FOREWORD

In this Report, at various stages, four time periods are used:of the Company; \$2 weeks.

Ending last Thursday in March.
Designated by year of close.

e.g. Year under review is Fiscal Year 1942. -or Production Year. Beginning month of flush production.
e.g. Flush production of Hogs begins in Sep-

e.g. Flush production of Hogs begins in September.
Therefore, the Hog Crop Year is from September to following August.
Designated also by year of close.
Hog Crop Year 1942—is year from September, 1941, to August, 1942.

The war began September, 1989.
First War Year—September, 1939, to August, 1940.
Second War Year—September, 1940, to August, 1941.

1941. Third War Year—September, 1941, to August, Note—'War Year' is therefore co-terminous with 'Hog Crop Year.'

The fifteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 1942. t was the second fiscal year which lay completely within the period.

Throughout the year, both volume, and the nature of operations were determined almost wholly by war conditions.

Volume reached a new record level,—viz. 1,228,029,942 lbs.

Average per week 23.6 million lbs.

Previous high:—fiscal year 1941 1,091,263,352 lbs.

& War Year

Dollar sales reached (relatively) a still higher new level. They were Average per week \$2,780,000.00. high:—fiscal year 1941 \$110,291,839.97

the higher percentage increase in dollar sales,— ... se compared with the increase in pounds sold,— 12.5%, reflects the substantial advance in prices which occurred within the This advance would have been greater, had it not been checked

in December, 1941, by the imposition of price ceilings.

The heavy increase in volume was due almost entirely to war demand (military camps at home plus shipments abroad). Civilian consumption, especially of pork product, was curtailed in order that more might be available for Great Britain.

Net Profit, (after Bond Interest, Depreciation \$1.611.464.91 and Taxes), was paid throughout the year.

The impact of war conditions upon the Company's operations is further indicated by the following tables abstracted from the Statements of the last four fiscal years. The earliest of these years (ended March, 1939) was the last complete pre-war year.

			_	
nage	Sales	Profit	% of Sales	per 100 lbs.
3,592	77,225,78	31.238.7	36 16%	15.5e
1,116				18.2c
				14.40
				13.1c
	he third	War Year, as	compared	to the
	\$3,592 \$1,116 \$3,352 \$9,942	33,592 \$ 77,225,78 11,116 88,205,63 110,291,83 9,942 144,490,48 ords:—in the third	33,592	33,592 \$ 77,225,782 \$1,238,736 1.6% 11,116 88,205,639 1,667,809 1.9% 13,352 110,291,839 1,555,028 1.4% 9,942 144,490,489 1,611,465 1,1% ords:—in the third War Year, as compared

e price-per-pound of product increased from 9.6c per lb. to 11.7c per lb. ______ 22%
Table 2 is a selection of the main data from the Balance Sheets the same four years.

_	Fiscal Year	ended Ma	rch
1939	1940	1941	1942
	(000	omitted)	
\$ 3,423 7,682	\$ 5,340 10,947	\$ 7,131 10,384	\$10,279 16,339
12,116 21,636	17,359 21,818	18,598 21,745	28,101 22,594
\$ 3.780	\$ 7.155	\$ 7.027	\$14.16
	\$ 3,423 7,682 12,116 21,636	1939 1940 (000 (\$ 3,423	(000 omitted) \$ 3,423

Working Capital (Current Assets less Current Liabilities) \$ 6,680 \$ 7,378 \$ 7,751 \$ 7,885 In this case the comparison between the last pre-war year (Fiscal 1989) and the year under review (Fiscal 1942) is a very striking

Accounts Receivable have advanced Accounts Receivable have advanced from \$3,423,000 to \$10,279,000 inventories from 7,682,000 to 16,339,000 Bank Loans from 3,780,000 to 14,167,000

The heavy increase in Bank Loans is the 'reflex' of the increased receivables plus inventories. This increase is due chiefly to sales to the Dominion Government for war consumption. As at March 26th, 1942, the value of meats in process for, plus sums due from the Dominion Government totalled \$6,018,929,32. To this there is no corresponding item in the Balance Sheet of 1939.

