

RENEW EFFORTS TO HAVE CATTLE BAN CANCELLED

Canadian Government Officials Reopen Negotiations With British Authorities.

SCORE DOHERTY'S ACTION

Members Claim Provincial Minister's Campaign Created Antagonism.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The 30-year-old issue of the British embargo on Canadian cattle again found expression in the house today. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, intimated that negotiation with a view to removal of the embargo had been reopened with the imperial authorities. Cattle communications were in progress, although their nature could not at present be divulged. Mr. Motherwell was confident that when the British house voted on the embargo question on May 2 it would vote wisely. He was hopeful, too, that Canada and the United States would come together and better markets for Canadian cattle be found south of the international boundary line.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, and Hon. Dr. Tolmie, who was minister of agriculture, were in the Meighen administration, were both keenly critical of the part play-

ed in England by Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario minister of agriculture, in campaigning for the removal of the embargo. On English soil he had appealed to the British people to reprimand their government. Suppose a British minister did that in Canada, sharply queried Mr. Meighen, what would the effect of it be? Mr. Motherwell did not concur in the reference to Mr. Manning Doherty; and R. H. Halbert, voicing the view of an Ontario Progressive, added the retort that Conservatives might go on playing politics—the people of Ontario would give Mr. Doherty credit were the embargo removed.

Vote Stands Over.

The discussion arose when agriculture estimates were in committee of supply, a vote of \$1,000,000 for live-stock being more particularly in review. It opened in the early afternoon, and late in the evening the vote was allowed to stand over. In passing, Mr. Motherwell expressed the view that grants to exhibitors should be cut down gradually.

"In these days of gilt-edged roads and high-powered cars," he observed, "some exhibitors make all kinds of money and pay high salaries to managers."

On an item of \$15,000 for the International Institute of Agriculture, an increase of \$5,000 over last year, there was much discussion as to the advisability of reducing expenditures for such projects. Mr. Motherwell said two delegates were being sent over to the assembly this year. Canada had been requested to supplement her payments to the institute as the other countries were doing. However, the cost of membership was increasing yearly, and the minister was not entirely satisfied that it was worth while facing constantly increased expenditures. The theory of the institute was splendid. It provided statistics of agriculture and

Must 'Pack Up' and Leave Home Because Wife Owns Residence.

Special to London Advertiser.

KITCHENER, April 20.—J. Hald, a local man, was told by Magistrate Weir this morning that he must pack up his things and leave the house in which he has been living with his wife, simply because the house belongs to his wife, and she claims he is not a safe person to live with.

Under the influence of liquor Hald had made things so interesting in his home last night that the police had to be called in to quell the disturbance.

In police court this morning Mrs. Hald absolutely refused to tolerate him around the house. Two constables accompanied the man to his wife's residence to be sure he removed his effects and separated from his wife.

crop conditions throughout the world which would be of great value to farmers if they were studied. However, farmers, it appeared, never looked at them. The item was carried.

Tolmie Commends Item.

An item of \$1,000,000 for aiding the live stock industry was strongly commended by Hon. S. F. Tolmie. The vote for live stock was one of the most important in the estimates of the department of agriculture. Mixed farming was necessary for success. This was proven by the farming in Great Britain where, on a mixed basis, the farmers raised the best live stock in the world, as well as secur-

ing the greatest yield of cereals per acre.

Dr. Tolmie urged the advisability of farmers raising heavy stock horses. This type of horse could not be supplanted by the automobile.

While Canada possessed ten and a half million head of cattle, of which three and a half million were dairy cows, less than 10 per cent of the animals sent to the abattoirs were good enough for export purposes. The farmers suffered tremendously because of this. On the Toronto market the other day some ten steers sold as low as 4½ cents a pound, as compared with 11½ cents for the quality cattle.

The success of the dairy industry depended on the farmers acquiring high-class cattle. More than \$250,000,000 was made in the dairy industry last year, and it was not necessary for farmers' families to slave in this branch of agriculture as had been stated in the house. It was not necessary in British Columbia, where the dairy farmers were able to make a profit, although they purchased their feeds from the Prairies and from the State of Washington. If a farmer persisted in keeping scrub cattle all he would receive was the fresh air and the exercise. If he kept good quality cattle he would receive a handsome profit.

Advices Sheep-Raising.

Dr. Tolmie urged the advisability of farmers acquiring larger numbers of sheep. Canada possessed only 2,750,000 head of sheep as compared with 27,000,000 in Great Britain, 40,000,000 in the United States, and upwards of 50,000,000 in Australia.

Several things were necessary for success in the livestock industry. First, the obtaining of the most reliable markets; secondly, to improve the quality of the cattle, and thirdly, to standardize livestock products. The nearest market was the United States, and Dr. Tolmie was willing to support any measure which would

improve that market for the Canadian farmer.

