

Supply—Live Stock

tage of Government ownership in the matter of records. I draw this to the attention of the minister, because it might otherwise be overlooked.

Mr. HARRIS: Last night the minister was good enough to allow this matter to stand over, to give him an opportunity to bring in facts and figures in regard to the hog cholera, and perhaps the impression was left on the House yesterday that the amount of hog cholera was in proportion to the amount of compensation. Some questions were put to the minister and we expected an answer to-day. Before the estimates are passed, I should be glad if the minister would answer these questions, as briefly as possible, so that the House would understand that the amount of compensation is not an index to the amount of hog cholera prevalent in the Dominion, but rather that the number of cases recorded and the number of cases where compensation was not paid would, perhaps, be a better index.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I have been so busy with certain other phases of the live stock question that I am sure I will be excused for not going back to hog cholera until I was asked to do so. However, I have a statement here and I do not know how good my hon. friend from South Oxford (Mr. Sutherland) will consider the authority. The statement reads:

Reasons for not permitting the use of double treatment for hog cholera in Canada. The double treatment means the simultaneous infection of hogs cholera serum and the active virus of the disease.

1. Double treatment perpetuates the disease.

Every double treated hog is a carrier of the virus for an indefinite period after the treatment, and during that time may convey the disease to susceptible hogs.

That is better put than what I said yesterday, but the meaning is the same:

2. Double treatment sometimes causes outbreaks of hog cholera. Experience of the United States shows heavy losses from so-called "breaks" after treatment.

3. Double treatment may disseminate other diseases. During the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States in 1914-15, the disease was spread in some instances by this means.

4. Double treatment is unnecessary in Canada as losses from this disease are very small.

There is my authority. I have no doubt the disease is serious in spots. In the West about ten years ago I saw outbreaks that were exceedingly serious. The disease may exist there now, but I have not seen any cases of it recently:

[Mr. Brethen.]

During the past year only 429 hogs were destroyed for hog cholera in all Canada. Compare this with the average annual loss in the United States for three years of \$55,000,000.

Of course, we must take into consideration the difference in population. I have not figured that out, neither has Dr. Torrance.

5. Control of hog cholera by immunization when once begun must be kept up indefinitely. All young hogs in double-treated herds must be treated or disease will appear. The cost of this to hog growers in the United States amounts to \$7,500,000 a year for serum and virus, not counting payment to veterinarians applying the treatment.

Serum and virus alone cost \$7,500,000. Travelling expenses in administering this serum must be enormous.

HOG CHOLERA—SWINE DESTROYED, COMPENSATION, ETC.

	Number of swine destroyed	Compensation
For the years ending—		
March 31, 1919.. . . .	2,163	\$23,342 74
March 31, 1920.. . . .	1,642	19,001 71
March 31, 1921.. . . .	3,354	22,003 33
March 31, 1922.. . . .	429	3,055 06
		Number of swine serum treated
For the year ending—		
March 31, 1922.. . . .		2,557
		Serum Purchased
		Purchase price
For the year ending—		
March 31, 1921-22.. . . .	261,000 c.c.	\$3,581

There is no regularity in the decrease in number of animals slaughtered; the number varies. This year the number is noticeably larger than that of last year.

Then Dr. Torrance makes this statement:

The method of dealing with hog cholera in Canada is to first control the feeding of garbage on a large scale by strictly enforcing Regulation 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, which provides for the licensing of all parties feeding garbage collected from other premises; (2) strict supervision of these premises to ensure proper sanitation and early detection of disease; (3) outbreaks are dealt with by promptly destroying all affected hogs, and by serum treating all hogs that have been in direct or indirect contact with them, and (4) by serum treating all hogs returned from public stock yards to farms for breeding or feeding whenever hog cholera makes its appearance in the yards or vicinity.

By these means hog cholera has been kept down to a minimum during the past few years.

I think this is the information that my hon. friend desired most.

Number of swine destroyed for hog cholera, for which there was no compensation paid.

For the year ending—	
March 31, 1919.. . . .	206
March 31, 1920.. . . .	89
March 31, 1921.. . . .	1,341
March 31, 1922.. . . .	108

If I have omitted anything, I have done so inadvertently.