

with which to supply their customers. Now it was a big step for these men to change from that habit of years and undertake to sell bacon of a different quality or kind, but some men did that and they were successful in developing a large trade in Canadian bacon. Then they found themselves in this position: after they had developed a trade in the neighbourhood of eight million pounds a month in the case of one concern, that due to a lack of supply of hogs coming on the market in this dominion it was impossible for them to get what they wished for their own customers. The result was that after at great expense to themselves buliding up this trade, because of forces over which they had no control the necessary supply did not come forward and when their customers asked for Canadian bacon they could not get it; consequently these distributors were forced to go back and again handle Danish bacon.

As long as we have in our industry individuals each working as we all do more or less, though we might not admit it, for his own individual gain, they are not going to ship bacon to the old country when they can get a better price for it here, and I believe that if we are to hold the bacon market or any other market we have to take such steps as are necessary to ensure at least an even flow sufficient to meet the demand created for our product. I know of no other way except by the producers in Canada organizing for themselves and setting up a scheme of their own through the marketing board and making provision through the marketing board to compensate those who produce hogs at a time of the year when they cost more to produce. Depending on the time when the young pigs are born, the producers who produce at a time when it is dearest should receive a premium, or some fund should be set up to ensure that there will be a level supply coming forward.

I could elaborate on that and other matters in this connection, but I shall not take the time to-night. I do feel that the criticism of hon. gentlemen opposite, especially the hon. member for Témiscouata, is very poorly founded indeed. For instance, I do not think they are so much concerned with Canada's expansion in trade or they would not have been so bitter, and I use that word advisedly, in their opposition to the Ottawa agreements. The effect of tariffs against our lumber was mentioned, but surely nothing that has been done by any government in the Dominion of Canada has done more to increase our market for our products of the forest than the Ottawa agreements; yet they were bitterly opposed by hon. gentlemen opposite not only when they were passing through this house in 1932, but also during the present session.

There was another statement made by the hon. member for Témiscouata. I understood him to say that the reason that our exports of dairy products to the United States decreased was that the farmers of the eastern part of the dominion sold so many cattle to the United States that our production of dairy products decreased. I do not think that that is the reason or that it would be accepted as the reason by the farmers of my hon. friend's own province.

Mr. MacLEAN (Prince): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I was not in the chamber when the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Hanson) spoke regarding the duty on Cuban sugar and the effect that it had on the potato trade of the maritime provinces and our shipments of potatoes.

This story goes back quite a little way. I hold in my hand a clipping from a Cuban paper, *Mundo*, which says, referring to Hon. Mr. Macdonald's visit:

Commercial relations between Cuba and Canada, after expiration of the existing *modus vivendi* in December, were discussed at a conference between Canadian Minister Macdonald, Canadian Commercial Attache Marmack, officials of the departments of state, and of agriculture, commerce and labour, and members of the tariff commission. The state department is said to have indicated that Cuba will not change her tariff policy but will consider modifications in favour of Canada provided that country makes special concessions as to Cuban sugar, rum and tobacco, and the Canadian representatives agreed to study the question.

Our Canadian representative, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, agreed to study the problem and report when he got back home to his own government. That was in 1931. That was when our good friend Mr. Macdonald went down to Cuba, and this is the report the Cuban papers gave of his interview there. How did this government treat Mr. Macdonald's report when he came back? We endeavoured time and again to get that report of his mission, and at last we got a statement from the government something along this line: "Cuba is willing to trade with us if we would make certain concessions." How did this government make concessions to Cuba? I have here a copy of an order in council passed on January 27, 1932, from which I quote:

Whereas the Minister of National Revenue reports that refined granulated sugar is being imported into Canada under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously to affect the interests of Canadian producers thereof;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Revenue and under the authority of section 43 of the Customs Act, chapter 42, R.S.C. 1927, as amended by section