

we should not expect the farmer to pay 75 per cent of the cost. In addition, there is no reason whatever for the delay of five or six months in the payment of the small amount of compensation provided. In regard to my district, I charge that this amount has been transferred to meet payments in other districts. This amount was included in the estimates last year. It was the third and final test for bovine tuberculosis, and the officers of the department could estimate the losses. They knew what the probable losses would be, but over \$10,000 has been held back from the farmers in my district. I think that that is very unfair, and I lodge a strong protest against the action of the minister in that regard.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: As to this raw deal that my hon. friend speaks of, he is an hon. member who usually uses very moderate language. I would say to him that there are hon. members whose constituencies had overdue accounts ten times as large as the one he mentions, and when the circumstances were explained to them there was not a word of complaint. My hon. friend represents the beautiful valley from which the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver get nearly all their clean milk, and it was for that reason that we started a campaign early in that section to ensure to those cities the best milk supply obtainable. I would also point out that Canada gives larger compensation for this class of diseased animals that are slaughtered than any other country in the world, and 33½ per cent higher than is granted in the United States. I hope that such a delay in the payment of compensation will not occur again, and it probably will not because we shall have to have more leeway. I say further that there was no disposition on the part of the department or of my officials to discriminate against my hon. friend in the matter of the time when the compensation should be paid. There was only one place in connection with which we did give a preference, and that was with regard to the animals slaughtered for hog cholera. We paid the compensation in that case; we had sufficient money at the time to clean up the disease earlier in the year. The owners of these animals were peculiar sufferers, and we paid the accounts around Calgary before paying other accounts in the eastern provinces, for the reason that Alberta had the first outbreak. But there was no discrimination against my hon. friend. The amount he mentions, \$10,000, was not a big amount when compared with what other

parts of the country had to put up with. There was no raw deal in connection with it at all, but a good service was rendered, and the compensation was paid just as promptly as we had the money to do it.

Mr. BARBER: In regard to protecting the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, I am not blaming the minister for that, but the figures I have given show that the farmers of the Fraser valley are paying about 75 per cent of the cost of cleaning up bovine tuberculosis.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Not at all.

Mr. BARBER: Yes, according to the replacement value, and I consider that that is very unfair. As far as the other matter is concerned, I think the minister will agree that he knew that the third and final test was coming on in the Fraser valley and that a certain amount would be required, something like \$14,000. Of that amount \$4,000 was paid, and the other \$10,000 was transferred to some other district.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: My hon. friend is quite off his eggs.

Mr. COTNAM: I think the Minister of Agriculture is very fair-minded and very sympathetic. Speaking of hemorrhagic septicaemia in cattle, I would draw to his attention a case, of which he is no doubt aware, which occurred in North Renfrew about a year ago. I understand that a case of hemorrhagic septicaemia was discovered and diagnosed as such by the veterinary surgeon who was called in. Several farmers in the district became very much alarmed and asked the veterinary surgeon to inoculate their cattle against this disease, which was considered very contagious. The cattle were inoculated in good faith by the farmers of the district, but the serum was not satisfactory and many of the cattle died, in fact whole herds were wiped out. I am not blaming the veterinary surgeon, for I know he is a reputable and reliable man, nor am I blaming the firm that supplied the serum, but it was very unfortunate indeed for the farmers. I have always found the minister fair minded, and I would ask him if he cannot under the act compensate these farmers for the heavy losses they sustained, or at least make them some compassionate allowance.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Hemorrhagic septicaemia is not a contagious disease, nevertheless it is fatal. It can be taken care of by the farmers injecting their cattle with an immunizing vaccine. As my hon. friend indicates, we have on more than one occasion made