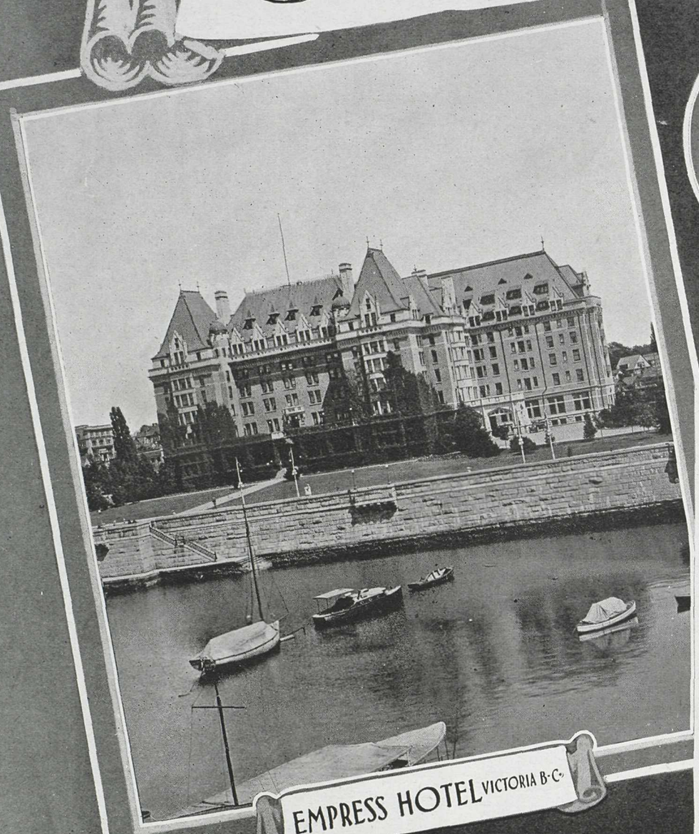
CHATEAU FRONTENAC QUEBEC

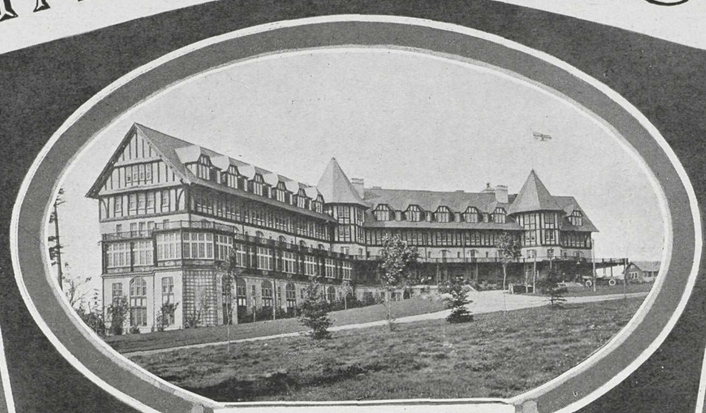
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

PLACE VIGER MONTREAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS



EMPRESS HOTEL VICTORIA B.C.



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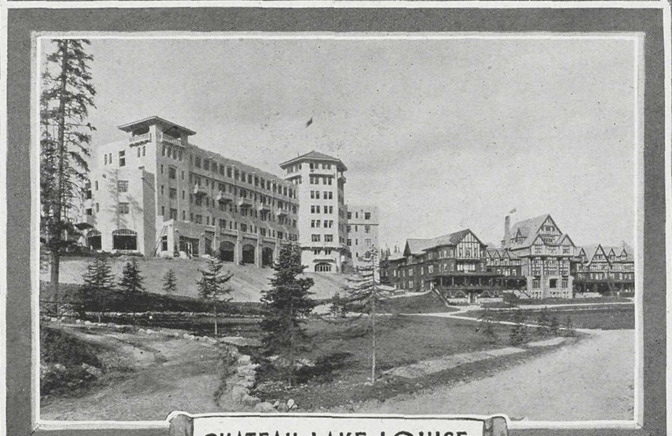

