

I am satisfied, I repeat, that the two-rowed barley is of the best quality, is the best suited to the English market and also to the American market. It is to be remembered that two-rowed and six-rowed cannot be brought into the same malt-house without keeping them apart, because they will not malt together, and if malted a very inferior article is produced.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Have any experiments been made on the North-West farm with respect to the growing of the sugar-beet?

Mr. CARLING. Experiments have been made on the central farm this year, and they have produced from 20 to 30 tons per acre in small plots, of a very good quality, averaging quite as much saccharine as the beet in Germany and France. The average is about 14 per cent of sugar, which is about the general average in Germany.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I approve of the action of the Government in spreading seed barley, and I believe so far as this barley question is concerned, that it would be well for the Government to spend \$12,000 or \$15,000 during the coming year to appoint some individual to bring the barley to the British market, and have it thoroughly tested. That would decide at once whether we could raise two-rowed barley for the English market. I would like to know how the silo is succeeding at the central farm, and whether they have tried anything but corn? In some parts they have tried oats, peas and clover.

Mr. CARLING. I believe they have tried oats and clover and mixed feed, but none of them has given the satisfaction that corn has.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). Has the silo been a thorough success at the farm this season?

Mr. CARLING. Yes, it has been a thorough success.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I see in the report from the professor on dairying that he believes ensilage was as good cut two inches long as shorter. The best silo ensilage I have ever seen, was half an inch. Has the tuberculosis among the cattle on the farm been eradicated?

Mr. CARLING. It has been thoroughly eradicated.

Mr. MULOCK. Was an investigation made as to its origin?

Mr. CARLING. Mr. McEachern, the chief veterinary surgeon, was brought up to inspect the cattle and his instructions were carried out. The origin of it has not been ascertained yet.

Mr. MULOCK. What breed of cattle did it break out in?

Mr. CARLING. Different breeds, one Shorthorn and Jersey, and Polled Angus.

Mr. FEATHERSON. Do you remember which was the first affected?

Mr. CARLING. I think it was the Shorthorn. He had been on the farm two or three years.

Mr. MULOCK. The explanations of the Minister are very unsatisfactory. Nobody could find fault with him because disease broke out under the circumstances mentioned, but I think it was his clear duty on the immediate discovery of the disease to have at once instituted an enquiry as to its cause and origin. We are told now that this disease manifested itself shortly after the first animal

Mr. CARLING.

was affected, and the inference is that these animals acquired it through having come in contact with these diseased cattle.

Mr. CARLING. Suspected cattle were at once isolated, no stock has been sold from the farm, but some have been shipped to the other farms in the North-West. There has been no development of disease in those sent away or in any of those remaining.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. I remember that last year, when some of us were visiting the farm and examining cattle, we came to the conclusion that this one Shorthorn bull was in an unhealthy condition, and we so reported to some of the officials. He was slaughtered two weeks after our visit. My hon. friend from South Huron (Mr. McMillan) told them that he believed the animal had tuberculosis, and I understand that the slaughter of the animal proved that he was correct. I would like to know whether those that took the disease were stabled along with this animal, or were they with the milch cattle in the other stable.

Mr. CARLING. The bulls are all kept in a separate building, and I am informed that none of the other bulls have had the disease.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I understood that two Shorthorn cows also had it. Were they purchased from the same herd as the bull?

Mr. CARLING. One of them was, and the other was purchased from another herd in a different part of the country.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I must say with respect to all the animals besides those that were destroyed, that the greatest care must be exercised or there is not the slightest doubt that the disease will break out again. That animal was very far gone last year, and I have heard that he was used as a breeding animal in the spring.

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Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). There is a Mr. Dillon who has been paid for services from the 4th of May to the 30th of June. What was he engaged in?

Mr. CARLING. As travelling instructor, visiting cheese factories.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). There were four or five engaged in lecturing and giving instructions?

Mr. CARLING. Yes.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). Did they go to the factories and see the milk manipulated as they went around lecturing?

Mr. CARLING. They went to the factories and demonstrated how to treat the milk.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I believe myself that is the most thorough and most beneficial method, to go to the factories and creameries and show how the work should be done. There is more benefit derived from money expended in that manner than in any other manner I know of.

Mr. SPROULE. I think it would be advantageous if the Government would increase the vote for this purpose. I know that applications have been made for these instructors from different parts of the country, and the Minister refuses to send them because he has not the money to pay their expenses. They are doing a very valuable work,