

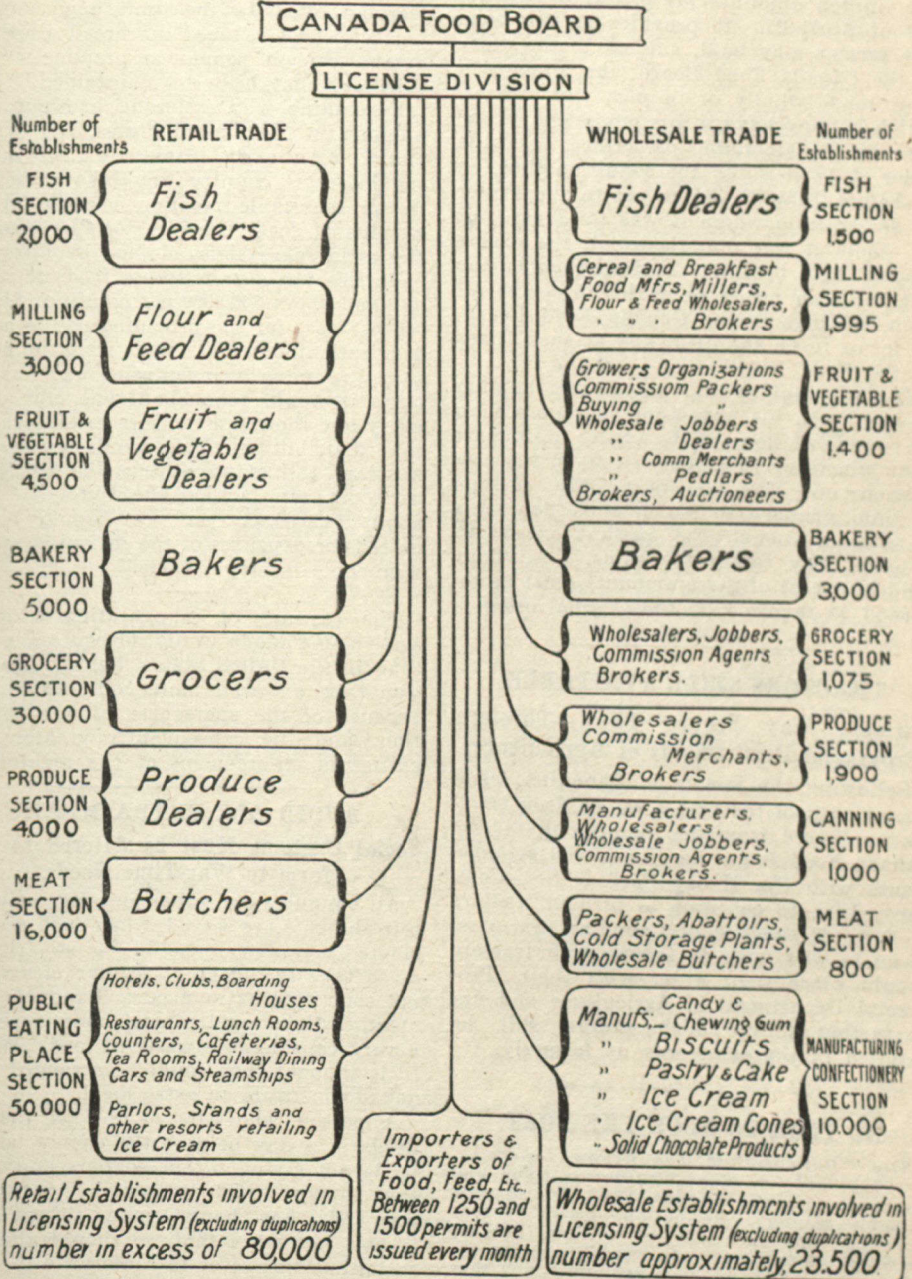
Canadian Food Bulletin

No. 16.

Ottawa, Saturday, June 1, 1918

No. 16.

CANADA'S New System of LICENSE CONTROL of Dealers in FOOD STUFFS



LEGAL HOLDINGS OF FLOUR.

Modifications in the Canada Food Board Order of April 25th.

An order has been issued setting forth certain conditions under which persons may be allowed to hold flour in excess of the limited amounts prescribed by the order of April 25. It provides that a bona fide farmer may hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, which he may have in his possession in excess of the amounts prescribed by the order of April 25, on the condition that, on or before June 15, he report to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased, or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It shall then be the duty of such miller or dealer to report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board, on forms to be supplied, and at such times as the Food Board may prescribe.

It also provides that any person holding or having in his possession not more than 25 pounds of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, or who held or had in his possession on May 17, part only of one original package in which such flour was purchased, though the amount exceed 25 pounds, may retain the same. All flour held in excess of these amounts must be returned as required by the original order.

TRACTORS STILL AVAILABLE.

Farmers May Secure Them Through Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Following the re-sale to Canadian farmers, at cost, of the first 1,000 Fordson tractors purchased from the manufacturers, the Canada Food Board has completed arrangements with the Henry Ford & Son Company, Inc., to continue to furnish tractors at cost for the use of Canadian farmers. Farmers who wish to secure such tractors should place their order with their Provincial Department of Agriculture and until further notice such orders will be handled in the same way as formerly.

NO TIME TO ROCK THE BOAT.

(By "Rationer" in *The Regina Leader*.)
 "There are few of us who do not think that we could give the Canada Food Board some valuable pointers. As no one group of men can have any monopoly of wisdom, perhaps we could. But the Canada Food Board has the information which we have not and which they are not at liberty to share with us. The situation is serious and this is no time to rock the boat. Follow directions."

THE COST OF FOOD RATIONING.

For Staple Foods Alone it would Amount to Forty-five Millions in States.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of the United States Food Administration, in a recent address said: "Think of our problem. Do you realize that shortly before this great German offensive the limit upon our export of wheat reduced the bread allowance of the French people to practically two-thirds of that hitherto maintained."

Explaining why rationing had not been adopted in the United States, Dr. Wilbur stated: "An early introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable reaction because of our surplus of food. Besides, on the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods it would demand about \$400,000 per month or \$4,800,000 per year for the providing of the necessary rationing cards. Aside from the necessary preliminary inventories and instructions it would take about one official for every one thousand families to take care of this distribution. This would necessitate a salary roll of something like \$20,000,000 per year. In fact on the European basis about \$45,000,000 per year would be required for expenses of the rationing system applicable to staple foods."

The expense of inaugurating a ration system in Canada would, of course, be less than in the United States, but the problem would be an even more complicated one, because of the sparseness of our population, and the consequently greater difficulties of enforcement of the regulations.

AVOID ALL EXTRA MEALS.

Social Customs Must be Altered to Conform to War-Time Needs.

All banquets and other meetings at which refreshments are served, when such are considered necessary, should be so arranged as to take the place of regular meals, and not constitute extra meals. Banquets, etc., at other than regular meal hours represent a very considerable waste of food. With a little thought they could be arranged so as not to constitute an extra meal.

A person who eats more food than he needs is to-day helping the enemy because he is not giving to our soldiers and Allies that support which is necessary to win the war. War has changed many things and it is now necessary that we should alter our social customs so as to conform to the need of the food situation, which is serious indeed.

VOLUNTARY RATION PLAN

Announcement is Made by Mr. Thomson at Big Meeting in Toronto.

"We are going to ask every province in the Dominion, through the provincial committees working with the Canada Food Board, to draft a standard of voluntary rations for private households. Before putting regulations into effect we have always to consider the whole of Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. We feel that the people do not want arbitrary regulations. They do not want any direct order in regard to rationing of their homes. What they want in Canada to-day is a standard for each province to live up to; therefore it is our intention to make known these standards and we are confident that the people will loyally govern themselves by them."

"As far as the cost of the Food Board goes; from the time it was organized by Mr. Hanna last June, taking into consideration the receipts from our small license fees, the cost is only \$57,430.80. This does not bear out the stories of expenditures of half millions of dollars which we are charged with having spent. While I was born in Ireland, my father was of Scottish extraction and there is not much money wasted if I know it."

"Canada is now somewhat ahead of her schedule for wheat shipping and if all undertakings are fulfilled between now and July 1, we shall have shipped forty per cent more wheat than the average for three years before the war."

The following amounts show the increase in shipments from Canada of other needed exports, over the average annual shipments for three years before the war:—

Increase in Shipments.	Pounds.
Pork	122,000,000
Beef	74,000,000
Butter	12,000,000
Cheese	30,000,000
	Dozen.
Eggs	15,000,000
	Bushels.
Wheat and flour	85,000,000

Shipments of pork for this continent during March, 1918, constituted a record, being twice what they were in March, 1915, and

three times the amount shipped in March, 1912:

"When the people say that food is not being sent overseas they do not know what they are talking about.

"We have to supply Great Britain and the Allies with a large quantity of wheat and flour between now and next harvest and we have little doubt that Canada is going to do it. I feel that the people of Canada will be more than gratified, when the last sack of flour of last year's crop is shipped, if they know that, on the next boat to leave, the first sack of flour of this year's crop will be shipped."

Above are some of the outstanding statements from the address of Mr. Henry B. Thomson, Chairman of the Canada Food Board, at the big Food Conservation meeting in Toronto on May 15, under the auspices of the Toronto Branch of the Canada Food Board's Conservation Publicity Section. Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, presided at the meeting, and in a short address stated that the province of Ontario would support the Food Board and carry out its regulations in every possible way.

Mr. Thomson was introduced by Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, who said that the people were prepared to carry out any orders that might be issued by the Food Board in the interests of conservation. A vote of thanks was passed pledging those present to fulfil all the necessary regulations laid upon them in the matter of food conservation and production.

On May 14 and 15 Mr. Thomson made six addresses, including the one in Massey Hall, Toronto. In Hamilton he spoke at a luncheon meeting at the Royal Connaught Hotel, which was attended by about 400 persons. In London a meeting was held at the Tecumseh House under the auspices of the Canadian Club and the same evening a large meeting took place in Wesley Hall. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Thomson spoke before 300 members of the Retail Merchants' Association in Toronto. The Rotary, Advertising and Kiwanis Clubs in each of these cities co-operated with the local committees in arranging for these meetings and in contributing to their splendid success.

