

shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

2. The exemption from duty of machinery and structural iron and steel for the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, authorized by section 11 of chapter 11 of the Acts of 1904, is extended from April 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1906.

3. The exemption from duty of machinery and appliances of a kind not made in Canada for use exclusively in alluvial gold mining, authorized by section 12 of the said chapter, is extended from July 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1906.

4. Section 18 of the said chapter is amended by inserting after the word 'production' in the fourth line the words 'or from any British country.'

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. Why is this change made?

Mr. FIELDING. This is the item about molasses. If molasses be shipped to Newfoundland and then sent to Canada, that would be deemed a direct shipment, and that is why we added the words 'or from any British country.'

Mr. DANIEL. I would like to ask the hon. the Finance Minister if he has forgotten all about the matter I have brought up?

Mr. FIELDING. The subject is a very interesting one, and one which, speaking generally, enlists my warm sympathy; but after the discussion last year, I heard other views advanced, which at all events showed there was another side to the question, and it is quite possible that in doing what we desire to do for the benefit of our maritime ports, we might raise other difficulties. We are reserving final judgment. If my hon. friend had the matter before him and had his attention directed to some of these difficulties, he would see that his proposition is open to some debate. I do not give the matter up. All I say is that there were some reasonable objections which suggested that the matter should be further considered.

Resolutions reported, and agreed to.

Mr. FIELDING moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 190) to amend the Customs Act of 1897.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

ADJOURNMENT—MILITIA MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. FIELDING moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. I would like to ask the government to bring down, perhaps on Monday, any correspondence and other documents in connection with the allowances made, I think under statute, to the principal medical officers of districts. Some question has arisen as to whether or not

those officers who are members of this House are disqualified in any way through receiving the allowance or acting as principal medical officers. It is well the matter should receive some attention in the House.

If there is any correspondence with respect to the awarding of the King's medal for eighteen months' service in South Africa, I would like to have it brought down. Some question has arisen between the Department of Militia and the War Office as to whether or not this means eighteen months' service in South Africa or whether it means eighteen months' service including time going to South Africa.

May I also ask what business the government intend to take up to-morrow?

Mr. FIELDING. I will call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the correspondence which the hon. gentleman (Mr. R. L. Borden) desires.

We propose to-morrow to take up a number of the Minister of Militia to the correspondence which the hon. gentleman (Mr. R. L. Borden) desires.

Motion agreed to, and House adjourned at 12.10 a.m. Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1905.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. P. H. MCKENZIE (South Bruce) moved:

That the sixth report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization be concurred in.

He said: I may explain to the House that this report refers to a question which is not new in this House, but has been dealt with by the House and by the present government in days gone by. I refer to the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the ports of Great Britain. This subject was fully discussed in the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a resolution bearing on the subject. That resolution was presented to this House a few days ago. In the discussion of this subject in the committee a few days ago it was made evident that the members of that committee considered this a most important question, and that they were very anxious for the expression of the opinion of this House on the subject at this particular time.

For the benefit of those who, perhaps, have not given much attention to this subject, I may briefly review the situation. The