

with the matter, that for thirty years I fought the embargo. I was in Dundee when the *Huronian* arrived on the other side and they took a cow away, stating that she was diseased, a statement which was absolutely unfair to Canada. They tested her lungs, and they placed a stigma against Canadian cattle. Edward Watson, president of the association for the free importation of Canadian cattle into the British isles, said to me. "Mullins, that is unfair to Canada." I said: "Watson, I will fight that issue as long as Providence permits me to remain here." He said: "I will too." We fought together for the removal of the embargo. I crossed over several times on that issue. In 1917 the question came before the war conference as to what they should do for Canada. The question was raised by Sir Walter Long, and the answer came back from the present hon. member for South Winnipeg (Mr. Rogers): "Remove the embargo and the stigma from Canadian cattle." That is what made it possible for Canadian cattle to get into the British isles. The records are available, and no matter what the leader of the opposition may say, the facts cannot be denied because the official returns and documents are available. The answer came back that a resolution had been passed that they would remove the embargo upon the declaration of peace. Having given this promise, having given their word which to a Britisher was as good as his bond, they let the matter drag along, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who was then the British Minister of Agriculture, was antagonistic to it. He contested a seat in Dudley and with a Labour candidate against him was defeated by 10,000 votes on the question of admission of Canadian cattle into the British isles. That made him antagonistic, and when Lloyd George asked him to contest Taunton, the Federal Meat Traders of England kept their hands off Taunton to let Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen into the House of Commons. He came back as Minister of Agriculture, but he was antagonistic and he would not do anything towards removing that stigma from Canadian cattle.

The matter dragged along from 1917 to 1922. In the fall of 1922, as a private citizen, I felt it my duty to go overseas, and I went. I discussed with Lord Beaverbrook the justification for removing the embargo from Canadian cattle. The matter came before the British House of Commons and a measure was passed lifting the embargo. I ask the right hon. gentleman: who made it possible for the removal of that embargo? Why does

he take to Mr. Larkin and himself the credit for the removal? I cannot see what justification they can find for doing that.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Will my hon. friend give the date at which the embargo was finally removed?

Mr. MULLINS: The embargo was removed on December 15, 1922.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The Liberal administration came into office in December, 1921.

Mr. MULLINS: Yes, but they did nothing towards having the embargo removed. While I was in England I did not see that Mr. Larkin had anything to do with it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: While my hon. friend was there nothing was done in the way of finally removing it. I admit my hon. friend tried to get it removed, but he did not succeed. All efforts had been in vain until within a year after the Liberal government came into office.

Mr. MULLINS: I did not see any evidence of any work except some that was done by Duncan Marshall who went overseas to receive the first shipment of Canadian cattle and who put a red tape across the gang plank of the first ship which arrived in Glasgow. The steer that he was leading out, the first one that left the ship, took a look at the red tape and nearly put Duncan Marshall into the Clyde. We got into that market, and it was a wonderful market. I do not know what Canada would have done with all the cattle we had out west on feed but for the British market. I can see no reason whatever for hon. gentlemen opposite taking any credit for our getting into the British market or for any reduction in freight rates whatever.

For the benefit of the house I wish to read a telegram, dated March 17, 1923, just after the bill had passed the house, which I received from a gentleman who was coming out to this country:

Arriving on the ss. *Paris* the 25th. Address the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MULLINS: This is no laughing matter, Mr. Speaker. Conditions in western Canada are much too serious to be laughed at. I have never laughed at hon. gentlemen across the floor or heckled them, nor will I do so in the future. I feel my responsibility as a member of parliament from the west too much to treat this matter, which is of vital import-