

The value of cash income to the fisherman from the sale of fish in 1944 was double the average of 1935-39.

Claims on Canada's food supplies, however, have increased even more rapidly than production, which explains the need for rationing such foods as butter and sugar so that available supplies can be distributed equitably. Here is a list of the chief food claimants:

Exports to United Kingdom

Among the chief wartime food exports to the United Kingdom are wheat, bacon, cheese and canned fish. Almost all Canadian canned salmon has gone overseas for the last four seasons. (This last is a good example of a commodity of which Canada is a leading producer, which is not rationed, and yet which Canadian housewives rarely, if ever, see in their grocery stores.) The total pack of canned salmon in 1944 was 52,560,000 pounds. The amount of bacon and cheese sent to the United Kingdom in 1944 was considerably more than the total average amount produced in the pre-war years. In the 1935-39 period, Canada produced an average of 119,000,000 pounds of cheese and 634,000,000 pounds of pork. (In the interests of security, there is a lag of six months in the publication of specific figures on particular items shipped to particular countries.)

The British Ministry of Food wants in 1945 as much wheat, flour, bacon and other pork products, beef, eggs and cheese as was supplied in 1944, a year of record shipments, and in addition all the surplus of bacon and beef particularly that can be supplied.

The following table shows the actual shipments of these commodities in 1943 and 1944:

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Bacon (pounds)	675,000,000	695,000,000
Pork offals (pounds)	11,800,000	13,600,000
Canned pork (pounds)	12,700,000	34,400,000
Beef (Pounds)	-	x 132,000,000
Lamb and Mutton (pounds)	-	1,130,000
Lard (pounds)	-	9,000,000
Wheat (bushels)	96,872,260	80,704,650
Flour (barrels)	7,629,689	5,629,659
Cheese (pounds)	126,604,700	128,872,900
Dried egg powder (pounds)	13,449,395	18,951,651

X 80,000,000 pounds of this was boneless.

The current agreement with the United Kingdom for 1945 calls for a minimum of 7,500 long tons (16,500,000 pounds) of dried eggs, 600,000 cases of shell eggs by the end of April, another 600,000 cases of storage eggs in the autumn, and asks for an indication of the volume of shell eggs that can be made available from September to December, 1945. (No shell eggs were shipped in 1943).