

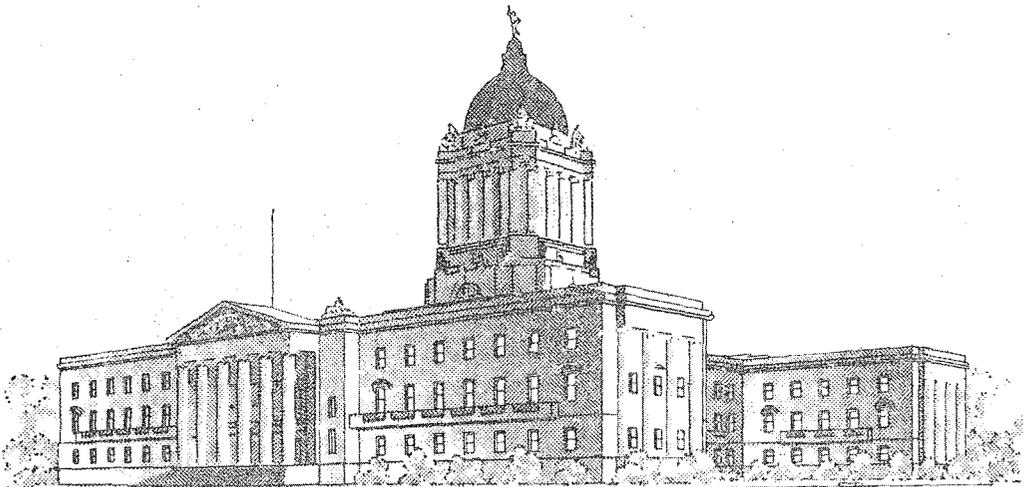


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
8:00 o'clock, Monday, February 1st, 1960.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for St. Vital for an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in answer to his speech at the opening of the session. The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, they say that a human mind starts functioning at birth. It quits when a man wants to make a speech. Hence my reason for trying to adjourn the debate. My working day starts at 7:00 o'clock in the morning and by this time I usually get tired. I still don't know why the haste, because we are only a couple of weeks in session, and when I think about it, I seldom remember having been refused an adjournment by anyone in all the years I've been here, and we've had two refusals inside of a couple of days. However, I have no hard feeling against the First Minister. That's his job and I cannot offer him any advice. If I do, probably he won't take it.

Before I commence, Mr. Speaker, I want to place on record a small paragraph of the current speech from the Throne which was read by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. I feel it to be of particular interest to our readers to observe what he said and I quote: "It will be my earnest endeavour to foster a spirit of harmony and confidence in all, irrespective of race or creed, in the achievement of our mighty destiny. This marks a change". This marks a change of Canadian thinking. The common reference in this connection always spoke of Canada as the home of the two great racial groups--the French and the English and the urgent need for unity between the two of them. New Canadians, all those who are neither of the two older racial origins, while not forgotten, seemingly were ignored. Today all Canadians regardless of their racial and religious origin have gained equal recognition as outlined by our Governor-General in his Speech from the Throne. Mr. Speaker, I think this short sentence of His Excellency is worthwhile recording and I think it is a great comfort for those others who do not belong to the two great races.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to subscribe most sincerely to the many flattering things that have been said about you during this session and on previous occasions. You have demonstrated yourself to be most able in the fulfilment of your duties and I am sure that if and when the time comes to appoint a permanent speaker that it would be most difficult to find anyone as qualified for your high office as you are.

You, Sir, are fair and think twice before you make a ruling. You are an excellent guide for those of us who frequently, if unintentionally, break the rules. I trust that you and your family will enjoy continued health and happiness and that you will continue to grace this House, in your present capacity for a long time to come.

I also wish to congratulate the mover of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. His speech has already been dealt with by many of the honourable members so there is no need for me to discuss it in detail. It is far more moderate than the speech he has made a year ago, dealing with the old age pensions. But there is one matter I would like to remind him of.

The honourable gentleman, in talking about his constituency, mentioned that many people in St. Vital own their own homes. That is a very fine thing. Everybody should have it. But I cannot help wondering since I know that the honourable gentleman is quite vigorous in his opinions, why he made no mention of the thousands of people who do not own their own homes. I am talking about the people who are forced to live in overcrowded, unsanitary fire traps, unfit for human habitation. If such conditions do not exist--

MR. F. GROVES (St. Vital): There are no unsanitary fire traps that are unfit for--if the member is referring to the municipality of St. Vital.

MR. GRAY: I said fire hazards. I think there are. I didn't say in St. Vital. Just keep your seat for a moment, Sir. I am talking about the people who are forced to live in overcrowded, unsanitary homes. If such conditions do not exist in the honourable gentleman's constituency, he's very fortunate. But I can assure him that it can be found only five minutes' bus ride from his constituency. I think it would be a most worthwhile undertaking for the honourable gentleman to investigate the conditions in which some people live. Perhaps he would agree

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) .. with me that living facilities should be available to all the people in this province. I say that a member of the legislature, while he's duty-bound to represent his own constituency, he's also a member of the province and what's happening in one section outside of his constituency should be recognized. As for the seconder of this resolution, I'm sorry he's not in his seat. I have nothing but praise and blessing for the work he is doing in his constituency on behalf of the Indian people--the native sons of Canada. Their plight is a most tragic one. Most of them, both on the reservation and off, have to get along without even the minimum comforts of life. The fishing and trapping by which they live cannot always be relied on, and many, as a result, are sentenced to lives of misery, hardship and the humiliation of having to depend on handouts.

We have in this province two extremes, --those who suffer from too much prosperity and those who go hungry. It is positively shameful in this province and in this century, that such a contrast should exist. The Indian people sorely need an ambassador. And I respectfully suggest to the Honourable Member from Rupertsland, that if he confines his contribution in this House solely to the problems of the Indians, his name will still deserve to be inscribed in golden letters in the history of this legislature.

Now I should like to direct a few words to the Leader of the Opposition. For the 19 years I have been sitting in this House, I've found him straightforward, honest, but super-reactionary, --if this is a good word to use--

MR. CAMPBELL: Very good word, but the wrong connection.

MR. GRAY: and since he came in, became the Leader of the Opposition, he has only two main arguments--taxes and condemning the CCF. Both are popular subjects and are good for getting headlines in the Press. But history may not be so charitable in judging the honourable gentleman's view.

The people of this province, in my humble opinion, are not worried so much, although they do, about taxes today. They are much more concerned about getting the services they need and want. And the average family is getting good value for the taxes it pays. They receive free education for their children, which costs approximately \$200. per child to educate. I said free--which costs the state. It receives hospitalization, as bad as it is, police and fire protection, unemployment insurance, but there are many services still needed and I think the honourable gentleman would probably be surprised to find out that, given a choice between slightly higher taxes and some service which the people need, most people will take the service and not worry too much about the little extra taxation--if there is any. I am in favour of reduction of taxes, naturally. So is everyone. But I do think that the service which the people of the province need is much greater or much more important than day after day having a one track mind--I'm protecting the taxes of the people. He has not suggested, as yet, in this House, since he became the Leader of the Opposition, how it is to be done to reduce the taxes and give the public service.

