

the hon. gentleman insists upon it; but I do not think that is what he means. We have on these farms cattle, sheep, swine and poultry as well as horses for the carrying on of the work. In round figures we have at the present time on the experimental farm at Ottawa 125 or 130 head of cattle, 35 or 40 sheep, 40 or 50 pigs, and between 100 and 200 head of poultry. I would not like to give a more exact statement without referring to the actual figures. At the farm of the maritime provinces at Nappan we have probably 75 head of cattle, including the young calves, 40 or 50 pigs, 30 or 40 sheep, 40 or 50 head of poultry, and the horses necessary for carrying on the work. We have at Brandon about the same number as at Nappan, and at Indian Head, about the same—perhaps not as many cattle. I do not think we have any sheep at either Brandon or Indian Head. At Agassiz, B.C., we have a smaller stock—20 or 25 head of cattle, 12 or 15 sheep, 20 or 30 pigs, some poultry and a few horses. The hon. gentleman has asked me about the lines of stock breeding and general work. I must be pretty general. The details of all this are given before the Committee on Agriculture every year by the officers of the farm, and it would be tedious and, I think, unimportant for me to go into the details. But generally I may say that at the farm here and at the Nappan farm we carry on considerable dairy work, besides feeding cattle for beef every winter. I have a number of steers fattened every spring, most of which were bought in the fall and sold in the spring. They are fed on experimental lines, and the results are published in the report for the information of all those interested in feeding stock. The feeding of swine and sheep and poultry is also carried on for the same purpose. The farms in the west are less devoted to dairying, although at each some cows are kept all the year round.

Mr. SPROULE. A few years ago there was considerable tuberculosis among the stock, and while a number were slaughtered, I understood that some were kept in quarantine under treatment. What has been the result of that treatment?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. There was none of that stock kept at the farm. The animals that were found to be tuberculous were slaughtered, with the exception of ten head, which were sent to Montreal, and put into a small quarantine station to be treated by Dr. McEachran. They were kept about ten months and then slaughtered. Since that other animals have been quarantined in the same way, and subjected to various experiments, but there have been no tuberculous animals on the farm since the spring or winter of 1897. Since then we have carefully tested every animal purchased with the tuberculin, and when, as has occurred in very few instances,

reaction took place, the animal was slaughtered immediately.

Mr. SPROULE. Has the hon. gentleman made up his mind as to the value of the tuberculine test?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. That subject will be more properly treated under the heading of the tuberculosis vote.

Mr. CLANCY. The hon. minister has stated that the cost of growing trees for distribution in the Territories was to be paid by the Interior Department. Has the hon. gentleman made any calculation to show what that additional cost will be?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. No, because that matter is now being arranged between Prof. Saundeis and Mr. Stewart, and the details are not yet settled.

Mr. CLANCY. I see that out of an expenditure of \$15,000 voted last night to the Interior Department, only \$1,500 is for tree-planting. Evidently the Interior Department has made no provision for what the hon. gentleman says that department will have to pay with regard to those trees.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. \$1,500 will cover the expense.

Mr. CLANCY. Then, it is evident not much will be done.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the plan adopted with regard to the distribution of these trees? Have the farmers to apply to the Agriculture Department for the trees they require, or will so many trees be distributed to each municipality?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. That is a matter with which the Department of the Interior has to deal and not my department.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then, the Minister of the Interior should be here to give the explanation.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. He explained it when his items were before the House.

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly \$1,500 is not going to meet the expense of raising and distributing these trees and supplying all the tools necessary to cultivate them. If the Department of the Interior is to run the business, why not give the land to that department, and not make a joint account?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. Because it is considered that the work will be done more cheaply and better by the experimental farms.

Mr. MONK. Have any representations been made to the hon. minister for the establishment of a farm—I do not say an experimental farm—but a farm under government control in the province of Quebec?