this special effort to encourage consumption of the large surplus stocks must not be made an excuse to advance prices by the dealers and that any attempt to increase prices would be considered a violation of the Canada Food Board's instructions to the licensed dealers and would result in heavy penalties. Many of the dealers have been selling below cost but they realize the advantage to themselves of marketing these vegetables freely at prices which would encourage larger consumption. Moreover, the Canada Food Board's announcement that regulations were being prepared to penalize waste was a factor in bringing these supplies on to the market.

The Motion Picture Distribution Committee, co-operating with the Food Board, prepared slides and distributed them to all the motion picture theatres.

There are still large surplus stocks remaining but the success of the campaign during the first week makes it reasonably certain that, with continued co-operation on the part of the interests named, waste will be prevented. The saving of wheat, meat and other food which would be affected by increased use of these vegetables in Toronto and Hamilton will be very large.

USING FISH IN LUMBER CAMP.

The Fritz-Stormont Lumber Co., Limited, of Hudson Bay Junction, Sask., replying to a letter from the Canada Food Board urging the use of fish in lumber camps, state that they are feeding their men fish three or four times a week and will endeavour to increase the amount from time to time. They find that the use of fish in the camp saves a large quantity of beef.

WHAT QUEBEC IS DOING.

By J. A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec.

In our campaign for increased production this year in the Province of Quebec, we are placing special emphasis on the necessity of increasing the production of hogs, wheat, beans and peas.

Our first step was to organize an educational campaign. For lecture purposes the Province was divided into twenty-five districts. In each of these districts, we placed two lecturers, one an experienced agriculturist attached to the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the other a practical farmer. These men were made responsible for visiting every parish in their respective districts, and at the present time nine-tenths of the parishes, both French and English, have been covered in this way. The staff of Macdonald College have helped in our campaign in certain constituencies and have given much information to the agronomists of these districts.

Circular Letters to Mayors, etc.

We are supplementing this series of lectures by publicity in the Journal d'Agriculture and other newspaper, and also by circulars addressed to the parish priests, mayors, postmasters, bank managers, railway station agents, and others. The first circular letter addressed to the parish priests was read in the churches. The letter to the mayors is being sent out and the others will be issued from month to month in order to maintain the interest of the public.

Up to the present time we have purchased 540 choice sows, which will be distributed in the Spring. We are making arrangements with the abattoirs for the purchase of an additional number. The Department has bought several car-loads of shorts which will be sold to the farmers. We are also planning to buy corn as soon as supplies are available.

We are awaiting the decision of the banks upon the question of exhibition of hogs. At these exhibitions entries will be received from young people, the object being to organize our own hog contests. **We are counting upon an increase of 20 per cent in the number of hogs this year over normal production if the Province can obtain a sufficient quantity of feed.**

To Treble Wheat Production.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has assured us that the province of Quebec

will receive the necessary seed wheat to cultivate 700,000 acres and to produce 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which would be enough to provide for the consumption in this province. As this wheat is sold only in car-load lots, we have made arrangements with the more important co-operative societies to provide seed wheat in small quantities in localities where the farmers are not able to buy a whole car load. The Agronomists' and Agricultural Societies, and agricultural circles are taking orders at the present time. **We have good hopes of being able to treble our normal production of wheat this year.**

We have taken the necessary steps to ensure to the farmers seed peas and beans to meet all their requirements. **We are confident that the production of these two products will be double the normal crops.**

QUEBEC PLEDGE CAMPAIGN.

Splendid Meetings Have Been Held and Card Canvass is Going Well.

The pledge card campaign in Quebec is going well. Splendid meetings have been held under the auspices of Chief Justice Lemieux, Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Mr. Chapais, a member of the Legislative Council. The first housewife in Quebec to sign the card was the Mayoress, Mrs. Lavigneur, and the second was the President of the Housewives' League, Mrs. Tanguay.

HOG PRODUCTION CLUBS.

Mr. Russell T. Kelley, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, and the man who was chiefly responsible for the organization of the Hamilton Hog Production Club, in a report to the Canada Food Board, states that so far eight similar hog production clubs have been organized in Ontario with a total membership in excess of 300. Such clubs are now at work in Waterloo, Kitchener, Galt, Brantford, Welland, Dunnville, and two in Hamilton. About 73 brood sows have been purchased. Taking the Government average of eight to a litter this should mean 584 little pigs in the spring, as a direct result of the work of this organization.