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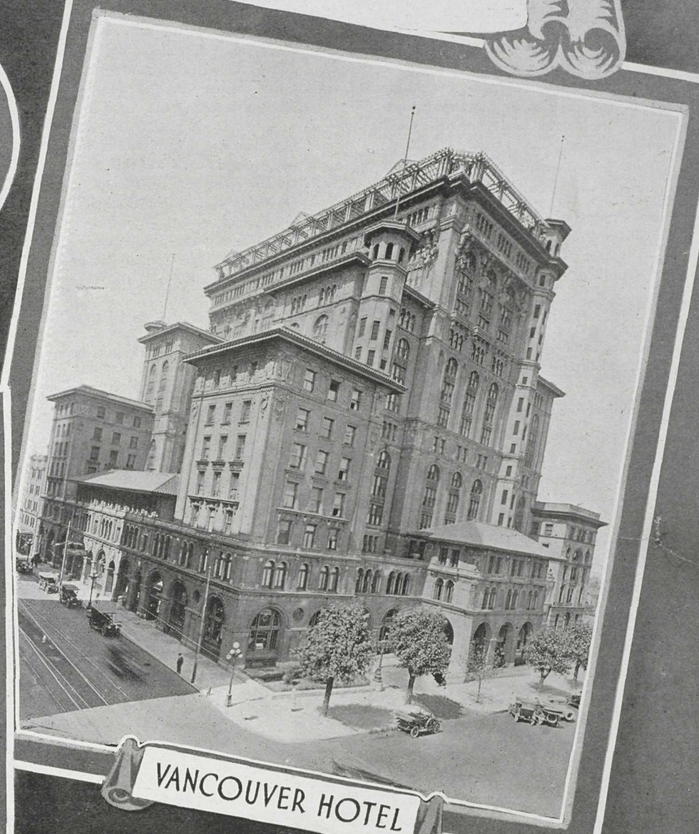

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CANADIAN Pacific Hotels from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific set the standard for hotel accommodation in Canada. Each is distinctive in appointment and style, each has the same superb Canadian Pacific service. There are fifteen fine hotels in the system. Nine of them, at strategic points on the main trans-continental railway line, are open all the year; six others—including four in the wonderful Canadian Pacific Rockies—in summer only.

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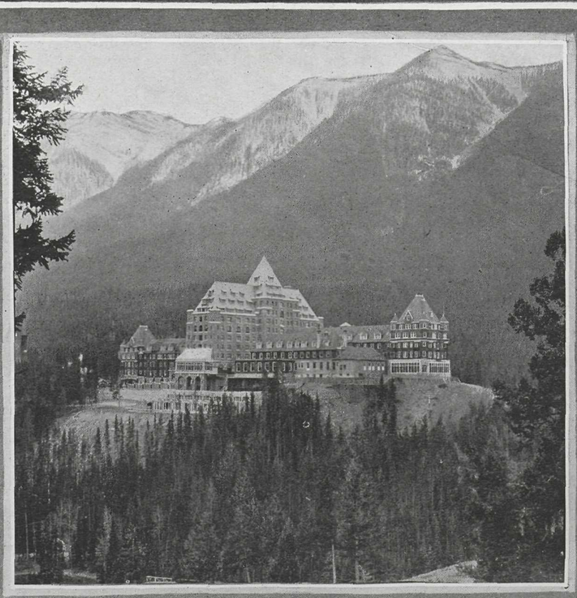


BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL

ROYAL ALEXANDRA WINNIPEG

1918-19

THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED

Work of Canada Food Board is a Revelation of Excellence

Story of How the Dominion Helped to Feed the Allies and Kept the "Wolf from the Door" of the Civil Populations of Britain, France and Italy. History will Record How Largely "Food Has Won the War!"

WHAT has Canada done in food control? Has the Dominion done as well as other countries in this class of war measure?

The answer is a revelation. Taking into consideration the trifling disturbance of our ordinary domestic peace-time trade conditions, Canada's assistance in the supply of foodstuffs is one of her greatest achievements. It will be one of her greatest glories when history reviews the war. There has not been a case of hardship from Cape Breton to the Yukon. There have been inconveniences, of course; nothing more.

Some measure of the enormous size of the problem which has had to be overcome is given in the following table of the value of foodstuffs exported since the war began:

For fiscal year 1914-15	$187,011,300
For fiscal year 1915-16	332,455,900
For fiscal year 1916-17	482,619,400
For fiscal year 1917-18	710,619,400

The value of the three chief subdivisions of these food products for three years shows a growth which will have a permanent after-the-war effect upon the prosperity of the country, and its development. The periods given are for the twelve months ending September in each year.

YEAR 1916—	
Fisheries	$23,274,772
Animal Products	111,331,332
Agricultural Products	396,455,537
Total	$531,061,641
YEAR 1917—	
Fisheries	$24,993,156
Animal Products	157,415,287
Agricultural Products	427,927,335
Total	$610,335,778
YEAR 1918—	
Fisheries	$33,670,846
Animal Products	163,488,362
Agricultural Products	440,744,430
Total	$637,903,638

How has this effort of the Dominion to aid the Allies been received? Nothing perhaps is more eloquent than a letter received in November by the Prime Minister from the Earl of Crawford, who has charge of the Wheat and Flour Department under the British Ministry of Food for all the Allies. He speaks especially of "the assistance which the Canada Food Board gave to promote the strength and unity from which the Allies have derived such marked benefits."