HALIBUT CATCH DWINDLES.

Public Must Turn Their Demand to Other Available Varieties.

The Vancouver Province publishes the following news item: There is no doubt that the halibut are vanishing from the known banks up north and are seeking new grounds, for the halibut fishing fleet is having very bad luck. Steamer after steamer arrives and hails small catches, although the weather has been good. In many cases, the fish brought in do not pay the expense of the voyage. The steamer Kingsway has come in with 20,000 lbs. of halibut and 15,000 lbs. of cod after a trip of three weeks. This is very expensive fishing. Not so many years ago the steamers used to bring in from 200,000 lbs. to 300,000 lbs. and sometimes 400,000 lbs. a trip, and were only out a week or ten days.

The declining supply of halibut has placed this fish in the luxury class, and people who wish to provide cheap substitutes for meat must turn to other varieties of fish. There is a large number of edible fish which are available at low cost. We have no right to complain that the cost of fish is high if we limit our demand to halibut and a few such luxury varieties.

EATING MUCH MORE FISH.

Moderate-Priced Product is Being Appreciated in Medicine-Hat.

The city clerk of Medicine Hat, Alberta, has written to the Canada Food Board, stating that since moderate-priced trawl-caught fish have been put on the market in that city, the demand has steadily increased. The principal fish dealer in the city is now selling about 800 pounds of this fish weekly, in addition to his ordinary sales of fresh and smoked fish. Sales of the latter have not diminished owing to the new trade in trawl-caught fish.

EATING LESS MEAT AND WHEAT.

The present beef and mutton rations in Great Britain only amount to 55 per cent of the pre-war consumption, while the consumption of wheat has been reduced to about 50 per cent in order to share available supplies with the people of France and Italy.

Habit is often mistaken for the craving of hunger.

Don't Hooh the Kaiser at meals.

Fresh Fish Daily.

HELP the Food Controller
to win the War

By eating more Fresh and wholesome fish. Place your order with your grocer one day ahead. Prompt delivery. Terms C. O. D.

Write name, Street and No. plain.

Above is shown a facsimile of the wording on slips which have been distributed to grocers in Haileybury, Ont., and are being used by them in all parcels which they send out. A local fish dealer is responsible for the idea. He had the slips printed and distributed. The grocers take orders and turn them over to him for delivery, the grocer receiving a 5 per cent commission. The plan has produced splendid results in Haileybury and would seem to be capable of adoption in other places.

TEN-CENT FISH IDEA SPREADS.

Arrangements Being Made for Supply for People of United States.

Following the experiment which has been found so successful by the Canada Food Board, of making Atlantic and Pacific ocean fish available to consumers in the principal centres throughout Canada at 10 cents a pound, the United States Food Administration is making similar arrangements and expects to be able to make available to people living in towns and cities within reasonable transportation distance from the Atlantic seaboard, every day in the week, at least one variety of fish, at a retail price of 10 cents per pound.

"CASH AND CARRY" FISH WEEK.

Plan Proved to be a Splendnd Success in Montreal.

During "Cash and Carry" week in Montreal recently more fish was sold than had ever before been sold during the corresponding Lent in any previous year. During the week in question a special effort was made to secure increased consumption of fish and the "Cash and Carry" stores offered fish at 10 cents a pound. Other retail fish stores in the city undertook to meet this competition and advertised that they would clean and deliver fish for 10 cents a pound. The "Cash and Carry" plan is steadily gaining headway.

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

Review of Plans in Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, representing the Federal Minister of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board, as Director of Production in Eastern Canada, has prepared a memorandum of plans for greater production of food this year in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Dr. Robertson recently completed a visit to all these provinces, during which he held conferences with the officials, addressed the members of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and also addressed a large number of public meetings.

His memorandum shows the following objectives for increased acreage of cultivated crops in 1918, which have been accepted by the provinces:—

	Acres of increase.
Ontario.....	1,000,000
Quebec.....	600,000
New Brunswick.....	150,000
Nova Scotia, from one to ten acres and over per farm, probably.....	125,000
Prince Edward Island.....	75,000

In these five provinces it is hoped that the acreage in cultivated crops this year will be about two million acres greater than that of last year.

The Provincial Departments of Agriculture have been strengthened for the specific object of increasing production. A proclamation was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of each province, appointing a special week dedicated to preparation for greater production. Co-operation of the clergy was secured and many sermons were delivered, emphasizing the necessity for increased food production. Special sessions of county councils were held to deal with county organization, with particular reference to formation of Greater Production Committees. Arrangements were also made whereby needy farmers could secure supplies of suitable seed.

Greater Production Committees have been organized in every township, parish and municipality, in so far as was practical this season. These committees have been making personal visits to the farmers of their respective districts encouraging increased production, and assisting wherever possible. Encouragement has been given to the cultivation of vacant lots and war gardens in towns and cities. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have co-operated in an effort to provide labour for the farms. The organization has progressed rapidly and promises splendid results.

GROWING MORE GRAIN.

Estimates Indicate Very Large Additional Acreage in Western Canada.

The greater production effort of Canada, as directed and stimulated by the Canada Food Board, has resulted in an estimated increase of more than 2,600,000 acres in Western Canada for the principal grain crops and for a larger provision by the farmers of food for animals, particularly hogs, of which,

owing to the campaign inaugurated last fall there is more than the ordinary number in the country. The following table shows the comparative acreages for 1917 and 1918 as estimated for the three prairie provinces including wheat, oats and barley:

	Wheat.	Increase.	Oats.	Increase.	Barley.	Increase.
Manitoba.....	1917—2,448,850	9.92% or	1,500,000	4.23% or	708,000	5.54% or
Acreage.....	1918—2,691,675	242,925 acres.	1,563,450	63,450 acres.	747,223	39,223 acres.
Saskatchewan.....	1917—8,275,250	15.54% or	4,521,600	6.99% or	769,900	4.89% or
Acreage.....	1918—9,557,912	1,284,662 acres.	4,837,660	316,060 acres.	702,658	32,758 acres.
Alberta.....	1917—2,897,300	16.67% or	2,537,900	6.90% or	472,100	4.52% or
Acreage.....	1918—3,380,280	482,980 acres.	2,713,015	175,115 acres.	493,439	21,339 acres.
Three Prairie Pro- vinces.....	1917—13,619,400	14.76% or	8,559,500	5.48% or	1,850,000	5.04% or
Acreage.....	1918—15,629,967	2,010,567 acres.	9,114,125	554,625 acres.	1,943,320	93,320 acres.

Total Acreage of three Grain Crops of Western Canada: 1917—24,028,900; 1918—26,687,412. Increase: 11.06% or 2,658,512 acres.

CORN FLOUR IS AVAILABLE.**Canadian Mills Steadily Increasing Output of Wheat-Saving Substitute.**

Corn meal and corn flour are now available in most parts of Canada and increased use should be made of them in private households as well as by hotels, restaurants and other public eating places. Arrangements have recently been completed by the Canada Food Board with the milling companies, now that corn is moving more freely into this country, which are expected to provide for the milling of 20,000 bushels of corn daily by, or before, June 15. At present a very considerable quantity is being milled and the product offers a good wheat-saving substitute. It should be used to as large an extent as practicable by bakers and housewives.

EATING MORE VEGETABLES.**Wheat-Saving Campaign Has Met With Splendid Success.**

The campaign conducted by the Canada Food Board for increased consumption of vegetables in order to save wheat and other essential foods for export has already met with splendid success. Not only has general consumption been increased, but the correspondence that has resulted from the campaign has led to better distribution. The Food Board has done much to assist in facilitating such distribution. With continued efforts on the part of dealers and the public to save wheat by substituting vegetables, it is expected that waste of the remaining supplies of 1917 vegetables will be avoided. New vegetables are now coming on the market and should be consumed as freely as possible.

PRODUCTION IS NEEDED, BUT—

"If a shattered and broken remnant, overwhelmed because not reinforced, should return to Canada it would profit little to tell them that while they were being decimated our production had been largely increased."—Sir Robert Borden.

Stand behind the boys at the front—but not too far behind.

Raise a freight-saving, year-around, cellar-and-pit garden.

Production and self-denial are the guns that will get the Hun.

Every bushel of wheat saved from normal consumption on this continent will provide bread for at least one soldier in Europe until the next harvest.

USING SUBDIVISION LAND.**Rotary Club of Saskatoon Undertakes Splendid Patriotic Work.**

The Rotary Club of Saskatoon, in response to the request of the Canada Food Board, has obtained the use of land on the outskirts of the city and has sown about 80 acres of wheat. This land is being ploughed and cultivated by various machinery companies in the city without cost to the club. The net proceeds of the crop are to be used for patriotic purposes. The area in question was subdivision land and, had it not been for the efforts of the Rotary Club, would not have been brought under cultivation.

WOULD REDUCE DELIVERIES.**Definite Recommendation to all Retail Stores in the United States.**

The Commercial Economy Board of the United States Council of National Defense has made a definite recommendation that all retail stores in the United States should reduce deliveries to one per day and that for small and medium sized towns co-operative deliveries should be inaugurated. The United States Food Administration has also suggested that the Cash and Carry System be used as a basis for retail food prices.

"CASH AND CARRY" FISH STORE.

Through the co-operation of a large wholesale fish producer at St. John, N.B., a "Cash and Carry" fish store has been opened at Fredericton. One of the obstacles in the campaign for increased production of fish in New Brunswick is the fact that as in many of the other provinces, there are very few stores dealing exclusively in fish. Many butchers and grocers have been handling fish but in a more or less indifferent way, considering it as a side line.

"A MIGHTY BAD SLACKER."

"The man or the woman who, under existing conditions, ignores the regulations that are to-day being made for the purpose of saving beef, bacon and flour, for the use of the men who are fighting at the front, is a slacker and a mighty bad slacker."—Rev. Canon J. M. Snowdon, Rector of St. George's Church, Ottawa.

