



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, February 21st, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

MR. ROBERT G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition of Canada Permanent Toronto General Trust Company praying for the passing of an Act to declare that as of the date of amalgamation of Canada Permanent Trust Company and Toronto General Trust Corporation, all trusts, assets and properties vested in either of the companies on that date shall be vested in the continuing company.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition of the Laurentide Financial Corporation Limited praying for the passing of an Act to authorize said Corporation to carry on business in the Province of Manitoba. I also beg to present the petition of Coronation Credit Corporation Limited praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Corporation to carry on business in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition of Les Crercs Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Victeur praying for the passing of an Act to amend an Act to incorporate Les Crercs Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Victeur.

MR. OSCAR F. BJORNSON (Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition of the Middlechurch Home of Winnipeg praying for the passing of an Act to amend its Act of Incorporation.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.
Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.
Notice of Motion.
Introduction of Bills.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry) introduced Bill No. 21, An Act to amend The Election Act, and Bill No. 2, An Act to amend The Expropriation Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. I might say that before the Orders of the Day are called we have in the Speaker's Gallery a school, 26 pupils of the J. B. Mitchell School who are visiting the Legislature this afternoon. We hope that their stay with us this afternoon will be a pleasure and an experience that they will not forget for a day or two, so I welcome them.

We also have on my left the High School of St. Paul's, Grade XI, 85 pupils. The teacher is Reverend Father Joseph Gavin. We also welcome this group of students to our Assembly this afternoon and we hope that they also will have a pleasant afternoon with us.

On my right we have another group of students from Luxton School, 80 in numbers, Grade VIII. The teacher is Mr. Brindley and the senior teacher, Mrs. Werier. The school is located in the constituency of St. John's, and Mr. Orlikow is their member. We hope that their stay with us this afternoon will be pleasant.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Monsieur l'orateur, puis-je m'unir a vous pour souhaiter la bienvenue a toutes les galleries qui nous honorent de leur presence cette apres-midi. Je crois que ce serait une lecon d'histoire a donner a ces jeunes eleves de leur laisser savoir que dans cette Chambre nous pouvons parler soit la langue francaise soit la langue anglaise. Je souhaite surtout au College de St-Paul ici la plus cordiale bienvenue et je leur dit que j'aspire a voir le jour au Manitoba ou tous les enfants de cette province recevront du gouvernement de la province et de cette assemblee une aide qui leur permettra d'obtenir la meilleure education possible.

(English translation of above) Mr. Speaker, may I join you in welcoming all the people in the galleries who are honouring us with their presence here this afternoon. I believe it would be a history lesson for these young students to let them know that in this House we may speak either in the French language or in the English language. I especially welcome St. Paul's College and I tell them that I hope to see the day when the government of this province and this Assembly will give to each child in Manitoba the help which will allow them to obtain the best education possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Health. I'm sorry I didn't have an opportunity of asking him, but it's just a simple question however. When will the members receive copies of the briefs that were presented to the Royal Commission on Health. The Throne Speech as you recall, Mr. Speaker, says that this will be under review; I suggest that the members receive them very quickly.

HON. GEO. JOHNSON (Minister of Health) (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, I can make copies available to the honourable members in a day or so. I have them in the office.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with I should like to lay on the table of the House the Tenth Annual Report of the Manitoba Hydro Electric Board; the Annual Report of the Manitoba Telephone System; the Progress Report for the year 1961 of the Manitoba Telephone System, and finally the Annual Report of the Manitoba Power Commission up to March 31st, 1961. In tabling this last report, Mr. Speaker, I would call to the attention of the House the fact that this 42nd Annual Report of the Power Commission represents the final chapter in this Commission's long record of service as a separate utility. Between the years 1919 and until the amalgamation of last April, the Commission, I think all sides of the House will agree, have built up a commendable record of accomplishment and service, and while the name of the utility has changed, I think we would all agree as well that we are fortunate indeed that the standards and traditions established over the years have been and will be carried forward into the new organization Manitoba Hydro. The 42nd Annual Report just tabled reflects, as in the past, a year of satisfactory accomplishments.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to address a question to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce. When may the House and the members expect to have a copy of the Interim Report on the Churchill situation which he discussed last summer?

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce) (Fort Rouge): The Interim Report and further reports on that are the subject or the subject matter of negotiation with the Federal Government, and when those negotiations are completed we'll seek the permission of our federal opposite members to release the report.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Second reading of Bill No. 12. The Honourable Minister of Education.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, in view of the absence of the Honourable the Minister of Education I would ask that this order stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Osborne and the proposed amendment of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party. The Honourable the Member for Kildonan.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity in congratulating you in your high office again and in the fine manner in which you conduct the affairs of this House -- being fair and impartial to all members alike. I would also like to congratulate the two new Cabinet Ministers and I'm sure they'll conduct themselves accordingly and handle their positions to the best of their ability. I'm very happy to see the former Minister of Public Works fully recovered from his recent illness, and now Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, back in harness again.

I would also, Mr. Speaker, like to extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder on their fine efforts in the Reply to the Throne Speech, but I don't think it was necessary for them to expound on the virtues of their government. I think, Sir, that the Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers especially, are quite capable of blowing their own horns and patting themselves on the back. In fact, I saw a little skit the other day called "All Blow and No Show" and to me, Sir, this personifies this present Provincial Government, especially the Conservative Government, to a "T". What irked me most, Sir, is the indifferent and dictatorial attitude of this government, not only towards the opposition, but likewise toward the people of Manitoba. When this session was called, Sir, the first that I had notice of it was heard on the radio in the morning and read in the papers that night. I still believe, Sir, out of due respect to the news agencies and the papers, that the members, especially of the opposition should be notified. It would be

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) a very simple matter for the government to mail a two-cent post-card signifying the House will convene so and so and a letter following to confirm same. Last year, Sir, the last Session I should say, we had a more serious offence of the same nature -- when the government announced a road program in the papers before they announced it in the House here. The next day we received a fine copy of a book, which I'm sure, Sir, must have taken months to compile and quite a period of time to print and so forth, yet the government didn't have the courtesy and didn't have the time to extend that news to the members first before they did to the press. Well, Sir, such propoganda is fooling no one but the government themselves and the public are smart to it. Many members will think these points I am bringing up are insignificant, and also they will say press reports aren't authentic, but I have noticed recently, Sir, the First Minister has had many press interviews and releases, and I am just like the public, I get most of my news from the press, and I am sure if its authentic enough for the press it's good enough for me.

But one thing I will say about this government. they're consistent in, and that is building up our per capita debt. Every day that they are in power it's going higher and higher. In fact I believe it's one of the highest in Canada right now. I have here, Sir, a couple of these press releases and press-interviews that I was speaking about. Here's one from last fall -- an editorial, "Firm Grip on Purse". Quote: "After setting Manitoba on a large spending program after the 1959 election, Premier Duff Roblin is ready to sit back with a firm grip on the purse strings and see them completed." Another little clipping here: "Roblin holds motel talks to cut costs." Well, Sir, after I read those clippings last fall I was sure that the government was going to present us with an austerity budget and try and save money for the people of Manitoba, but I am sorry to say I was disillusioned. Because after reading the Throne Speech, and last weekend another clipping which you all no doubt seen in the paper: "\$375 million debt doesn't worry Roblin". Well, Sir, it looks to me like the present government is off on another spending spree. The Leader of the Opposition and our leader mentioned large sums of money which this government has put the people of Manitoba into debt to. Well, Sir, I am going to mention small sums, because eventually they amount to large ones. Take for example those junkets that the Cabinet have taken throughout Manitoba within the last year. Their purpose, so they claim, was to take the Government of Manitoba to the people and for secrecy. Well, Sir, as far as I am concerned they have taken the people, and I don't think that any secrecy is that vital or important in a democratic country as our government profess to take, when they have these fine buildings here, and they go on these junkets and it's additional debt, which no doubt they cost quite a sum of money which the people of Manitoba have to pay for. I would also like to know, Sir, these so-called business trips which the Cabinet Ministers take out throughout the year, how much money they amount to at the end of the year. I am sure that the sum would be fantastic.

Now, Sir, let's look briefly how they operated departments. First the Municipal Department. Recently the Metro Government appointed a Blake-Goldenberg Commission to study taxation within the Greater Winnipeg area and try and relieve the burden of the local taxpayer, which no doubt cost the local taxpayers in Manitoba, and especially Metro area, quite a sum. The Municipal Department of the Province of Manitoba, they appointed a one-man commission, an expert from McGill University -- I believe Mr. Crawford -- to study this report, thus there's more additional taxation and debt for the people of Manitoba, where in the first place if the Provincial Government would have met its obligation to this body it would have saved time and cost and debt to the people of Manitoba.

Labour Department changed its labour legislation on recommendation, we assume, of the one-man commission, which no doubt cost this province plenty. But, Sir, will it improve labour legislation? No! It's another additional debt for the people of Manitoba.

The Department of Education. I understand, Sir, these last school divisions aren't materializing as well as the department visualized they were going to materialize; but they're costing the people of Manitoba enormous sums of money. Teachers' pensions, Sir, another group of citizens, is one of the lowest in Canada, and they're not too happy about it, so I hope the government comes up with some solution for it.