The following analysis of the 'Sales Dellar' tells the story of the business in 'skeleton' form, and a comparison of the analysis for the last four years reveals, from another angle, the impact of the war upon the operations of the Company.

TABLE 3

Analysis of Profit & Loss-4 Years ended March

A		IN & LOSS-4	March	
	1939	1940	1941	1942
Sales Cost of	\$77,225,732	\$88,205,639	\$110,291,839	
chiefly Live Stock	. 80.5%	79.1%	80.7%	81.4%
terials and		2.8		
Wages and		2.0	8.0	8.0
salaries	8.9	8.8	8.1	7.8
Expenses		4.8	4.1	8.8
ventory Reserve		.7	.3	.9
Depreciation Bond Interest	1.1	1.0	.8	.6
Total cost of product, plus expen-			<u></u>	
written-off	97.7	96.8	97.1	97.0
Investments	_	_	.1	
Profit before taxes	2.3	8.2	2.8	3.0
Taxes	.7	1.8	1.4	1.9
Net Profit	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1

Cost of Products. This is the Producer's share of the Sales Dollar. The increase is from 80.5 per cent. in the last pre-war year to 81.4 per cent., the highest in the history of the Company.

Materials. The advance in this item,—from 2.6% to 3%,—is due chiefly to war demand for certain products (mostly tinned meats) in which container cost is high.

Wages and Salaries. These declined from 8.9 per cent. to 7.8 per

The decline does not reflect a decrease in wage rates (which

The decline does not reflect a decrease in wage rates (which have increased somewhat), but rather the advance in price-per-pound of products.

Expressed as cost per 130 lbs. of foods processed, wages and salaries in the four years were as follows:—

1939 86 cents per 100 lbs.

1940 84 " " "

1941 81 " " "

1942 86 " " " "

The increase from Fiscal 1941 to Fiscal 1942 (i.e. from 81c to 86c) is due chiefly to the cost-of-living bonus introduced, by stages, within the year.

Sundry Expenses. The decline (from 4.4 per cent. to 3.8 per cent.) is likewise due to advance in price-per-pound of products sold.

is likewise due to advance in price-per-pound of products sold.

Wartime Inventory Reserve. The extra profits of wartime derive

Wartime Inventory Reserve. The extra profits of wartime derive from increasing volume and advancing prices. It is the policy of the Government to appropriate the largest feasible share of these profits, in the form of taxes. No one questions the justice or the necessity of this policy.

However, the Government recognizes that at some stage following the war, the conditions of the war years are likely to be reversed. Volume will decline and prices will fall.

Such a recession will involve losses commensurate with extra wartime profits. But whereas, on the advance, the Government takes nearly all the profits;—the losses of the decline must be borne entirely by the industry.

As a partial buffer against these post-war losses, a 'wartime inventory reserve' is permitted. This reserve, however, is limited in scope. It may be set up only in respect of a volume equivalent to that of the last pre-war year: (in the case of this Company, Fiscal 1939). Also, the reserve can be set up only after the full minimum tax (40%) has been paid.

has been paid.

This is an 'overhead' charge. The sum is practically in volume. Bond Interest.

Outstanding Bonds in 1939 were \$3,750,000 Outstanding Bonds in 1942 were \$1,500,000 Net Profits Most of the material in the following table has already appeared in this Report. Nevertheless, it is worth while to set up separately for the four years the comparison of taxes and profits.

TABLE 4 Comparison Income & Excess Profits Taxes and Net Profits Taxes % of Sales Net Profits % of Sale The 'Taxes' column reflects the advancing tax rates of the war

years.

The 'Net Profits' are, of course, subject to further taxation. as dividends.

When so distributed, they are subject to Personal Income Tax. When so distributed, they are subject to Fersonal Income Tax.

The average rate of Tax would be not less than 50 per cent.

So, the final story of the Fiscal 1942 operations would be that
the Government receive as taxes, approximately \$3,200,000,
and the Shareholders as net income \$800,000

In that respect, Shareholders may reasonably feel they are mak ing a useful contribution to the war.

MILLION AND HALF MORE HOGS REQUIRED But the measure of the Company's contribution to the wareffort, is not chiefly in terms of taxes.

But the measure of the Company's contribution to the ware effort, is not chiefly in terms of taxes.