Special campaigns have been in progress in Lindsay and Peterborough, to increase the consumption of fish as a substitute for meat and other foodstuffs needed overseas.

FACTS ABOUT LICENSING SYSTEM.

To date over 150,000 application forms have been sent out. Licenses already issued number approximately 50,000.

Through its licensing system the Food Board is compiling what will be the most comprehensive trade directory existing in Canada.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 licenses are being issued every day. Recently the record was broken when the 2,000 mark was passed.

License application forms must be signed before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Commissioner for Oaths.

There is a system of checking where each license form is concerned.

Fully 30 per cent of the labour involved in checking license applications might be saved if tradesmen filled in their forms intelligently.

At least a third of the forms come back without having been sworn before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Commissioner for Oaths. All this means a waste of time and the duplication of labour, for the forms have to go back a second time.

All remittances must be made payable at par at Ottawa. Otherwise the applications will be returned.

The licensing fee is merely nominal in the case of small businesses, but when multiplied by thousands, while affecting the consumer not at all because of the wide distribution of area, it is a source of revenue for the Canada Food Board sufficient to cover current expenses.

License fees to date aggregate about \$200,000.

JULY 1.

LICENSE TIME TABLE.

JUNE 1.

On and after June 1, no person may legally deal wholesale in flour, bran, shorts, or any feeds made from seeds or grains, or products of seeds or grains, hay or straw, without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.

Licenses for all retail grocers become operative on and after June 1.

JUNE 15.

On and after June 15, it will be illegal for any person who has not first secured a Canners Manufacturer's license to engage in the manufacture for sale of canned or preserved fruits or vegetables; meats; poultry; soups; seeds or grains or products made therefrom; jellies; jams; sauces; pickles; condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk; or dried, evaporated or desiccated vegetables or fruits. (Persons operating a canning factory in connection with a meat packing plant are not required to obtain such a license.)

On and after June 15, it will be illegal to deal wholesale, or as brokers or commission merchants, in any of the products named in the paragraph immediately above, without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a Canners Wholesale license, a Canners Broker's license, or a Canners Commission Merchant's license, depending upon the nature of the trading operations of the applicant. (Persons operating under a Wholesale Grocer's license from the Canada Food Board will not be required to take out an additional license under this Order.)

On and after July 1, no person may legally operate a public eating place without first having obtained a license from the Food Board. (Time extended from June 1.)

On and after July 1, no person may legally manufacture in Canada for sale ice cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice cream cones or chewing gum without first having obtained a license from the Food Board. (Time extended from June 1.) A confectioner's license is not required by a person holding a baker's or public eating place license.

NEEDED POWERS GIVEN TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Some criticism is heard that, as a result of the food regulations, prices in public eating places have been advanced, while the quantity of food served has been reduced. An Order-in-Council of November 10, 1916, gives power to Municipal Councils to deal with such cases. Under this law, the Councils are given powers which enable them to make a full inquiry in every such case.

Winnipeg bakers are encouraging the consumption of corn and rye bread in an effort to conserve wheat flour.

SUGAR FOR CANNING SEASON.

Sufficient Supply will be Available, if Economies are Exercised.

The sugar situation so far as Canada is concerned is largely in the hands of the public itself. Transportation conditions have been bad, but with the restrictions which have been imposed by the Canada Food Board on bakers, confectioners, eating places, candy manufacturers and on private households, so far as the use of cane sugar in icings on cakes and the making of candy for private consumption is concerned, a very large saving will be effected. If this saving be increased by all possible economies in private households and by curtailed consumption of candy, it is certain that there will be a sufficient supply of sugar for the canning and preserving season. The Food Board has been successful recently in securing ships to carry raw sugar to Canada and these supplies have definitely improved the situation. With continued care, there is now no danger of anything in the nature of a sugar famine and, if the public will do its share, there will be no shortage for the canning and preserving season. Continued economies are necessary, however, and the Food Board's regulations must be strictly observed.

The International Sugar Commission of New York and the Royal Sugar Commission of London, working in co-operation, virtually control the raw sugar of the world. The International Sugar Commission allocated to Canada this year 320,000 tons, as against 400,000 tons last year. Our exports of refined sugar last year amounted to about 55,000 tons, so that the net shortage for Canadian consumption amounted to about 25,000 tons, or approximately six per cent. The International Sugar Commission, however, expected to be able to allocate an additional 70,000 tons to Canada, which would have given us a net surplus over last year of 45,000 tons.

Transportation difficulties became unexpectedly acute and sugar receipts in Canada fell far below schedule. Arrangements were almost completed for ships to bring raw sugar direct to Canada, but these had to be dropped. This combination of transportation difficulties made necessary the restrictions imposed during recent weeks by the Canada Food Board. They will have the effect of building up a reserve stock for the canning and preserving period. To accomplish this to the extent that is desired, so

that no part of our fruit or vegetable crop this year may be lost on account of shortage of sugar, requires the intelligent co-operation of the public, especially of private homes.

LOAFERS ARE FORCED TO WORK.

Law Prohibiting Idleness has Worked Wonders, says Mr. J. D. McGregor.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Agricultural Labour and Western Representative of the Canada Food Board, upon his arrival in Ottawa recently, made the following statements in the course of an interview:—

"In a general way it is absolutely true to say that there has been up to the present time no lack of labour. The military exigencies have occasioned some considerable strain, but the seeding operations were started earlier and are further advanced than in any other season. The season in the United States being earlier than in Canada, we have secured a large number of men from Montana, Washington and Oregon who have been placed in Alberta to great advantage.

"The anti-loafing law has worked wonders. The streets, in the towns and in the cities of the West to-day are entirely clear of men who have no permanent jobs. Tin-horn gamblers, sports and bums have disappeared, having all gone to work on the farms. Before the Anti-Loafing Act was passed, hundreds of men, mostly foreigners, were walking idle in the streets of Winnipeg. The morning after the announcement of the law was published there was a great crowd in front of the employment offices, which resembled a run on a bank. The West is taking this law, and in fact the whole campaign for production, with absolute seriousness. On a recent Saturday in the city of Winnipeg alone there were twenty-seven prosecutions under the Anti-Loafing Act."

ACADEMY BOYS ON FARMS.

Rev. A. W. Williamson, Ormstown, P.Q., writes: "We are doing our part to interest the public in food conservation and production. We have placed a number of academy boys with farmers in the community, and the venture is very gratifying."

Through the efforts of the police of Fort William, six convictions have already been secured against restaurant keepers, for violation of the food regulations.

CANADA HAS HELPED.

Splendid Response From This Country Relieved Serious Situation.

The following cable has been received by the Canada Food Board from the British Ministry of Food:

"Thanks to the splendid response from Canada and the United States, the shortage which was threatened in beef and bacon is now no longer as serious as it has been during recent weeks, and the meat ration which was reduced, from the workman's point of view, almost to the vanishing point, has now been restored to the normal amount under the compulsory rationing system. The willingness with which the population as a whole has accepted compulsory rationing and the success of the rationing arrangements have produced a marked decrease in consumption, and this also naturally eases the food situation.

"Supplies of butter and cheese, however, are still inadequate to meet the requirements, but it is hoped that imports from Canada will remove anxiety as regards our position in these commodities.

"The fact that it is now feasible to maintain the scale of compulsory rationing must not be taken to mean that there is any surplus of food in the country. Under conditions of war such as this it would obviously be an elementary precaution to build up as large a reserve of food as possible in an island which is menaced by submarine blockade. No such reserve is yet in sight and there should be no slackening in Canadian efforts to provide foodstuffs for the Mother country."

TABLE WASTE MUCH REDUCED.

Large Saving is Reported from Toronto—
Little Waste in Institutions.

Mr. Geo. B. Wilson, Street Commissioner of Toronto, writes: "This Department makes at the present time what is known as a mixed collection of wastes, i.e., table waste and rubbish are collected in the same vehicle and at the same time. We have therefore no method of determining absolutely the quantities of table waste which we are collecting. I may say for your information, however, that since the outbreak of the war the quantity of table waste collected from dwellings has, I should judge from observation, been reduced by from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

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YOUR HOME IS A VITAL SECTOR IN FOOD LINE.

There is conservation in the sowing of the wheat, reaping of the wheat, threshing of the wheat, its storing in the farmers' bins, and in its handling at the elevators.

There is conservation in the milling of the flour, the transportation of the flour, and its sale by wholesalers and retailers.

There is conservation in the baking of bread and its distribution from the bakery door.

There is conservation in hundreds of hotels, restaurants, and dining cars in the country.

Is there conservation in your home? Remember that it is a vital sector in the food line.

"The Department is about to provide for the separation of table waste from private dwellings with a view to utilizing same for the feeding of swine at the Municipal Farm, distant from Toronto about 14 miles. This we anticipate will be profitable and will prevent absolutely loss of foodstuffs from the tables of our citizens. The table waste from hotels, restaurants, hospitals and military encampments is at present sold by such institutions to the owners of private piggeries (of which I understand there are some 65 in Toronto's environs), so that there is little or no waste so far as such institutions are concerned."

SAVING BY THE NEW RULES.

Hotels and Restaurants are Co-operating
in Most Gratifying Manner.

Reports received by the Canada Food Board from representative hotels and restaurants in all parts of Canada show that the saving under the new public eating place regulations will be very large. The principal savings will be in wheat products, meat and sugar. The new regulations have been accepted in a splendid spirit, and hotels and restaurants, with but few exceptions, are co-operating fully with the Food Board.

Magistrate Kingsford in Toronto imposed a fine of \$100 and costs upon a dealer who was found guilty of dumping forty cases of eggs on one of the city dumps after night-fall.

ALL THE WHEAT NEEDED NOW.

Farmers should not Hold Back any Supplies from the Market.