CITY AND FARM PREPARE

TRACTORS TO AID PRODUCTION.

Government Purchases One Thousand to be Resold at Almost Cost.

To assist in food production this year the Dominion Government has purchased 1,000 Ford tractors at cost. They will be sold to Canadian farmers almost at cost plus freight. It is estimated that the average cost to the farmer, including freight, will be about \$800.

The scheme of distribution has yet to be worked out but it is probable that orders will be placed through the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Delivery from the Ford plant will commence on April 1st. The purchase was arranged by Hon. C. A. Dunning and Mr. J. D. McGregor, of the Canada Food Board.

In addition the Government has secured options on an additional 1,000 of these tractors.

REMOVAL OF IMPORT DUTIES.

Orders in Council have been passed authorizing the removal of import duty on cattle and on motor-tractors of not more than \$1,400 value. They read:—

"During the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of neat cattle imported by bona fide residents of Canada under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

"During the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of traction engines costing not more than \$1,400 in the country of production, designed to be moved by steam or other motive power for farm purposes, and parts thereof for repair and traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK.

Ontario Resources Committee Urges Even Greater Effort This Year.

The Ontario Organization of Resources Committee has issued a report of the High School boys' and girls' work in food production during 1917. A strong appeal is made for greater service during the coming year.

The boys and girls are urged to conserve food, to produce food, to help to increase the supplies of meat products, to assist on the farms and to save money. They are asked to give their hearty and intelligent support to the Canada Food Board.

SEED WHEAT FOR THE FARMERS.

Ontario Government has Secured Supply to be Resold at Cost.

In order to encourage and facilitate the planting of Spring wheat, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has made arrangements with the Dominion Seed Commissioner for the purchase of 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, part of the reserve secured in the West by the Commissioner. The seed will be sold to Ontario farmers at cost, viz., \$2.75 per bushel plus freight when it is necessary to ship it to local points from warehouses to be established at central points.

SEED CORN REGULATIONS.

Steps to Conserve Seed for Corn-Growing Provinces.

In view of the shortage of seed corn, regulations restricting the shipment of corn from within the counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent, and Elgin have been imposed by order in council. This order prohibits the sale, removal or transport of Flint or Dent corn to be used for seed purposes from within any of the counties bordering on the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, River Detroit, or Lake Erie to any place outside of those counties. It restricts also the traffic in Dent or Flint seed corn within the counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent and Elgin themselves, unless by permit issued by the nearest district representative of the Agricultural Department.

Seed merchants of Ontario and Quebec are forbidden under penalty from selling or contracting to sell or traffic in Flint corn of certain varieties, viz.: Wisconsin No. 7., White Cap Yellow Dent, Bailey and Golden Glow, until April 15, 1918, except for shipment into any of the counties of the Province of Ontario touching the waters above mentioned. Carriers are also forbidden to carry such shipments.

The purpose of the order is to conserve the early maturing varieties of corn for the districts where they will mature, these counties being the most favorably situated for corn raising in Canada.

The United States Food Administration has inaugurated a thorough campaign to get the farmers in New York and other eastern states to plant spring wheat this year.

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

FOOD PRODUCTION IN CITIES.

Movement for Home Garden and Vacant Lot Cultivation is Launched.

A Dominion-wide home garden and vacant lot cultivation movement has been inaugurated by the Canada Food Board and will be carried on vigorously during the next few months. Mr. Fred. Abraham, who is Chairman of the Vacant Lots Committee in Montreal, will organize and direct the campaign. The support of the Mayor of every municipality in Canada will be enlisted while public bodies and organizations will be asked to help. In a letter to the Mayors, Mr. Abraham has emphasized the urgency of production and the necessity of securing the early co-operation of all organizations which can assist in this work. Plans are outlined and suggestions made in regard for effective lot and home garden work. Only the growth of the standard vegetables will be encouraged. In home gardens importance will be attached to the growing of vegetables instead of flowers.

