

2. Yes. The representations, however, were of an informal nature and were not made through the usual official channels.

3. During the year 1919.

4. The representations for the removal of the embargo were made by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell, the Live Stock Commissioner, through Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, and Lord Ernle, President of the Board of Agriculture. Both these gentlemen were seen on several occasions and the matter of the embargo discussed in detail. With Lord Ernle's approval, Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell conveyed similar representations to the Scottish Board of Agriculture; The Scottish and English Farmers Unions; the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Special Committee of the London County Council and to several other important bodies in Scotland and in England, with the view of furnishing information which would enlist their support in Canada's position. The arguments used made reference to the health of Canadian cattle; to the fact that Canada regularly grows more cattle than she can finish; to the advantage which British feeders had previously obtained in feeding Canadian cattle; to the interests of British consumers in increasing the supply of fresh killed meat and to the very great importance of building up an Empire source of supply in competition with the control of the British meat trade which had already been secured by American packers.

The campaign which was carried on by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell led to the matter being taken up in the Imperial Parliament. A question on several occasions was asked respecting the position of the Government. In substance the reply of the Government fully recognized that the embargo could no longer be continued against Canadian cattle on the grounds of disease but that, in consideration of the unsettled condition of British agriculture and the lack of confidence amongst feeders and breeders which would be created by removing the embargo, the Government regarded it as inadvisable to take any action in the matter. It may be added that, in personal conversation with Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell, Lord Ernle gave it as his considered opinion that, in view of the unsettled state of British agriculture following war conditions, it would be quite inopportune to take any action toward the removal of the embargo at the present time.

DOMINION NOTES IN UNITED STATES.

Mr. POWER:

1. Are the notes of the Dominion of Canada taken at their face value on Canadian-owned railroads over the portions situate in the United States?

2. What value is placed on the above notes when presented on American branch lines of the Grand Trunk Railway system?

Hon. J. D. REID:

1. Canadian National Railways accept Canadian funds at face value for transportation to or from points in Canada to points on system in United States.

2. Canadian currency is accepted at face value for tickets sold from points in United States to Canada on lines of Grand Trunk Railway system.

MR. G. M. PONTON.

Mr. BUCHANAN:

1. Is Mr. G. M. Ponton of the Canadian Trade Commission conducting an industrial survey of the Dominion?

2. Has he made a report?

3. If so, what is the nature of the report?

4. Is it the intention to continue this useful work?

Sir GEORGE FOSTER:

1. Mr. G. M. Ponton left Ottawa January 17, to conduct a preliminary survey concerning matters affecting production and commerce in Western Canada. It was the intention of the Commission to continue the work throughout the Dominion. The original time allotted for this preliminary work in Western Canada extended to the middle of April but under instructions Mr. Ponton returned to Ottawa on March 2.

2. Mr. Ponton's report is in the course of preparation, and will be ready within the next fortnight.

3. The report will deal principally with recommendations for continuation of the work, as owing to time allotted being cut short the work planned could not be fully carried out.

4. Answer to this question must be delayed until Mr. Ponton's report is prepared.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND NURSES.

*Mr. TOBIN:

1. How many medical officers and nurses were sent over to Europe after the 1st December, 1918?

2. What was their destination?

3. What work were they supposed to do?

Hon. Mr. GUTHRIE:

1. 20 Medical officers; 61 nursing sisters.