

necessary supervision, to raise and feed pigs or other livestock."

Request for Co-operation of Organizations

"That the municipal councils, grain growers, agricultural societies, banks, railways and all other available agencies, be called upon by this conference to work in the interests of increased hog production and that the delegates at this conference be commissioned to present the needs to their own districts and to assist in organization."

Manitoba Department of Agriculture to Direct Propaganda

"That the Manitoba Department of Agriculture be recognized as the proper agency for the direction of this propaganda."

Pulpit to Assist

"That the Ministers of all Churches be urged to preach a sermon on food production."

Approval of Appointments

Resolutions approving the appointment of H. S. Arkell as Livestock Commissioner for Canada and J. D. McGregor as Food Controller for the western provinces were passed.

Perhaps the most impressive and complete statement of the case was provided by the address of President Reynolds, of Manitoba Agricultural College, and as its points are of such transcendent moment to every thoughtful man and woman in these times, we give them in detail so far as we may.

Points from Address of President Reynolds

1. The war has caused a greater demand for meat.
2. There has been a wholesale slaughter of livestock in Europe to supply the demand.
3. The livestock industry has seriously declined on the continent of Europe in the last three years.
4. The submarines of Germany destroyed 923 British mercantile vessels in the first seven months of 1917. This represented a tonnage of 2,000,000, or

about one-tenth of the British mercantile marine.

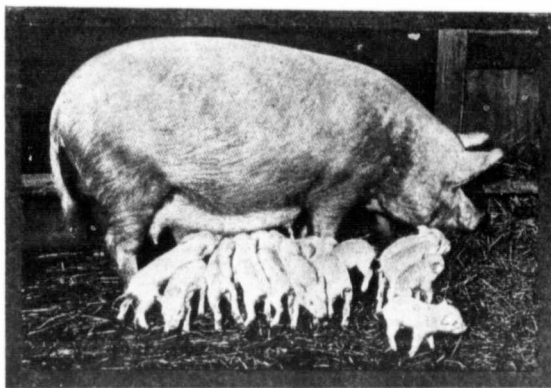
5. The United Kingdom previous to the war, had been procuring most of its meat supplies from distant countries—Argentina, New Zealand and Australia.

6. Owing to the destruction of British shipping there has been almost a complete stoppage of meat supplies from distant countries.

7. At present, Great Britain and the Allies are dependent al-

11. The needs now are: Capital to enable some farmers to start in the livestock business, and others to enlarge their present operations; farm labor to help make mixed farming more general; a faith in the possibilities of agriculture and livestock raising, that will invite capital and labor and skill to the aid of a more intensified farming.

The war had created an extraordinary demand for beef, bacon, and wool. Hence the need to



One litter of pigs will (roughly) produce about one ton of pork. The soldier's daily pork ration is $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Figure out how many soldiers you can supply

most entirely upon Canada and the United States for their meat imports.

8. Relatively to her population, area, and opportunities, Canada's exports of livestock and of livestock products have been very small.

9. In cattle, sheep and swine, and their products of beef, mutton, bacon, hides, wool, milk, butter and cheese prices are now ruling very high and are likely to rule high for some time after the war.

10. Canada has the climate, the land areas, the railroads and water routes all favorable to a greatly increased livestock production. She has also the farmers who are skilled in breeding and feeding livestock.

maintain and to increase production of cattle, hogs and sheep.

The rations for British soldiers at the front are 1 pound of beef per day and 4 ounces of bacon. In peace times, the average consumption in Britain was one-fifth pound of beef and one-tenth pound of bacon.

In 1914, the imports of bacon to Great Britain were 5,098,080 hundredweights. These were increased by war demands in 1916 to 7,35,955 hundredweights.

Canada an Infant in Export of livestock

Mexico has been exporting $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as many cattle as Canada, Argentina 5 times as many sheep, and nearly 400 times as much beef as Canada. Denmark has exported over 4 times as much

pork and pork products, and Australia 3,000 times, and New Zealand 4,000 times as much mutton.

Compared with those of the United States Canada's exports have been, of beef and beef products 1 to 90; of pork and pork products 1 to 16, of mutton 1 to 70.

Decrease of British Imports from Distant Countries

In 1914, Argentina supplied Britain with 5,993,126 hundredweights of beef. This year, 1917, Argentina is practically off the British market, because of the shortage of shipping, and the decline of imports from Australia and New Zealand is even more marked.

How these imports have fallen off is shown by the figures for the first two months of the year:

	January and February		
	1915	1916	1917
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Argentina	474,697	617,744	349,138
Australia	294,939	23,343	49,436
New Zealand	114,327	109,709	85,737

These figures sufficiently explain why Britain has been unable to carry mutton and beef from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. She has not ships to spare for the long haulage. She must look to Canada and the United States for beef and bacon as well as wheat.

How much Great Britain is dependent upon the beef supplies of North America is shown by the increased imports from the United States for January-February in three successive years:

	1914-15 1915-16 1916-17		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United States	39,983	94,287	150,538

The total British imports for the same months show a serious decline:

	1914-15 1915-16 1916-17		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Total	981,234	919,761	696,736

Britain, for the period of the war, will be dependent upon Canada and the United States for practically all her imports of meat. And after the war, until shipping is restored to its normal

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Heroes of the Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Club with their prize-winners. The soldier's daily beef ration is 1 lb. Boys! here is where you can fight