

provinces are permitted to maintain an embargo, I think I would advise our provincial government to endeavour to secure control over the admission to Saskatchewan of foreign immigrants. Various provinces have trade commissioners abroad: surely the matter of the health as well as the type of immigrants coming into the provinces is of much greater importance than questions of trade. I believe a certain degree of control of immigration by the provinces would be reasonable. I have some personal knowledge of immigrants who have come here recently, and too often their attitude is wrong; they are sympathetic with Communism. Surely this indicates some lack of care in selection overseas. I have always favoured the admission of people who are willing to work. Canada has many important projects either in prospect or under way, and we need men, particularly perhaps on the farms. It has been suggested that an immigrant is responsible for the present outbreak, but this does not seem to me sufficient ground to refuse admission of farm workers to this country. With proper care, danger can be avoided.

I believe the government should make a fresh effort to secure a market in the United Kingdom for our cattle and hogs. The British Government has been contracting for meat with a South American country whose price has recently been doubled. I have read that there is actually a shortage in the Argentine and that meat for domestic consumption is rationed. I know that the lack of dollars prevents Britain from buying Canadian pork and beef, but recently Canada increased the tariff on automobiles and other products made in the United Kingdom, and surely something could be done to encourage a greater inflow of goods from Britain at a time when things are so difficult for her.

I intended to mention that the honourable senator from Huron-Perth (Hon. Mr. Golding) handed me a very interesting article in the *Family Herald* and *Weekly Star* about the difficulties encountered in England in dealing with foot and mouth disease. It is claimed that the disease is of three different types, and that thus far it has not been found possible to produce a master vaccine which would take care of cattle suffering from any of these various types. Over there the policy has been to slaughter animals in contact, but this practice is not adopted in continental Europe. If in Britain this difficulty has not been overcome, I suppose we in Canada can do no more other than follow our present course.

As far as I personally am concerned, if it is the wish of honourable senators to give third reading to the bill at this time, I have no objection.

Hon. F. W. Gershaw: Honourable senators, as one who comes from what is largely a ranching district, I wish to make a very few observations on this bill. I appreciate the sympathetic way in which the subject has been discussed by the honourable senator from Blaine Lake (Hon. Mr. Horner). The ranching people are intensely interested. We have ranches with four or five thousand fine healthy cattle, and it can be seen how ruinous would be the consequences were this rather mysterious disease to break out in those areas. So, it seems to me, it is necessary for us to make a complete study of this whole question, and to establish as far as is humanly possible principles which will be a guide in relation to this serious trouble for a long time to come.

Recourse to wholesale slaughter is shocking to us all. The human interest element enters in, for people acquire a personal and individual interest in their animals, and the remedy suggested is a sad and unfortunate one.

Through the years the United States has been the profitable market for our ranching cattle, and I would like to see everything possible done to have that market opened to us again. I believe it would be well to refer the matter to a committee of the Senate, so that we may have a full discussion and secure all the information we can obtain on this important subject.

Hon. Thomas Reid: I, agree with the principle of the bill, and am in no disagreement either with the bill itself or with the steps which have been taken by the federal authorities to handle this very serious problem. As most honourable senators know, foot and mouth disease has existed in many countries over a period of centuries. We in this country have been somewhat penalized in the past thirty years in being prevented from sending live cattle to the British market because of the fact that foot and mouth disease was in existence in twenty-three States of the American union.

Hon. Mr. Horner: You say it is in existence, or it was in existence?

Hon. Mr. Reid: It has been in existence.

Hon. Mr. Horner: At that time.

Hon. Mr. Reid: In twenty-three States. Due to this condition, for thirty years Canada was not allowed to ship live cattle, other than for beef, to the United Kingdom.