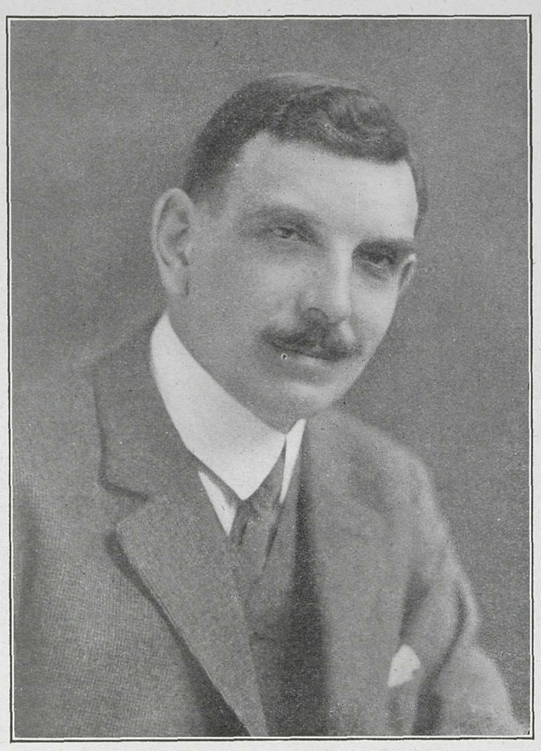
Food measures in the Dominion have advanced a long, long way since the first step was taken on June 16, 1917, when an Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act, 1914, authorized the creation of the post of Food Controller. On June 21st, the Honourable W. J. Hanna, K.C., Toronto, was appointed Food Controller, and retained the post until January 24, 1918, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Henry B. Thomson, who had been for several months assisting the Food Controller. On February 11 a change in designation and form of the authority was made. The Canada Food Board was created and vested with all the powers of the Food Controller. The new Board was directed to report to the Governor General in Council through the Minister of Agriculture—the natural outcome of the recognition that food production would form a large part of Canada's war contribution. The personnel ofthe Board nominated and the assignment of duties were as follows:

Chairman of the Board and Director of Food Conservation—Mr. Henry B. Thomson;

Director of Food Production—The Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, M.P.P., Regina;

Director of Agricultural Labour — Mr. J. D. McGregor, Brandon;

Secretary—Mr. S. E. Todd.



HENRY B. THOMSON
Chairman — Canada Food Board

For the first six months the Food Controller's work involved detailed studies of the sources of supply and stocks of food. The public had to be instructed in the necessity for patriotic carefulness in food. For this 1,000,000 voluntary pledge cards were circulated. The first compulsory measure was taken in August, 1917, when restrictions were tentatively placed on the serving of beef and bacon in public eating places. From this point of departure there was an ever-widening extension of the system, which secured to the Board effective control of practically all the food existent and in prospect in Canada. Enormous savings were made in home methods. Waste was largely eliminated. Wheat, flour, beef and pork, the chief food staples, were guided in their path to the consumer, so that none should remain needlessly in storage. The result was that a sufficiency of food was always found in our domestic markets and the surplus was made available for export. This has been clearly kept in view as the chief aim of the Canada Food Board.

The following table gives latest figures compiled this fall, and shows how largely Canadian crop areas, thanks to the vigorous "Greatei Production Campaign" carried on by the Food Board since last March, have increased over those of a year ago; and those were far in advance of the areas in pre-war times.

	1917 acres	1918 acres
Wheat	14,755,850	17,353,902
Oats	13,313,400	14,790,330
Barley	2,392,200	3,153,811
Rye	211,880	555,294
Peas	198,881	235,976
Beans	92,457	228,577
Buckwheat	395,977	548,097
Flax	919,500	921,826
Mixed Grains	497,236	1,068,120
Corn for husking	234,339	250,000

The three main crops, by provinces, were:—

BARLEY	1917	1918
P. E. I	99,750	187,200
N. S	118,800	335,600
N. B	39,600	178,200
Quebec	3,063,600	4,635,100
Ontario	11,191,000	23,114,100
Manitoba	15,930,000	31,986,000
Saskatchewan	14,067,900	14,160,700
Alberta	10,386,200	8,461,200
B. C	160,900	204,100
	55,057,750	83,262,200

OATS	1917	1918
P. E. I	6,482,300	7,171,000
N. S	3,597,800	5,438,800
N. B	4,275,000	7,855,500
Quebec	32,466,200	56,732,100
Ontario	98,075,500	116,987,700
Manitoba	45,375,000	63,451,000
Saskatchewan	123,213,600	134,689,500
Alberta	86,288,600	62,974,300
B. C	3,235,800	1,443,000
Total	403,009,800	456,733,900

