

fear even from so great a rival as the United States. Sir, we have a better market than the United States, which produces similar goods to our own. Where is that market? It is in Great Britain, in the Dominions overseas, in the West Indies and in other parts of the world where the British flag flies. These are better markets for us any day in the week than the United States, which grows similar products to ours, and which has a plethora in almost every line we produce.

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer): If Britain is a better market for Canada than the United States, how does the hon. member account for the plain fact that our business with the United States has increased by leaps and bounds while our business with Britain is practically stationary?

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Well, I do not know that our business with the United States is increasing by leaps and bounds, nor am I so sure that it is falling off with Great Britain. As I read the records, British imports into Canada are a good deal larger than they were, instead of less. They are vastly larger; the minister of Customs (Mr. Wigmore), tells me that there is 100 per cent more coming from Britain alone than formerly. So that our trade with the Old Country is increasing to a great extent.

Mr. CLARK: You do not believe in imports.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Oh, excuse me; I have never said such a thing, and I will show you that you are full of error when you endeavour to interpret my opinions. I have several little rods in pickle for the hon. gentleman before I am through. I say, Mr. Speaker, that the market of Great Britain is better for us in every respect, because Great Britain is short of the products which we have most. Everyone knows that. They do not grow as much wheat as they use; nor do they produce as great a quantity of cereals, butter, cheese, eggs, etc., as they consume. But the United States has a surplus in every one of these products, and is our chief competitor in the British market.

Mr. WHITE (Victoria): Will you permit me a question?

Mr. COCKSHUTT: If you do not ask too many. I am quite an oracle, but I do not want to be interrupted too often.

Mr. WHITE: Is Great Britain a better market for our cattle than the United States? That is an important question.

[Mr. Cockshutt.]

Mr. COCKSHUTT: It certainly is; the only drawback is that we want it open.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Go ahead; when I said "open," I did not refer to the tariff.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Hold on; you will get it a little later on.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT: That market is Cockshutt now.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: I say that the British market is not open, but when I used the word "open" I had no reference to protection. It is a prohibitory market, something which my hon. friend from Red Deer does not approve of. It is prohibitory; it says: "Your cattle are diseased, and cannot come in at any price." Now, I say to the British: "In all justice to our cattle, impose £5 or £10 per head on them, but after that let them come in"; and as a Canadian and a protectionist I would not squeal if they did that. Let them put on £5, yes £10, and we will send our cattle over there in such numbers as will pretty soon convince them in Great Britain that we are in the cattle business good and strong. The reason that we lost the British cattle market was the very thing my hon. friend wants to bring about, namely, free trade with the United States. The disease was introduced into Canada from the United States, and for that reason our cattle were placarded as being infected. The diseased cattle came from over the border and got mixed up with our herds, then went overseas. That is what shut the British market to our cattle. I am therefore justified in telling my hon. friend that the British market is not a protectionist market, but a prohibition market, and I know that my hon. friend does not agree with prohibition in any form.

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer): As a matter of fact, our cattle can go there alive.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Yes, my friend, but how long do they live?

Mr. CLARK: They do not want to eat the cattle living for the purpose for which they are sent there.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Oh, do they not? Well, I do not want them to eat them dead. The hon. gentleman is quite right when he says that our cattle can land there alive, but before they are over their sea-sickness, as I pointed out, before they have got rid of their sea legs and are strong again, they