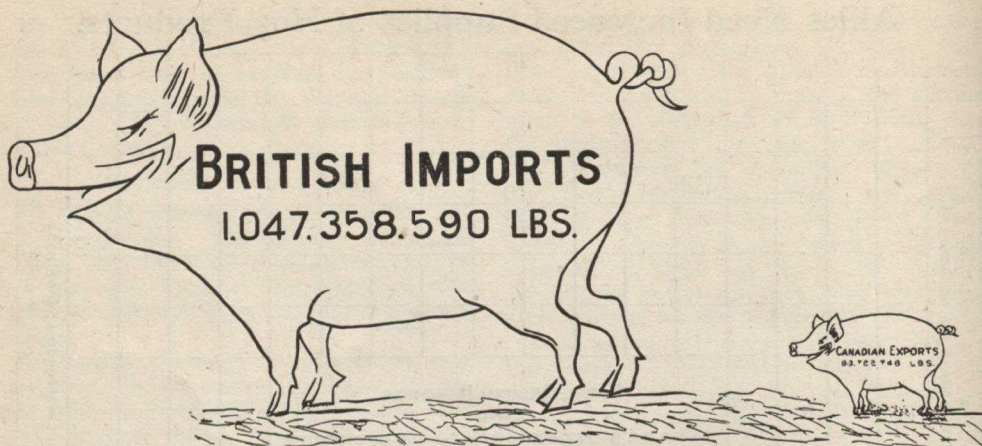




At this time when Canadian farmers are being urged to increase their production of hogs it is important to realize that there is no danger that expanding production of hog products in North America will glut the European market. Canada's average net export of hog products for the period 1911 to 1916 inclusive was only 6.08 per cent of the imports of such products into Great Britain alone. The sketch shows the comparison.

rounding Germany have dwindled to very small proportions. The Allies look to North America for pork and pork products.

The entrance into the war of the United States means that the demand for bacon and other pork products to feed the American Army will greatly increase. Great Britain and the Allies therefore will look to Canada to an increasing extent to supply hog products. Thus a market at profitable prices is assured to the Canadian farmer. Reduction of European herds of hogs is expected to continue with increasing velocity as long as the war. This consideration ensures to the Canadian farmer that there will be a good market for his hogs in Europe for years after the war.

In order to encourage increased production of hogs the Food Controller for Canada has arranged with the millers that mill feed will be sold by them at cost. Moreover the packing houses will be subjected to strict

regulation and limited to a fair margin of profit.

The outlook in Canada is that there will be a lower range of prices for feeding stuffs and a high average price for pork products. It is to the monetary advantage of the farmer, therefore, to produce hogs. Hogs increase rapidly; there is urgent need of greatly increasing production to meet an expanding world demand; and they appear to offer the most advantageous live stock opportunity to-day for the Canadian farmer.

The suburban population can help in a solution of the problem. Many people living in suburban areas could easily take a pig and feed it on the house garbage. In Germany 4,000,000 hogs, over 500,000 more than the entire number of hogs on Canadian farms in 1916, are supported in this way.

The following table is deserving of careful study:

Year.	Hogs on farms.	Slaughtered under Gov. inspection. (a)	Canada's net exports of pork, bacon, ham and lard. (a)	British imports of hog products from all sources.	Relation of Canada's net exports of pork products to British imports.	British price per lb. (b)	Canadian wholesale price. (c)
			lbs.	lbs.	p. c.	cts.	\$ cts.
1911.....	3,610,428	1,852,997	37,357,211	933,608,816	4.00	12.55	9.68
1912.....	3,447,310	1,607,741	1,528,818	968,251,872	.16	13.18	11.08
1913.....	3,448,326	1,799,060	1,429,765	946,747,872	.15	14.94	13.09
1914.....	3,434,261	2,598,338	107,300,246	988,328,432	10.86	14.74	12.05
1915.....	3,111,909	2,363,693	105,289,019	1,186,132,516	8.88	16.45	11.80
1916.....	3,474,840	2,245,511	129,431,433	1,261,082,032	10.26	19.81	14.65
1917.....	3,619,382						

(a) For the fiscal year ending on March 31, of the year stated. (b) Average price of hog products, exclusive of lard. (c) Dressed hogs for hundred pounds. Receipts at stock yards in September, 1917, were only 64.53 per cent of those in September 1916.