With regard to the honourable gentleman's criticism of the CCF--only time will tell, Mr. Speaker. But I should like to remind this House that, for over a quarter of a century, the CCF has put forward many suggestions, and proposed many resolutions on matters that, in our opinion, will benefit the people of this province. I don't have to remind you, Mr. Speaker, that today many of those same resolutions, ideas and suggestions proposed by the CCF are written in the statute books of this province. In other words, although we of the CCF must sometimes wait for years before our ideas register with the powers that be, eventually the value of our ideas is realized and they are written into law. You don't have to take my word for it. Look at the journals for the last 25 years and you will see it.

I'm referring here particularly to the Liberal administration. While the Honourable Leader of the Opposition may have made some progress when he was leader of the government, and I say this very slight criticism with all the affection I have for him as Mr. Douglas Campbell, but I'm speaking now of the Leader of the Opposition, which by the way, holds his position as Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, by one member.

It is right. I am disappointed to say that he has done very little to promote the welfare of the people of Manitoba since he assumed his present position. I do not mean anything personal at all. However, as I stated, he is a gentleman, a devoted family man, and above all, a very good personal friend of mine. However, considering the fact that he has been a

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) . . member of this House for 38 years, I certainly expected constructive ideas which so far we have not yet received. I'm still waiting. If the honourable gentleman would not object to a suggestion from me, I feel that the best thing for both of us is to retire, for our thinking has not kept pace with the passage of time and it might be far better for us to say to the young: "We shall help you; we shall give you the benefit of our years of experience. Do not neglect us but carry on to build a better world than the one in which we have lived in the past half century".

The First Minister, the other day, stood up in a dramatic way, said that I want to be counted because I'm in favour of the present leader to remain as the leader after the convention next fall. Well, I don't know. I have no doubt and I've no reason to doubt the sincerity of the First Minister. But sometimes I think, and quite wrongly, that he may want to get rid of him—no, no—he may want him to stay here, in order to prolong the life of the Conservative Party.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's where we'll fool him when we both retire, aye?

A MEMBER: What an ulterior motive!

MR. GRAY: I want to say a word about the First Minister. He has received, during this session, all the criticism that he may be entitled to. My vocabulary in English cannot add anything to what has already been said. He's a young man, trying to do his best, but I'm afraid he is lost between two worlds—that of the old Conservative school and the new one in which the ideas and ideals of the CCF are catching hold.

You know in the prayers in the synagogue, there is one prayer—it is a very brief one—and it asks for forgiveness for sins committed knowingly and sins committed unknowingly. I do not contribute that the First Minister has committed any sins knowingly, but unknowingly, I don't think he's still qualified to be an angel. But I want to comment on his offer to commend the one very fine thing he did and this is the offer of assistance to underdeveloped countries. I am very happy to see that he realized that we cannot build a fence around Manitoba. For many years I have suggested to this House that the tragedies and sufferings of this world are our business, yet everyone in this House, including its leaders, have lectured me so that we should be concerned only about dealing with the problems of this province and anything else should be foreign to us.

But in 1950, when the Honourable Leader of the Opposition occupied the position of the Provincial Treasurer, he delivered a budget speech. In it he had this to say: "Our own provincial conditions are not the only vital factors to be considered in appraising Manitoba's financial position and prospects; national and international forces are of equal, if not even greater, concern to us". When he said those words after lecturing me for years that Manitoba has nothing to do with the rest of the world, I almost had a heart attack, listening to his speech.

MR. CAMPBELL: I was a radical, aye?

MR. GRAY: My reaction to the announcement made by the Leader of the House on his return from Australia recently was the same. At the moment, I am not certain whether this assistance should be given through the Federal Government, through the United Nations or should come directly from the province. But there is only one point I should like to stress and that is that I am very proud of him for acknowledging that the problems of this province are directly concerned with the problems we are now facing throughout the world. For this I commend him. Nowadays, when you can have your breakfast in Winnipeg and your lunch in London, and your caviar in Moscow, it's very difficult to isolate ourselves and very difficult to build a fence around us. And although I do not agree, perhaps will not agree to his \$50,000 grant to a school in Australia, but the principle of helping others, I fully agree with him. And although if I had my head chopped off by my group, but I do commend him.

Now, let us not forget—now I want to bring another question, which may not have anything to do with Manitoba directly—and thanks to goodness it did not happen here—but there is a threat, another threat now, to our democratic way of life. Let us not forget when Hitler came to power. Race hate was manifested mainly against the Jews. But since then, many people in many nations have taken it up as a sport. We need look for no better example than Little Rock in the nation to the south of us, or to the desecrated synagogues in several eastern Canadian cities. The cost of Hitler's beliefs have been estimated at over 30 million graves—the graves of men, women and children,—I repeat—30 million graves. We have obtained

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.)....victory but we have not destroyed Hitlerism. I don't know whether Hitler is alive today or not. But for years I have told this House that Hitlerism is still very much alive and unless we take action immediately against those who are seeking to destroy our way of life, we may yet again regret it in the days to come. Let us not forget the 30 million who gave their lives for freedom.

The Speech from the Throne referred briefly to the Report of the Royal Commission on Education. I understand that a full debate on this matter is not intended at this time and therefore it would be premature if I were to deal with that subject in detail now. But I do feel that the matter is very, very important -- important for us now and important for our future generations. Whether this will be dealt with on party lines or by individuals -- I don't know. But I think that everyone is to be counted and take it as their responsibility in this very, very important subject.

I regret very much that this House has once again seen fit to disregard the needs of many people in this province -- or all the people and has turned down our proposal for a comprehensive health insurance. I just express my regret and I think it was a great mistake by the majority of the members of this House. And here may I mention that the reason that the, in my humble opinion, that the Liberals supported the Conservatives is because principally, psychologically and any other way, there's absolutely no difference between one party and the other. With one exception ----

MR. CAMPBELL: I resent that!

MR. GRAY: Some sit, Mr. Speaker, some sit on your right and the others sit on your left. It depends who is the government. But all of them are against progress, all of them are against the human needs of the people and when it comes to public enterprise, another example of legislation for the people of this province, these two fighting parties get together immediately.

A MEMBER: You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

MR. GRAY: May I now compliment again the government, in their great humanitarian work or action in agreeing to take care of some of the TB refugees. No matter how many the very fact that exists now, the anti-immigration of world opinion in Canada, they have the nerve enough and the kindness and the good heart to save as many as they could, even not enough. I mentioned here in this House already once that the Bible says that in saving one human life, it is the same as saving a nation. And I think if we cannot afford, as a progressive country with plenty of everything to disregard the cry from sick people, somewhere else where they could not get the treatment and the remedy in the camps. So I think that this is a very good beginning and would this have been done by the Opposition, I would have complimented then just as well. I have no special liking for one or the other.

Now I just want to mention one of two things and then I'll be through. I have no other platform to express my opinions except in this House, This is, my friends, this is the place where I pray, this is the place where I speak, and this is the place where I could express my opinion and this is the question of the new City Hall. Speaking entirely personally I think that the previous government made a mistake in offering them the land. The mistake -- there are several mistakes there and one is that 25 or 50 years from now and we must, of necessity, look forward, the provincial buildings will have to be extended; secondly, as far as the appearance is concerned, we have all the beautiful buildings around the Parliament now. We have the Great-West Life Building, we have the beautiful structures within the auditorium and on Osborne, new ones; we have the Auditorium, we have the new building under construction now. And I think another building would not hurt the appearance but there are other sections in Winnipeg which it will destroy. What I have in mind is this, and before telling you about it I want to say now publicly that I have no intention to hurt the present architects in any way, shape or form. They are personal friends of mine for years and years and they could have the same structure put up somewhere else.