PROFITABLE SCHOOL GARDEN.

Experience in Guelph Could Easily be Duplicated Elsewhere in Canada.

Teachers who are planning to have a school garden this year may find some encouragement in the experience last year of Mr. Young, Principal of a school at Guelph, as told in one of the publications of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario. The total expenses amounted to \$74. The sale of potatoes netted \$252.40 and of the beans \$144, so that after everything was paid the boys were \$322.40 to the good. The total amount of work done was 1,288 hours, so that each boy and man received 25 cents an hour for the time he put in on the work. The field was well ploughed in the Fall and is in good shape for this year's crop. It covers 2½ acres.

The Principal of this particular school points out that there are 23 cities in Ontario of over 10,000 population; 87 towns with populations ranging between 2,000 and 10,000; 74 places ranging between 1,000 and 2,000, and 978 villages ranging from 100 people to 1,000. There is not one of these 1,162 centres that could not carry out a similar scheme and production would be greatly increased as a result.

TO EAT MORE VEGETABLES.

And Save the Exportable Food for Shipment to the Allies Overseas.

A largely increased use of fruits, vegetables and other perishable foodstuffs in Canada during the coming year as a national duty in order to save exportable foods was predicted by Mr. Dan Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, who is also a member of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Canada Food Board, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Toronto last week.

A comprehensive and authoritative outline of the licensing system and its possibilities was given by Mr. J. R. Hastings, of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee.

Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, made an appeal to residents of all cities, towns and villages to organize for greater production of vegetables this summer.

SPIRIT IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

The District Representative at Kenora of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has sent the following report: "Have raised \$1,100 by public subscription to finance a carload of brood sows to be distributed to farmers and others." In Port Arthur the City Garden Club is planning to feed hogs next summer.

"DOUBLE CROPS IN ALL LINES."

The Board of Trade of Chatham, N.B., has taken up the matter of increased production of hogs, peas, beans, barley, oats, wheat and potatoes "with the aim of double crops in all lines." A representative committee has been appointed to enlist town men and boys to do farm work during the harvest, and to secure garden and vacant lot cultivation as well as the co-operation of the farmers.

MORE SOWS NOW IN ONTARIO.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture reports an increase in the number of sows throughout the province ranging from 10 to 35 per cent, the net average being about 25 per cent. The farmers of Lambton county are well pleased with the co-operative marketing of hogs. An awakened interest in the growing of spring wheat is reported from Oxford county.

PAMPHLETS ON PRODUCTION.

Those Available will be sent by Mail upon Application.

The following publications of the Dominion Department of Agriculture relative to increased production are available in limited quantities for distribution and copies may be had upon application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, or the Canada Food Board, Ottawa: Special Circular No. 1, Growing Grain on the Prairies.

Special Circular No. 2, Maximum Crops.

Special Circular No. 3, Varieties of Grain Recommended for use in Canada.

Special Circular No. 4, Notes on the Cultivation of some Staple Vegetables.

Special Circular No. 5, Preparing Farm Horses for Summer Work.

Special Circular No. 6, Produce More Poultry Products.

Special Circular No. 7, The Dairy Cow.

Special Circular No. 8, The Feeding of Swine.

Special Circular No. 9, Recommended Varieties of Field Roots.

Special Circular No. 10, Field Beans in Canada.

Special Circular No. 11, Barnyard Manure.

Special Circular No. 12, Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower.

Special Circular No. 13, The Milking Machine.

Special Circular No. 14, Fertilizer Economy in War Time.

Many applications have already been received for the Ford tractors purchased by the Dominion Government. The Ontario Government wants 100 of them and New Brunswick 50.

TO DOUBLE HOG PRODUCTION.

Mr. W. T. McDonald, Livestock Commissioner of British Columbia, estimates that his Province will produce 70,000 hogs this year, or practically twice as many as in 1917. He says: "The interest which is being taken in hog raising is almost phenomenal. Raising pigs on back lots will become quite popular in many centres of the province."

RESTAURANT MEN ARE FINED.