Now the Health Department, Sir. We must remember that there are many old age pensioners who are still independent and pay their own way, and under the present hospital and

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) medical plan I am sorry to say that they pay more now than previously. True, hospital premiums were lowered, but as soon as they were lowered the Manitoba Medical Association seen fit to pick up the difference and more, and now they're paying more. They're not too happy about the circumstances. Welfare Department, Sir. It's still in the chaotic condition it always has been in. Many applicants for assistance pass on by the time their cases are processed. Is this the way of handling such cases, Sir? It takes anywhere from six months to a year to finally finalize and process a case.

Public Works Department, Sir. I understand they're not too interested in accepting lowest bids on tenders in their department and save the taxpayers' money. We had a good example recently, we had a good example, Sir, recently, when bids were accepted for the Technical School in Brooklands, and the government turned down the lowest bid. Well, Sir, all bids must meet specifications and a bond posted to guarantee workmanship, so the government is protected in those aspects and need not worry of inferior workmanship -- yet they could have saved the people money by accepting lower bids, but they refused to do so. Another point here I would like to mention, Sir, is the way this building was forced upon a small Village of Brooklands who did not want it situated there. It just showed the attitude of the government that said it's going there and the Village of Brooklands had no recourse otherwise.

Well, Sir, I could go on from department to department to show you the indifference of this government towards the welfare of the people in Manitoba, but I'll leave that for department estimates when we have more time. All this government, I believe, is concerned with is trying to impress the people of Manitoba how well off they are under a Conservative Government. But I think the people of Manitoba are realizing that this Roblin regime is costing them plenty for what they get in return, so the sooner we get them off their high horse of Troy and before they break down the walls of Manitoba and leave us in ruination, the better off we'll be.

MR. STAN ROBERTS (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, I want to say how pleased I am to see you in such good health in your Chair and to welcome with you this wonderful group in the gallery today because I feel that this is probably the largest group we've had in here for some length of time. It's a wonderful sight and I think a good trend.

I would like to congratulate too, the Member for Osborne and the Honourable Member for Churchill for their excellent addresses; congratulate the new Minister, and to welcome the Honourable Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs back to his desk. He is undoubtedly one of my favourite cabinet ministers and I am most pleased to see him in good health. I would like to congratulate the Leader of the Opposition for an excellent address. This is his first full session coming up; I wish to take this opportunity to wish him every success and congratulate him in his new work. We have worked together, have known each other for 17 or 18 years now. One of my main disappointments in entering federal politics is that I will not, or have not, the opportunity to spend more time working for him in this House. I would like to take this opportunity too, to congratulate the Honourable Member for Lakeside for his wonderful service to this House. I think the House is all aware that he has spent 40 years in this House, of unbroken service. He is without doubt, more than ever now the senior statesman of this House. I would like to congratulate too, the NDP on their new name, their new party and their new look. They were formerly quite argumentive and now they're a little "argueless", but they I would like to congratulate them on their appeal to the people, an appeal towards all liberally-minded Canadians, because I think they have shown good taste in the choice of the expression in the type of people they wish to join them. It isn't easy to be a Liberal. You're not necessarily born a Liberal; you must have certain convictions in order to be a Liberal. Liberally-minded people, -- (Interjection) -- some of them do. We have some liberally-minded people in other parts of the House here, not all of them. -- (interjection) -- Hazen Argue is liberally-minded, yes. Income level need not necessarily be a factor as to whether or not you're liberally-minded. Nelson Rockefeller is probably one of the most liberally-minded people in North America -- a liberally-minded politician. John Kennedy is another one. These people are quite successful politicians and quite financially successful, and both good liberals, even though they belong to different parties. I think it's interesting to note the Prime Minister of Canada went to the people of Canada in 1957 and 1958 on liberal platforms -- liberally-minded platforms. Unfortunately he either did not have the ability or the inclination to carry out this liberally-minded platform, but this is how he won the election. We are imitated people.

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) The 1955, I believe it was, leadership convention of the Progressive-Conservatives in Manitoba when the present First Minister was elected Leader of the Conservative Party of Manitoba, he went to the Conservative Party on a Conservative platform -- Tory platform -- and was elected Leader of the Tory Party. But when he wanted to appeal to the people of Manitoba he faced the people of Manitoba in 1958 and 1959 on a liberally-minded program. This doesn't mean that he's necessarily carried out a liberal program, because he's under a great deal of influence from a great number of people -- some of those who sit very close to him who aren't nearly so liberally-minded. I think in his very first session in office he introduced an education program to the people of Manitoba and his Minister of Education introduced a program of high school education, divisional plan, on a purely Tory basis -- in other words, a take-it-or-leave-it thing. Not a thing of equal treatment for all, which is a liberally-minded or a liberal principle; a situation of, you either vote for this or you don't get it -- a Tory attitude. And so right in the Roblin Government, of course, are Tory minded people.

The Attorney-General, I remember one day very specifically, this impressed me and this impressed those around me very greatly, listening to him make a speech at the opening of the Home for Girls in St. Andrews, I believe, when on an opportunity such as this with a huge audience, he could have spoken to the people as a liberally-minded person and said the most important thing that's going to happen in this school is that girls, individual girls, will have the opportunity to make something out of themselves. This he never mentioned. A long speech and he said, "We, the Progressive-Conservative Party of Manitoba, the Progressive-Conservative Government, have the most beautiful building for the training of girls who have gone astray." This was his claim to fame. Not the thought of the individual. The poor First Minister of Manitoba who went to the people of Manitoba on a liberally-minded platform, surrounded himself unfortunately with Tory-minded people. Everybody wants to imitate the Liberals. This step is not easy, as I said, because you have to think liberally in order to be a Liberal; you must think that the individual is supreme, not the state. I think that the NDP better have a close look at this because if they are appealing to liberally-minded people then they must think of the individual. Think of each individual and give him that opportunity, that person, that individual, the opportunity to make the most for themselves, himself or herself. Furthermore, a liberally-minded person represents no class or group above or to the exclusion of another: Now you know why you lost your House Leader in Ottawa, because NDP tended to represent one class or group above or to the exclusion of another. -- (Interjection) -- And so you cannot appeal to liberally-minded people on a socialist platform. I think liberally-minded people, furthermore, have one main purpose, and that is, the well-being of each and every individual in society -- and I hope that we all have this feeling in the House. Another concept that we all, I hope, share -- I know we don't all share it but I hope most of us do -- that the more fortunate members of our society have a responsibility towards the less fortunate members. A heavy responsibility. -- (Interjection) -- Yes, and if that's socialism I'm proud to be a socialist because this is one of the strongest beliefs I have. At first I hoped that every member of the House believed in that philosophy -- the one member who I doubted spoke up and has called me a socialist as I stated the philosophy, so I'm more than ever pleased that I stated it. I think that in order to be a good liberally-minded person you must have financial responsibility when in government. Well, this government hasn't always displayed financial responsibility as has just been explained to you by the previous speaker. A liberally-minded government, or liberally-minded party must have liberal, liberal, liberal, economic ideas. It must be prepared -- (Interjection) -- I've got lots of time. Do you feel that the domestic or the international attitude of the government today is a liberal international attitude? No. Far from it. The NDP usually displays a liberal international trade attitude. The present government in Manitoba usually displays it. Unfortunately the Federal Government at Ottawa has not displayed it recently. I think the true test as to whether or not in 1962 we are liberal in our trade international ideas is whether we can afford to be free traders, will continue to believe in free trading, continue to believe in opening and expanding in our markets at the very time when it might temporarily hurt our pocketbook. And I think that this is the true test. Because it's easy to be a free trader when all is well and you can only gain by trading and opening your doors. But it's a little tougher to be a liberally-minded internationalist at a time when it might hurt to open

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) your doors, but in the long run would pay off. And so the test is being made right now as to whether or not Canada has the liberal attitude that it should have. But as I stated earlier, John F. Kennedy is a liberal and he's opening their doors. A government which is liberal will not be afraid to act. I suggest the Government of Manitoba today is not liberal because they have been afraid to act on some very important things. Probably typical, of course, is the Royal Commission Report on Education which has several chapters in it, only one or two which have been touched. The rest, equally important, have barely been looked at yet. I think a liberally-minded government, or a liberal government, is not afraid to accept responsibility, and I suggest this government of today of Manitoba is afraid to accept its responsibility, and I cite one prime example -- that of Metro. Their creation, but they are hoping it will die and go away. Their responsibility, but they are refusing to stand up for it. They are refusing to give it the tools with which to work. A government which is liberal in mind shows leadership, and I suggest the government of today in Manitoba is not showing leadership in the field particularly of slum clearance and urban renewal. They are dragging their feet as far and as hard as they can.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make those few remarks -- particularly after so many people claim to be liberally-minded these days -- that really you're not just born a liberal; you've got to think a little bit like a liberal to be a liberal. And I hope the NDP appealing to liberally-minded people will consider this when they are making their appeal.