Now we have three propositions in this city. One is the wonderful suggestion made by the First Minister, of Point Douglas. And I do not agree, not being an engineer -- and, after all you don't have to be an engineer to know everything -- you know my grandmother used to say, "You ask the patient and not the Doctor then you'll find out what is wrong with him." Point Douglas would be a beautiful place. First of all it would clean up some of the mess over there. There's lots of room and the few industries there would not be affected. And I think

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.).... we could make a very, very beautiful section in the city. Second location I had in mind is James St. East. They could put up a beautiful building-- the very same building right on the banks of the Red River and clean up the mess over there which is in a terrible condition. And thirdly, at the same location. The City Hall here is a much better building and a nicer building than the City Hall in New York which has 20 million people. But at the same time to put up -- tear up some of the old buildings and hotels and put up a 30 x 30 structure and leave the City Hall for the Mayor and the city Clerk probably and leave it at least another 50 --25 or 50 years. Unless we warn those who are concerned about it, that if the City Hall is built right here the location between Market St. north to the city limits will be absolutely dilapidated. I think that all the stores should be emptied -- there's empty stores on Main St. now, because once we move away the City Hall the centre of the city and everything is right here, and that place would be absolutely a ruination of those who have businesses and stores. I make this comment on my own responsibility and I know that probably there will be a speech from my friend the Mayor tomorrow, but that's the way I feel and I think that this is the place that I can express my own personal opinion and I underline this.

A MEMBER: And only us would give you that privilege.

MR. GRAY: The next thing I am going to suggest will probably receive very unpopular response. But honourable members any time that an idea of mine would be accepted I don't think I'd live long, because the shock would be too great. The members come here. First of all they have a very expensive election; secondly, they've got to come and have two homes, one in Winnipeg. The Winnipeggers have to spend more money for elections. They ruin their business. Some of them who work have to quit their jobs and not all the employers agree to it. And it is a very, very great hardship, but I know everyone that is elected to this House is not doing it for the indemnity. And although the indemnity now is higher, I still have the memory of an indemnity here of \$1600 was it -- when I came in here? And I'm not asking for more pay for them but I would like to see that if a member serves for 15 years at least, and gives his time and effort, at a great financial loss to the majority of them -- I can't see why some of the Ministers come here and work for \$8,000 a year -- so I would suggest that we give serious consideration the same as is done in some provinces and in Ottawa, that if a member serves here for 15 years continuously then he is eligible for a pension when he either retires or is defeated. And that I think would encourage -- I wouldn't say better men because no one is better than those who are elected here, at least that's the opinion of the electors -- but they would feel that if they served 15 years here at a great loss, they don't have to -- or if they are defeated or they are compelled to retire for health or otherwise, they shall have something, some remuneration, some help after that. And I am quite sincere about it and I feel that at the present time there are only three members, if they desire not to run again, would be affected. If they run again, well it's up to the Gods. But I feel that consideration by the government, serious consideration, should be given to the establishment of a pension similar to those in Ottawa and other provinces. With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I apologize for taking your time and not having the ability of the Leader of the Opposition to give the government more Hell than I did.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE (Q.C.) (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, unless someone else wishes to speak I would like to move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. HUTTON:Mr. Speaker, I arose prematurely this afternoon to speak. I don't know whether it was just myself that was confused or that the business of this Assembly has become so confused that it is difficult to tell where one is at. In any event I am pleased for this opportunity to speak to the main motion and to say a few words about the government's policy in regard to Agriculture, and I think that I will be justified in defending our record in the field of agriculture. Listening to the criticism of our opponents, one would wonder where have they been all these years. And one would wonder why they haven't yet realized that it was the farmers of the Province of Manitoba that got sick of the do-nothing administration of the past. I am particularly interest in remarks that indicate that the Federal Conservative Party and the Provincial Conservative Party are a poor combination. They couldn't if they tried achieve less than the combination that we had for so many years of the Liberals at Ottawa and the Liberals or Liberal-Progressives -- I don't think they have made up their mind as to what they want to call themselves -- here in Manitoba. I'm reminded very much of the first years of what you would call a recession in the farm industry which started in the early fifties and the absolutely blank wall

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.)....that we the farmers of this province encountered whenever we tried to approach the then-existing administrations and tried to point out to them the troubles of the day. And today it is amusing to hear this administration accused of not fulfilling promises, of dawdling, of procrastinating.

MR. GUTTORMSON: What did you say at Clandeboye?

MR. HUTTON: What did I say at Clandeboye? I said a good many things at Clandeboye.

MR. GUTTORMSON: You sure did. Tell us some of them.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, there are many things wrong with agriculture today, but there is one thing that is extremely bad and that is the confusion that exists in trying to arrive at a solution to the many problems that we face. I believe that this feeling of uncertainty in the farm community does more to retard and to restrict opportunity than any other feature, and certainly the kind of light that has been shed on a lot of our farm problems in this short period at this session has been active but does nothing to eliminate it. I spoke of the opposition, the official opposition and their criticism of our farm program and their seemingly blindness to what has been going on in the past. It would seem to me that they, like Rip Van Winkle, went to sleep 20 years ago and had just come awake -- the Rip Van Winkles of 1960.

We have been under some criticism for our crop insurance program. I spoke on this the other evening and I want to point out to you the results of such speeches that are made in this House. In a release from the Dauphin radio station, the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains was quoted thusly: "Ninety percent of the farmers in an area slated for crop insurance experiments have rejected the scheme" -- according to a Liberal-Progressive member for Ethelbert Plains. Mr. Hryhorczuk did not say which area rejected the scheme but said agricultural Minister George Hutton was in for a disappointment. He said premium rates were high and benefits low -- and there's more to the Press release. This is the way I feel to solve our problems -- shed lots of darkness on them and confuse the issue.

MR. GUTTORMSON: The truth hurts.

MR. HUTTON: Now I'll give you another indication of the kind of information that the members of the official opposition are bringing into the House trying to confuse farm problems and farm issues. The Honourable Member for LaVerendrye in speaking about the horse industry in Manitoba and its importance in economy had this to say, "I think it's quite true that at the present time the horse business is on its way up." We have already passed the low point in the number of horses in Manitoba. Again, it's one of the most profitable diversifications in agriculture and I think that it's something that the Minister of Agriculture in trying to bring extra income to the farmers of Manitoba should be giving quite a great deal of consideration to. Well the actual facts, Mr. Speaker, is that there has been a steady decline in the horse population in this province for years, as many years as are recorded in this book of statistics on Manitoba agriculture. A drop from 1942 when we had 299,000 heads to 1959 when we had 60,000 heads, and in the last year there was a further depletion of the horse population by 5,000 heads. This is the kind of information that they bring to the Council Chambers of Manitoba and say that they had the interest of Manitoba farmers at heart. The only reason for bringing this kind of information to bear on our problems is that they are either ignorant, or they don't care, or they do it purposely; and I prefer to believe that the honourable member did it not knowing any better. And I would say, Mr. Speaker, that if this is the kind of information that's going to be used in dealing with the problems of the farmers of Manitoba, that the electors and the members of this Assembly will have no trouble whatsoever in distinguishing the brain from the name.

