my hon. friend is a just one, and it will be endorsed by the great majority of the House, and I trust there will be nothing to prevent the Postmaster General in devising some scheme whereby the rate may be reduced. It cannot be a matter of vital importance to the revenue, as we have a very large surplus; indeed, I fancy there is no strong reason to prevent an arrangement being entered into with the people of Great Britain and Germany, in order to place the scale of charges on a more reasonable basis than at present.

Mr. O'CONNOR. There is no objection to the motion passing, but I may as well remark that the matter was brought before the Postal Convention, and the result of that convention was, that negotiations have been pending for some time past between the Post Office Department here and Great Britain on the very subject which has been brought before the House.

Motion agreed to.

ADMISSION OF LIVE STOCK INTO CANADA.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex), in moving for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government, relative to the admission of live stock into the Dominion for breeding or other purposes, said: The House is aware that for some years the Imperial Government have prohibited the importation of live stock from the United States into Great Britain, and has only permitted importation from Canada upon the understanding that the Dominion Government shall strictly enforce a similar prohibition of the importation of live stock from the United States into the Dominion. About two years ago the stringency of this restriction was moderated by the Imperial Government consenting to the transportation of live stock through Canada, on the Southern and Great Western Railways, from the Detroit to the Niagara River, connecting at each point with the American system of railways, the stock in question having been first subjected to a rigid examination by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon appointed by the Dominion Government. It has been found, upon official investigation on the part of the United States Government, that the cattle disease is confined to the southern and eastern States of the Union, and that the western States have been entirely free from disease. In view of these circumstances the Dominion Government would be more than justified in representing the facts to the Imperial Government, in urging still further concessions with a view to the importation of live stock from the West, subject, if necessary, to quarantine regulations and inspection. Much inconvenience has been felt by the owners of thoroughbred stock in particular, in consequence of the existing restrictions. According to newspaper report some negotiations, with a view to what we suggest, have been in progress. A story is told, though I do not vouch for its veracity, of a gentleman living in Petite Côte, on the Detroit River, who had a valuable herd of Jersey thoroughbreds, and who was anxious to import from the neighboring State of Michigan a Jersey bull recently imported into that State from England. Finding it impossible to induce the Minister of Agriculture to waive the regulations, even after careful inspection, and being determined to have his Jersey bull at all costs, he sent the animal round from Detroit, by the Lake Shore Railway, through the States of Michigan, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, then shipped him from Boston to Halifax, from which city he sent him West by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railroads. But, unfortunately, the man in charge, instead of trans-shipping at Toronto by the Great Western Railway to Windsor, continued on the Grand Trunk and crossed the river, during the night, from Sarnia to Port Huron, finding himself in the morning in Detroit, the place from which he started. The story is good enough to be true, and, at any rate, it illustrates the inconvenience caused by the existing regulations. Now that it is an established fact that no cattle disease exists in the western States, the Government certainly should at least make efforts to have the restrictions withdrawn in favor of thoroughbred stock, with a view to subsequently extending the concession to all live stock under proper quarantine regulations.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Agriculture is not in his place, but the hon. gentleman (Mr. Patterson) may rest assured that the Government has already taken measures, with the object of obtaining the improvement he wishes; and we hope the efforts we are making may be successful.

Motion agreed to.

MOTIONS FOR RETURNS.

The following motions for returns were severally agreed to:—

Return showing the number of seizures made at each port of entry in the Dominion during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881; the amount of fines exacted at each port during said year; and the manner in which said fines were disposed of, giving the names of the officers receiving any portion thereof, and the amount received by each of such officers from said fines.—(Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

Report of the engineer appointed by the Government to ascertain the possibility and utility of the construction of a wharf at Point aux Trembles, in the county of Portneuf, together with the plans and all other papers and correspondence relating thereto.—(Mr. Vallée.)

Reports and papers in connection with the dismissal of A. S. McEdwards, the Postmaster at Neustadt.—(Mr. Jackson.)

Return showing: 1. The number of applications for land for colonization under plan number one of land regulations, issued by the Department of the Interior, 23rd December, 1881, up to date of return, and copies thereof; the number of applications granted or agreed to, the names and residences of the grantees, with the total number of acres granted or agreed to be granted, the location of each grant, and the number of acres in the same; the total amount of money received and to be paid on such grants, and the number of townships in which such grants are located; the number of applications refused, and the names of applicants and number of acres and location of grants applied for; the number of applications in suspense, with names of applicants, number of acres and location of grants applied for, and all correspondence relating to all such applications.—(Mr. Charlton.)

Also, a tabulated statement of the result of the foregoing return showing the name of each applicant, the date of his application, the number of acres applied for by him, the location of grant applied for, the disposition of the application, the moneys paid, and the moneys payable in respect thereof, with the dates of payment. 2. The number of applications for land for colonization under plan number two of land regulations, issued by the Department of the Interior, 23rd December, 1881, up to the date of return, and copies thereof; the number of applications granted or agreed to, the names and residences of the grantees, with the total number of acres granted or agreed to be granted; the location of each grant and the number of acres in the same; the total amount of money received and to be paid on such grants, and the number of townships in which such grants are located; the number of applications refused, and names of applicants, number of acres and location of grants applied for; the number of applications in suspense, with names of applicants, number of acres and location of grants applied for, and all correspondence relating to all such applications.—(Mr. Charlton.)