

Government inspects all these cattle. Such inspection is work a Government department can do well. Ten Holstein cows have been sent over to Mr. F. W. Gilbert, past president of the British Friesian Association of Great Britain. The vice-president, Mr. I. J. Yarmay, has twelve cows and a bull that were selected for his herd. The British breed associations will not register these cattle now, as, like other organizations, they want a lot of things done their own way. But that does not matter so much in a country like England or Scotland, where, after all, people breed and feed and prepare their cattle for their own market. They export only a few of the very best cattle for breeding purposes. They are more concerned about the commercial results they produce. Some of these cows sold as high as £40 apiece, which is quite a decent price. Under the regulations, after four crosses they can be entered in the British Friesian herd book. There is a tremendous potential market there, because Canadian cattle are sound and healthy. That is why our stock are wanted. In an old country like Great Britain nobody knows just how prevalent tuberculosis and Bang's disease are, and the people there are now preparing for a general testing of all their herds. What will happen remains to be seen.

I happened to be present as a representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture when the conditions for the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle were embodied in the Bill which passed the British House of Commons. When the question of health came up, I immediately agreed that all cattle shipped to Great Britain for breeding purposes should pass the tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease. The British representatives were surprised, as cattle were coming in from Ireland without any test at all. I said, "We do not want to ship unsound breeding cattle to you, because in four or five years it would completely destroy our market." Nobody has any business these days to sell unsound breeding cattle either in his own or in another country. Cattle have been carefully tested by both the present and the past governments, and as a result we have established in Great Britain a demand for sound dairy cattle—a demand that we can scarcely supply. Dairymen in Great Britain tell me that about three years, three lactation periods, is the average life of a cow. Many dairies fill a stable with cows to milk, and when the cows begin to drop off in their milk they change to heavier feed and prepare them for the abattoir. Then they buy up a new herd. That seems to us a wasteful system, but it cannot be or they would not continue it. That is the practice in some

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dairies in Great Britain at the present time. We have multiplied the number of cows shipped there by, I think, three or four. There is not a large number going over yet, but the very fact that our cows sell at auction at high prices is significant. One man in Cheshire came over this year and took away 367 cows—a pretty good customer. When I tell you that in that one county in England they milk 100,000 cows, you will have some idea of the potential demand.

These, I think, are the enterprises that governments can and should support for the improvement of marketing conditions for the men who will produce good animals. Most of the cows that sell for high prices in Great Britain have a milk and butterfat record. A few years ago I paid a visit to Mr. Alex. Batchelor's farm near Dundee, and he told me that one of his difficulties was that his Canadian cows were low testers. He had over one hundred of them. Now when the records both for butter-fat and for milk production go with cows to the British market, and they are sold there on their merits, they will bring high prices. If you will sell a cow on its merits, and you have a high-class animal, the British market is always a good one.

I notice that this year we have an increased production of creamery butter. In the eleven months of 1938 we produced almost as much creamery butter as during the whole of 1937. But there is a reduction in cheese production of from twelve to fifteen million pounds between this year and last. As a result we have a low price for butter to-day. Our butter does not sell as well on the British market as does our cheese. Why? Because all our cheese sent to the British market is graded, and when a grocer wants to buy cheese he can telephone to Tooley street for Canadian cheese, which has our Government grade stamped on it. With some of our Canadian butter he does not feel quite so safe. So Canadian butter, because of lack of grade, does not occupy the same position as our cheese on the British market.

I had the pleasure of introducing legislation for the compulsory grading of cream into and butter out of creameries in the province of Alberta. I also had the pleasure of introducing similar legislation in the province of Ontario when Minister of Agriculture. But it is rather remarkable to recall that I introduced the Alberta Act just exactly twenty-five years before taking similar action in Ontario. It must be borne in mind, however, that it would have been scarcely possible to procure such legislation in Ontario at a