I'd like to refer to the Throne Speech in particular, in a place or two, particularly the field of public housing, which I've already mentioned. I hope some day the government of this province will conduct a cost-benefit ratio -- in the same manner as it has conducted a cost-benefit ratio for the floodway, the cost of the floodway around Winnipeg -- they will conduct a cost-benefit ratio to the advantages or disadvantages of slum clearance and urban renewal, or public housing as it's called in the Speech from the Throne. Because I think they'll find that the advantages, economic, social, moral, the advantages in every respect are so much higher, so very, very much higher than the 2.5 or 2.8 to 1 the floodway benefit is. The consideration would be, there would be no doubt, as to where their investment would go. So I'm calling on the government to show leadership in this field at the present time. The City of Winnipeg is not showing leadership; the other municipalities are not showing leadership; they are having difficulties with this thing; they are getting bogged down in it. There is one government which can rescue the whole program, and can do it now, and that is the Government of Manitoba, and I hope they'll do it.

There is another field or another mention further along in the Speech from the Throne, it says: "Legislation will be introduced to regulate the manner in which charge is made in connection with credit purchase transactions are set forth for the information of the parties to such arrangement." I hope that at the same time the Attorney-General in particular, will pay a great deal of attention to, I think, probably a much more distressing course of events that is taking place, in particular the car dealing in Winnipeg at the present time. We have a number of used car dealers who are purchasing cars in shady manner; we have a number of honest citizens who in order to repossess their car have had to steal it back. We have a law which, at this time, is protecting those who are buying as they should not be buying, and not the honest citizen who sold by accident. I think that this is something that should be looked at very seriously, because there are many examples at the present time -- I can cite one of which I have the case right here -- but there are many more that I have checked on. The case of a person going to a used car dealer, accepting a post-dated cheque for the car being bought by the used car dealer; at the time the post-dated cheque is due, there are no funds, but the used car dealer owns the car, and the post-dated cheque becomes a promissory note to the citizen who sold the car to the used car dealer. There is no recourse at the present time for the one who sold his car in this manner. He stole the car back, that's how he got it back. He went to his lawyer, he went to the Crown Prosecutor -- I was talking to the Crown Prosecutor about 20 minutes ago on this. There are many other cases of this nature, there are cases of the person who leaves his car at a used car dealer on consignment and the used car dealer, in turn, places a lien against the car, or at least a finance company does, the car becomes the property of goodness knows who -- anyone except the person who left it there on consignment. Once again difficulties are arrived at. So I hope that at the same time that we're looking into the field of credit buying, and

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) of which car financing is the biggest field, we will also look at the manner in which some of the used car dealers are operating at the present time.

There are many other fields we could mention at this time. I would like to, as I go through the Throne Speech, to congratulate the Government of Manitoba for its reference to the proposed changes in the curricula, the revision of the curricula in the Province of Manitoba, and particularly congratulate them for their obvious initiative in making proposals towards the uniformity of curricula across the country. I hope that this succeeds because I feel it's a long-needed and long-wanted process.

I'd like to make further reference to another mention in the Throne Speech concerning the trainee camps of the Department of the Attorney-General, the Rehabilitation Camp Program in Whiteshell and Duck Mountain. I personally have only made two checks on the Whiteshell camp which is in the constituency which I represent, and on both occasions the trainees were doing work which would otherwise have been done by local citizens. Now I think this is a mistake. The Attorney-General has assured us in the House from time to time that this would not happen, that the trainees would not take work away from local citizens. But I would refer him to a time a year ago when actual citizens of the Falcon Lake area were laid off in order that trainees might complete the work of building the ski run at Falcon Lake. And then I would refer him to the time about three months ago when I checked to see what the trainees were doing that day, and they were cutting fire guards along the west side of the Whiteshell Reserve, five miles east of East Braintree and just north of the Trans-Canada Highway. This is cutting fire guards, work that is normally being done by the Department of Mines and Resources and by the local citizens.

There's further reference to a Board of Commissioners for the Manitoba Telephone System in the Speech from the Throne. I hope that they can keep things more up-to-date -- I'm sorry to see that the Minister responsible is not in the House today -- but I hope that he will note that in the new telephone exchanges just put into the constituency of La Verendrye and in the Municipality of Hanover that there are many cases of brand new telephone systems where there are at least 14 people on one line. And yet only a year ago the Minister stood in his seat and assured me that the policy was never more than seven -- and yet they were hooked up with nine and now have over 14 people on the line. I hope that this sort of thing will be planned better in the future.

I would like to congratulate the government on the work done in the MacGregor settlement of Indians. Very much unlike Michelangelo, this government does not do its work where it will not be seen. They like to do it right alongside Trans-Canada Highway so that the public will note that the government is very much alive. I would like to assure the government that there are thousands of such settlements throughout Manitoba that need the treatment just as bad as the MacGregor settlement does. There are hundreds of homes in the constituency which I represent, east of here on Trans-Canada Highway, which are just far enough off Trans-Canada Highway so that they cannot be seen driving by, but I hope that they will receive as fair treatment as did the Indians at MacGregor.

I would like to refer to a reference in the Speech from the Throne now concerning the Workmen's Compensation Board saying that a board has been placed on a full-time basis so that ample attention may be given to those who have suffered illness. Now for the past two or three weeks I have been looking at a particular case in my constituency, and so that anyone who wishes to check it may do so, I will give the case number, Claim No. 655691 -- concerning a man who was working for the Department of Public Works on No. 75 Highway a year and a half ago when hurt in an accident, broken leg, broken arm and crushed hip. He is virtually totally crippled. In other words, he can move, but only with assistance or with crutches. This man was cut off Workmen's Compensation three months ago because it was found he was capable of doing work. In other words, by medical examination they found that at a certain type of job, sitting at a desk, he could work because his hands were still mobile. Through a great deal of argument he was placed on 25% disability this past week for a three-month period. And here is a man with a large family whose whole life was destroyed by an accident while he was working for the Government of Manitoba, and yet because he is able to do some kind of work, of which he can find none of in the local town in which he lives, he is found to be relatively able to work and disqualified for Workmen's Compensation. I hope that due consideration will be given to

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) this.

There has been considerable reference, there is again, in the Speech from the Throne, concerning the financing of Metro. I hope that this government will now admit the parenthood of Metro. I don't think it does them any good to place their head in the sand and hope that Metro will quietly go away. I hope that they will show the stamina or the intestinal fortitude to put a stop to this infernal bickering that's going on between Metro and various municipalities. And it can be done by setting up a relationship, a financial structure between the municipalities who have to raise the money and Metro, who are spending it in a number of fields. If they could operate on an equitable financial arrangement, then this bickering, I'm sure, would gradually come to an end and Metro would be able to function as it should. I don't think this government can afford to shrug its shoulders on Metro, for political reasons if for no other, because Metro appears to have been the downfall of more than one city mayor at this time. The Blake-Goldenberg Report didn't meet with wholehearted support but I think everyone agreed that it was a worthwhile effort in the right direction. My wife, when she gets annoyed with me, says: "You're no hell, but you're the best I've got." I think this is very much the case with the Blake-Goldenberg Report -- it's the best we've got -- and I think that some portions of it at least should be implemented so that the Metropolitan Government could operate in a sensible manner.

Now there are, further on in the Throne Speech, some very nebulous references to agriculture. I'd like to remark, first of all, on the very interesting change of name which took place in the Department of Agriculture three or four years ago from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, to the Department of Agriculture and Conservation. Now we see in the Throne Speech and in other deliberations by the Minister of Agriculture, that the most important messages from this government consist of ways and means of spending huge sums of money to get the water out of the grain growing areas of Manitoba as fast as they can. And yet they call it the Department of Agriculture and Conservation. Is this conservation? The Minister of Agriculture, I'm sorry that he's not in his seat at the present time, in a very unfortunate incident in Portage la Prairie recently treated a world-famous Naturalist-Conservationist to a rather, I hope, unintentional slap in the face. Because I think that, if anything that this government is doing at the present time, and anything the Department of Agriculture is doing at the present time, it is finding ways and means of moving water in a manner which is not conservation and which is not given to the good practices which we should be promoting. There was only one reference to drought in the Speech from the Throne and it is a back-patting reference, and yet one would think that the drought was over; one would think that the effect of it was over. Actually the problems for 1962 because of the 1961 drought are just as great as the problems that were incurred in 1961. How about seed? How about finances for fuel? We know the farmers aren't going to get it from the Agricultural Credit Corporation because it takes at least a year to get a loan from that department. Cash advances have all been taken out; there's no longer grain on the farms to be traded for seed and yet there's absolutely no program here, no suggestion that the Province of Manitoba will be taking this drought seriously and will be doing something for the Province of Manitoba. I hope that the Minister of Agriculture will not gradually die down in his enthusiasm, because he started with a great deal of enthusiasm. The biggest problem in Manitoba today to the farmer is lack of net income. His prices are low, his costs are high. One of the greatest burdens that have been placed on the farmer of Manitoba have been placed by this government -- the cost of carrying a whole new school system. I think that the placing of this taxation in the manner in which it was placed, on the real property, this increased taxation on the real property of the farmers has been an extremely heavy burden on the farmer and this government cannot abdicate its responsibility in that regard.

Further work that the government could be doing, of course, as they are doing, increasing the efficiency which the farmer may produce his products, increasing the ways in which he can cut his costs more and more. The Government of Manitoba has promised, the Minister of Agriculture has promised, from time to time that he will change or make changes in Natural Product Marketing Act, concerning the regulations or in the regulations concerning the method in which a vote can be taken for a Marketing Board. I hope that he will do so soon because there are particularly hog producers in Manitoba who are very anxious to get on with taking a vote towards a Marketing Board. In order to do this it should be done in a fair and equitable manner so that those who are in favour of the marketing board, if enough of them are in favour, they will

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) . . . receive it.

