

expansion of hog production has been in the western provinces, and Dr. Barton urged that western farmers continue that expansion. The Canadian wheat quota has been reduced for this year, he pointed out, and the government wants an increase in the growing of coarse grains which are used for livestock feed. Dr. Barton urged the western farmer to raise his production of coarse grains -- barley and oats -- and he also asked that dairy products output be kept up.

Total Canadian Meat Exports

Following is a table of total Canadian meat exports to all countries during the war years:

1939	204,000,000 lbs
1940	364,000,000 lbs
1941	492,000,000 lbs
1942	564,000,000 lbs
1943	620,000,000 lbs
1944	869,000,000 lbs

These figures include fresh, cured and canned meat. No livestock or lard is included.

Mutual Aid to U.K.

Meat provided under Mutual Aid to the United Kingdom in 1944 amounted to \$100,122,570; cash payments for meat amounted to \$84,694,303. However, an examination of Canada's Mutual Aid report will show that it is a matter of accounting rather than of essentials which leads to one item or another being shown as being supplied by way of Mutual Aid or by way of sale. To quote the Report "Mutual Aid is used only to cover the excess which Britain is not in a position to pay for in Canadian dollars." It is interesting to note that the amount shown as purchases is made up in large part of items which are not ordinary commercial items, and in the case of the U.S. would have been called "Reverse Lend-Lease." Canada does not have the reverse lend-lease scheme, preferring to sell what is not sent under Mutual Aid, and pay Britain for services rendered to Canada such as accommodation of Canadian troops in the United Kingdom.

Foods other than meat - A comparison of the food consumption of two countries is a tricky business. In the case of Canada and the United States it is difficult to find a basis on which a fair comparison can be made.

Should one compare the amount of food consumed? Or the calories, proteins and vitamins? A report of the Combined Food Board on Food Consumption Levels in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, issued by the U.S. War Food Administration in December, 1944, estimates that the Canadian civilian requires an average of 2,544 calories per day, the U.S. civilian 2,531. The same report estimates that in 1944 there were 3,367 calories per civilian per day in the U.S., 3,435 in Canada. The caloric content of the average Canadian and American civilian during 1944 was about the same. (Caloric standard aimed at for civilians in liberated countries is 2,600 per day. However, even this standard has not always been achieved in the liberated areas).

Comparison of the food actually consumed in Canada and the United States is not an altogether satisfactory way of judging whether or not there has been a fair allocation of food. We have already mentioned the fact that Canada does not have same wide divergence in eating habits which