Mr. Speaker, it has been charged that the governments involved in the test areas of Manitoba, primarily the Federal Government, and in some respects the Provincial Government, are not making a sufficient contribution to test areas to the premiums--to the cost of crop insurance to this province in order that it can be a success. They point out that the Federal Government is paying 20% of the premiums. I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that in addition to the 20% of the premiums, the Federal Government is contributing 50% of the cost of administration and that the provincial government is contributing 50% of the cost of the administration and when you add the 20% premium and the 100% of administration costs, it represents between 40 and 50% of the total cost of a crop insurance program for this province. Because the cost of administering crop insurance is very high and forms a large part of the overall cost and I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that across the line in the

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.)....United States where they have had 20 years' experience in this field, that the farmers down there are paying a portion of the administration costs as well as the total premium to avail themselves of crop insurance. It is true that in the early stages of the crop insurance program in the United States that the Federal Government supplied \$100 million fund in order to get it started but when they had experienced losses of some \$70 million they made a very serious adjustment in their premiums and coverage and in the overall administration of the program, and today in North Dakota, in the experience of the last two or three years, the farmers down there are not only paying the total premium to cover their losses but also a share of the administration.

It has been said that Manitoba -- the Conservative Party in Manitoba, did not keep its promise to the farmers to introduce crop insurance in this province. They talk about test areas, they say you just have three little test areas. Well those three little test areas represent pretty near 20% of the farmers in this province. That's not bad for the first year. There's a total improved acreage of 2,230,000 involved. The insurable crop in these areas is well over a million acres. This is not just a small effort on the part of this government. It's an effort to give crop insurance a fair trial in this province.

On the question of coverage and the question of premium rates let me say this, that it was agreed when the Crop Insurance Test Areas Act was passed that it was good business to cover 60% of the long-term average yield. I don't think that any one in this House seriously believes that we can go beyond this coverage safely, especially in the initial year. It is true that in some areas the premium rates seem relatively high. It is also true that the actual coverage in terms of past experience is relatively high.

One of the main features in arriving at the premium rates in the various areas is the coefficient of variation. I think possibly most of you are aware of this but it represents the variation from the average yield that occurs in a given district over the years. And the crop insurance agency and the board cannot possibly ignore this fact in setting up actuarially sound crop insurance premium rates and coverage because to set up something that looked good to the farmers that they all flock to would be easy. It would be easy and it would fail, and then we would go back to waiting for another 20 years. It is very important that this program should be introduced carefully on a sound business-like basis so that over the next few years it can be perfected to the benefit of the farmers and certainly share the respect of not only the farm community, but the community around and I have a feeling that some of those who are criticising this program are thinking in terms of a welfare program rather than a crop insurance program. Now I'm not saying Mr. Speaker, that we may need that kind of a program, but we're talking about crop insurance now, and not a subsidy for crop loss in the province that is going to be carried on only by subsidization of Federal and Provincial Governments. We're trying to develop a sound insurance scheme. We don't know whether we can do it. We don't know whether the farmers want it. We hope they do. We hope that enough will want it so that it can get a fair trial. That's all this government is asking for this program.

Now it has been attacked, and I think without just reason because none of us know what the consequences, and I am willing to admit Mr. Speaker, that I know very little, if anything more than the opposition about crop insurance. But I do know this, that the men who have been charged with the responsibility for developing and organizing this program have done their very best, their very utmost to make it possible and feasible for the farmers of this province.

On another point of criticism. I was brought to task today by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye because of a certain change in policy in our Pure-Bred Sire Policy. The fact is that in the past, in the past few years the Department of Agriculture contributed 20% to a maximum of \$30.00 on the purchase of a pure bred sire. And they allowed two purchases to each individual who applied. That was the limit. If you look at the record of purchases you will see that it has had a fair amount of effect upon a program that is of value and has been a sound policy in the past, but I would like to point out to this assembly Mr. Speaker, that this is an educational policy. It was introduced to encourage the farmers and the breeders in this province to use good sires. It seems to have done its work well. It seems at this time that it is no longer necessary to keep the subsidy at its past level. The Minister of Agriculture has a pretty sound fundamental staff, well trained, who keep him as well informed as it is possible considering the material they have to work with upon what is going on in the Province of Manitoba and it seemed wise and

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.).....expedient not to do away with the program altogether as the Honourable Member for La Verendrye suggested I should do, but to make adjustments in the light of present day needs. Now Manitoba is still far more generous in its program than other provinces. At the present time we still allow almost twice as much as the Province of Saskatchewan immediately to the west of us. I would also point out that the record of sales of pure bred sires in the province is also tied very closely to the cycle in the market place and that when looking over the records I notice that whenever the market has been strong there has been a strong demand for pure bred sires and an interest in this program that is reflected in our program. So we have no desire, no intent, in fact I look forward to estimates when I can point out to the members of the Opposition that there has been far more done in the livestock industry in the Province of Manitoba in the short two-year span of the Conservative Government, there has been more, far more of an advance made, far more interest taken than at any time previously and I will enjoy very much pointing out to the honourable members opposite when we get into estimates that this is so.

Another program that caused some measure of debate in this House was our program of assistance to the farmers and we have been criticized for being too little and too late, and this is the criticism that was levelled at our predecessors. The only difference is there was nothing and it never came at all. We had the decision to make and an important decision to make when the snowfall and the heavy rains hit the province last fall. The farmers were hit hard. But not all of them. In spite of the snowfall, in spite of the heavy rain, Manitoba harvested an average crop, a good average crop. But we were faced with the fact that an awful lot of farmers in this province had lost a whole season's work. We knew that a large portion of the province would qualify for PFA Assistance, but we also knew that a lot of them would be left out and so we decided to take advantage of the federal offer to pay \$3.00 an acre up to 200 acres on unharvested grain of any farmer who had failed to harvest less than 50%. And we took advantage of that offer for one thing, to see to it that the farmers who were not covered by PFA would get some assistance. Now in order to do that and make it fair and equitable, when my friend the Honourable Member for La Verendrye pointed out today, that if they got 51% they were out of luck, well we were faced with the prospect that a man could have threshed 49% of a 50 bushel crop of wheat and he'd be in pretty good circumstances, or he could have threshed 40 bushels to the acre on half his crop. He'd still not be in danger of suffering. And we knew that it looked rather inequitable to help one man with \$3.00 or \$2.00 an acre who had threshed 20 bushels to the acre on the seeded acres and to give the same kind of assistance to a man who had received nothing. And so we came to the decision that the fair thing to do, and mind you it's not an easy decision to make, but the fairest thing to do was to make sure that anybody who would have qualified for PFA had they been in an eligible area, would receive assistance under the federal provincial plan. Now maybe it doesn't seem reasonable and logical to the rest of this House, I don't know but it seemed like a rather reasonable and logical thing to this government. And I think Mr. Speaker, that we must remember this and certainly I would just love it if I had a cash register on one hand and a filing cabinet with all the names of the farmers in Manitoba on the other. I am quite certain that if the cash register didn't run out that I could return this government every year for a long time. But the fact of the matter is we've got to deal in reality, and the realities are, Mr. Speaker, that we had to introduce a program that we as a province were capable of carrying out. This wasn't our only program, and when those people on the East side of the Red River were faced with a shortage of seed, this government stepped in to help pay the cost of transportation of seed into those deficient areas, and whether the members opposite know it or not, we were told that we must be prepared to help transport 1 million bushels possibly into the area East of the Red River. I was very happy the other night to be approached by cattlemen in the western part of the province who came up and thanked me for the program of assistance on forage and straw. I think that we carried out, and I don't mind bragging a little bit about this, I think this program did a tremendous amount of good in the province last fall, I think the farmers were faced with the uncertainty of feed supplies, bedding; they didn't know whether to keep their herds or to liquidate them, and by stepping in and assuring them of making all these supplies of hay and straw in the province available to everyone we were able to avoid this liquidation, we were able to keep down the price of hay in the deficient area and it gave a measure of help