One of the fields in which the Government of Manitoba has slipped very badly is the field of market information. There is no up-to-date market information being given to the farmers as it should be given, and there is no future market information. These are fields in which the Government of Manitoba, Department of Agriculture of Manitoba, could be doing a great deal of work, could be showing leadership; these are fields which are exclusively the fields of the Provincial Government and fields in which they should be helping out but unfortunately they are fields in which they have dragged their feet once again. I hope that the Minister of Agriculture will make one further move and attack probably the biggest plague which is increasing the farmer's costs of production at the present time, and that is the plague of the weed called wild oats. I'm calling on the Minister of Agriculture to introduce a plan, a program of providing to the farmer at the lowest possible cost wild oat control measures. This has cost the farmers of Manitoba in the past year, let alone the last ten years, over 10 millions of dollars, and a few thousand dollars spent helping to distribute at the lowest possible cost the control measures available would pay off many, many fold. There is a precedent for this because the wild oat is no more of a predator than the grasshopper was and we had grasshopper control measures.

I would also ask the Minister of Agriculture, and through him the farmers of Manitoba, that the sooner that they unite to form one strong agricultural organization in the province, the more likely they are to achieve the type of marketing, the type of assistance, the type of research, and the type of help that they would like from the Government of Canada.

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, the first move of mine since I listened to the Member from La Verendrye about the liberal-minded people -- it seems to be ringing like that advertising liberal, liberal, liberal, so -- first of all, I would like to congratulate you, Sir, that you look so well, and I'm the one that would be the last one to want your job at times. However, I also want to congratulate the new Ministers -- I even lost one of my seatmates -- now I have an elderly gentleman, and he doesn't speak to me often enough. I also want to congratulate the Acting Public Works Minister; he used to sit behind me and now he's in front of me. However, I am sure that they are going to do a good job. I'm very pleased with the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs -- but he's not in his seat -- that he is healthy and back with us. And I shouldn't miss the Opposition Leader also. He's a nice fellow; he lives across Lake Manitoba from me so we are neighbours in the Interlake area country. But I don't know whether he wants to live in that country; he lives mostly in the city. --(Interjection) -- Now, how do you put up with him?

Now, Mr. Speaker, as we are going to go along through the session I possibly will come with more concrete criticism, more concrete evidence, but now I'll just run along roughly. It brings to my mind going over we received from the Member from Osborne what achievements the government received and what they did, and now maybe I could counterattack that and we could have a darn good ball team for and against. Naturally I'm very interested in the agricultural economy and policy as a whole, and I know that the Provincial Government hasn't got too much jurisdiction on the policies of agricultural economy, nevertheless I am very surprised that the Provincial Government didn't use its influence on the senior government as far as parity prices are concerned. And furthermore, Mr. Speaker, last year the Agricultural Minister -- too bad he's not in his seat -- he had some hot words for me at one time and he felt that he is not supporting the parity prices at all. Now we haven't got a very strong influence, Government of Manitoba to Ottawa, and a clipping here of March 10th, 1961, Free Press, states: "Hutton says parity prices not for him." So then we are not influencing at all the Federal Government on parity prices which is the most essential thing for the farmer of today. I even jump to conclusions that the Agricultural Minister is against parity prices; the whole government is against parity prices.

Now the Stabilization Act; it was once a very popular item; it was a tool that was going to offset the price for the farm commodities but now it's kind of dormant. The criticism comes from every angle and even from some people who were hesitant to criticize and now they are criticizing, and I have a few clippings over here stating that the egg support pricing system is criticized, hog price support, and so on and so forth, so it's not too bright for this government not taking the initiative, at least trying to influence the Federal Government.

The Crop Insurance. The crop insurance doesn't seem to be as popular as it was a year

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) ago or early last spring. Now even the Minister himself, the Agricultural Minister, is hesitant whether the crop insurance should be proceeded with or expanded. Under date of December 8th, 1961, in Tribune he stated: "The conclusion reached according to Agricultural Minister George Hutton is that Manitoba should not expand its present area of crop insurance coverage until the Federal Government comes up with a better method of backing it." And this was brought to the attention of the Agricultural Minister here in this House by our group and yet he wouldn't even consider it.

Now one thing I enjoyed to hear in the Throne Speech, or the Speech from the Throne, the educational programs for the farm people over television media, and if you will recall, gentlemen, since I am in this House I was always asking, recommending, begging for a televised reception in this Interlake area, never mind for Fisher. No, the trouble with that is nobody heard it. Now the government puts it in the Speech from the Throne, such programs are very helpful, acceptable by farmers. Don't you people consider farmers in the Interlake area? And it's all these people are asking is a booster or a satellite station. No, it still falls on the deaf ears.

Well, farm credit, as I said before and I'll say it again, credit is a great thing but credit is a menace too. You've got to pay it back, and if you haven't got the cost of production the parity prices you have no means to pay it back, and who qualifies for this credit? You have to have a very good standing to qualify before you get it, and how long it takes you to get it? The time you lost the crop or a whole year. Furthermore if you are in such a position that you are qualifying for the credit you can go to any loaning institution or a private individual and borrow money at 5%, 6%, even as low as 4 percent. This Credit Corporation is not doing what it was meant to do.

Now, back a little bit to the feed mills, the Wheat Board. The Member for Springfield last year or the year before was very enthusiastic about it and he claims that he still is. Now, Mr. Speaker, as far as the farm organizations are concerned, or myself, or I would go as far as to say the group we have here, we are not sold on it. Furthermore, the Honourable Minister Alvin Hamilton in Ottawa stated that before he gives another green light for the feed mills he's going to contact the farmers and sit down and discuss whether it's feasible or practical to carry on, but he didn't do that. He just gave a green light and away he went for the feed mills to carry on and I have something to prove by it. I think this editorial in Voice of the Farmer in September, 1961, answers my question and I believe it will answer this House. While the Honourable Minister was attending a session or conference in readmitting income deficiencies in Western Canada, the Minister himself raised the point of feed mills and they got into an argument with the farmers and farmers' organization at Regina on September 15th -- I don't want to read it all. They started back and forth bickering what advantage the Minister wanted to put over and the farmers' disadvantage, and they came to such conclusions that the Minister himself claimed -- he maintained that final payments for oats and barley on this year's crop would total almost double the initial payment 30 to 60 cents per bushel which you are not going to get from the feed mill, and one of the delegates suggested that a simple solution would be to revert feed mills to Wheat Board regulations, buying and selling at Wheat Board prices. "Mr. Hamilton was displeased; his colour rose and so did his temper. 'If anyone thinks that I'm going to lead each farmer by the hand like a little boy to the bathroom door, well farmers are just going to have to grow up and learn by themselves.'" There is the answer of the Agricultural Federal Minister. However, it goes on: "Farmers long before Mr. Hamilton's time were fighting for the establishment of a Canadian Wheat Board system of marketing grain. It has taken a half-century to achieve orderly marketing of grain on the prairies. Today the trust of operating this institution is in Mr. Hamilton's hands. It looks like it is necessary for prairie farmers to take Mr. Hamilton by the hand like a little boy and teach him some basic hard-won facts about orderly marketing of grain through the Canadian Wheat Board, and I have some experience what Wheat Board stands for and I have some experience what the open market stands for."

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I'll just touch and go. The hospital rates, as far as the people are concerned, or most people, and particularly in my area, it's still a burden, as high as premiums are at now. You have a boy or a girl at home attending school, you have to pay for it -- they don't get no money; or they stay at home and they're not employed, you have to pay for it. So I am looking forward to the Speech from the Throne; it has something there. Possibly it

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) will be eliminated, I hope.

Now PFRA it also has something in the Speech from the Throne and I am looking forward, because there is a dire need and I have people writing letters to me, and no doubt the Minister can answer himself better than I can, how much requests for assistance on well draining due to shortage of water supply.

One thing I want to touch on, the retarded children and handicapped, and it was a great surprise to me when I received a family come to my house and asked why the Provincial Government would not assist their deaf and mute child here in Manitoba, but it is sent to Saskatchewan, or to Chicago, or to any place else, the provincial assistance will come forth, but if it's in Manitoba there is no such assistance. I wrote to the Minister of Education and I received a letter back stating that my consideration will be taken into account. I hope it is.

Now as far as education is concerned the students writing the supps during the summer holidays which they failed through the term, they have to pay for these, and yet the student when he writes these exams is not allowed to take the papers home when the marks are done and everything is finished, yet he is disallowed, he is not given this. Why? That's his paper; he should see where he made his mistakes; he paid for them. Furthermore I understand that a degree, university degree, percentage-wise is climbing up. Do we want no students in university or do we only want the topnotch people?

Now as far as the veterinarian service is concerned, we have thrashed a lot of times in this House, and we shall keep on thrashing, but the harvest time. But I want to stress one point which was brought to my attention, by a veterinarian himself, but I don't want to mention any names, not to embarrass anybody. He stated that going through the country testing cattle for all sorts of diseases and particularly Bang's Disease where there is a charge of one dollar per head, the people don't want to, or they haven't got the financial ability to pay a dollar per head, and they do not test these cattle and we shall never stamp the disease out. It's been recommended to me that the government should pay the whole shot and provide the assistance from other means. It doesn't seem that we will have a veterinarian school here in Manitoba or even in the west. However, possibly at a later date we will be discussing that.