In view of the grave need for wheat overseas, every Canadian farmer should deliver all surplus wheat to the market at once. Most Canadian farmers have done so, but in some cases there are still considerable holdings. All the wheat that can be spared is needed overseas, and even then our Allies will be dangerously short until the coming harvest brings relief. Selfishly to hold wheat is unpatriotic and if done on a large scale would imperil the whole Allied cause. Hoarding or refusing to market wheat is equivalent to giving aid to the enemy, because it means withholding support from our soldiers and Allies, which they should have and which they must have if the war is to be won.

RESERVE STOCKS ARE NEEDED.

Provision Must be Made with Food Against Any Emergency.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of the United States Food Administration, speaking recently in Washington said: "Harvests are bound to vary with seasonable changes. The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods both in Europe and here, to meet any emergency. In a later period of the war to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to put unusual emphasis upon agricultural production might be fatal to our final success. There must be no let-down in the programme of conservation with the new harvest."

"We must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the only source of food supply necessary to keep them from destruction. We have to keep the plate of the soldiers of the Allied armies full."

WINTER-KILLING OF WHEAT.

The winter-killing of fall wheat in Ontario is officially estimated to amount to 56 per cent, which reduces the acreage under this crop in Ontario from 630,200 acres as sown last fall, to 277,200 acres, the area to be harvested. This is the largest proportion of fall wheat winter-killed in Ontario, and the lowest acreage left for harvesting, since the records of the Census and Statistics office were begun in 1909.

Three times a day at the table you can fight the submarine by helping to defeat its object.

The above design will soon become familiar to Canadian newspaper readers. In the early days of the British Ministry of Food, this slogan was used effectively in the conservation campaign. The appeal has not lost its potency even in the British Isles after many months of use. At the request of the British Ministry of Food practically every paper in the United Kingdom used a single-column cut of this design in every issue. The Canada Food Board is now making a similar request to the newspapers of this country, and nearly 500 have already indicated their willingness to comply, and have asked that electrotypes be sent to them.

BREAD CONSERVATION RHYME.

During the recent food queues outside provision shops in Great Britain the people showed the best of good spirits through all the weary hours. One of their conservation rhymes refers to bread as follows:—

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.

A. Levinski, a Toronto produce dealer, was fined \$100 under the anti-waste order, for allowing eggs to go bad.

MEN AS WELL AS FOOD.**Production of no Avail if the Line in Flanders be Broken.**

Sir Robert Borden, in answer to representations recently made by Ontario farmers, said in part:—

"Production is absolutely essential, and the most demanding duty of the Government is to see that it is carried on, but if we waited for further exemptions and our men were decimated and destroyed, what kind of answer would it be to say we had increased production?

"We must have production as best we can, but it is also for the Government to consider how important and urgent is the need for men.

"I want to tell you that if the British line, of which our men form a part, breaks, I do not know where you will get a market for your produce."

Sir Robert told of the measure which the Government was planning to adopt in order to provide assistance for essential industries, especially the farming industry. He made particular reference to the coming registration of man and woman power, stating that this method had been successfully carried out in Great Britain and France.

Hon. N. W. Rowell asked the delegation to remember that the situation in France was so serious that the Government, knowing the need for food, had not thought it wise to exempt the men from the farms.

THE BUYING OF FLOUR.

(From *The Montreal Gazette*.)

Some of the leading millers have withdrawn their commercial travellers from the road for an indefinite period. The object of the move is to discourage the small bakers and the public generally from storing up flour in greater quantities than their requirements necessitate. The action, it may be mentioned, is in keeping with the desire of the Government in the matter of the distribution of food-stuffs. The public should show its appreciation of the situation by buying only according to its immediate needs. By doing that everyone will be assured of a sufficiency of the necessary articles of consumption. The millers assert that conditions in their trade do not warrant the hoarding of supplies. There is wheat enough in sight to meet the requirements of the makers of standard flour. A considerable trade is also being done in such excellent and nutritive substitutes for straight wheat flour as barley, rice, rye and corn flours, from each of which palatable bread may be made. The facts are reassuring and should allay the fears of housekeepers who feel inclined to stock up.

At least 600 lots will be cultivated in Galt, Ont. this year as compared with 219 last year.

PROVIDING CHEESE FOR EXPORT.**Large Quantity has been made Available for Shipment Overseas.**

In order to respond to Great Britain's call for more Canadian cheese, the Canada Food Board, during the month of February, fixed a maximum quantity of cheese which might be held on May 1 by Canadian wholesalers. This was followed on April 1 by an order prescribing that on June 1 of each year no person should have more cheese than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for thirty days. The Food Board then limited the amount which any wholesaler may hold on May 1 to the quantity required to supply his own Canadian trade requirements to retailers during May and June last year. The quantity of cheese, which has been brought out of storage and made available in this way for shipment overseas amounts to approximately 20,000 boxes, or 1,700,000 pounds. At the same time the quantity of cheese for Canadian requirements has been more equitably divided among the wholesalers. Persons who hold more cheese than legally permitted on and after June 1 are liable to heavy penalties.

SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

(From the British Ministry of Food.)

To-day, as was the case a century ago before wheat was imported, there are no cereals available for cattle and not even any offals, for wheat, barley, and corn are so milled for bread that there is practically nothing left over for cattle food. Russian and Roumanian wheat crops are shut off, and although there is plenty of wheat in Australia we have not the ships to fetch our pre-war stocks, and consequently our wheat imports are reduced to one-third. Because of the lack of shipping we are also unable to import oil-cake or other feeding stuffs for cattle, so that the only way to feed cattle without encroaching on our human food is to let them graze. What used to be turned into cattle meals goes to the making of our war bread. Food for humans takes precedence over food for the beasts of fields.

THIS MEANS U!

(From an Exchange.)

Food conservation is necessary in this country, as well as in England, where placards on the wall proclaim:

If U fast, U beat U boats;
If U feast, U boats beat U.



Police of these Cities and Towns are Enforcing the Food Laws!

George Troctor was fined \$100 and costs in the Toronto police court, under the Anti-Waste Order, for allowing onions to spoil. The Magistrate held that a damp cellar was not a proper place in which to keep onions.

George Nelson was fined in the Winnipeg police court because he was not engaged in any useful occupation. A large number of other cases have been dealt with.

The Vancouver Police have announced their intention to strictly enforce the food regulations relative to public eating places.

The police of Victoria, B.C., instituted action against the proprietors of two hotels there, on a charge of allowing sugar containers to remain on dining room tables. Action was also taken against the proprietor of a restaurant on a charge that he served more bread than was required under the food regulations.

Thirty-two men appeared on a recent day before Judge Lanctot in the Montreal Police Court, charged under the recent Order in Council with having no stated occupation.

Charles Fung, Proprietor of the Brockville Cafe, was fined \$100, with the alternative of three months in jail, for an infraction of the public eating place regulations.

The Western Office of the Canada Food Board reports that 60 prosecutions have taken place in Winnipeg under the Anti-loafer law. In Alberta there have been 6 convictions under this law, and 8 for violation of the public eating-place Order. A number of prosecutions have occurred in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but detailed reports are not yet available.

Harold Marshall at Calgary on May 17 was fined \$100 and costs and Fred Harris was fined \$50 and costs under the Anti-Loafer law.

Recorder Semple, in the Montreal Police Court, in a number of cases has imposed a maximum penalty of \$100 and costs for violation of the Anti-loafer law. A sixteen-year old boy, whose parents said he was practically incorrigible, was sent to jail for six months under the law.

The Hamilton Police have been successful in recording a number of convictions under the new Anti-Loafer Act.

The Calgary police authorities have been busily engaged rounding up idlers, and a large number of fines have been imposed under the Anti-loafer law.

Sing Chong, a Chinese restaurant proprietor, was sentenced, in the Victoria police court, to pay a fine of \$100 or go to jail for one month, when he was found guilty of allowing waste of turnips and other vegetables by carelessness in the methods of storage. In the opinion of the Court, many of the vegetables might have been saved had Sing Chong taken necessary and reasonable precautions.

John Brambley, age thirty-nine, a tin-type photographer, arrested in Ottawa on a charge that he was not engaged in a useful occupation, was given an opportunity to find useful employment.

Geo. Hoshi, proprietor of the Maple Leaf Cafe, Saskatoon, was fined \$100 and costs for serving more than two ounces of white bread to a customer at one time, contrary to the Canada Food Board regulations.

In Saskatoon, Police Magistrate F. M. Brown fined Bernard Jones, a waiter in the Albert Cafe, \$100 and costs with the option of thirty days in jail, for serving "Hamburger" during prohibited hours.

In Toronto Magistrate Kingsford sentenced R. J. Kidd, a dealer, to pay \$100 and costs with the alternative of three months in jail for allowing apples to go to waste.

Edward Masson was sentenced, in the Ottawa Police court, to three months in jail for failure to work at some useful occupation.

In St. John, N.B., recently, 25 men were brought into the Police Court under the Anti-Loafer law and remanded for trial.

Three Port Arthur restaurant keepers have each been fined \$100 and costs for serving meat on meatless days.

The Orillia Packet states that thirty-five men applied for the position of caretaker for a school in Barrie, and the Toronto Star comments that not only in Barrie, but all over the Province of Ontario, men under the age of 60 are hustling for positions, in order that they may show that they are usefully employed. Enforcement of the Order in Council requiring all males between the ages of 16 and 60 to be engaged in some useful occupation and the imminence of registration are held responsible for this condition.

Magistrate Askwith, in the Ottawa Police Court, imposed a fine of \$50 and \$2 costs, with the alternative of a three months jail sentence, on Flavino Capocci, an Italian organ-grinder. The Magistrate held that organ-grinding was not a useful occupation nor a proper one for an able-bodied young man.

The City Health Department and the Police authorities in Toronto have been investigating waste of foodstuffs, and have announced that where explanations are not satisfactory, proceedings will be taken against those who are responsible.

The Police Commissioners in West Vancouver have issued instructions to the Chief of Police to see that the food regulations are strictly complied with in that municipality.

