














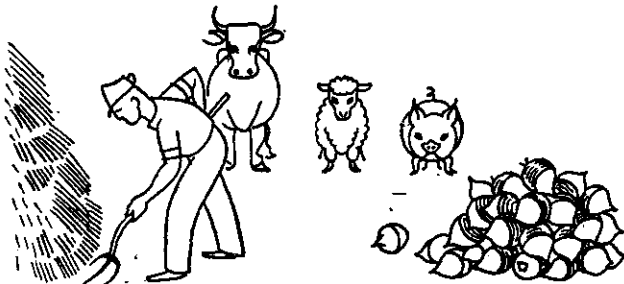

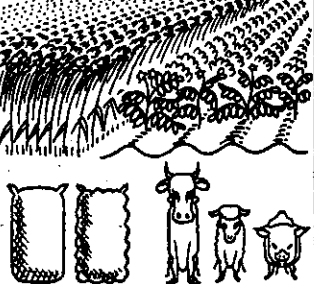
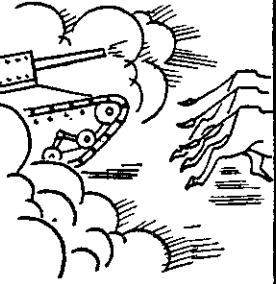
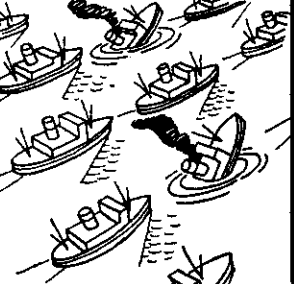














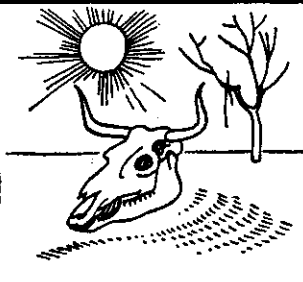


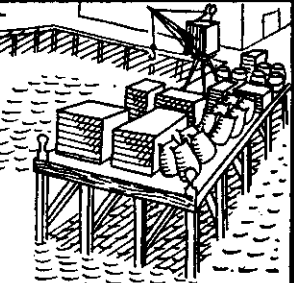

















WHY MEAT IS SCARCE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

And Far Scarcer In Peace Than In War

THIS diagrammatic survey of the world's meat situation, showing not only why meat is scarce throughout the world, but far scarcer in peace than in war, has been compiled by our contributor A.M.R., and illustrated by Russell Clark. It is based on statistics from the United States Department of Agriculture and other official sources. All figures represent millions of head.

	NORTH AMERICA	SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	EUROPE	U.S.S.R.	TOTAL
1939	 96  60  66	 124  245  37	 116  130  85	 50  75  33	 386  510  221
1940-43					
1944	 113  60  92	 126  267  45	 100  110  68		 380  500  310
1945					
1946	 100  60  80	 120  250  40	 40  70  27	 25  35  15	 285  315  162

1939 The world's flocks and herds were of normal size. Those of India, China and Africa are not shown on the diagram because they never have surplus meat for export.

1940-1944 Europe, a Fortress under siege, reduced animal feeding to a minimum in order to grow more direct and inexpensive food—vegetables and grain. Russia at first greatly increased her herds

and then lost them in invasion. However, the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand expanded meat production so greatly that the total world supply throughout the war was hardly, if at all, less than in peacetime.

1945 In Europe: invasion, followed (in the East especially) by wholesale requisition of animals for army use or as reparations. In Australia and South America: drought. In North

America: a higher meat consumption than pre-war—owing partly to relaxed rationing, but mainly to the poorer third of North Americans having at last enough income to buy as much as the ration. North American production decreasing—in part through "reconversion." Southern Hemisphere production reduced by drought. Europe compelled to use oats, barley and potatoes for human, not animal, food. The U.S.S.R. is revealed as having lost half its cattle and pigs.

1946 It takes years to grow most food animals. The task cannot be started until immediate food needs are satisfied and political conditions give farmers some prospect of reaping the reward for their foresight. Accordingly next year's shortage may be as bad as this year's and could be worse. It took eight years to replace fully the stock lost through World War 1.