RYE	1917	1918
P. E. I	.....	.....
N. S	4,500	10,200
N. B	.....	7,200
Quebec	376,000	544,900
Ontario	1,207,000	2,141,800
Manitoba	638,300	5,110,000
Saskatchewan	998,400	1,667,300
Alberta	633,000	873,800
B. C	.....	20,300
Total	3,857,200	10,375,500

The increase therefore was:—

Barley	28,204,450	bushels
Oats	53,724,100	"
Rye	6,518,300	"
Total	88,446,850	"

JAMES D. McGREGOR
Canada Food Board

C. A. DUNNING
Canada Food Board

S. E. TODD
Secretary—Canada Food Board

The following are the quantities of wheat, flour and oatmeal exported from Canada between August 1st, 1917 and July 31st, 1918:

Wheat	118,579,601	bushel
Flour	11,257,942	barrels
Oatmeal	372,302	"

When a review was made a little while ago of the work done under Food Control in its first full year, it was found that net exports of beef increased by nearly 75,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent over the average net exports for 1910-14.

Net exports of pork increased by 125,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 571 per cent over a five year pre-war average.

Before the war, Canada importing butter at the rate of 7,000,000 lbs. annually, is now producing enough butter to meet domestic requirements and, in addition, is exporting at the net rate of more than 4,000,000 lbs. per annum.

It is estimated that Canada exported at least 25 to 30 per cent more wheat during the twelve months than could have been exported had it not been for conservation and organization.

By standardization of flour and lengthening of the extraction in milling, a saving of 20,000 barrels of wheat flour a month is being effected.

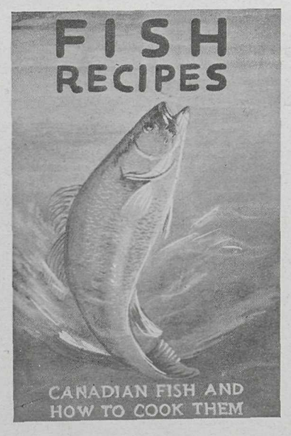
Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This is equivalent to a saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

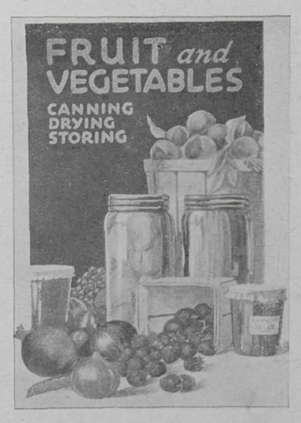
Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons annually as compared with consumption a year ago.

But the work ahead is still enormous. We must, hand in hand with the United States, make an increase in the shipment of foodstuffs to Europe equal to 300 per cent over the best peace year. The average exports of foodstuffs from this continent must be raised from 5,550,000 tons to 17,500,000 tons for 1918-19. This is assuredly no time for slackening.

The most striking example of Canada's qufck aid to the Motherland is found in the so-called "Commandeering" Order-in-Council covering the stocks of butter during the month of October and the first week of November. By what might be called a stroke of the pen, millions of pounds of butter were made available to relieve the extreme shortage in Great Britain. Meanwhile 25,000,000 pounds of butter held in stock on the Canadian market regulated as to profit thereon was used as a lever to keep down home prices so that there could be no profiteering at the expense of patriotism It did so most effectively.

But there is a monetary return to the Canadian people in the enhanced value of national trade through the work being undertaken by the Food Board. Success has not been attained without a complex and far-reaching organization. All dealers in foods have been placed under license with the definite object of controlling the distribution of our foods from the time they leave the farm and the sea to the moment they reach the table. The following is a list of licenses granted up to November 7th:





THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED

Wholesale Fish	1,717
Cereals	110
Wholesale Fruits & Vegetables	1,729
Millers	650
Bakers	2,637
Wholesale grocers	929
Wholesale produce	1,211
Retail Grocers	35,704
General Retail	12,348
Public Eating Places	15,826
Confectioners	1,093
Wholesale Flour & Feed	437
Packers	379
Canners	511
Manufacturers using Sugar	657
Total	75,938

The prime factor of control in the Dominion as a matter of historic fact was found in the issuance by the Board of licenses to permit trading in foodstuffs and to prohibit trading without a license. Now, practically no transactions in foods take place by unlicensed dealers. From the flour miller down to the smallest baker in the small town, and from the sugar importer to the country store, and from the stockyard down to the least butcher in the land, our food products are watched so that none can be wasted, none can be hoarded, and none diverted to wrongful use in war time. There has, on the whole, been a willing co-operation among the dealers with the Food Board, and the public has received the licensing system without dissatisfaction. It has steadied prices. It has equalized distribution very markedly. Our home supply has always been plentiful, yet the quantities of foodstuffs exported have shown a remarkable increase.

