

UNITED STATES TARIFFS ON CANADIAN CATTLE

October 1, 1890 to 1894.....	\$10 each
August 27, 1894 to 1897.....	20%
July 24, 1897 to 1909.....	*
August 5, 1909 to 1913.....	*
October 3, 1913 to 1921.....	Free
May 27, 1921 to 1922.....	30%
September 22, 1922 to 1930.....	Over 1,050 lbs. 2c. Under 1,050 lbs. 1½c.
June 18, 1930.....	Over 700 lbs. 3c. Under 700 lbs. 2½c.

*Cattle valued below \$14 each, \$3.75 per head. Valued over \$14 each, 27½%.

We also promised to let you have a statement as to the volume of movement from the Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom market, the Argentine being a competitor of Canada in the British meat trade.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: Can you include in that statement the live cattle and the frozen cattle shipped?

Mr. LIGHT: There are no live cattle shipped from the Argentine to either the United States or Great Britain. The health regulations do not permit it, on account of Foot and Mouth Disease in the Argentine Republic. The statement is in terms of beef, but it can be changed to animal equivalent by dividing the number of pounds by six hundred.

Hon. Mr. GILLIS: Is it all frozen meat?

Mr. LIGHT: The majority of it is chilled. I think Australia is the chief producer of frozen beef. The Argentine having perfected methods of "in transit" refrigeration, there has been a decided swing to chilled beef. But the main motive in making the conversion was the fact that the preference of Great Britain was for chilled beef as against frozen beef the latter a lower priced commodity. The only reliable market for frozen beef was beginning to show in Europe.

Hon. Mr. GILLIS: Chilled beef brings a higher price, I suppose?

Mr. LIGHT: Chilled beef brings a higher price than frozen beef, yes.

In 1932—that is the calendar year—Great Britain imported, in round figures, 655,000 long hundredweights of frozen beef from the Argentine, and 7,806,000 long hundredweights of chilled beef. You can see the preponderance of chilled beef over frozen beef. Australia supplied Great Britain with 957,000 long hundredweights of frozen beef, so that she was the chief source of that commodity.

Hon. Mr. GILLIS: Australia did not send any chilled beef?

Mr. LIGHT: There might be small parcels, but not sufficient to record separately from the total.

Hon. Mr. BUCHANAN: Do you know what Great Britain's total imports of beef, either live or frozen, would amount to in a year?

Mr. LIGHT: Yes, sir, I can give you that. This report I am referring to in this inquiry is in proof form, is not yet published; otherwise I would turn in a copy.

In 1932 Great Britain imported 745,904 live cattle from Ireland; that includes the Free States and Northern Ireland. That is quite a drop from the imports of previous years.

Hon. Mr. BURNS: As compared with other years.

Mr. LIGHT: Yes. The heaviest volume imported in the past five years from Ireland was in 1930, namely, 961,000 live cattle. To make this record complete, we must have the imports from Canada. Ireland and Canada are the only two sources of live cattle imports to the United Kingdom.

Hon. Mr. BURNS: For the past couple of years have any cattle come from the United States to England?