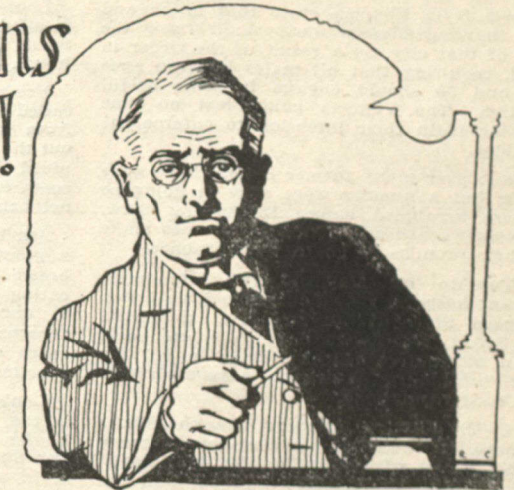
In Winnipeg, Sir Hugh John Macdonald, the Police Magistrate, has ordered wholesale arrests of men engaged in various employments, under the Anti-Loafer Act. Sir Hugh has ruled in effect that men doing work which can be done equally well by women are not engaged in useful occupation.

Mike Barbeski and Mike Shandloski were each fined \$100 and costs in Toronto Police Court for serving meat during prohibited hours.

Magistrate Jay, in the Victoria, B.C., police court imposed a fine of \$100 on Ethel Cook, proprietress of the Wilson Cafe, for unlawfully leaving receptacles containing sugar on a table and counter of the dining room.

Archibald Langdon, Proprietor of Langdon's Cafe, Ottawa, was fined \$100 and costs for serving ham on Saturday night, contrary to the food regulations and for serving sugar otherwise than provided in the food regulations.

In Brockville on May 6, Charles Fung, Chinese restaurant proprietor, was fined \$100 and costs for violation of the food regulations.



FINED FOR BUYING MILLING WHEAT FOR ILLEGAL PURPOSE.

Charles W. Shosenberg, Manager of the Caldwell Milling and Feed Company of Dundas, Ont., was fined \$100 and costs by Magistrate Fry, in the Dundas police court, for buying a quantity of milling wheat to be used to make poultry or horse feed, this use of milling wheat being prohibited by Order in Council.

During the trial Magistrate Fry said: "The hand-writing on the wall is becoming plainer and plainer every day, as to the great need of food, and any man who deliberately and in cold blood violates the new Order in Council regarding foodstuffs is an enemy to the country."

In Montreal on the afternoon of May 11, twenty idlers were arrested by the City Police.

Charlie Fong, Proprietor of the Cecil Cafe, Ottawa, was also found guilty of an infraction of the food laws and paid \$100 and \$2 costs.

Magistrate Hoffernan of Regina, fined three local caterers \$100 each for selling pork tenderloin on a porkless day.

Emma Hammond, wife of a hotelkeeper, was fined \$100 in the Toronto police court for violation of the food regulations. She left a sugar bowl on the table, and also served more bread than is permitted under the food laws.

What are Police of your City doing: What are you doing to help?

Reports from Victoria state that idlers and loafers have gradually disappeared from the streets of that city, as a result of the Order in Council, requiring that all males between ages of 16 and 60 should engage in some useful occupation. The Victoria police lost no time in making plain their intention to enforce the regulations.

In Vancouver many former loafers have gone to work, but a number were slow in doing so and were arraigned before Magistrate Shaw. They were warned and given a chance to make good their promise to go to work at once.

In Toronto on May 16 two Chinamen, restaurant keepers, viz.: Louie Hop Woo Hong, 517 Queen Street West, and Woo Hall, 422 Queen Street West were fined \$100 and costs with an alternative of thirty days in jail for serving "Hamburg" steak on days forbidden by the food regulations.

Dr. C. J. Hastings, Medical Health Officer of Toronto, has declared his intention to check avoidable waste of foodstuffs. He has stated that dealers may sell perishable products at the best price they can get, but they must sell quickly if there is any danger of the food decaying. "If not," he says, "we have power to seize and sell the goods ourselves."

The Police of Montreal have been working on certain cases which are to serve as tests. Their Inspectors bought meat on meatless days at the Roma Club, 67 Osborne St., and the restaurant of Louis Zeffolis, 203 Craig St. East, Armstrong Cochrane & Co'y., 403 St. Lawrence Boulevard and the eating-house of Louis Joe, 6 Craig St., East.

Henry Mehm, of Stratford, was fined \$100 for having in his possession more flour than is permitted by the Food Board's regulations.

In Calgary, Chief of Police Cuddy and his Inspectors have been rounding up unemployed, including Chinese.

Peter Falak was fined \$50 and \$2 costs in the Ottawa Police court, for being unemployed. Falak said he had been working for a month in the bush and was enjoying several weeks' holidays when arrested. Don't you think it is very wrong of you to be taking three weeks' holiday, in times like these when everyone should be engaged in doing something for the benefit of the community, and his country?" asked Magistrate Askwith.

Judge Cusson of Montreal found that Felix Lewis, a musician, was not engaged in useful work and sentenced him, under the Anti-loafing Act to pay a fine of \$10 and costs or to spend fifteen days in jail.

For wasting onions for the food, B. Wilson and Co., of Victoria, B.C., wholesale fruit and produce dealers, were fined \$100. The onions were taken to the city garbage wharf and dumped on a scow preparatory to the latter being taken out into the straits. The City's Sanitary Inspector found that a large quantity of the onions were fit for food.

For violation of the food regulations, Peter School, 309 Bleury Street, Montreal; and Hector Rancarrelli, proprietor of the Roma Commercial Club, 67 Osborne St., Montreal, were fined in the Montreal Police Court.

In both cases bread was served before the first course, contrary to the regulations.

Louis Joe, a Montreal restaurant keeper, who pleaded ignorance of the food regulations, was fined \$50. He sold sandwiches in prohibited hours.

Frederick Potter, in the Toronto Police Court, called himself a barber temporarily prevented from following his trade by an injured hand, but the police evidence satisfied Magistrate Kingsford that it was a case for a fine of \$50 and costs or three months at the Prison Farm for not being engaged in a useful occupation.

Jen Hing, 73 Cordova Street, Vancouver, made a practise of allotting so many pieces of white bread to the customers who patronized his eating house, but he put it all on the counter at once, with the result that the fortunate persons who needed extra bread had only to reach out and take what they required. The practise cost him a fine of \$100 in police court.

Louis Muscovitch was fined some time ago in the Winnipeg police court under the Anti-Loafer Law. He appeared a second time and was fined an additional \$50.

WORK IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Provincial Committee has been Conducting a Vigorous Campaign.

At a recent meeting of the Nova Scotia Committee of the Canada Food Board, the province was divided, for food conservation and increased production work, into ten districts, each in charge of a chairman. The Nova Scotia committee has recently been conducting a very vigorous educational campaign, putting special emphasis upon the need of conservation of wheat. May 19 was observed as Dedication Sunday, and the necessity for food conservation was impressed at the services of most of the churches. A women's committee has been holding classes in cooking of foods, using substitutes for wheat.

LABOR FOR ONTARIO FARMS.

Sunday, May 19, was observed as "Home Service" Sunday in Ottawa and appeals for volunteers to work on the farms during the summer months were made from a considerable number of pulpits. The Ottawa branch of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario is endeavouring to secure between two and three thousand men for farm work in Eastern Ontario. In the smaller towns in the eastern counties, where special branches have been formed and charged with doing all in their power to provide farm labour, a number of merchants have consented to closing their stores for two or three days at a time and send their help to the farms.

The Canadian Government Railways have been urging employees who are in a position to do so, to apply for tracts of land along the right-of-way and to raise vegetables and other food crops, as circumstances will permit.

CANADA SAVING WHEAT.

Review of Some of the Measures Taken to Provide Supplies for our Allies.

All Canadian flour mills are now producing 196 pounds (1 barrel) of flour from 258 pounds of wheat. Manufacture of patent flours or any division of patents is prohibited. In the United States the mills are using 264 pounds of wheat to produce a barrel of flour. The supply of available substitutes has been greater there than in Canada and persons have been required to buy substitutes to an equal weight of the wheat flour which they purchase.

As a result of arrangements made by the Canada Food Board, Canadian mills are now using 8,000 bushels of corn per day in the manufacture of corn flour. The capacity of the mills for grinding corn is being rapidly increased, and by June 15 is expected to reach 20,000 bushels per day.

Manufacture in Canada of Farina (or Cream of Wheat) has been prohibited. Manufacturers of breakfast foods and package cereals, whose products formerly consisted largely of wheat, have been obliged to substitute other cereals in part, and largely to curtail their use of wheat. The sale of wheat or flour for feeding livestock has been prohibited. The use of wheat in making candy has been prohibited.

All the bakers in Canada are now under regulation of the Canada Food Board, and their use of wheat flour is being controlled. Persons manufacturing cakes or other sweet dough products, biscuits, etc., are required to use at least 20 per cent of substitutes for wheat flour. In the case of soda biscuits at least 10 per cent of substitutes must be used.

Canada is saving bread and other wheat products by strict compulsory regulations, applicable to all public places. Many hotels, restaurants, etc., have gone farther than is required by the regulations and are using substitutes for wheat flour to the greatest possible extent.

A far-reaching educational campaign for decreased consumption of wheat and wheat products has been carried on. This has included a campaign for increased use of vegetables in order to save wheat.

Holdings of flour have been strictly limited, and persons having in their possession larger quantities than are permitted by the Canada Food Board's Order are required under heavy penalties to return such excess.

SAVED MUCH FLOUR BY THE USE OF POTATO CAKES.

The following is from the presentment of the Grand Jury at the Assizes recently held at Parry Sound:—

"In order further to save the supply of wheat for export (we recommend) the public be urged to use more potatoes, fresh fruits and other vegetables. As an example of what might be done, we cite the case of our foreman, Mr. S. Kettle, who, by the use of potato cakes, has saved four bags of flour in six months in a family of six. If this suggestion be carried out by every one, it would mean a great saving of wheat, the product most needed (for export)".

Voluntary curtailment of consumption of wheat and wheat products has been effected on a large scale as a result of a pledge card campaign affecting the homes and other educational work of the Canada Food Board.

ECONOMY WITH GRAIN BAGS.

