

it was proven to the British government that there was not a case of disease within 300 miles of the railway, yet for two or three months we were prohibited from sending our stock by the short line to St. John because it had to go through a corner of the state of Maine, and we had to ship by the Intercolonial. Gentleman from the Northwest have spoken of a monopoly in the meat trade to-day. Now we do not know what minute we may be deprived of the privilege which we have to-day in the old country market. I have no fault to find with Great Britain for placarding every one of those New England states. If we were placarded in Canada in the same way, we would be in the hands of monopolists at once. We have no facilities here at present for handling the dead meat trade.

That trade is such that it has to be operated by capitalists. I hope the day may be far distant when we shall be deprived of the privileges we now have in the British market. Last year in the Committee on Agriculture the chairman, being a farmer, expected that there would be a new way of doing things before long in the old country. He said there would be a change of government there and he had every reason to believe that when the government got down to business it would remove the embargo. He was reminded that the government which was then coming into power was the government that had put on the embargo. We all regret that the chairman of that committee has not reported any progress in that way, and as the session is nearly over we do not expect to hear anything from him in that line. I again say to the Minister of Agriculture that I am in perfect sympathy with all of his actions for the keeping of this disease out of our country. We know that the American cattle are going through Canada to-day. We know that since the restrictions have been removed, our cattle and theirs are on the same footing. We have therefore to be unceasingly vigilant or some disease will be contracted by our cattle which will furnish a pretext to the British authorities and take away any chance we have of getting the embargo removed.

For the quinquennial census of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$50,000.

Mr. STAPLES. I wish to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to an item which appeared in the Winnipeg 'Free Press' on the morning of July 6 last. As that item appeared in the organ of this government, the hon. minister will not hesitate to accept it as accurate. It stated that the Rev. Mr. Flett had been appointed enumerator of that great northern country north of Prince Albert. While that good man is no doubt efficient in every respect, I do not know that he is not taking a proper precaution in bringing with him a guide to that wild prairie country. I understand

Mr. W. JACKSON.

from the article that he has decided to take a guide, and that the guide is no less a personage than the notorious J. H. Moberley. We have heard a little of this man during the session, and no doubt if he is taken by this reverend gentleman as a guide, he will be compensated in some way and that compensation will come directly or indirectly from this government. I must congratulate the government upon its consistency in giving such a gentleman as this noted Mr. Moberley this position on his merits. True we have had some very brave and worthy men, such men as Mr. Preston—the hug the machine man—and Mr. Jackson, the man who is alleged to have perjured himself and the notorious Red Line Leach Mr. Ayotte and Mr. Ingraham. All these gentlemen have been rewarded for the great work they succeeded in doing effectual work during the election campaign; but I must say to the minister that if this notorious character, Mr. Moberley, has been appointed to this guideship, the government are not rewarding him according to his merits. While these other gentlemen I have named have done great work, yet they are much inferior, so far as ability is concerned, to this man Moberley—a man who during the last provincial election in that north country in one night compiled and voted a whole polling list of 150 electors and thereby electing the government candidate, and not one of these men ever saw a ballot. If there is a premium put upon such characters by the government and their appears to be, they are hardly rewarding this man according to his merits. If it be true that this man has been appointed by this government, either directly or indirectly, I think it is in the interests of the people that he should be at once recalled. He should not be given the opportunity of going up to that country and covering up his tracks even if going as a guide to the Rev. Mr. Flett.

Mr. FISHER. This matter was brought to my attention the other day by the hon. member for Qu'Appelle (Mr. Lake). I immediately made inquiry and found that Mr. Moberley's name is not on the list of enumerators. I do not know who the guides are. The enumerators themselves engage their guides.

Mr. STAPLES. Will the government pay them?

Mr. FISHER. Certainly. If Mr. Flett has engaged Moberley, that is the first I have heard of it.

Mr. URIAH WILSON. Would you allow it?

Mr. FISHER. I have not had the opportunity of allowing it or disallowing it.

Mr. URIAH WILSON. Does the hon. minister not consider it his duty to send a telegram at once and find out if such a