

so with some timidity, but when I think of the subject that I have striven from time to time to bring to the attention of the other House, I make no apology for directing the same subject to the attention of this Chamber.

I submit, honourable senators, that the gentleman who went to Washington to negotiate this trade treaty for Canada neglected one of the most important industries in this country; and I give it second place to no industry—I will not even allow wheat to go ahead of it. Pick up the morning paper and you will read of the quarrelling about wheat. It has been so all the way down through history. You students of the Bible know quite well that in Genesis we are told of Cain and Abel. One was a tiller of the soil, and the other kept flocks and herds. You know what the tiller of the soil did to the one who had flocks and herds. There has been trouble right down to the present day, and the live stock industry of this country has been sorely neglected. It has been neglected in this treaty, and that makes me feel sad.

I have been in the cattle business for over half a century. It is an easy matter for the industrialists in the East to talk of their troubles, but it is an easier matter for me to tell you honourable gentlemen about our troubles out west. The principal trouble has been the neglect of the live stock industry. The farmer has neglected it by not looking after the proper breed of cattle. Our legislative bodies have also neglected the industry.

It always seemed to me when I got up on the floor of the other House there was a feeling on the part of many members which, if expressed, would have been something in this form: "You are talking cattle. Let us talk about wheat, university graduates, or anything else, but when it comes to the cattle industry, let us be silent." Yet that is more important than anything else to the man on the land.

The right honourable gentleman who went to Washington to make a deal had the opportunity of his life. He could have said to President Roosevelt: "You have authority to reduce the duty on cattle from three cents to one and a half cents." Why did our representative close the bargain with the duty at two cents? I am sorry that instead of some economist or theorist out of a university he did not get a man to accompany him who had been used to making bargains in cattle trading.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. MULLINS: If he had taken Lovat Fraser—the gentleman who auctioned the noted bull sold to my friend the Hon.

Duncan Marshall—Mr. Fraser would have told him just the right moment to close the deal and would have got the duty at one and a half cents on Canadian cattle entering the United States. The citrus fruit growers of California were right on the President's doorstep, eager to get their large-size oranges into this country duty free. All our representative had to do was to say to the President of the United States, "We are giving the freedom of the Canadian market to your California oranges, but you must put the duty on our cattle down to one and a half cents a pound instead of two cents." As I said, the President had authority to reduce duties 50 per cent, and he could have reduced the duty of \$3 per hundredweight on cattle to the figure I have mentioned. I do not object to the entry of California oranges. Let us import all the health-giving fruits we can. But I feel the live stock industry has been overlooked. There was a chance to save thousands of dollars for our live stock producers by, as it were, pressing a button and making a bargain for the admission of our cattle into the States at a duty of one and a half cents a pound in return for removing the duty on citrus fruits from California. It was a splendid opportunity, but we lost it.

Oh, yes, honourable senators, I admit we have been clamouring for the American market, but let me say that I am not so very enthusiastic about that market. I have gone over there many times with cattle. They will let you in when they want our cattle; but by lowering prices or raising duties they will shut you out suddenly, overnight, and then you find you have no market at all.

I admit the United States is the logical market for range cattle. I admit that wild cattle from the open range, that we call "ranchers," do not stand the voyage across the Atlantic as well as the domesticated cattle from Ontario, Manitoba and the eastern part of Saskatchewan. The British is the logical market for these domesticated cattle.

You will shortly have on your door-step requests to fit up the cattle ships which are now dismantled. Last night I sent a wire asking how many buyers from the Old Land were on the market prepared to purchase.

Hon. Mr. POPE: Where?

Hon. Mr. MULLINS: I sent this wire to Toronto. This is the answer I received:

Brown and Large from Birkenhead, also Summerville, Glasgow, have been here and returned home. They have arranged space out of Saint John, and understand negotiating for Montreal space. Approximately twenty-eight hundred shipped including this week.