For the control of foods which go out of, and come into, the Dominion, a system of "Permits" was established. This was equivalent to the license for domestic trade. Just as no one can now trade within the Dominion without a Food Board license, so no one can ship abroad nor receive foreign goods without written permission from the Food Board. This section was established in November of last year, and up to date has issued 8,291 import permits and 13,293 export permits.

In addition to these licenses, the Food Board had authority to issue Orders for the regulation of foods in hotels, restaurants, and to the public eating places, including boarding-houses, and the direction which was given to the mass of our food supplies through this source is one which cannot be calculated. Altogether, up to November 1st, 70 Orders had been issued by the Food Board, made necessary to regulate the current of supplies. This is not a large number, considering that in the first three months of this year over 130 Orders were issued by the British Ministry of Food.

Early in the activities of the Food Board large profits in food dealings were made impossible. Margins of profit were strictly regulated, though the actual prices of commodities were not touched. A fair price which would give the producer a reasonable profit was what was aimed at from the beginning, without making it likely that production of that article should cease through a low price on the one hand, nor that its price should rise so high on the other as to be a burden to the consumer. More recently, a "Fair Price" Order-in-Council was passed under the direction of the Minister of Labor, by which power is fully delegated to municipalities to appoint Fair Price Committees which will investigate the cost of necessaries within their own area, and make recommendations as to their reduction, if excessive. Lists of fair prices as found by the Committees would be published regularly in the press. Already many municipalities have appointed Committees which are now actively at work.

It has been from the first the aim of the Food Board to induce the Provincial Governments and municipal authorities to co-operate in the effort to prevent excessive profits, i.e., profiteering. Early in the efforts towards effective food control an Order against waste of foodstuffs in every conceivable form was issued, which gave these authorities wide scope under which to act. In many cases proceedings were taken with the result that waste of food soon began to be regarded not only as an economic, but as a national, offence.

While definite price-fixing has not been the principal considered policy of the Food Board, it has not been altogether kept out of the program. The price of wheat, for instance, was controlled and fixed through the Board of Grain Supervisors. This gave the Food Board a starting point. With this in mind, they fixed millers' profits on flour, and later, wholesale merchants' margin of profit was so fixed that prices could not be unreasonably enhanced. Steps were taken to prevent manipulation by fictitious sales to increase the apparent profits that should be payable; everything was done which could be done to reduce intermediate transactions in foodstuffs to the lowest possible number, and to make the commodity run from the producer to the last user in as direct a line as possible. The price of bran and shorts was fixed a year ago. And without the price being actually fixed, a firm hold was kept on the prices of other grains through this control of profits.

But it must be emphasized and repeated that all this has had to be attained, and has had, in fact, been accomplished without putting any dealer in foodstuffs out of a reasonably honest business, and it has not brought about one withdrawal from business in an essential food trade. Considering that this has amounted to a semi-official distribution of our necessary foods throughout the Dominion by the instrumentality of our millers, our merchants, our grocers, our bakers and all other food dealers, it is an accomplishment of which any organization might be proud.

From early last January especial attention was devoted to adding to the production of Canadian farms. In this excellent public service was done by the Honorable Charles A. Dunning, who had charge of the work in the West, and by Dr. James W. Robertson, who, in conjunction with the provincial Departments of Agriculture, organized the Eastern provinces. This was not confined to wheat growing, but it covered every conceivable product of farm, garden and orchard Every encouragement that the Food Board could give to the Provincial Governments through which the scheme was largely carried out, was readily given. In fact in most of the provinces the Food Board gave them the direct lead. The enlarged acreages under all crops, as given above, show what was accomplished. It must not be forgotten that this has led the way to a permanent addition to the wealth of Canada, for it is inconceivable with the world shortage in foods that these acres will ever be allowed to revert to unproductiveness. It would be difficult to say where this advantage, not merely in a monetary sense but in a provincial and national way, has been greatest—in the wheat fields of the Prairie Provinces, or in the mixed farming of the East and Maritime Provinces, or in the fruit lands of British Columbia.

The Food Board, through its Western representatives especially, brought about a tremendous change, and there were very largely increased acreages for the last two years devoted to the growing of barley, rye and oats, while in the East buckwheat showed an equally promising increase. In Western Ontario corn, too, was grown in far larger quantities.