Now old age pensions: I am happy to hear or read about the Federal Government that finally they decided \$10.00 raise on the old age pension. But it always so happens, at least in my opinion, that when the Liberals were in power, before the election they boost the old age pension; when the Conservatives wanted to come in they still boost it. Now a year of the election coming up, another boost. However it seems to me that my colleague from Inkster is somewhat hurt it's going to be \$10.00, but I wonder what the Honourable Minister of Health or Welfare will do if this supplementary assistance that the Provincial Government is giving at the present, four dollars, nine dollars, six dollars and others will be curtailed then now since the \$10.00 mark came in or will this still be coming out? However, the most surprising thing, Mr. Speaker -- I couldn't get over it at all when I read in the newspaper, in the Tribune, that one of our staunch liberal leaders in Ottawa stated that the New Democratic Party promise - "irresponsible", says Pearson. They're irresponsible, the New Democratic Party. However, he says in Ottawa on November 27th, 1961, Liberal Leader Pearson said Saturday the New Democratic Party has been not very responsible in pledging a \$75.00 a month old age pension. That would be fine if we could do it. He told a small informal meeting at Manitoulin Island Village in Algoma East Friday but Mr. Pearson said a \$20.00 a month increase in the present \$55.00 pension along with the New Democratic Party's proposal to make it payable to all those 65 and over instead of at the age of 70 would cost an extra \$400 million to \$800 million a year, and I don't need to go further down. You heard the speech that my leader said about the Liberals, and by George, overnight George, here it is. I wonder why, '62 election. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the medical scheme, the Liberals are going to have an all-over health scheme. They brought it in 1919 yet, and you know, that scheme at that time is just as good as new. It has never been used. And I'm not worried about this scheme at all, because it will be very well stored away for many a year to come. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the Liberals are even selling the membership fee for the Liberals. Yes, at two dollars a member -- I wonder why the Honourable Member for La Verendrye didn't mention it. It seems to me that they are following the New Democratic Party very closely and possibly this liberal-minded people might join up. -- (Interjection) -- Good; we'll see, we'll see. Yes, the Liberal Party does not

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) single -- will you get free, pay as you go and nothing for nothing or something like that, and now they are planning something for nothing.

Now, Public Works, Mr. Speaker, and naturally I cannot forget this government was the road builders, the 20th century roads will be built, no patchwork on the highways, access roads will be built, bridges will be built and somehow, somehow it's kind of coming slower, but possibly the new Minister will -- (Interjection) -- A better future? Good, I'm glad to hear that. You mention the Honourable Minister and I'll mention Fisher and it reminds me of a bridge in Fisher Branch that's being built now. The other day I asked a question on it and they made it so hazardous, so dangerous to public, the people were here, I was hammering about it, can't do nothing. Finally they got their bridge. Oh yes, the Highway No. 7 was supposed to have been built in 1959, from Fisher Branch to Hodgson. Still not there. If I keep my fingers crossed! We had two delegations last summer. Yes, I led one delegation and then another group felt that possibly Wagner is in opposition to the government, we should lead a Conservative group to the Minister. So even the Conservative group went, and by George, the same answer. Oh, no reflect, no reflect on the Minister on that one.

Now the School District roads, the school district roads. I have been hammering here since 1958. The Liberals wanted 50-50 basis and that's it. No matter if it costs a mile \$5,000, the farmer has to put \$2,500; if it's \$1,000, he's got to put in \$500.00. What do the Conservatives do? Same thing. I would say, gentlemen, it's time to bring the roads not 50-50 basis, because we are not using these roads now only once a week, once a month. We have hardly anybody now. It should be 25-75 percent. The School District roads should be built on 25-75 percent. It's high time, let's get these 20th century roads built. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I received a letter just the other day. Not only we have squabbles in building the roads, but we have squabbles who is going to build the roads, either the municipality or this organized government or who, or the government of the Legislature. I have a letter here dated June 12th, 1961 and it's addressed to Mr. Tim LeMoine, Resident Engineer, Winnipeg Beach. "Dear Sir"-- and it comes from the Honourable Health Minister's constituency, in reference to boundary line and we will be sitting, I believe, on March 1st to discuss this and maybe I can dwell on this and possibly we could make our minds what we want before we are going to sit with the delegation -- and the letter reads like this: "I come from the Council of Party. The matter of maintenance of boundary lines was given considerable attention at the meeting of Council on June 10th. It appears to Council that there has been no definite policy in this regard in the past, thanks to the Liberals. The result has been that certain miles have been neglected. In order to eliminate dealing by the department and by the municipality, the Council believes that certain miles should be maintained by the municipality and approximately an equal number by the Department of Public Works. The following resolution was therefore passed." I don't want to quote the sections -- they are in sections. We will discuss another hearing. Now if all these people are asking, the municipal people are asking the Provincial Government or the local government districts to the same amount, we will maintain as municipality the boundary roads and then the local government maintain the same amount of roads on the boundaries of the constituencies. And yet it sounds so reasonable, but it's so understandable and yet nothing is being done. Furthermore there was no reply to this letter since June the 12th.

Now, Mr. Speaker, back to the bus route system, the school van routes. I'm sure that the city members wouldn't be interested in this, and possibly I'll be boring them, but to the country members it possibly might ring a bell. When this division was coming in nobody was talking about three years students attending to the school, or a five-point pickup, or anything like that. The school students will be picked up and the roads are going to be built and snow plowed and everything. But, oh no, not any more, not any more. If there isn't five students for that certain school for three years, the road is not going to be built, it's not going to be maintained and it's not going to be snowplowed. However, if you're fortunate enough to have three students in that particular school and two students down the line, the bus can go to the school because it's under the Division board, but the snow plow is not going to go from the Public Works only two miles away where he picked up the fifth child and I've seen students standing there in that frozen 30 below zero, waiting for the bus that never showed, froze their ears, caught cold, stayed in bed for the rest of the week and missed school, and yet there is no shelter for these students standing on the five-point. What are we talking about? We're talking about

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) the shelters for atomic bombs, not the shelters for the high school students on the roads out in the country. Isn't it better to have a road plowed to the school and let these children come to that school and stay in comfort? Oh no, five-point pickup. Market roads, we have market roads, By George you sure have to use your persuasion on these market roads. Oh yes. Finally you happen to convince the Minister. Yes, we'll build you that market road. What happens? Spend \$5,000 on a mile or over. And then what happens to that market road? Read it. We don't gravel it unless the people of that area pay 50-50 basis for the gravel. We don't maintain it; we don't snow plow it; and then the \$5,000 or \$6,000 or even \$10,000 job goes for nothing, because it's torn to pieces; it's flooded in the springtime on account of four, or five, six feet of snow on top of it. We don't maintain them, we just leave them and that's it.

Now water control: I hope that the Minister of this department will give us, or at least to me, an answer on fish Russell Lake because we had a delegation and we had an investigation; we had a study, and it was too expensive in the Minister's opinion, and he felt that he should make another study. Possibly it's feasible to move the farmers out or -- well, the alternative was going to come, and I hope he has an alternative, and I wish he will deal when the time comes. Now we had Bottle Creek ready to go for 1961; we had School drain ready to go for '61; we had Ross drain ready to go -- nothing went, nothing went. Everything was settled; just go -- nothing went. And I wonder if Icelandic River is all finished because in last year's session I was told that first the Icelandic River has to be widened, that then we can ask for the Silver drain, and I understand that the Federal Government donated some and I was hoping that the Icelandic River would be finished in '61 and then Fisher Constituency goes in '62 with full power because it didn't go at all in '61 at Fisher.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health)(Gimli): Don't worry about that. We're pushing it. We'll take your water in due course.

MR. WAGNER: Or possibly, Mr. Speaker, the attitude is this, that when it is raining we should cover the roof and when it's not raining we don't need the roof on top. So it was a dry year in '61 nobody needs a roof.

A MEMBER: That's right. That's the way they operate.

MR. JOHNSON: You're over the boundary now, Mr. Speaker.