A. Anthony, Proprietor of the Maple Leaf Cafe, Calgary, was fined \$25 and costs

J. Aldiz, of Freeman's Hotel, Montreal, was fined \$25 and costs for violation of the Food Control regulations, on information laid by Mr. F. W. Mossop, representing the Canada Food Board.

NOW "BEEFLESS" AND "PORKLESS." Regulations Governing Public Eating Places have been Amended.

The regulations restricting the serving of beef and bacon in public eating places throughout Canada have been amended, making Wednesday and Friday of each week "beefless" and "porkless" days instead of Tuesday and Friday as heretofore. The change became effective on and after Wednesday, February 13, the beginning of the Lenten period.

The new regulations extend the restrictions on the use of bacon to pork of all kinds. Beef must not be served at more than one meal on any day, while its use on Wednesdays and Fridays is absolutely prohibited. Similarly, pork must not be served at more than one meal on any day, and on Wednesdays and Fridays must not be served at any time.

Henceforth no proprietor of a public eating place can avoid corn bread, oat cookies or similar substitutes for white bread, under the contention that potatoes are recognized as a substitute in the regulation. To avoid this difficulty the word "potatoes" has been definitely eliminated from the enumerated substitutes, and in future some substitute or substitutes must be served at every meal at which white bread is served.

The proprietors of public eating places are still under legal obligation to display prominently in their dining-rooms, cafes, etc., cards calling attention to the necessity of conserving wheat and wheat products, beef and pork.

LICENSES FOR THE BAKERS.**Standardization of their Products Required by New Regulations.**

As forecast in the last issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin, regulations have now been passed providing for the licensing of bakery establishments using 5 barrels of flour or more per month, and for standardization of bakery products. Hotels, restaurants and public eating houses, baking only for the use of their patrons and not offering their products for sale to the public over the counter, are not required to obtain a baker's license.

The order makes it illegal, on and after March 1, for any baker to make bread, rolls, pastry or other bakery products, without written permission from the Food Controller, from wheat flour other than the standard flour, already prescribed.

WOULD AMEND THE BY-LAW.**Board of Trade of Vancouver Urges Encouragement to Keeping of Pigs.**

The Vancouver Board of Trade is urging upon the city council the desirability of relaxing the by-law dealing with the keeping of pigs, either within or without the city limits. A special committee of the civic board of works has been appointed to consider the question with a view to the city co-operating with the Board of Trade in promoting "the greater hog production campaign."

A systematic inspection of the contents of garbage cans in several representative city residential blocks is said to have shown that the amount of this kind of garbage from the homes in two city blocks would be sufficient to feed ten pigs and that six houses would furnish enough for one pig. In fact it is claimed that the garbage from the city would feed 1,000 pigs.

The Board of Trade favours the establishment of a piggery, where individuals could erect pens if they so desired, and either attend to their own pigs or have them cared for by the city.

ADVISES RETENTION OF SEED CROP.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association recently in Chatham, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, told the farmers that the seed corn situation was serious and that it was in their interests to keep every ear of good seed corn in the country. He pointed out that farmers would be aiding in production by growing spring wheat. Another of the speakers, Prof. J. C. Cox, of Lansing, Mich., referred to the farmer as the "man who is assigned to the duty of holding the second line trenches."

A BRITISH RATION RHYME.

Your ration of bread
Will keep you well fed—
You don't need to eat any more.
Each ounce that you take
Has a life at stake
And is helping to lose us the war.

Think once and think twice
Ere you cut a new slice,
And show honour and pluck and good sense,
Bread is blood—bread is guns—
Bread's our fort 'gainst the Huns:
Don't destroy the last line of defence!

WAR NEEDS COLD STORAGE.**Plants in Great Britain are now being Greatly Enlarged.**

Lack of adequate cold-storage facilities in Great Britain has been responsible for considerable losses of perishable food in that country according to reports summarized the Butchers' Advocate. An instance is given in the recent loss of a meat cargo delivered at a British port. There are only about 2,000 refrigeration cars in the United Kingdom, it is said, and their capacity is small, averaging only 5 tons each. As the ship delivered nearly 4,000 tons of meat, about 800 cars, or 40 per cent of the total refrigerator equipment in the country would have been needed to transport it. English cold-storage plants are likewise deficient in capacity, and now, in the fourth year of the war, efforts are being made to increase facilities by 10,000,000 cubic feet, sufficient to accommodate about 100,000 tons of perishables.