By reason of the unusual heavy demands on the jute supply of India, and on the Calcutta bag industry, farmers are advised to order, as soon as possible, all the new bags they will need for sacking grain and other products, and in addition to prepare for use all old bags which can be made serviceable. Very large orders have been placed for sand-bags for use in mining trenches, one English order alone being for 150,000,000 bags.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFORT URGED.

The municipal council of West Hants, Nova Scotia, recently adopted a resolution urgently requesting that each and every one in the municipality "put forth an extraordinary effort in order to produce more food-stuffs than heretofore."

PROTECTION FOR THE PUBLIC.

On and after August 1, 1918, manufacturers licensed by the Canada Food Board to sell macaroni and other alimentary pastes in Canada will not be permitted to manufacture such pastes for sale in packages of less weight than 16 ounces net.

GROW AND SELL VEGETABLES.

Splendid Work Undertaken Again this Year by Ottawa Women's Canadian Club.

The Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa has entered upon gardening activities this year on an even more extensive scale than in 1917 when \$750 was made on the vegetable crop. Mrs. T. W. Crothers, wife of the Minister of Labor, Mrs. J. Wilson and Miss F. M. Burt are in charge of the various gardens. Thirty of the civil service girls have volunteered and are working under Miss Burt's direction. Lady Schreiber has given a piece of land where potatoes have been planted.

A hut has been built at the Driveway Garden and the intention is to have a wayside market. The motor truck which was used last year is handled by Mrs. A. J. Calder and Mrs. Wellington Bradley, but instead of selling vegetables on the market as was done last year the truck will be driven into the city and the vegetables will be sold at street corners. The proceeds will be used for patriotic purposes.

RAILWAY COMPANIES HELPING.

Food Slogans are being given Space in Time Tables of Leading Roads.

Railway companies in the Dominion have given over a part of their space in time-tables and folders to messages emphasizing the necessity of increased food production and conservation to the greatest possible extent. The Central Vermont Railway, an American road, has printed, directly alongside its map of the Green Mountain route, an entire series of slogans prepared by the Conservation Publicity Section of the Canada Food Board.

The following is a list of railways which have promised to use Canadian slogans:—Grand Trunk Railway System; Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway Company; Central Vermont Railway Company; Quebec Oriental Railway; Père Marquette Railway Company; Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Inverness Railway and Coal Company; Canadian Northern Railway; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; Delaware and Hudson Company; Thousand Islands Railway Company; Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company; Lotbinière and Megantic Railway Company; Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission; Quebec Central Railway Company; Dominion Atlantic Railway Company; White Pass and Yukon Route, Maine Central Railroad Company; Salisbury and Albert Railway; Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited; Quebec Central Railway.

In Montreal, close to 175 cases have been heard in the Police Court by Judge Cusson, under the Anti-Loafing Law.

WORK IN THE TWIN CITIES.

Thunder Bay Production and Conservation Association is Doing Splendid Work.

The Thunder Bay Production and Conservation Association is conducting a vigorous and successful campaign. The Committee is working in close co-operation with the garden clubs of Fort William and Port Arthur and is also considering the question of utilization of garbage for hog feeding. All the vacant lots in the twin cities that are fit for cultivation have been taken up and practically all backyards are under cultivation.

A plan to curtail delivery service and effect economy in man-power and horses by the system of union delivery is being developed. The "Cash and Carry" system is being encouraged.

Because of the isolated situation of Fort William and Port Arthur relative to farming districts, The Thunder Bay Production and Conservation Association has made representations to the Ontario Department of Education, urging a special ruling to allow boys from the Thunder Bay district, enlisted under the Soldiers of the Soil Campaign, to go to the Prairie Provinces for farm work, without losing the advantage of the special privileges extended to Soldiers of the Soil placed on Ontario farms.

The Association has been assisting in enforcement of the food regulations.

MINERS GROW VEGETABLES.

Workers on Bell Island, Nfld., Have Set a Splendid Example.

At Bell Island, Newfoundland, where the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, operates an iron ore mine, every miner or employee occupying a Company house has been compelled to plant sufficient potatoes and vegetables to supply his family for the year. In this connection, the Company has supplied a limited amount of fertilizer consisting of basic slag, sulphate of ammonia, and nitrate of soda. Last year the demand for this fertilizer was relatively high, and for the first time since mining operations commenced in 1896, Bell Island grew its own potatoes and other vegetables.

There is no reason why the miners and other employees in most of the mines in Canada should not devote some time to helping to grow their own food. This work is really needed, and in the aggregate would represent an important contribution to the national food supply.

"WHOSE GOD IS THE BELLY."

(From The Presbyterian Witness.)

In his letter to the church of Philippi, the apostle Paul refers to certain persons "whose god is the belly." We fear the members of this cult are still alive on the face of the earth and that some of them are among us to-day. We are in the midst of a great struggle for our dearly-bought liberties, the issue of which depends upon the endurance and self-sacrifice not only of our soldiers at the front, but of every man and woman in the nation. We have been assured by competent men who have made an expert study of the question that we are threatened with a world famine by reason of the great number of men in all the belligerent countries who have been withdrawn from production since the beginning of the war, and that unless we practise the strictest economy, especially in the use of certain food products, such as wheat, meat and sugar, there is grave danger that our soldiers may not receive a sufficient supply to keep up their strength. And yet in the face of this peril and the sacrifices being made for them by our brave boys at the front, there are those among us who are apparently unwilling to deny themselves any luxury in the food line which they once enjoyed. . . . The sacrifice involved in a meatless or a wheatless meal or in giving up rich cake for a while for the purpose of conserving the supply of sugar is so paltry in comparison to the sacrifices and sufferings of the men at the front that it brings the blush of shame to be compelled to acknowledge that there are any among us, bearing the name which has come into such world-wide honour, who are not willing to deny themselves even to this small extent. Our boys lying out in the trenches in the cold and mud and rain, enduring the unspeakable horrors of shell and poison gas and liquid fire, in hourly peril of their lives, may go hungry, but these devotees of the belly god must have their meat and wheat bread and cake as usual!

CHECKING WASTE OF FOOD.

Reports are being made to Canada Food Board and all Cases Investigated.

The Toronto Street Cleaning Department, is submitting regularly each week to the Canada Food Board a detailed statement of all foodstuffs being destroyed at the municipal plants in that city and investigation is made where necessary to determine whether the destruction is the result of wilful waste or not. It is noticeable that since the reports started coming in there has been a decided drop in the amount of food destroyed.

On several occasions exhaustive investigation has been made and it has been found that, with a few exceptions, waste has been the result of unavoidable deterioration. A few instances of waste were found to be due to fruit and vegetables freezing in transit during the very cold weather. They were then kept until a later period to make sure that they were unfit for consumption.

In addition to submitting the regular reports to the Food Board various inspectors of the Medical Health Department report

any holdings of perishable foodstuffs wherever waste is apt to take place. The most recent case is that of eight hundred barrels of apples in storage in Toronto. They were sorted over, the good ones being sold and the decayed ones sent to the incinerator.

In Montreal several investigations have been made by the Medical Health Department and satisfactory explanations were received with the exception of a few cases, where every effort is now being made to dispose of the foodstuffs before further deterioration.

SYNOD URGES CONSERVATION.

The Anglican Synod of Huron in annual session at London unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That in view of the widespread shortage of food and urgent needs of the Allied nations of Europe and of the fighting men at the Front, this Synod pledges itself by every means in its power to support the Government in any measures it may see fit to take to promote the greater production and conservation of food."

PREVENT TH

**DO NOT TAKE
MORE FOOD
THAN NEEDED!**



CHECKING WASTE OF FOOD.

Unloading of Cars Expedited and Many Disputes Adjusted.

The Canada Food Board, through its Fruit and Vegetable Section, working in co-operation with Mr. G. E. McIntosh, of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, has established a system whereby immediate action has been obtained in unloading of cars and the adjustment of disputes.

The Railway Companies, as required by the Car Detention Order, report either to the Board or to Mr. McIntosh. An effort is made to bring the buyer and the seller into agreement and in case this be found impossible, such action is taken as is necessary in order to prevent waste of the food-stuffs involved.

From January 1st to date, more than 225 cars have been handled in this way. In practically every case of dispute a satisfactory settlement has been obtained and in cases of detention delivery has been taken.

WHEATLESS PASTE.

From Ohio comes this suggestion to solve the problem of wheatless paste for paper hangers. The substitute should be made 1 part by weight of dried glue in 10 parts by weight of water, melted in a glue pot surrounded by boiling water. To this should be added slowly 4 parts of laundry starch stirred up with 10 parts of warm water. This is said to produce a perfectly smooth paste, the consistency of which can be varied by changing the proportion of water used. If the paste is to be kept for any length of time some preservative such as oil of cloves, oil of wintergreen, or oil of sassafras, should be used.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ACTIVE.

Manitoba Ladies are Promoting the Conservation of Wheat.

Since the visit of Mr. Edward F. Trefz, to Western Canada, the Women's Conservation Committee which is a subcommittee of the Manitoba Food Resources Committee, has been doing splendid service in the interest of conservation of wheat. Through its effort and the co-operation of the Winnipeg School Board, 25,000 copies of Mr. J. D. McGregor's appeal to eat nothing made of wheat that can possibly be done without, were distributed to the homes of Winnipeg. Several thousand more copies were distributed to the pledge signers and at the Trefz meeting. The committee has also issued an appeal to 350 women's societies asking that they refrain from serving anything made wholly or in part from wheat at their afternoon and evening gatherings.

The letter also asked that this rule should be strictly observed in all entertainments to raise funds for patriotic or philanthropic purposes. The committee has secured from a large number of women, special pledges that they will use as little wheat flour as possible and that they will serve nothing made wholly or in part at afternoon teas or late suppers.

The committee has mailed to every pledge signer a request that each one who has already signed a pledge would secure the names of five others willing to do so. The returned mail brought numerous responses and the committee is very hopeful that in this way the list of those involved in food service will be largely increased.

CARRY YOUR OWN PARCELS.