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd).....to the man who was holding supplies of hay in the surplus area when they were made available to a ready market in other distant spots in the province.

Now, I would much rather, Mr. Speaker, that this whole program had never been necessary, because to a man who has lost his crop or his feed supplies, when he asks to get help of this kind I cannot call him fortunate. And so I wish that it were all just a nightmare and that we could forget it, but under the circumstances we have done our best to help the farmers, and I want to remind the members opposite that never before, at least in the last 20 years, has the government of this province done as much for farmers who faced the disastrous conditions as this government did in the last 2 years, because this is the second year that we carried out the freight assistance policy on hay and fodder. (Interjection) Do you want to hear the figures? Well, what were they now? I think \$6,000, \$6,000 for a designated area, or was it \$12,000? Oh yes, in 1956, on feed, grain and transportation assistance. In 1956 \$6,000, in 1957 \$12,000, in 1958 \$6,000, in 1959-----

MR. MOLGAT: How about the per unit figure?

MR. HUTTON: The unit was a little section up in the interlake. That was the kind of assistance that was handed out in those days. And you know in my experience of farming, Mr. Speaker-----

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege. I think that the honourable minister is giving the House an entirely different -- an entirely incorrect aspect of this aid, because the previous aid was exactly the same as the minister is talking about now. It was given to all the province as it was needed.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, the aid wasn't exactly the same. I haven't the figures here, but the aid wasn't exactly the same. If I can explain one part of the policy that is under our program; if you haul grain or hay over 25 miles you are paid for the entire distance. Under the previous policy there was a deductible clause for mileage. And I want to tell the House, Mr. Speaker, that we did some calculating with this deductible clause, and I informed my staff that I would rather give the farmers nothing at all than to give a starving man a glass of water. That was the type of policy they had in the past. This policy is not the same policy. The only difference is the difference between the Liberals and the Conservatives. It's a question of generosity versus liberalism. That was the difference.

Mr. Speaker, I've dealt with crop insurance, I've dealt with the assistance program, I even got into the horse industry. I am not ashamed of the program of the Conservative Party with regard to the farmers in Manitoba. I am not satisfied either. I believe that we are in the midst of an agrarian revolution and I'm afraid that the official Opposition have not become aware of it, because if they are aware of it and the seriousness of the situation I would expect from them a better contribution to the debate in this House on the very important problems of agriculture than what we have heard thus far. Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of taking up any more time. I think there's a big job to be done and I think that it's going to tax the brains and the ingenuity and the originality of all of us if we're to find any answers at all. And I'm afraid, and I've used this analogy before, I'm afraid that every time we do find an answer to a problem that we will be like Hercules, who when confronted with that great beast of mythology, the Hydra, found that every time he cut off one of his heads two more grew in its place. But I am happy that I am associated and am a part on this team that is being -- and I have been reviled a little -- I am glad to have a part on this team that is conscious of the needs of the farmers of this province and that I can have a part in trying to find some of the answers to the problems that exist and will exist, and face it, in the next few years.

MRS. THELMA FORBES (Cypress): Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my good wishes to you, and I am happy to see you in your high position, and hope sincerely that you will enjoy the same for many years to come. I would like to pay a tribute to my predecessor in this House, the late Marcel Boulic. Marcel enjoyed people; he liked large gatherings, conventions, everything that brought him in contact with his fellow men. He was fond of everyone in this House. He particularly enjoyed when people got together to achieve some goal, and the moment it was achieved he was busy with another subject and probably had a third one in mind. It was this sense of urgency that prompted him to seek office, first in the municipality, and then in this Legislature. As you all know, he seemed to have a never-

(Mrs. Forbes, cont'd)... ending source of enthusiasm. One of his objectives was the building of a much-needed road from Notre Dame de Lourdes, the home town he loved so well, to No. 2 Highway. That road is under construction to be completed this year. This is the link we hope will form a highway from No. 3 in the south to No. 1 in the north. Whatever number is affixed to this road it will always be known in Cypress as the Boulic Highway. He had many other plans for Cypress constituency and I only hope that I will be able to see them accomplished. We were very close friends and I know of nothing else that I could do that would please him more.

When I contemplated being the first woman to take a seat in this House in such a long time, it seemed to me that when it came time for my speech you men would be sitting on the edges of your chairs watching for my fumbles, ready to annihilate my every phrase, but now, having sat among you for a few days, the very idea of you sitting on the edges of your chairs to listen to anybody, conjures up a picture amusing enough to relax me almost entirely. You frighten me more, I might say, by being so kind to me, because early in this campaign which brought me here I adopted the slogan of Agnes MacPhail, who decided to ask no quarter because she was a woman. I came here a week or so ago, afraid that, as a woman, I might talk too much and too long. You gentlemen have completely dispelled that fear too. There is one more reason which I should give for not being nearly as nervous as I probably might be. My constituents do not expect me to go on endlessly about the beauties, productiveness, and innumerable other merits of Cypress, although I could fill a good many pages of Hansard in that way. I have been assured by them that I do not need to carefully balance the fine things I say about our French speaking voters with the equally fine things about the English speaking voters. In visiting Notre Dame, St. Claude and Haywood I was given every assurance that the French speaking people in those hospitable towns were not thinking in terms of my language but rather of my goals for the constituency. I found the same thing in those areas where there are people of Icelandic and Belgian origin, and again in the predominant Anglo-Saxon areas around my own home in the Carberry area and elsewhere. An Ukrainian woman who is a very good friend of mine told me in no uncertain terms that I was not to take up a lot of time extolling the various ethnic groups - we are all Canadians was the story I was told; we're not sending you to Winnipeg to flatter any one of us, we're sending you there to help get things done. With that kind of attitude back home I know what my duty is - to help speed the work of this Legislature and help get the program of the Government inaugurated in the best interests of the people. I am tremendously proud of Cypress. There's a lot of talk about Canadian understanding and unity - in Cypress you see it in action.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the least pleasant part of the chore I have undertaken, because it means that I must comment on what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, for whom I have the highest regard, said here the other day. I looked across at him and, in spite of his modesty, he really is a very fine looking, handsome man, and I like him. But I looked across at him with complete amazement at something I heard him say. I am not used to the acoustics here as yet but I'm quite sure I heard him say, "The road program of 1959 was the biggest bungle that even this Government has ever made". I couldn't believe he was saying that. Checking with Hansard I found the reporter got the same impression I did. I don't think he really meant to say it - I know that he knows better than to say it, but, Mr. Speaker, he said it. And, Mr. Speaker, I readily acknowledge that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition long ago proved himself to be an expert at road bungling, for I defy anyone to ride out No. 2 highway constructed during the last years of the Liberal administration, and not say, "here is the prize bungle of them all". It was faulty from start to finish - if I may use the word "finish" so loosely. Just last week the Honourable Member from Turtle Mountain suggested to me after he drove over No. 2 last Monday that I ought to get my Government to do something about that highway. Now, my Government, I am pleased to inform the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain and his Leader, is going to do something about a lot of things that the Liberal administration either bungled or left undone entirely. For example, in covering my constituency I visited with the people of Lavenham and Rossendale. To do so it is necessary to get across the Assiniboine River. In summer this is accomplished by means of two antiquated ferries which at low water level are not even in operation. If it's cold enough, you cross fairly safely on the ice. If the ice isn't solid enough to carry your

