

Supply—Agriculture

Mr. Charlton: I should like to go along with what has been said by the hon. member for Haldimand and to say a word with regard to the founder of the women's institutes namely, Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless. It is quite commonly known across the country that Mrs. Hoodless founded the women's institute at Stoney Creek. One thing that is not quite so commonly known is the fact that she attended the same public school that I attended, namely S.S. No. 6, South Dumfries, but not at the same time. The cairn erected to her memory is within one and one-half miles of my home and also her birthplace. I think the credit should go where it rightly belongs, namely to the county of Brant.

Mr. Darroch: I should like to express my support of this item which provides money for the federated women's institutes. I should be afraid to go home without supporting it, because my better half happens to be a member of the federated board in Ontario.

Mr. Fraser: I am very glad the hon. member for Brant-Wentworth mentioned Adelaide Hoodless. I happen to know her owing to the fact that she is my better half's aunt.

Mr. Abbott: Carried unanimously.

Mr. Fraser: As the hon. member for Brant-Wentworth said, she founded the first institute at Stoney Creek. That first institute was founded behind a blacksmith shop there, and has spread not only throughout Canada but throughout the British empire and other countries.

Item agreed to.

Central experimental farm, including research and co-ordinating divisions for the experimental farms service—

664. Construction or acquisition of buildings, works, land and new equipment—further amount required, \$4,000.

Mr. Lennard: What is being done in connection with experimentation with hogs out there? As I pointed out last year, they have had those lop-eared Landrace hogs for about fifteen years. No two of them look alike. They are the greatest conglomeration of hogs I ever saw in my life. I should like to know what progress is being made in the experiments that have been going on out there.

Mr. Gardiner: We dropped the experiments on the Landrace hogs after it had been demonstrated to our satisfaction at least that nothing was to be gained by changing over from the Yorkshire to the other type.

Mr. Lennard: During the last few years have they acquired any large English whites, and are any experiments being conducted?

[Mr. Catherwood.]

Mr. Gardiner: Yes, they are being brought in for breeding purposes. They are a larger, heavier type, and are being brought in from time to time.

Mr. Lennard: Has there been any report that in any respect they are superior to the Yorkshire?

Mr. Gardiner: They are really a type of Yorkshire. I had personal experience with the shipment donated to Manitoba in connection with the Winnipeg floods. A number of the large whites were sold at a sale at Brandon. Those who bought the hogs have had good results from crossing them with ours. The idea was to add greater strength to the hog and to remove some of the weaknesses of our hogs that were probably becoming a little inbred, in a sense. This new stock brought in was helpful.

Mr. Lennard: My experience has been that crossing a large English white boar with our ordinary Yorkshire sow brings about a quicker maturity, by several weeks. We have found a great improvement through using the large English white boar.

Mr. Gardiner: Yes, they are stronger and heavier.

Mr. McLure: It would be better if the minister were to recommend Prince Edward Island bacon hogs as the best in the world, as he said at one time.

Mr. Gardiner: They are very good.

Item agreed to.

Production service—

Health of animals—

666. Administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act, and Meat and Canned Foods Act—further amount required, \$130,000.

Mr. Lennard: What if any advance has been made in protecting hogs from rhinitis?

Mr. Gardiner: It is under study in our laboratory here, and also at Lethbridge. No definite result has been obtained to the present time.

Mr. Lennard: There is an article in the *Farmers Magazine* of June which deals with rhinitis. I shall not take the time to read it, but I recommend it. That article sets out what the state of Kansas is doing, and the Canadian authorities might give some study to it, if they have not already done so. As we know, rhinitis is prevalent in Canada, and is something that should be given closer attention than we are giving it. Too many farmers are careless about it. I have seen it in Ontario, and I should like to know what is being done to isolate this disease.