One of the greatest means which contributed to this success was the arrangement made for the purchase and reselling of farm tractors at cost to the farmers. Over 1,100 of these were thus sold last year. The allocation of these by provinces was as follows:—

British Columbia	21
Alberta	334
Saskatchewan	382
Manitoba	149
Ontario	203
Quebec	9
New Brunswick	5
Nova Scotia	14
Prince Edward Island	6
	1,123

In addition, 15 demonstration tractors were distributed, 5 to each of the provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The probabilities are that many hundreds more will be placed on Canadian farms in 1919.

United States, but in obtaining a far larger number of city men and boys who agreed to work on farms than had ever been known in the history of Canada.

Side by side with this, there has been an utterly incalculable addition to the garden wealth of Canada, brought about through the direction given by the Food Board in a steady campaign of publicity and of propaganda since last February. The first thing to be touched, indeed, was the maple sugar wealth of the province of Quebec. It has added enormously this year to the much-needed sugar substitutes of the Dominion. There has also been a large addition both to the production of sugar beets and to the means of extracting the sugar from these.

But more important still—and this unfortunately is the incalculable part—has been the growth of the war garden movement. Possibly $50,000,000 worth of vegetables have this year been grown in Canada. What the consumption of vegetables has meant in the replacing of wheat flour, which was required overseas, cannot well be expressed. It has been a movement that has extended into every little village and hamlet. This, too, is something which has come to stay. Canadians will never more neglect the little garden patch. Surely this is something which more than justifies the existence of the Food Board. Yet this is but the smallest of the objects for which the Food Board was formed. Its main, almost its sole, object, if it could be divested of all the means that have had to be employed to attain that end, has been to make the Canadian foodstuffs available on the fighting line in Europe, and in the attainment of that end, size for size with its population, it has no reason to be ashamed.

Since July, 1917, the propaganda work of the Canada Food Board has increased the consumption of fish in Canada fully 100% compared to what it was previously. The export of Western lake fish has been cut down from 85% to 50%—the difference being consumed in Canada. An entirely new fishery has been established on the Pacific Coast, and two steam trawlers are now engaged in fishing for flat-fish and cods. Half a million pounds per month of these excellent fish are now being consumed in Canada. On the Atlantic, the steam trawling fleet was increased from three to five vessels. Haddock, cod, mackerel and herring were introduced into the Ontario market, and are now staple lines in good demand. Over seventeen hundred wholesale fish dealers are under license from the Food Board, and some twenty-six hundred retailers. A greater variety of fish at reasonable prices is now to be found in the markets. On National Fish Day, October 31st, Montreal, and Toronto consumed 577,400 pounds of fish and it is estimated that some 2,500,000 pounds were consumed in Canada on that day alone.

Sugar has brought forth an acute problem this fall. It is due to a dozen important causes. Hotel and restaurant keepers are strictly limited to 2 pounds for every 90 meals served, and private families to 2 pounds a head a month. Manufacturers have been cut to one-half their usual supplies. Retailers cannot obtain sugar as formerly, therefore they should not be asked to sell the same quantities. What this has involved no one outside the Food Board can know. It has been a little wheel of control within control, or rather it has been a complete little machine of food administration within a world-wide organization. It would take a column fully to describe the action and interaction of what has had to be accomplished so that the ordinary spoonful of sugar shall not be lacking for the Canadian breakfast.

Previous to the passing of Order-in-Council No. 3430 in December, 1917, authorizing the Food Controller to deal with carloads of foodstuffs held under load at their destination, for a period of longer than four days, the practice of the fruit and vegetable trade in many cases was to permit the foodstuffs either to deteriorate or become a total loss while the grievances of the interested parties were being adjusted. Now whenever it is found necessary to seize foodstuffs they are sold to the best advantage at the order of the Food Board, and, after the costs of the sale are deducted, the balance is remitted to the owner of the car when ownership has been established.

On April 5th, last, an Order-in-Council was passed empowering the Canada Food Board to take any measure necessary to prevent, as far as practicable, the loss or deterioration of foodstuffs. The operation of the powers contained in these two Orders made it possible to save large quantities of foods which, under the old order of things, would have become a total loss. It has been found necessary to deal with approximately 1,200 cars, made up of the following:—Potatoes, onions, beans, corn, wheat, molasses, fruits of all kinds, macaroni, canned goods, coffee, raisins, butter, cheese, breakfast foods, malted milk, etc. The Canada Food Board does not hesitate to seize where there is a possibility of waste occurring.

