

HON. MR. KAULBACH—The Maritime Provinces being largely interested in shipping, it might be supposed that the position taken by my hon. friend is antagonistic to our interests, but even though it were, my views coincide with those expressed by him. Our ships might carry more American cattle if these restrictions were removed, but if it would have a tendency to diminish the profits of our farming community to the extent of \$15 or \$20 on each head of cattle they export it would not be in the interest of the Dominion. In the end it would diminish the shipping trade from our own ports. My hon. friend has shown the great advantage which our farmers enjoy through their cattle not being scheduled in the English market. It is a great advantage to them, and through them to the whole country, because the wealth of the Dominion is based on the prosperity of the farming community. Therefore, even though it should deprive our shippers of a trade which they might hope to secure, it will, on the whole, benefit the Dominion. With regard to American meat coming down to the Maritime Provinces, I may say that the Americans purchase our eggs, and in this way make up fully for the loss that the farmers sustain by the competition in the meat trade.

HON. MR. DEVER—Every thoughtful man in this country must sympathize with my hon. friend's desire to promote the interests of the farming community. The internal wealth of the country is dependent upon the success of the farmers. We all sympathize with the hon. gentleman, and I feel that it is our duty in every way to encourage the farming industry. One of the objects in bringing about the confederation of the Provinces was to benefit the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces by employing them in the trade of the St. Lawrence valley. It was represented to us that the great St. Lawrence River was the natural highway for the commerce of the west of Canada and the western States. We believed that our ships would get the benefit of that great trade, especially after the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals and the construction of railways in the west. The hon. member must expect that we are excessively loyal to the Confederation if we are to forego that advantage which

was held out to us as an inducement to enter the Confederation. While the farmers of the Dominion should be assisted to every reasonable extent in the shipment of their cattle, still it would be a great loss to the commercial cities that are dependent upon the trade of the west which these regulations impede. A considerable portion of that trade must necessarily be cut off from us, but I do not wish this House to feel that we are so selfish as to demand that these restrictions shall be relaxed for our benefit, to the detriment of the farming community of western Canada. At the same time, I wish it to be understood that their benefit can only be secured by our loss.

HON. MR. SMITH—In answer to the hon. gentleman's inquiry, I may inform him that there is no intention to allow the shipment of United States cattle from Canadian ports for Europe with or without being subjected to any quarantine regulations. The present quarantine regulations, established under the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, absolutely forbid the exportation of United States cattle from Canadian ports, and there is no intention to make any relaxation.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS OF THE SENATE.

MOTION.

HON. MR. READ moved the adoption of the second report of the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the contingent accounts of the Senate.

HON. MR. KAULBACH moved in amendment—

That the first six paragraphs be adopted, and that the remaining paragraphs—7, 8, 9, 10 and 11—be referred back to the said committee for further consideration.

The Senate divided on the amendment, which was adopted on the following vote:—

CONTENTS :

Hon. Messrs.

Almon,	McInnes (B.C.),
Clemow,	McKay,
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),
Dickey,	Merner,
Haythorne,	Miller,
Kaulbach,	O'Donohoe,
Lewin,	Poirier,
McLelan,	Sanford,
McDonald (C.B.),	Wark.—18.