The production, processing and distribution of food is one of the most vital phases of the war effort.

On the North American Continent where, for ten years, the chief perplexity has arisen from a 'surplus' of food, it is now being realized that a period of shortage may be ahead.

The primary problem is that of 'production.' This rests in the hands of the Farmer. Canadian Farmers, with reduced manpower, have already achieved an all-time record.

In the production effort, however, the Packing Industry has a role to play, second only to that of the Farmer. The processing of the live stock, the utilization of every portion, and the prevention of spoilage, are matters of first national importance.

The Industry can fairly claim to have measured up to its job. The enormously increased deliveries of live stock have been processed without a single 'block.' The necessary plant extensions have been made without appeal for Government funds. And, considering the heavy labour turnover, caused by war conditions, efficiency has been well maintained. Evidence of this is found in the fact that out of the 'Sales Dollar' the percentage paid to the Producer is the highest on record.

Above all, the Packing Industry has been the individual contributions.

Above all, the Packing Industry has been the indispensable instrument through which the various Government controls affecting meats have been worked out. Of these, the two most important

have been:

(a) The Canadian Bacon Board, which controls production and shipment of Wiltshire Bacon to Britain.

(b) The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which has invoked the aid of the Packing Industry in establishing ceiling prices for meats.

the aid of the Packing Industry in establishing ceiling prices for meats.

No doubt Government Boards have had similar assistance from many other industries. However, the problems in establishing ceilings for meat have been of the most intricate and difficult kind. In the framing of the regulations, the Board has called for the co-operation of large groups of senior officers from the Packing Companies, for long periods of time. This is mentioned, not because assistance was grudgingly given, but as a proof of the indispensable role of the Industry in the economy of the Dominion, and particularly in the broad Live Stock field, within which the Packing House is the marketing instrument. keting instrument.

To the Live Stock Industry in its broad sense, references have already been made in this Report. They have had to do chiefly with increased production.

The increased production has sprung from war demand. It is, therefore interesting to examine it in parieds of 'war years'. These therefore, interesting to examine it in periods of 'war years.' These,—as explained in the foreword,—correspond with crop years.

Table 5 gives the record of food animals processed in inspected

ishments, in the last four crop years.

Slaughterings at Inspected Establishments Total Canada

Crop Year Sept. 1 to Aug. 31 1939 1940 (War Year 1) — 1941 (" " 2) — 1942 (" " 3) * Increase	Cattle 854,953 887,312 940,795 1,021,496*	Calves 674,963 690,706 696,943 717,940*	Sheep 793,724 758,428 794,638 820,841*	Swine 3,186,740 4,601,845 6,172,982 6,506,000
from crop year 1939 to crop year 1942 *August estimated.	166,543 19%	42,977 6%	27,117 3%	3,319,260 104%
The outstanding in This reflects the fi	crease is in act that (in	Hog produ	ection.	

job has been to keep Britain supplied with Wiltshire Bacon.

Each year since the war began, the Canadian Government has contracted with the British Ministry of Food to deliver a specified quantity of Bacon, in regular weekly shipments. To implement these contracts the Canadian Bacon Board was set up. Contract 1 was for 50,000 Cwts. weekly—price \$18.02 f.a.s. Atlantic

Centract 2 was for 70,000 Cwts. weekly—price 15.82 f.a.s. Atlantic Contract 3 was for 103,000 Cwts. weekly—price 19.77 f.a.s. Alla

Seaboard.

On Contract 1 and Contract 2, shipments exceeded the contracted quantity. On Contract 3, with one month to go, it now appears that shipments will fall short of the contracted quantity more than 60 sumption of pork product has been drastically cut down (to make available for export).

The reason dates back to Contract 2. The reduction in price (from 18.02 f.a.s. to 15.82 f.a.s.) was a mistake. Many Farmers, especially in Eastern Canada, felt they could not produce hogs at this price, and consequently marketed their sows. When the contract had run only six months (i.e. in May, 1941) the mistake was recognized and the price advanced.