FEEDING CITY GARBAGE TO PIGS.

Information in regard to the disposal of city garbage by feeding to hogs will be sent by the Canada Food Board to all persons interested. This pamphlet explains the treatment of garbage from the time it leaves city hotels, residences and restaurants, etc., until fed to the hogs. It also contains additional information of interest to persons keeping hogs.

HAMILTON CLUB IS PREPARED.

The Civic Garden Club of Hamilton has been reorganized and will hereafter be known as the Resources Association. Realizing the need for greater production, the officers and members are arranging an early start and hope to greatly extend their operations this year. In view of the strong organization which has been formed, it is predicted that more garden truck will be produced in back yards and garden plots in Hamilton this year than ever before.

GIVE THE CAR NUMBERS, PLEASE.

When asking assistance from the Canada Food Board in regard to the movement of foodstuffs the public are asked to give the car numbers and the points to and from which shipments are required.

If you eat wheat, beef and pork when substitute foods are available you fraternize with the Hun every time you partake of a meal. Don't help the Kaiser at meal times.

"WE ARE TIGHTENING OUR BELTS TO WIN."

During the next four or five months food conservation on this continent and among their own people must be the sole hope of the Allied nations in Europe and of friendly neutrals. No effort that can be made, except actually reducing consumption, can add any considerable amount of food to the available supplies before next Fall. Stocks are dangerously depleted, particularly in the case of cereals and meat. The problem before us is to "stretch" these supplies over the interval until this year's crops are harvested.

Increased production is imperatively needed, but we must also help to relieve the immediate shortage. We must do our utmost to help our Allies over the next few months when starvation will be threatening them dangerously. Official information, much of it confidential, received during the past few days, emphasizes the scarcity of supplies of cereals and meat and the necessity of avoiding at all costs encroachment upon the supplies for the armies. In Great Britain, in France, in Italy, the people are alive to the situation. They know something of what the next few months will mean. Their spirit was expressed by Lord Charles Beresford the other day when he said, "We are tightening our belts and we are going to win."

The present meat ration in Great Britain is not more than one-half the amount to which the people have been accustomed. Accompanied as this is by the restrictions on the consumption of bread it cannot but entail physical loss and privation. Canadians, too, must tighten their belts and help the Allies to win. Use should be made on this continent of every available substitute for wheat, beef and pork. Upon our food service, until the next harvest, depends the very lives of thousands of women and children in the Allied countries.

FINDS BIG PROFIT IN PIGS.

Kingston Hotelman's Experience Shows what can be Accomplished.

Mr. J. A. Hughes, Proprietor, Queen's Hotel, Kingston, has had a profitable and interesting experience in connection with the keeping of pigs. The Queen's Hotel serves from 150 to 175 meals per day. Last November Mr. Hughes bought four pigs, all of them under two months of age at \$4 each. He has fed them on the garbage from the hotel, supplemented by a small amount of grain which has cost him not more than \$8. This brings the total cost of the four pigs and feed to \$24. The other day he refused \$150 for them. By keeping them another month, which will require not more than \$4 additional outlay on feed, he estimates that they will be worth at least \$200. There is enough garbage from the hotel to feed six or eight pigs and Mr. Hughes intends to invest in more young pigs in the spring.

LARGER IMPLEMENTS URGED.

How Man Power can be Saved by Efficiency Machinery.

In a recent bulletin of his Department, the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia announces that the Provincial Government will pay a bonus of 25 per cent of the cost of two-furrow ploughs bought in the province between now and May 1. The Department has just issued three valuable bulletins on food production. These are under the titles: "Wheat-growing in Nova Scotia," "Bean Growing," and "Greater Labour Efficiency on the farms of Nova Scotia by using bigger implements." In the last mentioned, it is pointed out that three horses and one man with a two-furrow plough can turn over about as much land in a day as four horses and two men, and it is urged that, since man labour is the most scarce and expensive kind of help on the farm, many farmers should adopt the three or four horse hitch and larger implements and so make each man more efficient.