MR. WAGNER: Now, Mr. Speaker, the Member for La Verendrye mentioned something about feed, seed for the farmer. And I would suggest to the Minister of Agriculture to give a talk because there is a shortage of feed; there is shortage of finances, and fuel. So possibly you have a remedy Mr. Because this acreage payment that our Prime Minister so boldly was talking about, and some people wanted to construe it into two-price system. Out of five years we got only two payments -- one is coming, because he declared it. But in '58 that dollar--and the farmers are no more calling it an acreage payment, they are calling it a treaty money. That's just a treaty money. We got paid in 1958; we got paid in 1960; and now possibly in '62, the announcement came through. Where was '61? Yes, where was '59? Oh, yes, the big hero with the vision. Parity, not charity.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to deal with another item here and that's about the true Canadians. I always refer--I call myself a true Canadian as well. But the Reserve people. I was surprised and disappointed the other week when a carload of them came to see me and stated: "What is the cause that our assistance cheques have been discontinued and we are put back on the voucher system, and we are directed to the certain store to go and deal?" I didn't understand. Why was that done? There must be a reason. Furthermore, they seized a letter and the letter was addressed to the Agency, the Superintendent of the Indian Agency, of December 21st, '62. But I guess it should have been '61. It's from Ottawa and I'll just read you one paragraph, and what's happening? What's happening? Applicants for welfare--these people that are on welfare assistance, these Reserve people. "Applicants for welfare assistance who own and operate automobiles for pleasure shall be required to surrender the license plates or provide other satisfactory evidence that the automobile will not be used by the relief applicant during the period for which relief is requested. If the plates are not surrendered or other evidence produced that the car will not be operated, relief assistance shall be refused". Well, Mr. Speaker, do they expect these people to walk to town? Or carry their groceries on the back? The Minister says from who it is. H. M. Jones, Director. At least these people have cars and

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) don't you think they are entitled to drive to town to pick up their groceries? But surrender the license. Surely somebody's going to investigate that. I already wrote a letter to the Agency what's happening.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I think I didn't absorb my time but I'll analyze briefly. The both governments, the Provincial and the Federal Governments don't seem to care too much. They seem to dodge the issue. The most important issue. The parity prices; the stability; the cost of the farmers' production; price control investigation. In other words, what kind of an economy have we got? The rich get richer; the poor get poorer; dog eat dog. Thank you.

.....Continued next page.

MR. A. H. CORBETT (Swan River): Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure I looked at your countenance. I face you directly and I'm very glad to see you in your position and know that you still play a fair game of snooker and are able to carry on very well. It's customary on all these occasions to do a little congratulating first. I will do that very shortly, but I noticed when the last three speakers, the first of them started to speak, the galleries were full, and I noticed a few tears coming to the eyes of some of the members when they drifted out. There's only the real hardy ones left because the heart-rending tale of the conduct of this government has driven them all away, and I don't blame them. This dang chair don't seem to be in the right place for me. Pardon me for this interruption but now I'll get on with my congratulations. I want to congratulate John Thompson, the ex-Minister of Public Works, that he is back with us and looking fairly fit again. I wish to congratulate the new Cabinet Ministers who have been elevated to their positions. I, by-the-way, am occupying a seat that's probably the nearest approach to greatness I'll ever have, occupying the seat of a present Cabinet Minister. You may have noticed that I have moved slightly to the left of the Speaker, not to any volition or desire on my part, but really to expedite the business of the House. We thought it was better to put the Deputy Speaker out where he can get out without having to crawl over several of the other people and I agreed to this move without any question because I'm an agreeable person. And finally, I want to congratulate, I have not had occasion to do so before because I don't get on my feet very often to speak, I wish to congratulate the new Leader of the Official Opposition Party on his assuming that seat formerly occupied by an old friend of mine, the Member for Lakeside. I do not envy him altogether because I think he will probably find that they forgot to cushion that seat really well. It may become a little hard to occupy that seat, and that roseate crown which the leader wears may develop a few thorns. But if he should desire, after trying this thing out for a certain time, to follow the lead of one of the leaders of the Opposition in the Federal Department and stroll down different paths, I'm quite sure that his political acumen and his very charming personality will be welcomed by any other political party who are occupying the vast fields of Canada.

Now, so far I have heard nothing but the things that the government has not done. Well I had prepared a small list--oh not an extensive list, but still it would cover three or four foolscap pages of the things that we had done, but I've become kind of a little discouraged after listening to the failure of the many things that we have not done. But anyway, I have a few notes here--I think I finished my congratulations.

I intend to deal with a specific subject, that is the amendment, the sub-amendment as proposed by the Leader of the NDP Party--you see, I got it right the first time--in which he says, and I'll just read this piece from this. That's the way they all occupy their time, by reading clippings. I'm not a very good reader but I'll read this anyhow: "has failed to provide the incentives and the economic planning necessary to stimulate the economy of the province whereby the industrial or agricultural sectors would have a high level of growth". I won't read any further, but I intended to deal with the agricultural sectors rather than the industrial sectors because I'm not an industrialist. Some would say I'm not a farmer but I am very familiar with the farming operations having been born on a farm. This list I have prepared--I wrote down a part of a speech. It's a good idea to write a bit of your speech--some of them read it pretty thoroughly.

I do not think it is necessary to enumerate all the forward-looking policies put into effect since this government took office in 1958. Now that's a pretty good start isn't it; but they are well known to all the members of the House as well as to the electors of the province. There is a certain cult in the oriental districts that their creed was: "See no evil; hear no evil; do no evil". Well, it seems like the members of the various oppositions--one, two, three--have developed a cult rather diametrically opposed to that. Their belief is: "See no merit, hear nothing of merit, and do nothing meritorious". That they say is the attitude of the present government. Well, of course, actions speak louder than words and we know different. A great many of the critics of the present government seem to have terribly bad memories. I don't think they can remember anything that has happened any further back than yesterday, so I thought I would brighten them up a little bit on a few of the things that have come into effect since we came into power in 1958.

Now, the Honourable Member for Kildonan didn't give us credit for anything. We were

(Mr. Corbett, cont'd.) always out to spend money foolishly. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye was pretty nice. He gave us quite a lot of credit for a few things but he did get a few digs in about things that we hadn't done. The Honourable Member for Fisher--well, poor old Fisher still neglected; still suffering--nothing done, no television, no crops, no bridges, no roads, no nothing. But anyhow, I thought that we established an Agricultural Credit Corporation here which, according to the critics so far heard from, --I should have waited and heard a few more of them--they have done nothing; but according to the figures, I believe they are in the process of loaning some \$14 million. Of course, probably as the critics say, it is doing no good. As the Honourable Member for Fisher says, it's no good getting a loan because you have to pay it back. If the government would adopt the policy of giving loans that didn't have to be paid back, well everybody up in Fisher would be happy.

Well now then, there's the Industrial Development Fund. I will leave that to the Honourable Minister in charge to give the figures. I'm never very good at figures. I don't believe in too many figures. I think that he will show that a considerable amount of money has been loaned well and judiciously to various parts of the country, and it has a lot to be proud of in that department irrespective of what the three former speakers have mentioned.

Then we inaugurated crop insurance in test areas which has proved of great benefit in a year such as this. That, I think, will be expanded. There are certain details to iron out in connection with it but it will be expanded as time goes on. These are the good things I'm mentioning; I haven't got to the bad ones yet.

Now I know one thing from my own personal experience, that while these critics of our administration say that we have done nothing, both the Federal and Provincial Governments when it was definitely sure that we were going to have a bad drought condition and the feed and fodder situation was going to be quite serious all through the west, you must admit that they took action fairly promptly and fairly vigorously and arranged for opening up all available wild-lands in the lake areas and The Pas area to municipalities who wished to take advantage of them. They provided assistance on the mileage--they paid ton-mile on anything over 25 miles it had to be hauled, which gave us quite a generous allowance which helped out a lot of our farmers who had grown no crops but were able to haul the grain. They also built a bridge across the Carrot River, a temporary bridge maybe, but it allowed them to get all their feed and fodder out to those municipalities. I believe over 20 thousand tons of fodder come right from The Pas district. When requested, they very nicely extended that time limit of that assistance to March 31st, due to the fact that a lot of the lakes, where the stuff had to be hauled across lakes, the hay had to be hauled across lakes, they froze up very badly up in the north country with heavy snow and it was very difficult in the cold weather for the men to get their feed out. They have done that. I wish you'd mark that down Peter.

Then we all know--we've heard a little about it and I don't think you've forgotten--we did implement the larger school areas. That happened some years ago and I would refresh your memories about that. I think while it's costing a little more money maybe, the results are very desirable.

Our road policy, which the Honourable Member for Fisher didn't think very much of, I think our standard of roads has visibly improved in the last three years and I think we have a system of roads in the Province of Manitoba which we don't have to apologize to anybody who comes into our country either from the east or west of us in our own country or from across the line. They're improving every year and where the old roads still require to be patched a little, we will patch them until such time as we can rebuild them and rebuild them properly. This has maybe been contracted by former speakers but I can't help it.

They have adopted a very good policy in their water conservation and supply and control of water, which we haven't had much to do with this last season on account of the dryness, but that is on a sound and definite basis. It has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture where it was the proper place for it. Under the able administration of the Minister of Agriculture, while he may not act fast or run too hard, he will be there with the solid stuff when its needed.