(Mrs. Forbes, cont'd)...vehicle, you must drive countless miles east or west, then north and back south to get into this area. We want a bridge, and we're working for a bridge. But when the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition visited this area in my by-election, he left the impression that the bridge was just another Conservative promise.

MR. CAMPBELL: And so it is.

MRS. FORBES: I ask him to exercise the faculty for which he is justly famous - his patience. He seems to have lost it. He was all for my Government doing all these things yesterday. Such a burst of speed on his part deserves a bouquet which I gladly hand to him now. I wish I could give him a bouquet for his comments about our Hydro Electric development at Grand Rapids but he seems so undecided about it all. So much like his cautious self that I must refrain. He's worried because we will be paying, he thinks, 6 percent for money when money was so cheap in the days that he fondly remembers. It is too bad that in those days when things weren't booming as they are today, that his Administration failed to grasp the opportunity to get things done. I suspect he would like to have us wait and wait and wait, hoping that things will slow down to the old weary pace of his hey-day. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition kept harping on what he calls "our broken promises", and at the same time he says that we travel too fast. Now how in the name of logic can he have it both ways? In my constituency I haven't found that the people feel the way he does about these so-called broken promises. They appreciate the fact that we are making progress at translating all our promises into action. We can't do everything at once in a feverish speed as he demands but, mind you, I don't want to say anything to discourage his new-found enthusiasm for speed. But constituents tell me that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that - sorry - my constituents tell me that we are doing fine. Keep up the good work. Now I shouldn't have to tell the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that - they did tell him very clearly in the by-election. He just doesn't seem to have got that message but that's probably because he's so rushed these days. He's so rushed, in fact, that he makes statements that seem rash even to a brand new member. Speaking about the Manitoba Development Fund he puts this question to himself: "Why did I vote for it?" He answered it himself with the amazing words, "We voted for it because our honourable friends had promised it". Well he must have been hurried when he gave that answer. And yet he looks so calm on the outside. However, I wish to indicate to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that he really has no support for his charges that this Government has broken faith with the people. No, Mr. Speaker, the people of Manitoba want the Government to continue to show the concern that they have shown since coming into office. I do not think that any government ever acted and implemented its promises as well as this Government has. We may differ in detail on how far and how fast our plans may go or how much we can afford but we all agree that such help and encouragement is vital to a prosperous province.

And the plans of this Government are a step in the right direction. We can afford them and the province needs them. How real that need is in the field of Social Welfare! The burden of caring for neglected children or providing adequate facilities for our elderly citizens has long been too heavy a load on municipalities. They have been doing their best but they are neither equipped financially or staffed for such an undertaking. It requires the financial strength of the senior Government and that is what is being done; but done in such a way that local interest and first-hand knowledge will be used to the full. These two Acts alone are examples of the legislation which the people of Manitoba have felt is long overdue. I commend my colleagues for their prompt action in bringing about the newest Social Allowances Act and the Elderly Persons Housing Act.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Roblin Government for their action in establishing the larger school areas. Above everything else, it means an equal chance for every boy and girl. And I hope the day is past when a child quits school at Grade VIII or below because he or she didn't have the chance or the encouragement to continue with high school. And I must add that it is also a chance for every teacher to be on a more equal basis as regards salary and living accommodation. I often wonder how we ever attracted as many to the teaching profession as we did. I will never forget my last day at Normal when our principal said something like this to us, "I hope that this year has been a memorable one for all of you because remember it's the last year of your life when you will be with a

(Mrs. Forbes, cont'd)...group of your own age - a group with the same interests." How true this was when I found myself in a rural school, miles from town, boarding in a strange environment - not of choice but of necessity - really all by myself. The larger school area is certainly a big stride in the right direction for better living for those who enter this noble profession. A happy teacher is a good teacher - the result, a good student. Every dollar spent on education is an investment in the betterment of every Manitoban.

MR. FRED T. KLYM (Springfield): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to take part in this debate tonight, first of all I must congratulate you on your great performance in this Assembly, Sir, as a Speaker of this gathering. I must also compliment very highly the mover and the seconder of the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Speaker, I was going to reserve any of my remarks probably to a later date but time and again the Opposition have taken great advantage of bringing up the "broken promises". Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that I have broken a promise as yet - probably my day has yet to come. However I feel that the Roblin administration has carried out and implemented every promise that was brought out during the election campaign. I'm not going to go starting anywhere but I'll first start at the schools --- school divisions. Look at the record of the enrollment since last summer. Until then we had two classes of children in Manitoba - those that could always proudly say --- I have a High School. I'm referring to the children who lived in large towns and cities. And on the other hand, there were children who very humbly said, "I have no high school." I refer to the children who lived out in the country and in many remote areas. As a result of that they were not able to take on the duties of carrying on with their education at all. Probably after a year or two trying to get on to some school were discouraged and went on without getting further education. Today it is not the case. Today the girls and boys of Manitoba, regardless of where they may be living, they can all proudly stick their chests out and say, "I have a High School". Well, is there anything better or more beautiful than that? I know something of it because I live in a rural area, brought up in the "sticks" of Manitoba, but I love them still. I was to travel through the roughest parts of Manitoba and just see what could be done for the people in those areas. Today these children have their horizons widened. Equality of opportunity has been achieved and is being achieved further. No doubt there will be faults found with this and that, but they'll be ironed out. When you get a new rug it's always sort of funny to walk on but it irons out pretty well in time.

Mr. Speaker, I must not leave the thunder on better roads and they are just that. But when I first was elected last summer I happened to get out into some part of the Riding after sitting a few days in the house. I got into a remote area in the eastern part of my beautiful Riding of Springfield and I like the Riding when I say that. I found as I got to a certain place that I just had to stop; I couldn't go any further because the road came to sort of an abrupt end. There were trails of all kinds, then as I started walking along I met some children and they told me, "Where are you going, mister?" "Oh", I said, "I want to see whether I could get to the other end and probably see some people living in the town nearby". "Well", they said, "there isn't much of a town; there's only a post office and a school but, Mister, you'll never get through there in a car". I said, "Why?" "Well, this is only a cow highway". I said, "Well, that doesn't matter; I'll just go a little farther and see". Well, I did happen to see some people later on and I found out that they had lived there for over forty years. And who was at the head of the Government? What Government was looking after the country then? I believe the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain mentioned the fact the other day that in his Riding just north of the Peace Gardens and all that--it's nothing but buggy trails, probably bridle paths -- oh, I fully agree with him because I travelled through that area many a time and I did take a trip through there this summer. I found the same conditions existing in our part of the Riding and why? I went back, came back here Monday morning and investigating about that, in a very short time we did have somebody get out there and build a road for those people. They have a first class road now; I think they'll be very happy to have it. They lived then only on promises they told me. They said, "You know, you didn't promise us anything." "No", I said, "I couldn't promise anybody anything but when there's a chance to do anything the Conservative Administration will see to it that something will be done".