Grocers and butchers in Hamilton have decided to conduct a campaign to educate the people of that city to carry their own parcels to the largest possible extent. Teams have been organized and a fund started to pay the expenses of advertising in this connection.

AT PICNIC WASTE!

FLOUR SALESMEN RELEASED.

They are not Needed in View of Importance of Conserving Wheat.

One of the large Canadian milling companies withdrew all its travellers from the road several months ago, and during the summer many of these men are going to work on farms, at the suggestion of the company.

An official of this company has expressed the opinion that the 1918 harvest will only mean a temporary improvement in the food situation of the Allies, and that salesmen of flour will be no more justified in the fall than at the present. "People must not only not eat wheatstuffs, but they must not buy more than they can possibly get along with," he stated. "When they must have supplies, let them write to the mills. Every one knows our addresses, and in any case people will order all too quickly, and all too much flour without any encouragement from us."

NO WHITE BREAD IN ENGLAND.

Canadian mills are now producing 196 pounds of standard flour from 258 pounds of wheat. In the United States the mills are using 265 pounds of wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. In France, where they are milling to an 85 per cent extraction, 196 pounds of flour are produced from 230 pounds of wheat; and in England, where the extraction is 90 per cent, they are using only 215 pounds of wheat. The difference between the weight of the wheat and the weight of flour produced therefrom represents by-products used for cattle feed. In both England and France from 15 to 30 per cent of substitutes, chiefly corn, barley and rice are required with the wheat flour. The people of Great Britain are not now making any white bread.

SODA FOUNTAIN WASTE.

Leaking and Excessive Service of Syrup Mean a Heavy Loss.

The Soda Fountain, a trade paper, says that waste at the soda fountain has resulted in losses of thousands of dollars especially sugar waste in the form of leakage and excessive service of syrups. Clerks often prepare syrups by guess, using more than is called for in directions, while dispensers fill sundae dishes nearly to overflowing with crushed fruit and draw material from 1½ to 3 ounces to a drink, the result being a cloying, sickening dish, instead of the fruity, refreshing soda that people like best. Too much sugar in soft drinks is not merely wasteful in ingredients, cutting down profits, but it also results in loss of trade.

The North West Confectioner advises candy dealers to turn their attention to fresh fruits as merchandise, and to build up a thriving fruit trade. This action is suggested in view of the prospect of reduced sales in candy, due both to sugar restrictions and reduced candy consumption by the public.

A SUGGESTION FOR HOTELS.

A hotel in Atlantic City publishes the following at the bottom of their menu cards: "At the suggestion of Food Administrator Hoover we omit from this menu all food containing wheat products. For growing children and others whose health from a medical viewpoint may require a proportion of wheat products a special wheat list will be supplied on request."



**DO NOT
THROW AWAY
LEFT OVER FOOD!**

FOOD ECONOMIES EFFECTIVE.**Products Saved from our Consumption Really do go Overseas.**

Expressions of doubt are sometimes heard as to whether individual food economies really mean any addition to the food shipped overseas. Then one hears the statement that there are not sufficient boats to carry the food already available and that in view of this situation food saving is useless. Both statements are untrue. The small individual economies in Canada, when multiplied by tens of thousands mean a very real and important addition to the food supplies of our Allies. Every person in this country who saves wheat, meat, or fats is definitely helping to win the war by supporting our soldiers and Allies. Occasionally there has been a temporary congestion and supplies could not be shipped as rapidly as they arrived at ocean ports, but this has been due to emergency demands on shipping. Occasionally, too, there have been delays pending financial arrangements and supplies have not been purchased promptly when offered. This, too, is extraordinary. Very large supplies of essential foodstuffs have already been sent from Canada and shipments go forward as quickly as financial arrangements can be made and shipping procured. The British Admiralty is providing the shipping and provision has been made for purchases. The duty of Canadians is to increase the supplies available and this they may do, by economies in the use of wheat, meats and fats, confident in the knowledge that these economies are necessary and effective. How effective they are is shown by Lord Rhondda's grateful cable to the Canada Food Board, which is printed on another page of this issue of the Canadian Food Bulletin.

USE OF SKIM MILK.

Skim milk provides the cheapest form of protein that can be purchased today. Skim milk and buttermilk can be made into fine grades of cottage cheese. Development of better skim milk cheese would go far towards solving the skim milk problem.

WOMEN ARE SAVING FOOD.

The Baptist Ladies' Aid Society of Regina has adopted the suggestion sent out by the National Council of Women that they, in common with other societies, refrain from serving food at afternoon and evening gatherings.

FISH CONSUMPTION GREATER.**Reports Show Increased Sales and Much More Even Distribution.**

Reports received by the Canada Food Board regarding fish sales in all parts of Canada show some very interesting and gratifying increases in the amount of fish which is being used as a substitute for meat and other foods needed overseas.

In one Ontario city the sales from January to April inclusive exceeded the sales for the corresponding period last year by 67,000 pounds,—an increase of more than 75 per cent. Reports from other places show large increases.

One of the most satisfactory features about the increase in fish consumption is the fact that sales are almost evenly divided over the six business days of the week. Until last year, in most parts of Canada, fish was not bought to any large extent except for use on Fridays.

FIVE STEAM TRAWLERS ENGAGED.

A large Nova Scotia wholesale fish producing company has chartered a Danish steam trawler, which will be put in operation almost immediately out of Nova Scotia ports. This makes five steam trawlers now operating out of Canadian maritime ports, as compared with two last year.

RABBIT BREEDING POPULAR.

Rabbit breeding is being taken up with enthusiasm along the Pacific Coast. Four thousand persons in Los Angeles have gone in for this patriotic and profitable hobby. More attention should be paid to rabbit breeding in Canadian cities.

MINNEAPOLIS RAT CAMPAIGN.

An item to the effect that rats were responsible for \$20,000,000 worth of waste in food provisions yearly led to an organized campaign of extermination on rodents in Minneapolis.

THINK IT OVER!

Economy in food means:

1. Support and encouragement for the men at the front.
2. More food for our Allies.

Extravagance in food means:

1. Prolonging the war.
2. Increasing suffering.

WASTED!

In the plant of a large electric concern in Pittsburg a truck was wheeled through the factory and all remnants of bread, butter, meats, cheese, crackers, etc., which had been thrown away at lunch, were piled on it, together with wasted manufacturing material including copper, zinc, lead, mica, rubber, felt and gum. When loaded the truck was wheeled up and down the aisles where everybody could see the collection, over all being displayed the following sign: "Wasted! Food Brought from Your Homes and Material Belonging to the Company."

DON'T BE A GRUMBLER.

When we compare our inconveniences with the hardships and misery endured in Germany, Russia, and in the Hun-ravaged countries we have good grounds for gratitude. Don't encourage Prussianism with your grumbles—defeat it with your loyalty and patience.

ECONOMY AS A FINE ART.

Sir Edmund Walker, in a recent address before the Empire Club of Toronto, said that one of the most difficult things we have to combat is the notion that profusion and indifference to expenditure is evidence of civilization. "Economy," he said, "is a sort of fine art. It is the difference between the savage, who represents wastefulness, and cultivated man, who should abhor all forms of waste."

"CASH AND CARRY" DISCOUNT.

The "Cash and Carry" plan is steadily gaining ground in Montreal and in other cities of the Dominion. Levesque's Market, Montreal, has recently announced 5 per cent on cash sales of \$1 and over, to customers who carry their parcels with them.

ENCOURAGE USE OF FISH.

Dealers who handle both meat and fish can assist in the conservation effort by encouraging the purchase of fish instead of meat. A fish display case helps to increase fish sales. It is important to keep on hand an ample supply of the more moderately priced fish and to see that all fish are in good condition.

A representative of the Ontario Government has been in New York State investigating the operation of de-hydration plants.

WHY ITALY IS SHORT OF WHEAT.

Italy entered the war with an available stock of about 147,000,000 bushels of wheat. That country has had to support a population increased by about 1,000,000 returned emigrants and refugees and an army of 3,000,000 men. The 1917 wheat crop was only 126,600,000 bushels as compared with yearly requirements of 260,925,000 bushels.

PROFIT FROM CITY GARBAGE.

In Minneapolis between \$50,000 and \$60,000 is saved annually by using swine to consume the garbage of the city instead of burning it. Whereas Minneapolis formerly operated its garbage disposal at a loss, the city now receives \$26 per ton for its garbage as hog feed.

WASTE OF FOOD BY DOGS.

Many dogs have already been destroyed in Great Britain because of the necessity of conserving foodstuffs. It is estimated that there are between four and five million dogs in the United Kingdom, and a committee has been considering the question of their rationing and the extinction of a certain percentage.

VOLUNTARY RATION PLAN.

As recently announced, each of the provincial committee of the Canada Food Board, has been asked to prepare a voluntary rationing plan for private homes. These will be completed very soon and it is planned to give them the widest possible publicity. In the meantime, the need for conservation is great and the utmost economy should be exercised in the use of wheat products, meats and fats.

BE A WASTE-AVOIDING PATRIOT.

It is the accumulation of littles that make the large totals. Every slice of bread and every spoonful of sugar saved is a contribution, however small, to the winning of the war. Let even the children be taught this fact and trained to show their patriotism by avoiding waste.—The Presbyterian Witness.

EASILY AGREED WITH.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

Sir Hugh Macdonald, the Winnipeg police magistrate, has ruled that men acting as clerks in confectionery stores and in other light occupations, where the work can just as well be done by women, are not rendering full service to the State. And most people will heartily agree with him.

NOVEL CONSERVATION WINDOW.

Agricultural Representative for Peel County Promotes Food Conservation.

Mr. J. W. Stark, Agricultural Representative for Peel county, recently arranged an admirable food conservation window display in Brampton, Ont. The display was arranged on the day of the annual meeting of the Peel Women's Institutes. A toy wagon labelled "Peel Conservation Wagon" was connected by red, white and blue streamers to twenty-one points on the map of Peel county, the map standing at one end of the window. These points were indicated by small silver stars and the following legend explained the idea: "Jack Canuck hitches a conservation wagon to the twenty-one start branches of our Institute and ask the women of Peel to drive."