The Health and Welfare program which was becoming quite a burden to the Honourable Member for Gimli, not that he wasn't able to handle it but we didn't want to drive a willing horse to death, so we appointed another very able gentleman from the Constituency of Portage

(Mr. Corbett, cont'd.) la Prairie, where my wife was born, which don't hurt it at all, and I think that that department is carrying on in a very good way. There have been sad tales brought down to this settled area of the province about the deplorable conditions up at Thompson and the way at Grand Rapids, how the poor Indians were being exploited and how the poor working men had to live five in a tent. I think the Department of Welfare finally cut that down to 3-1/2 men living in a tent. Just how they get the half man in there I do not know, but that's probably one of the problems that they can overcome. These tents were pretty well upholstered with canvas or gyproc and they had an entrance door there. They had a slight little distance to go when they wanted to ease the calls of nature but nothing that would cause them to suffer any undue harm--the same thing at Grand Rapids. Then there were questions raised, and they raise them every time there's a contract of clearing up in that north country where there are any Indians concerned, that the Indians are being exploited. I happened to work with Indians for many, many years and the Indian is the finest fellow and the easiest fellow to get along with in the world but you've got to know how to handle them. First of all, you hire an Indian to sub-contract or work for you, if it's a case where they have to go out and look after themselves, well you have to supply the food and very often quite a bit of the lodging for them. You've got to supply the wherewithal or give them a wherewithal line of credit. You get the good Indians and the bad Indians, and the smart Indians that have been contaminated by the White man too much. The ones living too close to The Pas or the big centres--they're not very trustworthy. They will get the supply of groceries all right but they don't always go to work. But the good ones, you can trust them and they will produce work. If they take a contract they will try and fulfill the contract and they are good workers at that particular line of work--bush work. But if the contractor goes down there now and he lets a number of sub-contracts on some of these clearing jobs up in the north there, he gets five good ones and he gets one bad one who gets the groceries and the supplies and doesn't do any work. Then he comes down to the headquarters here, the organizers go up there and say that the poor man has been mistreated. He took a job for \$50 an acre clearing right-of-way but he couldn't make any money, therefore, they'll have to pay this man for all the time he worked at least \$1.35 an hour or something like that. It makes it very difficult for the men who are dealing with the Indians, and it is also making it very difficult for the Indians by more or less spoiling them, because the Indian is very prone to listen to agitation, very easily led, and very But I'm getting a little off this thing I was talking about. Excuse me.

Now another thing that has caused considerable criticism--it's not a child of this government, but this equalized assessment and soil examination has caused a lot of hard feelings in the various rural municipalities and in many of the smaller towns. Well that is something that, while the first touch may hurt a little bit, in the long run it's going to put our assessment on a more equitable and desirable basis and I don't think the present government can be blamed for that altogether. They are putting into effect something that is good for the people. Well, I could go on for some time but I think I have trespassed on your time sufficiently. All I wish for is that I don't have to recourse to what the people in the gallery had to do, I don't have to leave here in tears. Let some of the opposition members give us a cheering word once in a while. Thank you!

MR. ARTHUR E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend to you my good wishes as you again resume the duties of your high office. I also offer my congratulations to the Honourable Member for Osborne and to the Honourable Member for Churchill for the very capable manner in which they moved and seconded the Address in Reply. It was very fitting that the Throne Speech as an opening statement drew the attention of the House to the fact that this year marks the 150th Anniversary of the establishment of the Red River Settlement. If, as stated, 1962 promises to be a year of opportunity and progress for the people of Manitoba, I wonder if we had in mind something really substantial for our citizens of Indian and Metis origin. After 150 years I wonder what they think of their progress and their opportunities. Each session it seems the custom after a careful perusal of the Throne Speech to give it an appropriate name. Last year the press called it "A Stand Pat Speech". This year I thought I noticed a look of victory on the First Minister's face as though to say, "Let's see you do something with this one". Well I'll admit that while not very specific it sure covers the waterfront. Then remembering that resolutions on items mentioned in the Throne Speech are

(Mr. Wright, cont'd.) not permitted before the government brings in its proposed legislation, I thought of a name for this year's Throne Speech, and I would like to call it "A 1962 Cover and Smother Special".

Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed that no mention was made in regard to the lowering of the voting age. There have been great changes in the age composition of our metro population and I would like to quote from Page 60 of The Greater Winnipeg Investigating Commissions Report of 1959. This report is pointing out the smaller proportion of the population now of working age: "As children under 15 years of age and older persons over 65 years of age, both larger in the local population, adults aged 15 to 64 years, the group from which the local working force is primarily drawn, become a correspondingly smaller proportion. Their actual number increased slightly, but because the older age groups increased much more, persons aged 15 to 64 constituted a decidedly smaller proportion of the metro population in 1956 than in 1946. In '46 they had formed 73.2% of the population but in '56 they formed only 63%. The total population of the metro area increased from 318,474 in '46 to 409,921 in 1956, an increase of 28%. This increase was primarily attributable to the very great increase in the number of children under 15 years of age and older persons aged 65 and more. Thus the number of children aged zero to 14 years rose from 65,500 in 1946 to 112,500 in '56 or by 71%. The number of persons aged 65 years and more rose from 23,401 to 36,048 or by 65%. The number of persons aged 15 to 64, however, rose from 229,500 to 257,900". It seems obvious that if in the metro area there were 65% more people 65 years or more in 1956 than there were in 1946, then in order to maintain a proper balance in regard to voting age, early consideration must be given to reducing the voting age from 21 years. This trend, Mr. Speaker, is not a local one. Stewart Chase, the economist, in his latest book "Live and Let Live", says that by 1970, just eight years from now, there will be 20 million people in the world over age 65. Our Federal Government in increasing the old age pensions on the eve of an election is well aware of the importance of this growing vote of our older folk.

I'm disappointed, too, that our government has ignored the question of uniform standard time for Manitoba. I wish to commend our government for setting up the committee on Manitoba's economic future. Our group has for years advocated more planning and this is surely a good start. I was not surprised that no mention was made of the famous farm sewer and water project. I said last session that it would probably amount to a few more pamphlets by the Extension Service, and looking through the estimates, again I noticed that the amount allotted to this service was down some \$4,000 last year. However, plumbing courses are being held and these in themselves are commendable. I wish to make a short quote from the Co-Operator of February 15th of this year and it says: "Manitoba farmers, fed up with hauling water for their livestock and even for their own bathtubs, will be learning the fundamental techniques of installing water supply and sewage systems at several one week short courses this winter". Then it points out that the courses are being held, sponsored by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation under the Department's Farm, Water Supply and Sanitation program. The registration fee for the Farm Water Supply and Sanitation short course is \$15.00 per applicant plus the routine \$5.00 charge for a plumbing and drainage permit. No mention is made of government assistance in financing or purchase of materials in large quantities.

Mr. Speaker, there is much concern these days over the sale of contaminated meat. Recently, Dr. W. T. Turnbull, a veterinary public health officer and President of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, asked individual vets to assist in local campaign for improvement of meat inspection as part of their general duty as a professional veterinarian. Last year the Manitoba Association of Veterinarians in a brief to our government asked for an appointment of a Provincial Veterinarian, and I wish to read from Page 37 of the Agriculture Report to show you the tremendous job that is being done and which I wish to bring to the attention of the House. Last year I asked the question as to whether or not Manitoba had an official Provincial Veterinarian, and I received a very big answer inasmuch as I was given to understand that a Dr. Isa was acting in that capacity. Now looking at Page 37 of the Annual Report of Agriculture and Conservation, Dr. Isa is a Director of the Provincial Veterinarian Laboratory, and in going through this report one cannot help but be impressed by the amount of work that is being done by this department. I wish to make one quote here: "The procedure of more modern technical aspects of diagnosis has resulted in more autopsy material being routed to a laboratory

(Mr. Wright, cont'd.) for final diagnosis. Mastitis analysis was in constant demand. Recent research indicates a simplified procedure of analysis for this disease may soon be available". Now, Mr. Speaker, I know that the federal laboratory staff have been given accommodation by our veterinarian laboratory and they are conducting blood tests for brucellosis in the control plan for Manitoba. I just wish to make one more quote from this report, and this has to do with extension. This will give the House some idea of the work that's being done by this department. "Members of staff attended 30 conferences"--and I should say that this staff as listed here consists of the Director, an Assistant Animal Pathologist and four technicians-- "Members of staff attended 30 conferences, meetings, short courses and field trips. Approximately 2,000 people brought consignments of material to the laboratory and were given immediate diagnostic aid. About 720 shipments of specimens arrived by transport truck, railway and mail". I submit again, Mr. Speaker, with all respect, it is high time that Manitoba had an official Provincial Veterinarian. I think the recent publicity that's being given to the sale of contaminated meat would warrant that in itself.

I was pleased to note that the Minimum Wage Board will be convened to study developments in its field of responsibility during the coming session. Now that's a really exciting piece of news. That's like saying there goes farmer Brown out to look at the crops--no instructions; no guidance from this government; and my guess is no action.

Now we've heard much about the St. James Bridge, Mr. Speaker, but I say that they already have a bridge and that's something that we haven't in the area that I represent. I doubt very much whether tenders have been considered for a bridge over the perimeter road at Middlechurch. Many people on seeing this road that leads westerly from the Middlechurch area are convinced that these few miles will be the most costly ever built in Manitoba. I believe this road, Mr. Speaker, was started some three years ago and one can see equipment down there practically twelve months of the year, and yet there has been no tender called for the building of the bridge.

I was extremely interested in the fine speech of the Honourable Member for Churchill when he described conditions in the north. I agree with him that one of the best ways to help our Indian and Metis citizens is to teach them a trade; and I believe consideration should be given to the establishment of a trade school out on the periphery of the metro area. Good work is being done by our Indian and Metis Friendship Centre here in Winnipeg, but I don't think a large city is the best environment for these people and I hope the day is not far off when a cultural centre will be provided for them in a more suitable environment.

Passing reference is made in the Throne Speech to The Social Allowances Act and Medicare, but no indication of proclaiming more regulations. I'm happy to know, Mr. Speaker, that we can look forward to some urgent amendments to the Manitoba Teachers' Retirement Allowance Fund when the present study is completed. While a dozen or so amendments were given Royal Assent on April 15th, 1960, no changes were proposed by the government at that time in regard to the antiquated forfeiture clause of the Teachers' Pension Scheme.