Note: The reduced price of Contract 2 applied equally to he

Note: The reduced price of Contrast 2 applied equally to bacon from Western Canada, and it may be asked why it did not also discourage production there. The answer lies in Geography. It takes 6 pounds of grain to produce 1 pound of Wiltshire bacon. By converting the grain to bacon, a very important saving in freight is effected. Because of the longer haul, this saving is relatively greater in respect of bacon shipped from the West. Therefore, a price which involves a loss to the Eastern Pig Froducer may still leave a margin of profit to the Western. In Western Canada, production in crop year 1942 increased 195,000 hogs. If the price of Contract 2 had been a wise one, the increase might have been twice that number.

But whereas a Farmer can get out of production in a day, But whereas a rainer can get our production in a day,—(by Equidating his sows);—to get back into production requires at least a year. First, new sows of suitable type must be secured. This takes time. After the sows are bred, until the litter is marketed, a further period is involved of approximately ten months.

How serious was this check to production in Ontario and Quebes, is revealed in the following table of hog marketings.

TABLE 6

Eastern Canada Western Canada Total 3,230,391 4,637,358 1989 1,961,994 1940 2,458,183 1941 2,920,289 1942 (August estimated) 2,683,018 1,268,397 2,179,175 3,160,592 3,884,127 6,080,881 6,567,148

But still more hogs are asked for. Because of the development shortages of other important foods, it would be extremely helpful, if Canadians were able to have as much pork product as they desired. To make this possible, at least a further 1,500,000 hogs

increase production in many other lines.

Undoubtedly the Farmer will do his best. And more food in total will be produced. But what form the increased production will take, will depend upon two factors.

1. Plant considerations. Other things being equal, he will extend production in branches of live stock for which he has

which will yield him the highest return.

Both these considerations will probably operate in favour of increasing hog production. If the production called for is realized, the increase must come

passed to that area.

This fact lends weight to the importance of a much-needed effort;—namely a campaign towards hog improvement. The vast areas of the West and the varied racial origins of the producers, add greatly to the difficulties of such a campaign. Nevertheless, the issue of hog improvement is one of the most important single factors in the outlook for Canadian Agriculture. At the end of the war, the welfare,—it might almost be said the existence,—of the Canadian Hog Industry depends upon one factor:—whether at that time Canadian bacon is equal in every respect to the best Wiltshire Bacon produced elsewhere.

duced elsewhere.

Canada is already producing on a scale which involves a surplus (over domestic requirements) of at least 4 million hogs per year. That is equivalent to 80,000 hogs per week. At the end of the war,

But hog improvement takes time. If Canadian bacon is to be up to the necessary standard at the end of the war, the job must be done during the war. A good deal has been done. But not enough. A senior Government Officer should be assigned to this special job. Leadership must come from the Government. For final authority rests there. Willing co-operation will come from the other groups involved.

.

1. Owing to full employment, purchasing power was high.
2. 'Demand' was further increased by the heavy requirement.

 'Demand' was further increased by the heavy requirements of military camps. (Military requirements have recently been five million pounds monthly.)
 A further increase in 'demand' was caused by the much-less-than-normal supply of pork meats.
 As against these extra 'demand' conditions, 'supply', during the Winter and Spring months, was short. Fewer cattle than usual had gone into the feed lots. As events turned out, all the feed-lot cattle could have been consumed in Canaga. the feed-lot cattle could have been consumed in Canaga. Instead of this, abnormally heavy shipments went to United States. As a result of the above conditions, in May and June an acute shortage of beef developed. Many shops for days on end were entirely without beef.

(Continued on Next Page)

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED Report to Shareholders

(Continued From Preceding Page)

turbing feature of this period was the development the sold at prices much above the equivalent of the Reputable processors, and retailers, lost heavily;—garded the ceiling did a record volume at high profit, ience is cited as demonstrating the difficulty of enin respect of essential foods, in a period of acuta

ctors wish again to pay sincere tribute to the loyal kers of all ranks.
of two conditions, manpower is daily becoming a mora

d by inexperienced men.

eason of increasing volume, still more inexperienced

must be taken on. the remaining experienced workers.
1939, personnel has grown as follows:—

Men 4,273 4,899 5,543 5,783 1942 5,783 1,123
nee with the profit-sharing plan, bonus distribution J. S. McLEAN, President. TO, August 26th, 1942. a copies of this Report are available, and so long as they be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Limited, Toronto.

