

My third reason is that there is evident congestion in the processing plants in this country. At the present moment in Winnipeg there is a lot of beef which cannot be used right away, and for which no cold storage facilities are available.

The fourth reason has to do with finance. We all know about the dwindling supply of American dollars. Even if no more was done than to fill the quota which can go to the United States at the low rate of duty of a cent and a half per pound, the transaction would bring from 80 million to 100 million United States dollars into Canada,—enough to relieve to a considerable extent our stringent financial situation.

Again, at the moment cattlemen feel a great grievance because their costs have increased while the selling price remains the same. Recently there was an investigation into costs, and it was found that in the last year the price of feed had gone up 57 per cent, that hay and roughage had increased in price 25 per cent, and that labour had gone up 25 per cent. This means an average increase of 31 per cent; and what is being asked is, either that the agreement with Britain be re-negotiated, or that some other outlet be found.

The sixth and last reason why I think the market should be opened is that the farmers and beef producers of Western Canada are in deadly earnest. They feel that they are carrying more than their share of the common burden, and they are threatening a non-delivery strike. Such a strike occurred a year or so ago; and as it was supported by a very large number of people in the rural districts, deliveries of meat could be held up very effectively.

So it seems to me that in justice, and, if you will, for the sake of peace and harmony, an effort should be made to get, under proper controls, a quota for our cattle in the United States. The tending of flocks and herds is the

oldest and one of the principal occupations of mankind; down through the ages it has brought in great wealth; and in the interests of the long-range welfare of the cattlemen of Canada I urge that the action I have proposed be taken.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haig the debate was adjourned.

#### BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: Honourable senators, I should like to indicate, with your concurrence, what the programme for the next two weeks will be. At the moment we have before us the Speech from the Throne, the resolution with respect to the Geneva trade agreements, and a motion relating to the extension of the emergency powers from the end of this year to the end of March. In addition, if the legislation arising out of the dollar crisis shall have passed the House of Commons, it will be presented to us in due course. Because of the amount of important legislation which is to come before us, I believe it will be your desire to facilitate in every way possible the discussion of this legislation. I accordingly suggest that we sit this week up to and including Friday, and that we adjourn on Friday until next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and sit during the rest of next week to deal with the business as it comes before us. I understand that it is the wish of those concerned with the adjournment for the Christmas and New Year's holidays that the respective Houses of Parliament shall adjourn a week from Friday: as to when we shall reassemble after the holidays, I have as yet no specific information, but as soon as it is obtained I will communicate it to honourable senators so that they will be able to make their plans accordingly.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 3 p.m.