An enormous amount of work has been entailed in the furnishing of substitutes for wheat flour, that is, for other flours until this year little known in Canada which could replace the wheat flour that was imperatively needed overseas. The difficulty has been that Canada was so largely a one-grain country; wheat had been so plentiful that nearly all other food grains took but a small part in comparison.

Numerous other measures were brought about through the organization of the Food Board, working from end to end of the Dominion. The results of these may be summarized briefly as follows:—Waste of food has been made an offence subject to heavy penalties; bakery products have been standardized so as to prevent extravagant use of wheat; manufacture of products involving large use of sugar or fats has been prohibited; saving of wheat has been effected by regulation of the trade in package cereals, dealers being required to substitute other cereals for part of the wheat in the manufacture of the products; flour has been standardized and the milling extraction lengthened for wheat, 74 per cent of the wheat berry is the standard; in cases where it has been found that excessive quantities of food commodities required overseas have been held, the Food Board has required the sale of such excess; public eating-places have been regulated in the use of foods, meat, wheat and dairy products; hoarding sugar or flour has been made an offence subject to heavy fine or imprisonment; amounts which may be held in private households or by dealers have been limited to ensure equitable distribution; control over imports and exports has proved a valuable instrument in obtaining trade concessions; use of grain for liquors has been prohibited, and the use of malt limited; feeding of grain to livestock has been controlled; use of substitutes for wheat flour by bakers, confectioners and public eating-places and in homes has been made compulsory.

A mere list of pamphlets, leaflets and literature sent out from the Food Board Office since August, 1917, is eloquent of the wide scope of food control. It includes the following distribution:—

Pledge Cards—English	942,552
Pledge Cards—French	111,000
"War Meals"—English	749,950
"War Meals"—French	88,000
Restaurant Cards—English	18,800
Restaurant Cards—French	2,500
"Speaker's Hand Book"—English	18,000
"Speaker's Hand Book"—Fr.	1,075
Canning and Drying Bulletin—English	430,000
Canning and Drying Bulletin—French	63,900
"Eat More Fish"—English	100,000
"Eat More Fish"—French	23,000
Marine Department Fish Book	1,500
"One Week's Budget"	98,000
"Don't Waste Food"	98,000
Glucose Pamphlet	123,700
"Food Laws"	30,000
"What Is Food Control?" (Booklet)	10,000
Jam Making Pamphlet	98,788
Canon Snowdon's Sermon on Food Saving	25,000
Recipes for Canning Meat, Poultry and Fish	23,000
Hon. W. J. Hanna's Report	9,000
Grocery Trade Report	2,650
"Suggestions"	49,500
Report of the Milk Committee	4,000
"Food Control or Famine?"	10,000
Report of the Cereal Package Committee	3,750
Report of the Produce Committee	3,300
"What Canada Has Done"	145,000
Dr. Nadeau's Pamphlet	8,500
"How to Handle Frozen Fish"	7,000
"Hints on Frozen Fish"	7,000
Garbage Utilization Bulletin	2,000

It must be understood that while the gathering of information on which to guide the war food policy has been done largely by Provincial Committees, the actual administrative work has been almost exclusively carried out through the centralized office in Ottawa. A staff which has fluctuated according to seasonal demands from 120 to 190 has been employed, and the mail bag from the Food Board office has been a fair index of the busy time. From August 1st last to October 26th the number of incoming letters, etc., was 271,920, while the outgoing mail in the same period totalled 372,085 letters and circulars.

And what of the work ahead? It is sketched in bold outline in a statement issued by the Food Board Chairman just after Austria, a-hungered and broken by internal dissention brought about largely by famine, accepted the stiff terms of the armistice. He says:—

"Whenever peace comes, it is certain not to add one ounce of food to a hungry world. On the other hand, it is certain to increase the claims on this continent to share what it has with others.

"Repatriation of troops, which cannot be made to a very great extent until the last belligerent power has been made to throw down its arms, will take up for two years an incredible par tof Allied shipping. No more vessels will be detached than are imperatively necessary for the distant voyages; the North American route must remain the great canal of food supply for the whole world."

