

Now I am merely pointing out that as a result of granting the intermediate tariff we have done two things: first, we have bound ourselves not to increase it on the item during the currency of the agreement. That is, the rate has been cut in two, from six cents to three cents, but the United States rate against our products still remains at six cents. There is no reciprocity in that, at least. Second, under the schedules of our country there was a duty of five cents on bacon and various duties on other kinds of meats. In the case of bacon this has been cut to one and three-quarter cents, not because we have taken direct action in that regard but because we have lifted the item from the general into the intermediate tariff. The result is that from January 1 last on the United States enjoys our markets by surmounting a barrier of only one and three-quarter cents per pound, whereas previously it was five cents.

The only point I desire to make is that Secretary Wallace has said that this is going to mean a great thing for the farmers of the United States. He, I believe, should be able to speak on that point with more authority than anyone in this chamber, and that is his view. I merely leave the matter at that, but I am grateful that at least the government has reserved the right to deal with the intermediate tariff and increase it if necessary with respect to meats other than the item mentioned in this schedule. They are free to take any action they like in raising the tariff, if need be, to protect the Canadian producer except with respect to this one item. This one item is bound, but this one item may be made very wide or it may be made rather narrow, depending, as the hon. member for Huron North (Mr. Deachman) said, on the quantity of clear pork that is taken by this country. There was a time when we relied entirely on the United States for the clear pork that came in barrels and went to the lumber camps and other places. Latterly that has not been so to the same extent, and very lately, by reason of the tariff we imposed in 1930 and 1931, we have reduced importations from the United States until they have become practically negligible, though under a three cent rate they did go up as high as 14,000,000 pounds of pork meat alone. That is the position.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): If, as the right hon. gentleman states, the dominion, under the agreement, obtained a larger market for hogs in Great Britain, I want to be one of the first to give him credit for having made an agreement that brought some benefit to the farmers of Canada. However, when we say that lowering the tariff on pork coming

into this country is going to take away from Canadian farmers the British market for pork, we presuppose that the man in Canada cannot raise pork as cheaply as it can be raised by the man in the United States.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): Certainly we cannot.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Of course we can, and if you will take your tariffs off other things we can produce it even more cheaply. If we have a better market in Great Britain for certain kinds of pork and pork products all the better for us, but as a farmer—and I have raised a good deal of pork in this country—I would say that we do not need any tariff protection on pork or pork products coming into Canada. What we do need is a reduction in the tariff on the things we buy, not on the things we sell, because we sell our pork and everything else in world markets. If we get a better market in England so much the better, but we must meet the competition of the United States in the markets of the world.

Mr. CAHAN: Where is the world market?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Anywhere you can sell pork, the same places as those in which the United States can sell it.

Mr. CAHAN: I challenge the hon. gentleman to find any world markets for either the meats or the agricultural products of Canada.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): My hon. friend challenges me to find any markets for meats or any other agricultural products of Canada. There is one great reason why we have not had a market for the last five years; it is that we would not take in return for those products the things we could bring into this country.

Mr. MacNICOL: I was pleased to hear the hon. member for Moose Jaw speak kindly of the market Canada obtained in Great Britain as a result of the Ottawa agreements. I should like to hear him speak kindly also of the manufacturers, employers and employees of same, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, since they provide the very finest home market for the producers of farm products in Canada. I should like to tell him of just what the Americans think is the effect this agreement will have on the market for American farm products. I have under my hand a number of clippings from United States newspapers, and I should like to read some of the clippings that apply to this item. The first is from the Phoenix, Arizona, Star, and it states:

In no sense has it wiped out any existing tariffs. It has merely reduced tariffs. In the