

discovered that they can now get more for their stockers than they could before, and it is perhaps unnecessary to say that we raise a great number of that class of cattle in the district of Saskatchewan. Although my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) has stated that the people of Manitoba have become alarmed at the change of regulations? I know as a matter of fact, they are not. A few weeks ago a number of buyers came from the United States and purchased stockers in the province of Manitoba, and paid \$2 per head more for them than they could have got before the new quarantine arrangement was made. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Davin) has spoken a great deal about sheep. Well, Sir, it appears to me that he is raising a tempest in a teapot, because all the sheep brought from the United States into the Territories since the change in regulations numbered only about 1,000. If there is a qualified man to examine these sheep when they enter our Dominion of Canada, I do not think there would be any danger at all.

There is another phase, Sir, of this question which has not been referred to by hon. gentlemen who have spoken on this subject. The late Government spent a great deal of money in sending immigration agents through Dakota and the western states to try to get emigrants to settle in the Territories. When these intending settlers came to the line they were met, under the old quarantine system, with a delay of ninety days. It is quite clear that a poor man on coming into Canada with a few cattle in the spring of the year, could not afford to stay at the line for ninety days. I believe that if a qualified man gave a certificate that the cattle were all right, they should be allowed to proceed with them and take up these lands. I know personally that the previous quarantine system stopped a great many from settling in the North-west Territories. I have had letters from different parts of the United States, from people who stated that they would have settled in Canada had it not been for the quarantine regulations. I am of opinion, Sir, that there is nothing in the complaint of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Davin) about the ranchers of the United States bringing their cattle to Canada to feed them upon our pastures. In the first place, Mr. Speaker, the Americans in bringing in their cattle would be met with a 20 per cent duty at the line, and if they pastured their cattle on our ranches all summer they would have to pay a duty to the American authorities in the fall on their return. Now, if the police force do their duty it would be impossible that the Americans should get their cattle across the line in any other way than by paying the duty, for the police are supposed to patrol the border and prevent them doing so. One hon. gentleman stated that horses were brought in now at a valuation of \$1 per head. Now, Sir, in all my experience in the North-west Territories I never knew of horses being

valued at that figure. I know that they value them for far more than that, and that the parties who bring them across the line have to pay duty on a high valuation; in fact on as much as the horse is worth. So far as glanders are concerned, if the horses are examined at the line by a properly qualified veterinarian, I do not think there would be any difficulty in that respect. As I said before, the people in my district are perfectly satisfied with the existing regulations. They have raised the price of our cattle, and they have given us competition in freight rates, allowing us to ship by Boston, if they have not lowered them. Therefore, we feel that we are in a better position than before. If the question came to a vote I would certainly vote in favour of retaining the regulations as they now are.

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Laurier). This has been a very interesting discussion on a very important subject; but my hon. friend (Mr. Davin), the mover of this resolution, will agree with me, I am sure, that the discussion would not be complete unless the Minister of Agriculture had an opportunity of taking part in it. He is unavoidably absent this evening, and therefore, I move that the debate be now adjourned.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. LARIVIERE moved for:

Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports to Council, petitions, memorials or other documents relating to the Manitoba school question, not already submitted to this House.

He said: Mr. Speaker, when on the 29th of March last I requested the hon. the Premier to lay before the House the papers that I am going to move for, in order that they might be made use of during the debate that was then going on, I received the promise from him that those papers would be brought down without the necessity of a motion; but, as none of the papers have been yet brought down, I have to move this evening for the production before this House. I regret, Sir, to find that there is a certain amount of hesitation on the part of the Government to put this House in full possession of all the necessary information that is required in order to look into this question of the schools of Manitoba. I myself made an inquiry of the Government the other day as to what were the propositions that had been made to the Government of Manitoba and the concessions that had been asked for, and which of these, if any, had not been granted; and the only answer I could obtain from the hon. the Premier was that the negotiations had been verbal, and that there was no record of them, and that the papers connected with