

of more or fewer hogs in this country. That was the position also when we were in Britain last fall. One of the questions involved then, and since, was the relationship, economic and otherwise, that was likely to exist during the coming twelve months between Great Britain and the United States. That question was largely decided when the lease-lend bill was put through the United States congress. Since that time we have been able to discuss more freely with Britain and the United States the question of what will be required of Canada in the way of hog production. Before this policy was announced to the house those negotiations had reached the point where we knew that Britain was likely to ask us for the production of a greater quantity of pork products, particularly ham and bacon, during the remainder of this year and next year than had been the case up to that time. Over the week-end, as the result of a visit by some of our officials to places where these matters could be discussed, we have received word that Great Britain is prepared to take from Canada during the present year 28,000,000 pounds more of bacon and ham than she had previously contracted to take. In addition, she is hopeful of being able to have that contract filled earlier than had been anticipated previously. This may result in our supplying more than the additional 28,000,000 pounds, or we may supply only the extra 28,000,000 pounds in addition to the amount already contracted for.

Great Britain has, however, gone further than that. She has intimated to us that she believes, in her interests as well as ours, we should give consideration to, and try to encourage, the even greater production of hogs in Canada next year. These intimations have come as a result of three-cornered discussions which brought out the fact that the United States have not been in the habit of shipping or even producing Wiltshire sides under their methods of operation. It is not something which they cannot do; it is something which they have not been in the habit of doing because their trade does not require it. They would probably prefer to ship to Great Britain some pork products which we do not put up in the same form. We could produce Wiltshire sides in increased quantity to advantage.

It has been intimated to us that all parties will be much better pleased if Canada would go on and produce all the Wiltshire sides she can to the amount which Great Britain requires, and our United States friends go on and deliver to Great Britain other pork products which they are accustomed to provide for their own trade and which would not interfere with our trade.

[Mr. Gardiner.]

With that position before us, I should like to suggest that as we have been going on with this discussion it has become more and more apparent that we should produce coarse grains in Canada in greater quantities than we have been producing them during recent years. I quite understand the criticisms which were made earlier in the debate by hon. members coming from Ontario constituencies. I sympathize with them; but if people in other parts of Canada are going to be able to feed hogs for the market in Great Britain at price levels which are now being discussed in three-cornered discussions which affect not only this country but the United States, if the farmers of Canada both east and west are going to be able to feed hogs at the prices being discussed and in the volume required, it will be necessary for us to produce more coarse grains in Canada than we have produced in any recent year.

I believe that will be in the interest, not only of the western farmer but of the eastern farmer. After all, there is a price to which coarse grains can rise, because of a scarcity for feeding purposes, and at which farmers both east and west could not afford to feed to hogs if the price of hogs is definitely set at a certain level at the time. If we are going to feed hogs this year in the numbers which Great Britain has said she would like us to feed, we can afford to have in Canada much more in the way of coarse grains than we had last year. I wished to make this announcement before there was further discussion in the committee.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: I should like to ask a question in order to clear up some misunderstanding which has occurred in parts of the west. Many people out there seem to be under the impression that they are going to be paid \$4 an acre for all the summer-fallow they put in this year. Could the minister state quite clearly that this will be paid only on the summer-fallow which a man has over and above what he had last year?

Mr. GARDINER: That is covered by the regulations, and this information has gone out in press reports. As soon as regulations are drawn up in final form as a result of the discussion here, it is our intention to have them broadcast over the radio. It is our further intention to issue pamphlets, probably in different languages, containing full information.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: I have a question to put to the Minister of Trade and Commerce in connection with a further misunderstanding. He has stated that the government will be able to take only 230,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. With the 27 million acreage