While Manitoba has shown initiative in setting up a committee to study and report on measures to affect the maximum economic development and employment in Manitoba, unemployment is still sapping the vitality of our economy. One city in the metro area had a 295% rise in the net cost of social welfare for the month of January, 1962, as compared with January, 1961. Now this seems hard to understand. I asked the secretary-treasurer to what did he account this unusual rise and he said I think it's simply unemployment, because this is an area that is far from being a depressed area because every home built in this area since 1946 has had a value from \$12,000 up.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one of the duties of the government is to see that taxation is as equitable as possible, and I submit that because of the many abuses in regard to the rebate of the gasoline tax that this tax is no longer equitable.

I was pleased to hear of new policies of segregation at work camps in respect of Headingly Gaol, Mr. Speaker. It seems we are making some progress here but on Sunday morning my hopes were dashed, and I'll quote from the church calendar: "Men's winter clothing-- Social Workers at Headingly prison are appealing on behalf of the men incarcerated for men's clothing--boots, shoes and rubbers. These men sentenced during the summer months are discharged during winter months. They have no clothing suitable for winter needs. Such contributions will be received on their behalf by" Now, Mr. Speaker, while I gave credit
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(Mr. Wright, cont'd.) because I think much work is being done, I was a little ashamed sitting there in church as a member of this Legislature to realize that our government would not provide men who are sentenced in the summer with suitable clothing to be able to release them in the winter.

A MEMBER: Hooray for Charity!

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I rise to correct any misapprehensions that the honourable member might have. The bulk of the men on departure from institutions are outfitted with basic clothing. The supplies to which he refers, I presume, although I haven't seen the announcement from which he reads, would refer to the clothing that is required by the John Howard-Elizabeth Fry Society, an organization which also receives a substantial grant from not only this government but the Government of Canada and the City of Winnipeg. It is true that there are some situations where extra clothing can be utilized. This has been the case for a number of years--(interjection)--Pardon? I think the honourable member would appreciate that clarification even if his leader doesn't.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, apart from appreciating any clarification, I think we have a right to raise a point of order. I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, that you would agree that that is not a point of privilege.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Speaker, I brought up this point with the utmost sincerity, but I would be very pleased if the Attorney-General would talk with me privately on this matter because it's only knowledge that I seek. If these facts are correct, and I have reason to believe that they are partially correct, Mr. Speaker, I am beginning to see why the rate of return, or the rate of recidivism I believe the experts say, I am beginning to see why it is so high.

Now I would like to make a comment or two about our Metro Government, Mr. Speaker, and I can assure you that this was prepared long before we had lunch with our Metro people today. I would like to start by quoting three lines from Lincoln used in the foreword of the Greater Winnipeg Investigation Report because these three lines impress me: "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it--Abraham Lincoln". I don't know whether we know where we are now or not, Mr. Speaker, but I do know that this is open season on Metro by quite a few publicity-conscious individuals at this time. Not one year had passed before criticism was on its way. Metro's first budget came at a time when there were serious increases in the cost of education. It wasn't hard to sell an uninformed public the idea that Metro was to blame. We must remember that Bill 62, setting up the Metro Corporation, was passed 47 to 6 with only one Metro area representative voting against the Bill. We thought it was a good idea on March 21st, 1960. How about today? Perhaps a little simple honesty is all that's needed now in looking at what is best for the whole area and not just our own little section. Should we have eliminated the local councils and made the Metro Council the sole governing body for the Metro area? Would this do away with the expensive duplication of services and endless petty bickering? Have all the experts called in by both Metro and the province been trying to solve problems which should not exist? If so, this Legislative Assembly should take some responsibility in making sure that the fine ideal of a good solid government for the Metro area is not scuttled by a few publicity-happy persons who are blinded by local prejudice.

What about the Red River Floodway, the Assiniboine Diversion, the Shellbrook Dam, the Holland Dam--high, low and medium? All I wish to say on this, Mr. Speaker, is that cost-benefit studies have been completed on these possible projects by very competent people. Let us carefully consider these studies and make policies that will give Manitoba all the benefits we can through co-operation with Mother Nature. My fear is that once again some of our legislators will turn into engineers and thoroughly confuse our citizens.

I will close, Mr. Speaker, with a few thoughts on labour relations in Manitoba. Now it's a fact and a well known fact that labour relations in Manitoba--Manitoba's record for industrial peace is a very enviable one. It is generally agreed that The Labour Relations Act, if adhered to, contain all the legal machinery necessary to maintain a harmonious relationship between employer and employee. I've just finished reading a book called the ". Valley" by a noted educator, E. D. Lewis. Chapter 9 is entitled "Labour Relations to 1914" and gives detailed accounts of the first enquiry by a Royal Commission into employment of children and young persons in mines. I won't read it all, Mr. Speaker, this is just an excerpt from the book,

(Mr. Wright, cont'd.) but I do this to make us appreciate some of the things we have today and to show you the struggles of labour. I find by reading this that the first enquiry into accidents in mines, and we mustn't forget that the Trade Union was born in the mines, and when you read about the conditions it is very, very easy to understand why. I'll refer simply to the report of the Royal Commission in regard to these accidents and in regard to the fact that no compensation was paid until this time - 1842. It talks about young boys in the mines. "Young boys were usually employed as door boys whose job it was to check as far as possible any wastage of ventilation air through the underground doors. The door boy's special duty was to open the door for anyone who wished to pass through it and then to shut it again as quickly as possible. In most cases the door boys were in total darkness all the time and quite alone. Were it not, said the 1842 Report, for the passing and re-passing of the coal carriages this would amount to solitary confinement of the worst order. Though in itself not difficult or arduous, their work was nevertheless of great importance. Indeed the whole safety of the mine depended on the work of these lads of six or seven years of age. Boys were sometimes put in charge of pumps and others worked as haulers or actually filled the trams. But let the actual child witnesses of 1842 speak for themselves and their statements illuminate the woeful working and social conditions of the period in startling fashion". Now, I'll just pick out two of this list: "William Isaacs, age 11, Air Door Keeper--Has to keep the air doors in the coal mines. Goes down the shaft at four or five in the morning and returns at five or six at night. Works frequently at night. Spent four years below ground. Was burned by fire and laid ill 18 months, only returned to the pit two months since. The accident took place from a collier when cautiously entering an old working with his candle near the roof. Several were burned and the horse which brought up the train of carts was killed". The last one concerns a William Evans, age 10, an Air Boy. Can't speak English. Don't go to day school or Sunday school. I take it these are his actual words. Father works in the pit; earns about 4 shillings, six pence a week. Has been four or five years in the pit. Can't say how long but a long time. These ages--10 and 11 years of age.

Mr. Speaker, Labour Unions were born of necessity and are here to stay. There's nothing wrong about men joining together to sell a commodity, the labour and their brains for the best price they could possibly get. As long as we perpetuate the free enterprise system which allows big business to do the same thing, and often with fantastic profits, it would be a sad day for Manitoba, Mr. Speaker, if restrictive labour legislation is introduced at this time, especially if it is based on a recent report involving a strike of only 200 men at one plant in our province. Labour and management must get along and be as considerate of each others position in order that we may all prosper. Let's maintain Manitoba's good name in labour relations.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): I wish to move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed motion standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the NDP)(Radisson): Mr. Speaker, unfortunately my colleague had to leave early this afternoon. He didn't quite anticipate that this would be reached anyway. May I have the indulgence of the House to allow it to stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Proposed resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone, whereas for many years some areas of the Province of Manitoba have instituted Daylight Saving Time for varying periods of the year while other areas of the province retain Standard Time; and whereas the lack of uniform time in the province has caused concern, inconvenience, hardship and considerable economic loss; and whereas it has created great difficulties in school districts and particularly in those school districts which overlap varying time zones; therefore be it resolved that uniform time be established in the Province of Manitoba and that it be Central Standard Time for the period from the first of September to the 31st of May inclusive and Central Daylight Time from the first of June to the 31st of August inclusive.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, I feel that it will not be necessary, in fact it might be unwise to elaborate too long on this problem, this subject. I'm sure that my motion is self-explanatory. All members of this House are very aware of the problem existing with this question of time, and I'm sure that all of us know that some sections of the province are on Daylight Saving Time while others are on Standard Time. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Manitoba are of a divided opinion on this subject. Some of them favour Daylight Saving Time and others favour the Standard Time, but I am sure that we are all interested in uniform time and I'm sure that most of us agree that the establishment, the acceptance of a uniform time across the province would be wise and beneficial to the people of Manitoba and to the Province of Manitoba. But to do this, to achieve this uniform time, it will be necessary for everyone to co-operate and to compromise and, Sir, I feel that the wording of the last paragraph of my motion is doing exactly this. As I say, I don't feel that there is any necessity for long speeches in this matter. This is something that every single member has been familiar with, has been thinking about for a while, and I think the important thing is to get a uniform time in the province by co-operating and by compromising. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. M. E. MCKELLAR (Souris-Lansdowne): Mr. Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Hamiota, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. EVANS: As this brings us to the end of the Order Paper, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Thursday afternoon.