

determination to take adequate measures of enforcement on both sides of the boundary. I suggest there is a new feature now that perhaps will result in a more genuine effort in the future. It is the weapon of public opinion. Public opinion is becoming aroused by this situation and is demanding action. I know that many of my constituents, particularly of the younger generation, are deeply concerned.

The statement refers to a second ministerial meeting on Great Lakes pollution arranged to take place later this year to plan concerted programs and put them into action. The minister's statement does not reveal when this meeting is to take place. I suggest that if it is not to be held at an early date consideration be given to updating it, in consultation with the United States government authorities, in order to get early action. Both sides have wasted too much time and words. The day for effective enforcement and action is long overdue.

May I conclude by paying my personal tribute to Mr. Arnold Heeney who is mentioned in the statement.

[Translation]

**Mr. Réal Caouette (Témiscamingue):** Mr. Speaker, the statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the subject of pollution of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario brings no news to the members and the citizens who are familiar with our country and particularly with the Great Lakes area.

Since industry has been pouring waste into those two lakes for so many years, their waters have been polluted for quite a while. For several years, all levels of government have been aware of raw sewage being discharged directly into the lakes.

In fact, 25 years ago the federal government was already aware of the problem raised by pollution of the Great Lakes and of the majority of our rivers, but in those days they were not courageous enough to propose solutions to cure it.

Today, we must face the facts, that is: pollution. While we have been afraid to take measures when it was time, we must now spend millions of dollars to control efficiently pollution of the Great Lakes. And yet, we have found no solution.

We are told: Lake Erie is polluted, and so will Lake Ontario be in a short while, as well as Lake Superior. We have organized meetings, ten years ago, between the representatives of the U.S. and Canadian governments, to find out that these lakes were becoming more and more polluted, and, six months ago, to find out again that they were still polluted. We are looking for solutions.

It is said that it will cost a lot to the citizens to improve the situation, but if we had had the courage to take our responsibilities when there was still time, we would not have to face this problem today. Which does not mean that we should not do anything to improve the situation. On the contrary, it is time, for instance, to forbid big factories to spill their waste into the waters of the Great Lakes, and to forbid municipalities to send

their sewage into these lakes, and then to take the necessary steps to clean these waters.

The same problem will crop up with regard to other waterways among which the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Today there is even mention of pollution in the far North.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I feel that before we have to repair the damage we should pass legislation designed to prevent altogether pollution of our pure Canadian waters.

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[English]

#### AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRIAL MILK—ANNOUNCEMENT OF MARKET SHARING AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION AND ONTARIO AND QUEBEC MARKETING AGENCIES

**Hon. H. A. Olson (Minister of Agriculture):** Mr. Speaker, I should like to advise the House that an agreement was signed at 12.30 p.m. today between the Canadian Dairy Commission, on behalf of the federal government, and the milk marketing agencies of Quebec and Ontario, bringing into effect a market sharing system for industrial milk in these two provinces which together produce 80 per cent of the total Canadian milk production. It is expected that the marketing agencies in other provinces will join the plan in the near future.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Olson:** I am not sure whether spokesmen for the opposition parties have received a copy of this statement. If they have not—

**An hon. Member:** We have it.

**Mr. Olson:** That is fine, then. I need say no more about that.

The agreement establishes, as of December 1, 1970, a supply management program for milk used in the manufacture of dairy products and is designed to keep production in balance with domestic requirements on a butter-fat basis. It applies to all milk used for manufacturing purposes, whether from industrial or fluid milk producers.

The producer's market quotas will be based on his deliveries between April 1, 1969 and March 31, 1970, or on his subsidy eligibility quota if that is greater than his deliveries.

Each producer will receive a market price related to Canadian price support levels for deliveries up to his market sharing quota. Prices for deliveries over market quota will be related to world prices for surplus dairy products.

The Canadian Dairy Commission has been deducting a holdback from subsidy payments and using this money to offset costs in disposing of surplus products, but will discontinue deducting this holdback from producers' subsidy payments on their eligibility quota in Ontario and