

imputation that disease existed in Canada, and that being removed, they were quite content, they said."

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture passed an Order-in-Council to serve as the basis of a dispatch which was forwarded to the English authorities protesting against this assumption that Canada was quite content with the removal of the stigma on Canadian herds. The Canadian Minister said that Lord Onslow was laboring under a grave misapprehension as to the state of Canadian feeling and opinion on this subject. That the Canadian people were fully alive to the serious loss and waste inflicted on the cattle producers and shippers of the Dominion by the present Act. The Minister also expressed the opinion that definite action should be taken to correct any impression to the contrary.

Notwithstanding their previous lack of success many large and influential bodies of agriculturists, both in England and Scotland, kept up the agitation for the repeal of the Embargo, and in this good work they were continually aided and supported through communications and information from the Canadian Government and even from the Canadian Parliament, which first in the Senate, on April 6th, 1905, and in the House of Commons, on the 7th of July of the same year (1905), debated the question fully.

The Canadian Senate passed a resolution which after briefly reciting the essential facts, said that "under these circumstances the continued prohibition on the pretext that there is danger of the spread of these particular diseases among the British herds is an unjust imputation on the condition of Canadian cattle," and the Senate respectfully suggest "that the Imperial Act based thereon should be repealed."

Lord Lyttleton, the Colonial Secretary, replied to this resolution stating, "that His Majesty's Government had given the fullest consideration to the representations made to them on the subject but much regret that they feel themselves unable to propose to Parliament any amendment of the existing Law."

THE CONSERVATIVES TRY TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL

On the 20th of June, 1905, there was passed by the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Commons a Resolution which came up for debate in the Canadian House of Commons on the 7th of July following, which asked that a deputation comprising the Federal and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, should make representations on the subject. The London Times of June 8th, 1905, reports that on the previous day, Sir John Leng, in the British House of Commons, drew attention to Hon. Sydney Fisher's statement in the Canadian House, "that the continuance by Great Britain of an embargo on Canadian cattle could only be described as an unfriendly act," and asked—in view of the High Commissioner's protest for "such concessions as will allay the existing irritation and conduce to a better understanding with the Canadian Government."

Lord Lyttleton, in reply, denied there had been any protest by the High Commissioner, that, in accord with five predecessors, the then President of the Board of Agriculture "felt it impossible to depart from a policy deliberately arrived at and to incur the risk which undoubtedly attaches to the importation of live cattle from a country which, though it may be at a given moment free from cattle disease itself, has an open frontier of over 4,000 miles in extent. I have no doubt that the Canadian Government and public fully appreciate the gravity of the risks involved, and the facilities given for the importation of fat cattle, subject to slaughter on arrival, appear to me to be calculated to redress to the utmost any hardship which the necessary restrictions on importation impose on the industry."