

cattle for that purpose than Canadian steers, and personally he would strongly approve of the embargo being removed.

Now I would say this also, that it would be greatly to the interest of the British people, and they are beginning to look at it in that light, to remove this embargo in order that they may get cheaper meat. We believe that this embargo tends to increase the price of meat to the British consumer, and I am glad to see that some of the people, at least, of the old country, are beginning to look at it in this light. I have here a cutting from a paper which says :

The Co-operative Union Congress of Paisley has protested against the embargo on Canadian cattle. Co-operative enterprises are virtually impossible under protection, and the Congress recognizes in the cattle embargo a protection measure.

It goes on to say that in the interest of the consumers this embargo should be removed that they might get cheaper meat. I have another extract from a Glasgow journal :

Leading Glasgow members of the cattle trade condemn the restrictions on the import of Canadian cattle as unjustifiable. An ex-chairman of the Glasgow Fleshers' Society says : 'What Glasgow butchers and Scottish farmers desire is that fat Canadian bullocks be allowed to enter our ports and be sent to rest on our pastures preparatory to being sent to market, and that lean animals be sold to farmers for storing purposes. There is no better class of cattle to be found than Canadian cattle after being rested on this side.

Now there is testimony from those who know as to the quality of our Canadian cattle for feeding purposes, and it is also testimony from those who are consumers of meat that they consider that the removal of the embargo would be in their own interest. Now I would just say, without expressing my own opinion with regard to conditions that now exist in the old country, that I consider it is rather unfair to Canada that Great Britain should retain this embargo against us. I am not going to complain on behalf of the Canadian farmer of the preference that has been given by our government to the manufacturers of Great Britain ; but I do claim that if there is any consideration at all to be given to any colony of the empire it certainly should be given to Canada. We see that our cattle and the cattle of the United States enter the ports of Great Britain on exactly the same terms, we have no advantage over the herds of the United States in this matter, their cattle as well as ours are placed under the same restrictions. Now I want to say to the people of Great Britain that I, as a Canadian British subject, think that this is unfair to us in Canada. They should consider our demand, a demand that we have been persistently making for many years. Our present Minister of Agriculture has done all in his power to remove this

embargo, and is still anxious to do what he can in that direction, and I am sorry to say that hitherto he has met with little success. However, judging from information that I obtain from the other side, I think that times are now more encouraging, and that is the reason why I brought this matter up in the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. I think there is nothing to be gained by letting this matter drop, or by allowing the British people to forget that we consider they are doing an injustice to us; let us keep them in mind of it, and urge them to remove this embargo in our interest as well as in their own. There are one or two other articles here that I would like to read to the House to show the condition of public opinion on the other side of the Atlantic with regard to this question, and these articles are of a nature to encourage this parliament and government to continue their efforts for the removal of this embargo. I think the time is opportune, I think a change is coming over public opinion on the other side, and that there is a disposition on the part of some of their leading men to favour our contention and to consider this claim on the part of their premier colony. I find this in a Liverpool journal of a recent date :

The deputation which waited upon the president of the Board of Agriculture the other day to urge upon him the relaxation of the present rules so far as they related to Canadian store cattle, submitted an unanswerable case as regards the question of the healthiness of the beasts for which an exemption is claimed. The Canadian government and people have spent, and are spending, an enormous amount of money yearly in measures for the prevention of disease, and as a result of this attention the cattle of the Dominion are to-day amongst the finest and the soundest in the whole world.

A little further down I read :

All these considerations count for nothing, however, with a department which has convinced itself that as there must always exist a certain amount of what Mr. Fellows called—

There is something here that I will not read, I will pass over that, because it deals with politics in the old country, and I do not want to enter into that. I will read a little further down.

We were pleased to note that at the deputation to the Board of Agriculture Professor Boyce, of the Liverpool University, speaking from the point of view of veterinary medicine, gave it as his opinion that the restrictions might safely be removed if the government were to arrange for a system of inspection of animals at the port of arrival. Manifestly this is the proper and the straightforward thing to do, and even if the expense of carrying out such a policy were thrown on the importers it is scarcely likely that much objection would be raised. Certainly an absolute embargo for ever cannot be defended on any ground of reason or fairness.

That is the point I wished to bring particularly to the attention of the House.