Substitute foods were shown in contrast to foods needed for overseas.

In another part of the window was shown three plates, one containing one-third of a spoon of sugar, another a small piece of meat, and another one-third of a slice of bread. The following explanatory sign was placed behind the plates:

If	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>E</td> <td rowspan="2">Person</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td rowspan="2">Meal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td rowspan="2">Home</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </table> </td> <td rowspan="2">} in Peel wastes</td> <td rowspan="2">} Sugar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At</td> <td rowspan="2">} this much</td> <td rowspan="2">} Bread</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In</td> <td rowspan="2">} this much</td> <td rowspan="2">} Meat</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>E</td> <td rowspan="2">Person</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td rowspan="2">Meal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td rowspan="2">Home</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </table>	E	Person	A	C	Meal	H	H	Home		} in Peel wastes	} Sugar	At	} this much	} Bread	In	} this much	} Meat				
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It would amount to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100,000 \text{ lbs.} \\ 480,000 \text{ lbs.} \\ 480,000 \text{ lbs.} \end{array} \right\}$ in 12 mos.

In another section of the window six toy rats were shown at a pile of food. To each rat was attached a card with one of the following legends: "Failing to substitute;" "failing to preserve;" "meals as usual;" "wasting left-overs;" "failing to produce;" "what I eat doesn't count."

VOLUNTARY RATION APPROVED.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto on May 22:

"That we, . . . have heard with satisfaction the announcement made at a public meeting in this city on May 15, 1918, by Henry B. Thomson, Chairman of the Canada Food Board, that the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario would forthwith issue a voluntary ration for this Province; and hereby promise to do all that is in our power to accept and use such voluntary ration, and help others to do the same, and also hereby request that this voluntary ration be made known at the earliest possible moment."

WOMEN'S WORK IN MANITOBA.

Agricultural Extension Service Arranges for Many Institute Meetings.

The Manitoba Agricultural Extension Service has arranged for 300 Women's Institute meetings throughout Manitoba during the months of June and July. It is hoped to perfect an organization by means of which it will be possible to communicate with all of the women of the province within 48 hours, if necessary.

The syllabus for these meetings emphasizes the importance of food conservation pledge cards, etc., used by the Canada Food and co-operation with the Food Board. The Institutes are being asked to co-operate in ordering fish, fruit and other perishable foods, to distribute pamphlets, pledge cards, etc. used by the Canada Food Board; to act as a community recipe exchange; to investigate and report to the Canada Food Board cases of hoarding, waste, etc.; to assist in securing and distributing labour; and to arrange for marketing perishable farm crops grown in the district, so that there will be no waste.

URGENT NEED FOR WHEAT.

Because of the great need for wheat for shipment overseas, the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada have issued a series of orders prohibiting any flour mill west of the Great Lakes receiving any wheat into its mill without securing a permit. No such permit will be given to any mill which has on hand sufficient wheat to keep it in operation for ten days. Flour mills have also been required to ship all stocks of wheat now in their flour mill elevators, except such quantity as is sufficient for their grinding requirements for four weeks.

FOOD CONSERVATION RHYME.

At the close of an address to school children on helping to win the war, Rev. R. D. Knott, Truro, of N.S., gave the following verse:

Eat less wheat
 Eat less meat
 Eat nothing just for fun
 Save all you can
 For the fighting man
 And help to beat the Hun.

An exhibition of maple sugar and maple syrup, under the auspices of the Maple Sugar and Syrup Co-operative Agricultural Association and the Quebec Department of Agriculture, will be held in the Main Building of the Quebec Exhibition Association, Quebec City, during the week of June 24-29.

FOOD SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Some Facts about the Shortage which is Very Great at Present Time.

In 1914 production of wheat in France was about 82 per cent of the normal consumption. In 1917 the production was but 45 per cent of the normal production (and this, remember, never was enough for her consumption). After deducting the amount necessary for seed, the 1917 production was one-third France's needs.

Food never has been wasted in frugal France. Consequently, her normal food consumption always has been very close to actual food necessities.

Great Britain has been lending France large amounts of food and nobody disputes the fact the British Isles are short of food.

Seventy per cent of the men of France have been forced to go from the farms for military service, leaving the women to carry on the arduous work of food production.

In 1917 the French home food supply was kept up to about 85 per cent of normal. This year it has fallen to between 60 and 70 per cent.

There is only one-third the normal supply of milk in France.

The ration of the French soldiers has been reduced twice, because of the grave shortage of supplies.

France is on a ration of one pound of meat per person per week, including horse flesh.

For months, France has been on a ration of 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ pound of sugar per person per month.

The rough flour used in France is mixed with wheat substitutes to make the dark French war loaf. It should be remembered in this connection that bread has always formed 52 per cent of the French diet, as compared with 39 per cent of the Canadian diet.

CULTIVATING WAR GARDENS.

The Willys-Overland, Limited, West Toronto, has secured a ten-acre field for cultivation by its employees, and has divided this area into 110 plots. The latter have been allotted and the employees have entered enthusiastically upon their war gardens.

Denmark's stock of swine has been reduced from 2,500,000 head at the beginning of the war to 400,000 at the present time. In 1913 Denmark's total exports of pork were nearly 250,000 tons, of which almost half went to England.

WHEAT MOST SERIOUS ITEM.

In Food Shortage of Allied Countries—Meat Division is Inequitable.

In a recent message, Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, says:

"In spite of the encouraging results of our efforts, in spite of the fact that our exports of foodstuffs are constantly increasing and are approaching the minimum requirements abroad, the need for renewed devotion and effort is pressing. . . .

"Whereas the Allies' consumption of meat has been reduced to an average of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person per week, we are to-day enjoying an average of about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person per week. This division is inequitable. . . .

"The situation with regard to wheat is the most serious in the food supply of the Allied world. If we are to satisfy the minimum wheat requirements of our Armies and the Allies, and the suffering millions in the Allied countries, our consumption of wheat until the next harvest must be reduced to approximately one-third of normal."

PRESIDENT RAISES SHEEP.

President Wilson is the largest convert of the "Raise More Sheep" campaign in the United States. A flock of 16 Shropshire sheep started out the other day to make mutton and wool out of the grass on the White House grounds. The President bought them and put them there because he and Mrs. Wilson like sheep, and because they thought the beautiful little spot back of the White House, known as the President's Park, might be even more than an inspiration in war time.

TO FEED GARBAGE TO HOGS.

The Department of Street Cleaning in Toronto, in connection with its plan to feed edible kitchen and table waste to hogs at the city farm, has recently published advertisements in the Toronto newspapers educating householders to co-operate in the plan by proper separation of such edible waste from other rubbish.

FROM THE PASTURE TREES.

Mrs. Alex. Maclaren of Buckingham, Que., and her young daughter with the aid of one man produced 35 gallons of maple syrup and 240 pounds of sugar from the pasture trees on the Maclaren estate, for the Red Cross.

FOOD SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

Extract from Recent Letter says "Things are Getting Serious."

Following is an extract from a letter from a small town (20,000 inhabitants) in the south of Scotland:

"I am glad your have such a good supply of food in Canada: Long may it last! On Friday there was nothing to sell in the shops here, so in consequence most of them closed. On Saturday, Sarah went down to see what was to be had but found there was no bacon, no ham, or meat of any kind, no margarine, no tea, and no cheese to be had in the whole town. She was fortunate to obtain 1 pound of onions, 1 pound of apples, and a small piece of pressed beef from a little store in a side street.

"All the same, we are doing wonderfully, for we have potatoes, parsnips, Swede turnips, good leeks, and plenty of dried parsley from our garden, and Sarah is a perfect adept at making soups of all kinds without meat at all. We are only allowed 2 ounces of tea per week, then we have sugar cards and are allowed to obtain half a pound per person. You can well understand that things are getting serious here."

Hugo Vili Hetanen was found in bed at 11.30 a.m. by the Fort William police. He appeared in the Police Court, charged under the Anti-loafing law, was fined \$50 and costs, and warned to get to work at once. The Fort William police have commenced a "round-up" of loafers.

Magistrate Elliott, of Sault Ste. Marie, fined John Wronga, a foreigner, \$100 for having in his possession 10½ bags of flour, contrary to the regulations of the Canada Food Board.

The Public School children of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, are planting 12 acres of potatoes this year and the Collegiate pupils have already planted four acres, the proceeds of which go to the Junior Red Cross. Prizes are being offered through the Yorkton Greater Production and Conservation Association to encourage gardening and greater production among the boys and girls.

SALE OF TEN-CENT FISH.

Many Varieties are being Offered in Ottawa at this Price.

Fresh fish at ten cents a pound is a comparatively new and welcome addition to food purchasers in many households throughout Canada. During recent weeks, Ottawa has had what is perhaps the most extensive sale of ten-cent fish that has ever taken place in the Capital city. Local dealers have been advertising fresh-caught fish at ten cents per pound, and also the following varieties: Perch, rock bass, sun-fish, gaspereaux or ale-wives, Atlantic haddock, cod and Boston blue fish, frozen lake herring, sea herring, smelts and salted sardines.

With the exception of salmon and halibut, fish prices in Ottawa are ten per cent lower than at this time last year, this reduction being the result of continued efforts by the Canada Food Board.

SELLING POTATOES AT COST.

Co-operating in the campaign for increased consumption of vegetables, in order to save wheat and other essential foodstuffs for overseas, a Halifax dealer has been bringing potatoes in car-load lots from Prince Edward Island and delivering them at his customers' homes at actual cost.

DRIVE AGAINST THE GOPHERS.

As the result of a recent "drive" of Manitoba boys and girls against the gopher pest, it is estimated that more than 100,000 gophers have been destroyed.

The proprietor of the Star Cafe, Guelph, was fined \$100 and costs for illegally serving pork on a Friday.

Officials of the Vancouver War Garden League estimate that the amount of garden truck raised in that city will be at least double the greatest quantity raised in any preceding year.

Five hundred pastors of South Dakota churches have expressed a willingness to help in food production this year, by working on farms.

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