

That was all true, and campaigns have been carried on among the farmers with, I believe, a great deal of success to improve the quality of the product and bring it more in line with what is desired in Great Britain. At the same time I think we must learn that if we are to get any benefit from this market we must be prepared, more than we have been in the past, to maintain a continuous supply. These are conditions which we must correct by ourselves, upon which this agreement can have no bearing whatever.

Mr. SPENCER: Has the minister before him the figures for which I asked?

Mr. STEVENS: Yes. My hon. friend asked for the imports into the United Kingdom, and if hon. members will follow these figures they will see the opportunity, at least, that is given Canada to enter that market. The imports into the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1930 totalled 9,191,000 hundredweight, made up as follows:

	Hundredweight
Denmark..	6,117,000
Netherlands..	842,000
Sweden..	550,000
United States..	479,000
Poland..	483,000
Irish Free State..	330,000
Canada..	99,000

Mr. BROWN: What year is that?

Mr. STEVENS: That is for the calendar year 1930, for bacon. In regard to hams, the total importations into the United Kingdom were 1,003,000 hundredweight. From the United States there came 820,000 hundredweight; from Poland, 42,000 hundredweight; and from Canada, 84,000 hundredweight.

Mr. SPENCER: We have a long way to go.

Mr. STEVENS: Yes. Hon. members will note that the total importation of bacon into the United Kingdom was over 9,000,000 hundredweight. They offer to us an assured market on a parity with the British producer of 2,500,000 hundredweight. To elaborate a moment what my hon. friend from Melville seemed to be in doubt about, may I say that this does not limit the access we may have to the market; it limits what I might call the untrammelled access to the market. Beyond that, any that we ship in will have to be in competition with the world.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Are there two kinds of quota?

Mr. STEVENS: No, not necessarily. The point is this. The British government have definitely determined, upon the basis of the

report of this pig industry commission, to take certain legislative action to encourage the pig industry of Great Britain. What that legislative action will be we do not know and cannot guess, but whatever they do, it will enure to our benefit to the extent of 2,500,000 hundredweight.

Mr. BROWN: Can the minister tell us approximately how much we have shipped in the past to Great Britain?

Mr. STEVENS: Some years ago the quantity was quite large. As nearly as I can recall—I make the statement subject to correction by hon. members who may be better informed—I do not think that in the last ten years we have exceeded much over one half of the 2,500,000 hundredweight at any time, and that was about ten years ago.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Has anything been done to carry out this declaration of intention—because that is what this section is. As I understand it, there is no undertaking whatever in this article; it is simply a declaration of intention that if they do pass legislation it will provide for this quota. Is it more than that?

Mr. STEVENS: Yes.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Where?

Mr. STEVENS: They will provide for this quota on the same terms and on the same basis as the British pig industry enjoys.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Where does it say that?

Mr. STEVENS: My hon. friend will find it there. In the legislation which they submit to parliament for regulating the supplies of bacon and hams from all sources into the United Kingdom, provision will be made for free entry of Canadian bacon and hams of good quality up to a maximum of 2,500,000 hundredweight.

Mr. ELLIOTT: But that is not what the minister said. Where is there any reference to his statement that it will be on the same terms as those on which the people of Great Britain market their bacon and hams?

Mr. STEVENS: I can quite appreciate that were my hon. friend, as a lawyer, examining this from the standpoint of a fixed contract for a certain specific thing which might be in mind, he would find it difficult to discover it. But looking upon this in the proper light, the light in which it has been entered into, as an agreement wherein, in many respects, both governments undertake to do certain things, this clause covers the point