Have You Heard

"I thought you were working in a government laboratory," said

"Yes," nodded the second man.

"I put all the substitutes for rub-

and offered it as a solution to

first experimenter.
"I got bounced," sighed the

A lawyer being interrupt-

ed, said: "I will speak, sir,

"You have spoken longer than you please," was the op-ponent's retort.

ling message to send home and just enough funds to pay for a

10-word telegram, the man wrote

as follows:
"Bruises hurt erased a Ford

erected analysis hurt infectious

"Bruce is hurt, he raced a Ford

"How long are you in pri-

"No charge. Everything's

"Sedentary work," said the col-

"In other words," the student

"Exactly." retorted the profes-

"Hello, old chap! I want to strike you for a loan."
"Well, you'll have to land
an awful wallop to make me

sor, "and if one lies a great deal

one's standing is lost complete

butted in, "the more one sits the

less one can stand."

lege professor, "tends to lessen

he wrecked it, and Alice is hurt, in fact she's dead."

"Two weeks."
"What is the charge?"

Here's what he meant:

as long as I please."

ber into one batch, cooked it up

"What happened?" asked the

the first chemist.

our retread problem."

When Pickling sn't Preserving

in hospitals were feted by Engends. Books-English, alas spent their convalescence ggling once again with more English pronunciations, and all the queer vagaries ding that the squadron der had studied the dictionary ponderously for a suitable nent on the departure of a His parting words were "May God

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e to those now engaged

A small boy at the zoo asked why the giraffe had such a long Toronto, Ont.

er, gravely, "the giraffe's head is so far from his body a long neck is absolutely necessary."

JAPS FELT STING OF THIS NEW GUN



gun, newly adopted by the Marine Corps and reportedly used in the Solomon Islands attack. The gun, developed especially for paratroops, is of .45 calibre, has a pistol grip, folding steel frame stock and fires 400-500 rounds a minute.

SCOUTING . .

For many months over 100 Winnipeg Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs have spent their Saturday morn ings sorting, stripping and baling infoil at the Winnipeg Children's

serving with the Forces so galantly defending that island fortress, formerly were Boy Scouts, and are finding their Scout train ing most useful, according to Sir William Dobbie, former Governor of the island. Sir William's Scout for Malta.

In spite of the demands of the war Great Britain continues to ties for Boy Scouts. Bradley near Huddersfield, was recently opened by Sir Percy Everett, the Deputy Chief Scout, in the presnce of the Mayor of Hudders field and a large gathering of Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs. The site will provide camping facilities for the 15,000 Scouts of the area. ished table, as well as prevent a

Brigadier - General Godfrey Faussett, Camp Chief of the World's greatest gathering of boyhood, the International Coming of-Age Boy Scout Jamboree, held at Birkenhead in 1929, is dead. The camp brought together 53,006 Boy Scouts from over 70 different countries and parts of the British Empire, to mark the 21st birthday of Scouting and honour its founder, Lord Baden-Powell.

Among the many social movements appearing at the beginning of the present century, outstand-ing has been the Boy Scouts. Their success arises from the development of the activity principle as an educational method. The na-tural instinct of youth to discover birds' nests, to be familiar with the habits of wild life, to excel in games of skill, is directed to crafts which are of the utmost is added a code of honour base on Christian Chivalry, the result is a training of character, which is the supreme aim of education.

H. H. Shaw, Chief Superintendent of Education, Prince Edward

Can Diving Plane Skip Steel Ropes?

A dive-bomber trap operating on the theory that a plunging attack plane can't skip steel ropes hurled by mortars was among military mechanisms in a "wi the-war" exhibition in New York. The United States Coast Guard displayed a model of the trap pared position menaced by a dive bomber. A mortar cannon hurls into the air a long cable which stretches out to fall slowly, supported by two parachutes. It's object is to foul the enemy plane

or force it to swerve from its ta get. Exhibit lecturers said that the device "has ended the effective-ness of dive-bombing prepared positions."
A total of 60 United Nation

Governments, defence agencies and private organizations are odel of a fully-equipped invasion barge and a paratrooper's outfit.

