

# Meat is The Best "Fighting" Food

The fighting forces of the Allies are fed heavily on meat.

There is a reason. The nutrients in meat are more readily and completely digested, and give vim and energy to a greater degree, than nutrients in cereal grains.

Cereal grains supply little fat but a great deal of starch, whereas meat, especially bacon, supplies much fat but very little starch, and fat is worth more than twice as much as starch for producing energy.

In other words, no other food is equal to meat as a producer of driving force and stamina

—it is the food with "the punch."

The armies of the Allies must be ensured adequate supplies of this "fighting" food. This means that a great increase in meat production is required by Canada and the United States, because the demand for meat overseas has been so enormous that there are to-day 115,000,000 fewer animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. Great Britain, France and Italy are dependent upon Canadian and American producers to save the day so far as meat is concerned.

There is no time to be lost. The shortage of meat overseas must be relieved as quickly as possible.

## Hogs The Solution

The supply of meat can be increased more quickly through hogs than through any other stock animal because hogs are very much more prolific, and they are ready for market at an early age.

The most efficient meat-making machine in existence is the hog:

- (1) It produces more meat from a given amount of food than is produced by any other animal.
- (2) It gives more dressed carcass in proportion to its live weight.
- (3) The carcass of the hog contains more edible meat in proportion to bone than the carcass of any other animal and it is about 50 per cent. fat which is so vitally needed in the rations of our fighting men.

### An Urgent Call

Canada has responded nobly to every call that has been made for men, for money and for farm produce. To-day's call for increased hog production is of the utmost urgency.

The Government now controls and restricts the profits of the Packing Houses. The hog producer is assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of license

with restrictions on profits. Bran and shorts will be available at reasonable prices.

The huge new corn crop of the United States, estimated at 600,000,000 bushels greater than last year's, will be available to Canadian producers. This crop is under effective United States Government control to prevent speculation.

One Commission representing the Allies will do all the buying of the meat for export overseas. This will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price. This fact, considered in association with the great meat shortage in Europe, justifies confidence in the profitable possibilities of hog raising in 1918.

### Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow. By breeding them, many times that quantity of meat can be produced ready for market in ten to twelve months. Every pound of pork that it is possible to raise will be needed. It will take an enormous quantity to meet even a fraction of the present European shortage of 32,425,000 hogs, which is ten times the number of hogs there are in Canada to-day.

**Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**

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