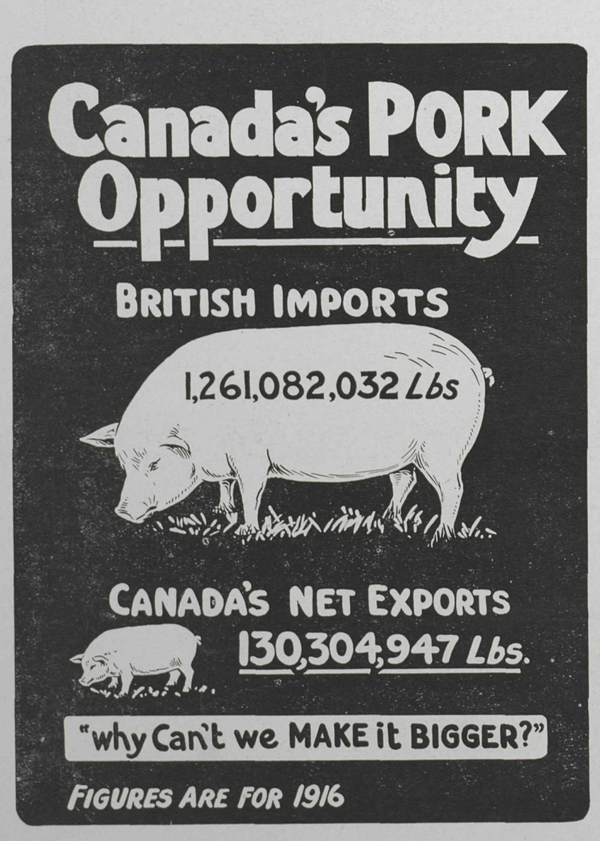
Here is our present food situation in a nutshell:—

Over 120,000,000 people on the other side of the Atlantic are still on rations. The fact should teach us that they dare not yet remove their restrictions. The Food Controllers of the United States, France, Italy and Great Britain have resolved that, as they "cannot administer the war food supply on a year's basis," it is necessary to "maintain the rigid economy and elimination of waste of food-stuffs" for the future as uncompromisingly as in the past.

Under a plan which was called the "Soldiers of the Soil" a large number of boys between the ages of 15 and 19 was enrolled to work on farms during the summer months. The following table shows the enrollment and the number placed.

Province	Enrollment	Placed
British Columbia	1,628	669
Alberta	904	616
Saskatchewan	1,475	1,405
Manitoba	1,600	1,006
Ontario	4,621	4,621
Quebec	1,060	670
New Brunswick	850	677
Nova Scotia	2,006	1,788
Prince Edward Island	541	500
	14,685	11,952

This work was a small part of what fell within the province of Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Agricultural Labour, who worked assiduously to secure the necessary increase of hands for the sowing and harvest seasons and was successful not only in making arrangements by which there should be an exchange of workers from the



THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED

The Boys who made Peace possible

A Tribute

PEACE has come. But our rejoicing must not make us forget the gallant boys who fought to defend our rights, to assure our liberty and happiness--to save our country from the fate of Belgium.

Notwithstanding the fact that the St. Lawrence Flour Mills have been on a war basis since the very beginning of the hostilities, and has supplied flour to the Imperial as well as the Allied Armies, it has sent its quota of men to defend our Homes and our Country.

It is our desire to pay a tribute to these brave boys from the St. Lawrence Flour Mills who helped win the war. Our Honor Roll includes:

Lieutenant A. D. WILLIAMSON
(Killed in action)
Lieutenant D. ROBERTSON
Lance-Corporal GEORGE HARRIS
(Killed in action)
Private JOHN WELDING
Private JOHN UNWING

Two made the supreme sacrifice, but all were willing to lay down their lives to protect our own lives, our property, our rights and our honor

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W. J. ALLAN
J. SERGEANT
J. CRAWFORD
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W. JENSON
J. ECKSTEIN
J. KING
A. LOWE
J. LOVE
F. HART
W. BOWEN

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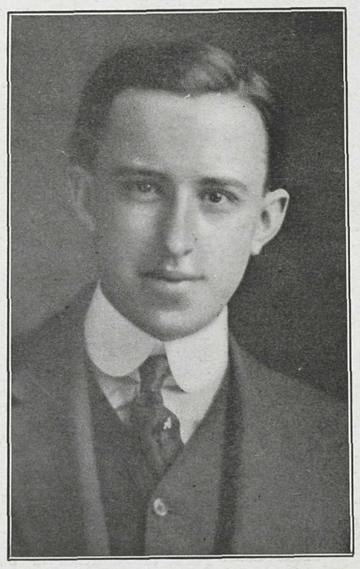
RENFREW, Ont.

LIST OF NAMES OF MEN WHO LEFT OUR EMPLOYMENT AND ENLISTED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

Michael Narlock
(Killed in Action)
Thomas Narlock
George Ironmonger
John Ironmonger
Matthew Costello
Robert Ritchie
Robert Shore
Fred Lapointe
John Villemaire
Joseph Zyvitski



CORPORAL WILFRED DAWSON
23rd Battalion C.E.F., Killed at Givenchy

PAUL H. BRAULT
Royal Air Force

LIEUT. LESLIE H. MILLAR
5th Canadian Mounted Rifles
(now of Royal Air Force)
Wounded at Paaschendael

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