(Mr. Klym, cont'd)...

Now I should leave the roads alone probably because there's so many of them by now, but let's touch briefly on the Health Plan. Well, I won't say very much about it because Manitoba has had it pretty well advertised, and now the Social Services Act as of today of course are coming in -- the people won't have to wait long as we could easily say, "It's here, it's new and it works".

Now we come to the Crop Insurance. I find many people in my Riding and throughout the Federal Riding of Springfield, because I sometimes travel from one end to the other just because I love to see how things are going, -- I love to talk to people. And they tell me that crop insurance was a thing that should have been working for a number of years now, but they're happy to hear of it being implemented -- or to be implemented in a very short time in the Province of Manitoba. There was a bit of laughter over it that the plan will work I believe very well, but it's the people who are enthusiastic over it; nobody can stop us from doing it. And such a plan as the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture mentioned a few moments ago is not a thing to be just looking at and taking an odd view of it; it must be based on good footings and by going at it as the Minister proposed. I'm not at all surprised that it will be a very fine plan and workable. We have been accused of going too fast. Well, surely I love going too fast; many of us love it. Aren't we living in a jet age, nuclear age, the days of sputniks and whatnots? We probably could have the good "roadniks" and the good "speedometriks" and what else we may want to call them. We have always been accused of going too slow. Which is it now? I think we must be hitting the happy medium. We must be doing all right. We had a definite goal; we're going ahead. The Opposition well knows that we are forging ahead and doing big things. Let's go back to 1880, the time when the Canadian Pacific Railway was just about formed. The Liberal Administration -- of course at that time there were only two parties -- the Liberal Administration was advocating "build as you go". Well, Sir, I do not believe in anything -- pay as you go or build as you go, or do this and that. I believe in doing things and if I have to go to work and build a home for my son and completely also outfit it for him and just let him have it, I know he will not appreciate it, but I will go to work and put a down-payment on it and say, "Now help yourself, and rest is up to you." The same thing with the roads -- let the future generation take a share in paying for them too, and then they will appreciate something that the people of 1960 have done.

Now let's go back to the CPR. It was started in 1880 and late Sir John A. MacDonalld and his Conservatives coldly told the company, "Now look, we want that road completed in record time of ten years" -- in those days ten years, a distance of 3,000 miles was a great terrain to travel. What did they do? They completed that same railroad in five years -- that was a record. Should we just go to work and sit back and talk back on something and say we can't see that thing? Why certainly we have to see that thing because they're overdue already, well I'll say ten or twenty years. Now I also happened to hear one of the members of the CCF, the Honourable Member for Fisher, state that probably agricultural credit was doing some wrong things because they would not advance any money to anybody who failed to have or show any security. Well certainly I know anybody who applies for a loan does not apply for \$5.00 and we just put our hand in our pocket and here you may have it. Whether we will get it back or not that doesn't matter. And that reminds me of a little story where two friends were discussing things and one said to the other, "Do you know the difference between capital and labour?" He said, "Not so very well". "Well", he says, "I'll tell you this; you ask me for a loan of \$10.00 -- that's capital; and I try and get it back -- that's labour!"

Mr. Speaker, I must also not forget to inform this House that those years ago and when I say years ago I underline it with red ink, was made with respect to remedy the situation with regard to taxation on small holdings. By small holdings I mean four-acre lots which are called gardens; you must have that as a minimum to be called a gardener, and forty acres to be a farmer. Well, you say what is wrong with it? We must have taxes. I agree with that, but where I say things have been bungled a bit or probably the program has not been made flexible enough, is for the present days where highway extension, hydro and so forth were to be put through. Any farmer or gardener owning four acres when there's some particular road had to be constructed probably lost a quarter of an acre and as a result he's a quarter of an acre short. Before that he was paying a tax say of \$129.00. At present

(Mr. Klym, cont'd)...he's paying -----because his buildings have been taxed. I have known of one farmer, and I have many of them in my Riding of Springfield, where he happened to own 50 acres and the whole length of the field of his was exactly a mile, and when a Hydro line came through they took off exactly 99 feet which makes up 12 acres and he unfortunately is left with only 38 acres, and now his buildings are beautifully taxed and he's in trouble. He's giving me plenty of headaches, and so forth, but I am trying to tell him that probably it wasn't his fault. Probably we can do something in the future, and I didn't think that we were wrong in that either.

And now, I have always admired the people who live on small holdings. Small farmers, you know, have a way of life which is very, very fine for any country, and I think that in the majority are living in any country in the world. We go back to Argentina years ago where they had estates of 5,000, 10,000 acres, they were slowly broken up in order to give the poorer people a chance to have a holding of their own. I believe that if those people, living on small holdings, have the ingenuity and the ability to make a living on that small holding, they are the proper kind of people to have in a country anywhere. But I would like to see that something could be done, and I think will be done in the future, to alleviate the situation insofar as their taxes are concerned. I also have such situations where a farmer, or I should say a gardener, on a four-acre lot, because of a road going by, he lost I think a third of an acre - he's heavily taxed on his buildings - but at the same time he's not fond of gardening, he went into turkey raising at the same time, and now he's in a beautiful situation. He always reminds me of it that his taxes are out of proportion. Well, Sir, I believe myself that if I go to work and choose to buy an Austin car I'll pay a license in accordance with the wheel base, but if I choose to buy a Buick I'll of course have to pay a proportionate license. Therefore, I think something of that type should be probably put up for the small holdings also. That I wish the government will take under consideration.

But also, as we go along the road, we find some beautiful homes, maybe it's on the farms, the villages or anywhere else, but occasionally, and quite often probably I should say, we run into buildings that look a perfect eyesore in the area. I think that something, some steps should be taken to remedy that. Many of those fellows I heard to say, "Well I'm not going to paint that place up; I'm not going to look after it because I might have to pay taxes on it". I think the reverse should be true of that. If we go to work and encourage people to beautify Manitoba they'll just have to see that probably the reverse of the taxes should be also true. I think that that Municipal Act will have to be amended and take a great deal probably of struggle in this House and time to be consumed for it, but I think we should save those small land holders, not that I don't believe in taxes. I do believe in that, because I like paying taxes, but I like to pay taxes probably in such a way that probably I would be satisfied and my neighbors and the rest of the province and all. I would rather encourage the beautiful things in life, and any eyesores to be removed by probably taxing them in some way. I do not know just exactly what steps we would be taking, but I think that the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs will have to probably think it over; he might have to have some sessions with me occasionally but I wouldn't mind that either. I love to have sessions with the Minister of Municipal Affairs. In fact I lived in his town once upon a time so I will never be a stranger to him.

