

## Agricultural Products Act

authority which is given to some farm organization to set up a board; it is an authority given to the lieutenant governor in council. Authority is given to the lieutenant governor in council to draft regulations and so on. In other words, it is legislation on all fours with the legislation we have been discussing. The only difference is that this legislation gives authority to the governor in council, which is the method of speaking of the government of Canada, as opposed to the lieutenant governor in council, being the government of the provinces. There is no distinction between the two in so far as to whom the authority is given under these

acts is concerned; it is given to the government itself. That is true also of this particular legislation.

At an earlier stage in the discussion I was asked to place on the record, if I could, the statistics which endorse the statement I made earlier in the discussion about the purchase and production of apples by Great Britain. I am going to place these tables on the record. This is a table of the imports of apples into the United Kingdom, beginning in 1938 and taking the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948. I am going to ask the permission of the house to place it on *Hansard*, and I will comment upon it:

Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom  
(Hundredweights)

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948
From Australia .....	1,502,504	95,536	370,679	92,707	1,108,995
From New Zealand .....	407,285	.....	100,617	.....	357,529
From Canada .....	3,006,589	252,831	1,278,558	663,145	.....
From other British countries .....	68,017	3,858	25,262	1,706	18,118
From United States .....	1,558,744	245,166	49,613	610,843	.....
From other foreign countries .....	524,384	7,800	14,954	121,945	471,883
Total .....	7,067,523	605,191	1,839,683	1,490,346	1,956,525

Source: "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom"—Issues of December 1946, and December 1948.

It shows that in 1938 Britain imported 7,067,523 hundredweight of apples. It shows that she imported 1.5 million hundredweight from Australia; 3 million hundredweight from Canada; 68,000 hundredweight from other British countries; 1.5 million hundredweight from the United States and 524,000 hundredweight from foreign countries; making a total of 7,067,523 hundredweight. It is true that since war began Britain has cut down greatly on her purchases of apples. In 1945 she only imported 605,000 hundredweight; in 1946 the importation of apples rose to 1,839,000 hundredweight; in 1947, it dropped back to 1,490,000 hundredweight. In 1948, the year that has been under discussion by those who have been quoting statistics, Britain purchased 1,956,525 hundredweight of apples, or almost 2 million hundredweight.

Where did Britain get those apples? She got 1,108,000 hundredweight in Australia as against 1,500,000 hundredweight in 1938. From New Zealand, 357,000 hundredweight were obtained in 1948 as against 407,000 hundredweight. Britain got 18,000 hundredweight from other British countries and 471,000 hundredweight from other foreign countries. The important factor in connection with these purchases in 1948 is that she did not take any apples from Canada and she did not take any apples from the United States. There is only one reason for these last facts, and that is that Britain did not

have any dollars to spend on apples. She bought all the apples she did buy from countries in which she was not required to have dollars in order to purchase. In other words, if she had had the dollars and purchased the same quantity of apples from Canada in 1948 as she did in 1938, and at the same time had purchased the same quantity from the United States as she did in 1938, there would not have been a great difference between the quantities of apples which she did purchase in 1938 as against what she would have purchased in 1948 under those circumstances.

But I am inclined to think she would not have purchased so many apples from Canada or the United States in 1948 as in 1938, even if she had had the dollars. That has been my argument from the beginning. There was another reason why Britain did not purchase more apples, whether it be from Australia, from New Zealand, from other British countries or from other foreign countries. She purchased less apples from all of them, and she did not purchase any at all from Canada and the United States. I agree that her chief reason for not purchasing any from Canada and the United States is the fact that she did not have the dollars with which to pay for them.

Let us look at the production of apples in Great Britain during that period of time. Going back to the year 1937-38, which was