

Bacon Is A Military Necessity

Bacon is the most compact form in which meat and fats can be supplied to the armies.

It takes up the minimum of space in freight cars, ships, transport wagons and in supply depots at the front. It is easily handled, and it keeps.

Bacon, on account of its large percentage of fat, is the great outdoor food. Men who work and travel hard, sleep in the open air, and are exposed to the wet and cold, require a large amount of fatty foods, because such foods best

supply the nutriment, the energy and the heat-producing quantities necessary. Bacon fortifies the body against exposure, repairs the wear and tear of hard work and is easily digested. It is also easily and quickly cooked.

The Allied Armies require enormous supplies of bacon, the British Army ration allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per man per day. With the United States raising great armies, the demand for bacon will be still further increased. Where is the supply to come from?

32,425,000 Hogs Short

There is a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe. The hog population in the United States is 10% below normal. The number of hogs slaughtered in Canada in September, 1917, shows a decrease of nearly 27% compared with September, 1916. The statistics from Denmark state that the total production of exports of pork products is

anticipated in order to insure an adequate supply of meats and fats for the Danish population.

The situation is serious. The armies must be assured adequate supplies of bacon. A great increase in the production of hogs in the United States and Canada is a military necessity.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 pounds of meat per sow, whereas each of these sows, through her progeny, could produce at a moderate estimate 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve-month period.

The United States has committed itself to greatly increase its hog production. Canada will do her share. Every pound of pork that can be raised is urgently needed.

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating to encourage greatly increased production in hogs and to safeguard the growers.

Already steps have been taken to control the spread in price between that received by the producer and that paid by the consumer. The grower is assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of license and allowed a profit of 25 cents per barrel on the

flour only—the bran and shorts will be sold at cost, and are to be free from adulteration.

The huge United States corn crop is under effective American control to prevent speculation and to insure none of it going to Germany. There will be an abundance of feed from this source as the 1917 crop is 600,000,000 bushels greater than last year's.

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one Commission representing the Allies which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price.

The great shortage of hogs in Europe and the vast demands of the Allied armies for pork products indicate a bright future for the swine industry in Canada.

There is individual responsibility, and every man who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising one or two extra litters in 1918.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

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