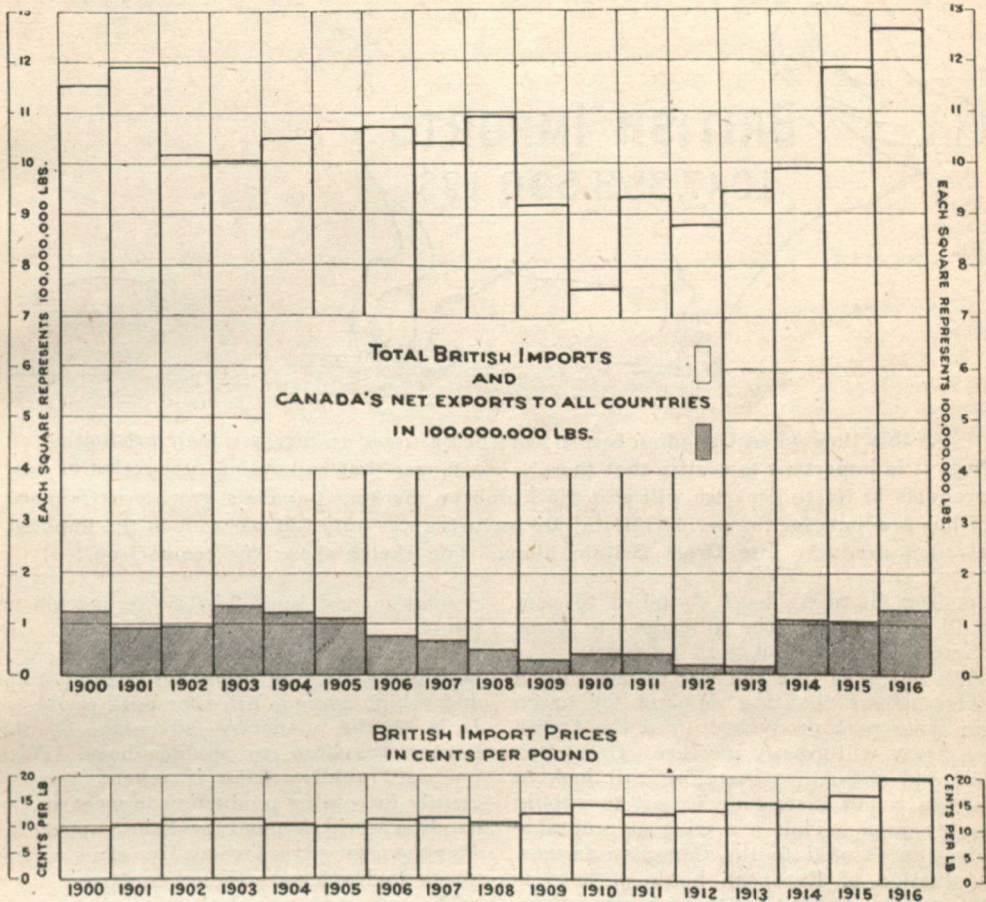


Allies Need Increased Supplies of Hog Products.



The upper diagram shows, by years, the imports into Great Britain of all hog products since the beginning of the century. The hatched areas represent Canada's net exports of hog products (total exports less imports) for the nearest twelve-month periods for which published statistics are available. The lower chart shows the average import values prepared for the same year of all hog products except lard. Note the falling off of Canadian exports during the period charted until war prices resulted in an increase in the number slaughtered, a decline in the number on farms in 1915 and then an increase in stocks until the 1911 total was slightly exceeded. It will also be seen that there was a decline in the quantities which Great Britain could buy before the war even with the prices rising from 9 cents per pound to 15 cents in 1913. This advance in British prices was four times as great as that of wholesale prices in general and was much greater than the increase in the price of wheat. These figures indicate an increasing demand for hog products as compared with other commodities.

PORK products are needed for the armies. Bacon is the best form in which fat can be supplied to the fighting men. Canada has already helped to relieve the Allies' necessity for increasing supplies by conserving bacon here. Quite as important as decreased domestic consumption is the problem of increased production in Canada.

Since the beginning of the war the swine herds of the European nations, including enemy nations, have been decreased by 32,425,000 head. Even if the Allies should kill the larger number of their hogs, they still could not supply their own demands. Importation of pork products by the Allied countries from the neutral nations sur-