Canadian Troops Attend Lectures

Canadian troops in England have found a new way of spending their leaves. They go "up to Oxford" for a week. Thirty or 40 Canadians at a

time are living at the university attending a course of lectures pecially arranged for them. Talks by eminent speakers are given on colonial administration, economics, English history and general subjects. Lectures over, they are shown

around the town by English students and given a good time.

Officers pay 50 shillings and ranks 30 shillings for their keep.

Matches Still Put In Overseas Boxes

Despite all the warnings that have been issued, people still put matches and other inflammables in parcels which they send over seas, says The Windsor Star. I is a strange psychology which makes them believe it is clever thus to circumvent the regula-

They should be impelled to stop and consider the effect of their actions, by news reaching here of the destruction of thirty bags of mail through the presence of matches in only one parcel. It is disastrous, when considered in the light of the amount of comforts of which soldiers were

Modern Etiquette

Q. How can I prevent pe spiration odor on the body? A. Wash the body with a bas in of warm water, to which add two tablespoons of compound spirits of ammonia. This leaves Hospital. Many of the Maltese Soldiers Q. How can I renew rug

> ance around the edges? A. Try buttonholing with coarse yarn. This will lengthen the life of the rug, and will give it a neater and fresher appear Q. How can I prevent odors in the refrigerator?
>
> A. If a piece of charcoal

about two inches square, is placed in the corner of the refrigerator, melons, cucumbers, bananas, etc. may be placed together with other foods without making the foods refrigerator odorless. Q. How can I keep the lines. centerpiece from adhering to the table during hot weather? A. Placing a piece of waxed paper under the centerpiece will keep it from adhering to the pol-

> stain from cold water or an over filled vase or rose bowl. Q. How can I treat a burn caused by touching a hot sauce-pan or iron? A. Scrape a little flesh from the inside of a potato, apply to the burn, and tie a clean bandage around it.

MODERN ETIQUETTE

1. At a wedding reception who should stand in the receiving line, and in what position? 2. Shouldn't a well-bred person admit when he is at fault? 3. May one ever ask for an invitation for one's self to a dinner

or a luncheon?
4. When you are entertaining guests in a restaurant, and you are sure a mistake has been made the bill, what should you do? 5. Is it ever permissible to send printed or engraved "Thank 6. What should a man do wher

and they wish to talk for a min-- Nation 1. The bride should stand at the right of the bridegroom, with her maid of honor on her right, the bridesmaid next. 2. Yes. "Confession of faults makes halfamends." 3. No. It would be very presumptuous to do so. 4. When the meal is finished, allow your guests to go ahead while you quietly and good-naturedly adjust the matter. 5. Only when

Packers In Pickle Over Pickle Pickers

thanking someone for a card. 6 The best form is for the man to

turn and walk in the direction the

woman is going.

How can a packer get a peck of pickles packed, if there aren't enough pickers to pick the pick-les for the packers to pack? Or—what's to become of the gherkin if the pickers don't start

workin'?
This problem, and it's a tough one, perpiexed the National Pickle Packers Association as a committee of its advertising managers the pickle puzzle with publicity.

What puts the packers in such DYEING & CLEANING a pretty pickle, besides the short-age of pickle pickers, is that this year the crops are tops.

"Why," said Einer Gaustad of
Holsum Products, Milwaukee,
"crops are the best we've even

had, and pickle prices will pro But - no pickers, no pickles. The attitude of the public seems to be: With jobs such easy pick ings, who wants to pick pickles?
A luncheon followed the meeting. Pickles were served, of

HEY! SARGE WHERE'S YOUR MINARD'S SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACHES WITH THE STATE OF

MIDDLE-AGE WOMEN (38-52) HEED THIS ADVICE!

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PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

Is Doing

CLOTHES FROM BARK ean make anything out of any-thing, practically, and they're going to prove it once more—this time using the bark from those beautiful big California redwood

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they've made up only three experimental bark garments,

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What Science

from using the bark fabric in coats and suits, too, but so far with matching hat," and a macki-

pose. Some silk was still being used for 'chutes but when stocks were finished production would go merrily on.

