

CATTLE

United Kingdom

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Imports into the United Kingdom:                      | <u>1931 (Calendar Year)</u>   |
| From Irish Free State                                 | 738,967    £12,048,496        |
| Canada  | <u>26,991        553,749</u>  |
| Total, all countries        -                         | <u>766,523    £12,615,945</u> |
| <u>1931 (Calendar Year)</u>                           |                               |
| Exports from Canada to U.K.:                          | 27,149    \$ 2,218,383        |
| (total number since Confederation 3,721,070)          |                               |
| <u>1931 (Calendar Year)</u>                           |                               |
| Canadian Production - public marketings<br>of cattle: | 646,442                       |
| British Tariff:                                       | Free - Free                   |

Remarks:

No cattle in the world are better protected from a health standpoint than are Canadian cattle. The Canadian market for beef cattle is today relatively less discouraging than that for almost any other farm commodity, but an export market to the U.K. is very necessary to keep the industry in a stabilized condition. The shipment of dressed beef to the U.K. market is not as profitable as the shipment of live cattle.

The development by Canada of a continuous trade with the U.K. in live cattle is dependent upon modification of the present onerous restrictions against their admission. Canadian producers feel that their cattle should be admitted under regulations similar to those which at present apply to Irish cattle. The present restrictions against Canadian cattle which do not apply against Irish cattle are:

- (1) Slaughter of fat cattle and "she-stock" required at port of entry.
- (2) Right of port veterinarians to classify as "near fats" well-finished store cattle, which if licensed to interior premises are then subject to a 28-day detention period before they can be returned to market.
- (3) Three-day quarantine in Canada before shipment.
- (4) Branding on the cheek prior to shipment.
- (5) Requirement that federal veterinarian must accompany each shipment of store cattle.
- (6) Unnecessarily exacting equipment for cattle ships.

These restrictions are wholly unnecessary, because of healthiness and high standard of Canadian cattle. They materially impede the free movement of the trade and unduly increase cost.

Recommendations: Canada should press strongly for removal of restrictions (1) to (5), and in regard to (6) should endeavour to develop at the time of the Conference an opportunity of discussing with representatives of the British Ministry amended Canadian regulations governing ship fittings, now being drafted, with a view to securing their ultimate approval.