

having done so. The matter, he said, was a Federal one, in that the Province had no right to make recommendations to the British Government. At the same time the unofficial action of Hon. Mr. Doherty had been unusually successful.

"My own opinion," the Premier said, "is that the removal of this embargo would stimulate greatly the feeding of cattle on Canadian farms. The export trade, as I remember it, demands a better-grown and better-fleshed steer than we raise for the home market."

Mr. Crawford's View.

Hon. Thos. Crawford astonished many of the members when he remarked, at the outset, that he happened to be "the owner of the shipment that had revolutionized the Canadian cattle trade." Along with others, he had sent to Great Britain, prior to the imposition of the embargo, a consignment of cattle, and over thirty of these had died in transit. On arrival of the ship at a British port official inspectors stated the cause of death to have been contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

"We hired independent veterinarians at great expense," said Mr. Crawford, "and we proved to the satisfaction of the British authorities themselves that the deaths had been due to pleuro-pneumonia, but in not one case to contagious pneumonia. We proved it, I say, to the satisfaction of those British officials—but they put on the embargo."

At that time, Hon. Mr. Crawford stated, the United States cattle could not show a clean bill of health, so they, along with Canadian cattle, were affected by the order. United

States cattle, he thought, never had shown such a clean bill of health as had Canadian stock, nor did they at the present day.

"Remember this, gentlemen," said the ex-Speaker, gravely; "to-day we are living beside those people south of the border. We are living with them. Our cattle are going there and their cattle are coming here. I warn you, this embargo affects more than ourselves. If we are enabled to have it removed, the result may be that American cattle cannot come here, and the American people may say that our cattle cannot go into that country."

"This is a wide and grave issue. At no time in history, since the inception of the embargo, have the British people been more conciliatory, more anxious to be on friendly terms with the people to the south. I would just say this: Let the Minister be very careful."