"We can produce enough nylon **ADVERTISEMENTS**

The Forest Products office said

that the Textile Institute, Washington, had tested such fabrics, found them color-fast, resistant

to shrinkage and warm.

Officials of American Forest

Products say the industry can provide 125,000,000 pounds of red-

wool fiber annually, at a cost of

four cents a pound, compared with \$1 a pound for virgin wool.

Silk For 'Chutes

As far as Canada's airmen and

paratroops are concerned, the Jap-anese and Italians can keep their

Once parachutes were made only of the finest imported silk.
Today Supplies Controller Allan
H. Williamson said Canadian ex-

periments have shown that nylon is better than silk for that pur-

silk and take the risks.

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ISSUE 36-'42

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1942 (August estimated) 2,683,018

In the first two war years, hog marketings in Eastern Canada increased approximately 500,000 hogs each year. In War Year 3, as a result of liquidation following the announcement of Contract 2, marketings declined approximately 250,000.

For the coming crop year, Britain has appealed for 700 million pounds of Wiltshire Bacon.

This is 100 million pounds more than the quantity of Contract 3, and 160 million pounds more than deliveries under Contract 3.

To provide the extra quantity requested by Britain in the coming year will itself require an increase in production of 1,500,000 hogs.

But still more hogs are asked for. Because of the developing

would need to be produced.

It is likely, then, that the Government will appeal to the Cana-

It is likely, then, that the Government will appeal to the Canadian Farmers to produce, in the coming crop year, 3 million hogs more than were produced in the present crop year.

In one important respect, the appeal will come at a favourable time. Hog production depends upon feed. And Canada seems about to harvest one of the heaviest crops in its history.

But hog production also takes labour. And the Farmer is already hard pressed. Moreover, he is being urged, at the same time, the increase production in many other lines.

existing facilities.

Profit. He will naturally favour that form of production

chiefly from Western Canada.

Table 6 reveals that leadership in hog production has already

That is equivalent to 80,000 hogs per week. At the end of the war, the surplus will likely be much greater.

Unless, at that time, the British market can be held for this quantity of product, Canadian pig producers will face a crisis, which might well develop into a catactrophe.

Before the war, Britain's total purchases of Bacon from abroad were (the product of) 137,000 hogs weekly. Of these imports, Canada's share in its record year was 33,000 hogs weekly. From Denmark, Britain bought 65,000 hogs weekly.

After the war, Canada must ask Britain for a market for at least 80,000 hogs weekly. To grant such a request will involve a difficult modification of Britain's quota schedule.

One thing is certain, Canada could not ask, and Britain could not concede such a quota, unless Canadian Bacon were equal in quality to the best bacon procurable from other countries.

quality to the best bacon procurable from other countries.

In wartime, all the groups concerned in hog improvement,—Producers, Government Officers, and Packers,—are so busy with the problems of filling war orders that this paramount issue of quality tends to be overlooked. to be overlooked.

Mention has already been made of the wide extension of Gov-Mention has already been made of the wide extension of determinent control made necessary by war conditions.

Prices of all animal products, especially cattle, hogs, cheese, butter, powdered milk, poultry, eggs, are determined by Government action to an extent never before thought of.

In the domestic field, ceiling prices have been set. As to exports, not only are prices determined by Government contracts, but the actual assembly and shipment of product has been entirely taken

In the domestic field, ceiling prices have been set. As to exports, not only are prices determined by Government contracts, but the actual assembly and shipment of product has been entirely taken over. These actions have been forced by war conditions.

In the carrying out of these controls, the highly centralized Packing Industry has been a useful and co-operative instrument. Within the Industry, operations have been transformed. Under normal conditions the Packing Industry is perhaps the most keenly competitive of all Canadian industries. Competition to buy remains as keen as ever. The Government has provided for this by excluding live-stock prices from ceiling control.

In the sale of meats, however, shortage of product has changed the nature of competition. It is now competition between retailers requirements, retailers commonly place their full orders with two or more houses,—feeling sure that even from the multiple orders, for instance fresh pork cuts, have largely disappeared from the shops.

One of the most acute, and disconcerting shortages has been that ment of the causes of this shortage. They were:—

1. Owing to full employment, purchasing power was high.