

2,500,000 hundredweight which will be admitted into British ports free of duty. But that admission free of duty is conditional on Great Britain establishing a quota system. Supposing she declares her intention of establishing such a system, and in the report just read by the minister that is recommended to the British government. For my part I find it very difficult to understand how she can make a quota system work, and it is my opinion that when she has tried it, the British government will have to modify its plans and perhaps have to abandon that system. If then Great Britain does not establish a quota system; if she desires to protect her hog producers by means of a tariff, then under this agreement not a single pound of Canadian bacon can enter the United Kingdom free of duty.

Mr. STEVENS: My hon. friend is all wrong in that. That is provided for in the agreement.

Mr. YOUNG: The article distinctly states:

In any legislation which they may submit to parliament for regulating the supplies of bacon and hams from all sources into the United Kingdom—

—up to a certain point. That is only the quota regulation. Under no other condition shall we get free entry.

Mr. BENNETT: That is not so.

Mr. YOUNG: That is the way the article reads.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: In studying article 6, in which naturally I take a certain amount of interest, I must confess with others I am unable to determine exactly what measure of assistance will be given. That has not yet been decided. The interpretation I can draw from it, however, is this, that the condition of the pig industry in Great Britain being unsatisfactory, a commission has been appointed which has now completed its work, its purpose being the reestablishment of the pig industry there, which must carry with it some degree at least of price stabilization at a decent level. This may be done in one way or another. The quota system may be applied in different ways, but one application of it might well be this, that having estimated the number of hogs which can properly be produced in Great Britain, they will admit into that country freely no more than sufficient to make up any deficiency as between the amount produced at home and that required for home consumption. When one speaks of

[Mr. Young.]

regulating the hog industry and regulating imports, the most common way of regulating imports is to erect some sort of barrier against imports in excess of the amount required, and this barrier would in all probability be a tariff in some shape or form. Then, within the amount necessary, a certain amount will be allotted to the different dominions, each of whom might ship in freely within the restricted marketing field the amount allotted to it. The probabilities then are—and again I am in the position of all others that we do not know just what Great Britain will do—if the importation is regulated and restricted by means of some form of tariff against other commodities and against quantities in excess of the British requirements, the effect will be a rise in price and we, having our product admitted free up to the maximum allowed us, will receive the advantage of that increase. I see at least some hope, while not one that would lead me as a farmer to raise many hogs, that after the law has been passed and the regulations brought down, we shall share in the improved conditions and better markets in Great Britain.

There is, however, another point I want to bring forward at the moment. I am not going to stress again the question of exchange. That applies, of course, to hogs as to other commodities and it has been thoroughly dealt with on all sides and on many occasions. But let me suggest that with hogs above anything else, if we are to take advantage of this market, we must be in a position to regulate, supervise and control not only our own hog production, but our hog export and our hog market. To take full advantage of this, it will be essential that the marketing board which was discussed a few months ago should be established, because to me at least, it is obvious that one of the chief conditions under which the British importers will do business with Canada will be that they may depend at all times upon receiving from this country the requisite number of hogs week after week and month after month, no matter what the state of the market may be. I come from the mother country, but that was a long time ago. From what I know of British habits, from what I have read and heard from men with whom I have spoken, I gather that the British importer will not take the trouble to advertise and to develop a taste for hogs or any other commodity