

These cattle are being shipped to the British market—the most logical market we have. I do not want to see that market disrupted and lost. We fought for it for over thirty years. The British authorities placed an embargo against our cattle thirty odd years ago, but finally we got back into that market. We have the freedom of it to-day.

Now, I have another matter to which I wish to direct the attention of the House. It is very pleasing to Irish live stock dealers to-day to see us trading across the line with the United States, for this means our keeping away from the British market. I wonder if any honourable members noticed an item recently in the Winnipeg Free Press. I quote it:

Take notice and warn all shippers of live stock to Britain.

The I.R.A. will stop this trade at all costs. This is Ireland's own trade. So Canada, Hands Off. The I.R.A. will strike at the root and in Canada too.

The I.R.A. will stop at nothing to achieve its end.

Be well aware.

The initials I.R.A. stand for the Irish Republican Army. They wrote me an anonymous letter stating that if I did not keep off advocating the shipment of cattle to the British Isles I would be taken for consideration. I am sorry I have not that letter at hand. The Irishmen fought us out of the British market, then the United States disrupted our exports to them, and we in the cattle trade have been up against it right along.

I repeat, there is not a more neglected industry in Canada than the live stock industry. It has been a forgotten industry. It was forgotten when this treaty was negotiated and it did not get a lower rate of duty. It was a mistake that our negotiators did not press further to get our cattle into the United States market at the cent and a half a pound, and so give our cattle men an opportunity to make a little money. It is not a stable market; it may be closed in thirty days. What is the use of talking about it? The United States will take in our cattle when they want them, and shut them out when they do not want them.

An Hon. SENATOR: Then why worry?

Hon. Mr. MULLINS: I come now to the hog industry.

Hon. B. F. SMITH: Hogs are worse.

Hon. Mr. MULLINS: I ask honourable members if they are going to permit American shoulders and hams from hogs raised under unsanitary conditions to come on our market, because, if so, we are going to ruin the hog raiser in Western Canada.

Hon. Mr. MULLINS.

Hon. Mr. POPE: And in Eastern Canada too.

Hon. Mr. MULLINS: I do not intend to criticize the leader of the Government in this House or in the other House. I am speaking in the interest of the hog producers of Canada. Are you going to let shoulders and hams of United States hogs enter our market? Are you going to allow pork to be brought into this country at a cent and three-quarters a pound duty, when, if we want to export dressed hogs to the United States, we must pay a duty of five cents a pound? The same question applies to the bacon hog that is brought in here in the carcass.

On one occasion I undertook to tell the members of the other House something about the hog industry in the United States. A friend of mine, the American Consul at the time, was sitting in the gallery, and when I met him later he said to me: "Look here, you should not have spilled those beans. Why did you tell them that story? I have two hundred hogs feeding under those conditions." Contrast the pork produced from hogs fed under such conditions with our pea-fed pork, the finest in the world. We have a quota in the British market for our bacon to the extent of 280,000,000 pounds. We are not sending there anything like that quota.

Honourable members must pardon me for what I am about to say as to hog feeding in the United States. Two hundred hogs are put into a feed lot with one hundred steers. These steers are fed corn. Before the hogs get that corn it has passed through the steers. In short, it is a by-product from the steers. That is the way pork is raised in the United States. Compare that pork with the product of Denmark and of Canada. The land of Denmark was a mass of weeds. Hog-raising was the means of bringing back fertility to the soil and putting the country on its feet. The Danes did that by producing the right kind of hogs. To-day Canadian bacon takes its place alongside Danish bacon.

The good Wiltshire side of bacon that is being manufactured in Canada has made several millionaires. There are wealthy men in Toronto who to my knowledge have been in the hog business. I tried the hog business once. I brought four thousand hogs from Manitoba to Toronto. A buyer bought those hogs. He sent me home to Manitoba with \$47. The return ticket was \$48. After that experience I decided to stay with the cattle business. But it is well known that men engaged in the pork-packing industry have become rich. Have my honourable friends ever heard of a cattle man getting rich? I