

with the pastures, and I shall give the information the hon. member requires. However, I would remind the committee that when we did market some thousands of cattle in 1937, from all the drought areas of the three western provinces, we tested them and found only a very small percentage of cattle were afflicted with T.B.

Mr. PERLEY: The minister said a moment ago that there were more applications from western Canada for the establishment of restricted areas than from other parts of Canada. Do I understand that to mean that the health of animals is not as good in western Canada as it is in other parts? I have been under the impression that the health of western animals was better than that of those in other parts of Canada.

While I am on my feet I should like to ask another question, one which may have been answered while I was out of the house. When I returned a few moments ago the minister was replying to the hon. member for Haldimand in connection with compensation allowed. Was that question asked?

Mr. GARDINER: Yes.

Mr. PERLEY: Has there been any increase in the allowance? It will be realized that animals are worth much more now.

Mr. GARDINER: No; there has been no increase. I said when answering the hon. member for Haldimand that we had not intended making any increase.

In reply to the first question of the hon. member, may I point out that the first anti-T.B. area was at Carman, Manitoba. The second was just in the bow of the Qu'Appelle river and Long lake. When the late Mr. Motherwell was Minister of Agriculture he introduced the idea. The first one was established at Carman, and the second at the point I have indicated. In other words, one of the reasons why the policy has been accepted to such an extent in that section is that that is where it was first introduced. On the other hand, until more recently Alberta did not come under it. I believe that was owing to a certain extent to the view held by certain ranchers in that area during the earlier period in which this policy operated. Recently, however, Alberta has come in. In fact, that province came in since I became Minister of Agriculture.

So that it is not a matter of where T.B. was most prevalent. As a matter of fact, if it were left to the people themselves I believe the place which would come in last would probably be the place where they had some fear as to the number of cattle which

would have to be slaughtered. Generally speaking, however, this is being accepted throughout Canada. I believe the maritime provinces are covered now to a greater extent than any other part of Canada.

Mr. BLACK (Cumberland): What part of Nova Scotia is now in a restricted area? Does it cover the entire province, or just the mainland?

Mr. GARDINER: I think all of Nova Scotia, with the exception of Cape Breton, now is a restricted area.

Mr. HATFIELD: Is there a shortage of veterinaries in the department? In my constituency I find that there is only one veterinary and that he must cover five or six counties outside of the ones I represent. It is almost impossible to get the services of a veterinary to give a certificate, in the event of a farmer wishing to sell some of his stock.

Mr. GARDINER: On account of the scarcity of veterinaries?

Mr. HATFIELD: Yes.

Mr. GARDINER: That is a difficulty right across Canada. I do not know just what can be done to overcome it.

Mr. HATFIELD: Is there any relief in sight?

Mr. GARDINER: I understand another man is being sent there to assist.

Mr. WEIR: A moment ago the minister referred to the first accredited area in Canada. Might I tell him that he could have gone farther and said that the first T.B. area established in the British empire was established in the Carman area, when three municipalities were first brought in under these regulations.

May I say to the hon. member for Acadia who has said that he does not see how these areas are supervised to keep out untested stock from other areas, that a review of the experience in the area in which I have lived since this work was undertaken discloses that strict provision is made against moving live stock which has not been tested into that area. No railway company or licensed trucker will take stock out of a stockyard and bring it into those areas without first advising the officials that it is being brought in. There might have been some transgression in respect of border-line stock sold at auction sales, or cattle running at large. But that is about all; and that is one of the reasons why the