Referring to the British embargo on Canadian cattle, Dr. Tolmie declared that it was first created on the assumption that one steer imported into England was suffering with an infectious cattle disease. This had occurred 30 years ago, but not one case had ever been traced to a Canadian steer. Every minister of agriculture and every government during the 30-year period had tried to have the embargo lifted. In 1917 Sir Robert Borden obtained a promise that the embargo would be lifted, while several British organizations were on record in favor of the step. While no advertising had been done, a continuous campaign for the removal of the embargo had been carried on during 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Doubts Doherty Aided.

Dr. Tolmie was very doubtful if the results obtained by Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture in the Ontario government, who visited England and made numerous efforts to have the embargo lifted were not overshadowed by the resentment which he aroused.

"Mr. Doherty's campaign was looked on as one of uncalled interference on the part of a provincial minister," said Dr. Tolmie.

He quoted from an article in a British livestock journal, which said, in commenting on Mr. Doherty's campaign, that it was neither political etiquette or common decency for a provincial minister to butt into the matter.

"From what I saw it would have been much better for Mr. Doherty to have refrained from interfering," remarked Dr. Tolmie. He added that it was very foolish for a provincial minister to go across and tell them in England what they should do. They had their own ideas on that subject. The last person to meet with success in an effort of that kind was William the Conqueror.

Canada had received a good hearing before the British Embargo Commission. Criticisms of the matter, in which the case of the Dominion had been placed before the commission were not justified. Dr. Tolmie appreciated the fact that the Britisher was entitled to protect his own market, but declared that Canada had been promised that the embargo would be lifted. The commission had found there was no reason for excluding Canadian cattle. Canada should be given the same privilege as Ireland in the matter of sending her cattle into the British Isles. As a matter of fact there had been cases of foot and mouth disease in Ireland two months ago, while this disease had never gained a foothold in Canada.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen said that he did not propose to offer advice to farmers. He wished, however, to discuss, for a few minutes, the situation in regard to the British cattle embargo.

The embargo was imposed at a time when it was advertised that a case of pleuro-pneumonia was found among the Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain. This implied disease in the Canadian herds, while history showed they were more free from disease than any other herds in the world. In 1917 a promise was obtained from the British minister of agriculture that the embargo would be removed after the war. Consequently the Canadian government took the matter up at the conclusion of hostilities and subsequently a Bri-

tish royal commission was appointed to investigate the whole situation.

Wisdom is Questioned.

The Canadian government then took the position that it rested its case on the promise of 1917 and did not propose to be prejudiced by the commission's verdict. The Canadian government was represented before the commission which found that there was no cause for the maintenance of the embargo in so far as disease was concerned. At the conference of the British prime ministers Mr. Meighen again rested the case on the promise of 1917, but found that the chief obstacle was the resentment aroused throughout England by the action of Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario minister of agriculture. It would be unfair to say that Mr. Doherty went to England with any but the best intentions, but the wisdom of the way in which he went about securing a removal of the embargo was questionable. Mr. Doherty had commenced, on the soil of England, propaganda against the British government and had appealed to the British people to reprimand their government. This was not a proper course and had the same effect in Great Britain as if the situation had been reversed and a British minister had harangued Canadian audiences against policies pursued by the Canadian government.

Halbert Enters Protest.

"What would be the effect of that?" Mr. Meighen questioned.

As the time went on the memory of Mr. Doherty's campaign would fade, and there was ground for the hope that the British government would honestly fulfill the promise given in 1917. It was for the government of Canada to lay its case before the government of Great Britain and not before the people of Great Britain.

R. H. Halbert (Progressive, North Ontario) protested against the attacks made on Hon. Manning Doherty. Mr. Doherty had been received in Great Britain by the premier and by Lord Beaverbrook, and had had a committee appointed before Mr. Tolmie or the ex-premier had reached Great Britain.

W. C. Good (Progressive, Brant) continuing the discussion at 8 o'clock, regretted that the leader of the opposition and Dr. Tolmie had dragged the name of Hon. Manning Doherty into the discussion. Mr. Doherty was quite able to defend himself, and could present a very different story from that told by the two former ministers if he were in the house to do so. Mr. Doherty might not have acted "quite according to Hoyle," but Mr. Good was convinced that he had obtained results.

J. L. Stansell (Conservative, East Elgin) drew the attention of the minister to the fact that there had been increases in a large number of votes under the department of agriculture, but the vote for live stock remained the same as last year. This was a very important branch, and sufficient money should be provided to handle the work properly.

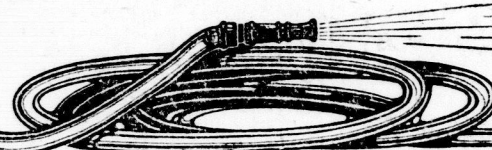
ROBERT HAMILTON BURIED.

Special to London Advertiser.

PARK HILL, April 19.—The remains of the late Robert Hamilton, who died in London, were brought to Park Hill, and the funeral took place from the residence of his nephew, Edward Hamilton, here, to Zion Cemetery, where interment was made, the services being conducted by Rev. W. D. Clark.

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