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 11. The Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie. Order Stand?

MR. ROBLIN: If we could have that order stand, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 13. The Honourable Member for St. Vital.

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Winnipeg Centre, that Bill No. 13, an Act respecting the Arborg Memorial Medical Nursing Unit District No. 36, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. GROVES: Mr. Speaker, prior to dealing with the contents of this Bill, I would like to give a little of the official background of this hospital. The original medical nursing

(Mr. Groves, cont'd)...unit was established under the Health Service Act and approved by the Advisory Commission on March 7th, 1955. It was ratified by Order-in-Council on March 30th, 1955 and published in the Manitoba Gazette April 5th, 1955. The supplementary scheme with which this Bill deals was recommended with -- the commission recommended that the request for the increased bed capacity be held in abeyance on February 6th, 1958, pending receipt of further information from the district. On April 15th, 1958, the commission advised the Minister that it was sympathetic to the Arborg proposal but due to the close proximity of Riverton and its petition for a local hospital, it was recommended that further consideration be -- that the Bill be referred back to the hospital district for further consideration. On September 3rd, 1958, the commission recommended to the Minister that the ratepayers of the Arborg Hospital District be given the opportunity to vote on a by-law to authorize this supplementary scheme. The by-law was published in the Manitoba Gazette on September 27th and the vote was taken. The vote result was 622 for and 130 against. This particular vote required a majority of 452 to pass.

Now the original supplementary scheme, which is the substance of this Bill, was passed by the ratepayers and included a \$60 thousand estimate for the addition of four beds to this unit. This had formerly been a Red Cross hospital and was taken over by the hospital district prior to the coming into the force of the new hospital plan. The extension included a major and operating room centre, an increase of four beds, a laboratory and x-ray department, increased offices for public health personnel, increase in physicians' offices and an increase in the nurses' residence. The debentures to be issued under this scheme were for \$30,000. 20 years at 6 percent. On August 7th, 1957, however, it was learned that the governing board of the hospital district had proceeded with the construction, on a larger scale, without authority. They assumed that there was nothing wrong with this due to the fact that payments of interest and depreciation under the hospital scheme would make up the difference between the old cost and the new, and there would be no increase in the borrowing to be done by the district. The Municipal and Public Utility Board were also never asked, at that time, to approve the altered construction program. Following a series of meetings between officials of the governing board, the municipality and the Municipal and Public Utility Board and the Hospital Plan regarding the proposed new program, a capital budget on the basis of the new program was drawn up. The Minister of Health also went to Arborg and discussed the substance of this Bill with the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Bifrost. The expanded program which had been undertaken by the hospital provided for seven new hospital beds instead of four, and this change, in addition to certain other changes in the governing board's expansion plan, was responsible for increasing the total cost of construction to an estimated \$136 thousand.

The new plan -- the debentures under the new plan bore interest at 6-3/4 percent whereas the debentures under the former scheme bore interest at 6 percent. The total capital debt placed upon the included municipalities under the revised scheme, which has now been approved by the Municipal and Public Utility Board as to the financial provisions by the Hospital Plan and the hospital district and the council of the Municipality of Bifrost, covers a borrowing of \$72 thousand as compared with \$30 thousand in the original scheme, on which the ratepayers had voted. The total payment that will actually have to be made, however, is reduced from \$30,000. to \$27,200., that is, by \$2,800. by reason of the depreciation payment and the interest charges that are payable by the M H S P as long as the hospital continues to be used as a hospital.

It is, I think, important to note that there is no increase in the levy for which the taxpayers in the municipality originally voted. Since the capital debt payments by the included municipalities have actually not been increased under the revised supplementary scheme and the construction of the increased hospital facilities had, when all the facts were established, been completed, it was felt advisable to have the supplementary scheme validated by the Legislature rather than to follow the procedure required by the Health Services Act whereby a vote of the ratepayers would be required. The situation was explained to the governing board of the district and also to the council of the municipalities. The Minister of Health has received a copy of the resolution passed by the Council of the Municipality of Bifrost approving of this supplementary scheme and the Minister of Municipal Affairs has also

(Mr. Groves, cont'd).....written to the Minister of Health and Welfare advising that he is in favour of the revised scheme as it affects the Local Government Districts of Fisher and Armstrong. On January 22nd of this year the Advisory Commission, under the Health Services Act, met and approved the supplementary scheme in view of the circumstances that led up to it. There is, I believe, one other Bill similar to this which will be put before this session of the House. These matters were in progress at the time the Hospital Plan came into being and resulted from misunderstanding of the financial terms covering capital construction. Steps have been taken to prevent any recurrence of these situations. At the present time every supplementary hospital scheme must be approved by the Minister of Health, in writing, before construction commences.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Gladstone. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. KEITH ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I would ask that this be allowed to stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned Debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain. The Honourable Member for Dufferin.

MR. WILLIAM H. HAMILTON (Dufferin): Mr. Speaker, before indicating my reasons for asking the members of this House to vote against this resolution, I would like to inform the House that at the annual convention of the Urban School Trustees of Manitoba the resolution asking the Department of Education to revise the capital grant formula so that all school divisions might receive the same percentage of grants regardless of the size of the building, was defeated. In my opinion this resolution should not be agreed to by the House. I have three reasons for making this application — or for taking this position.

The first reason is that the proposed resolution calls for 75% of construction grants to all secondary schools within any division. The use of the word "all" makes this proposal unrealistic and impractical. This would mean a 75% construction grant for the construction of a one-room high school. Now I am certain that no member of this House would consider it wise or right to encourage the construction of a new one-room high school throughout the Province of Manitoba. Yet if a grant of 75% of the cost of construction were available, there would be an irresistible pressure upon school division boards to provide large numbers of new one-room high schools, which would not be good for the students of this province. In my opinion, and for this reason, the resolution should be rejected.

My second reason for asking the House to vote against the motion was referred to my the honourable member in his speech moving the resolution. It will be recalled that at the last session of this House a similar resolution was moved. On that occasion the Honourable the Minister of Education spoke. He indicated his willingness to keep the grant formula for high school construction under consideration. He said, as reported in Hansard, Page 904, dated the 15th of July 1959, and I quote, "I am prepared to keep in mind the necessity of reviewing that particular point in the light of circumstances if they develop." This was an indication by the Minister of Education that he was not taking any fixed position on this important matter. Since he has indicated his willingness to keep the matter under consideration I think that it would be unfair to him to have his hands tied by the passing of this resolution.

My third reason for asking the House to vote against the motion is the fact on August 3rd '59 this House agreed to the following resolution, and I quote, "Resolved that this House request the Minister of Education to study the construction grant schedule applicable to secondary school divisions with a view to recommending to the House such changes therein as may appear practical and advisable in the interests of students attending secondary schools in Manitoba." In my opinion the Honourable Minister of Education is entitled on his own initiative, before any resolution is passed by this House, to present his views with respect to the schools; to the schedule of construction grants; and I submit that in the meantime this resolution should be defeated.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. JAMES COWAN (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of this House to allow this motion to stand.

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

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, I would ask the indulgence of the House that the matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Matter stand. I think this is the end of the Order Paper.

MR. ROBLIN: We've arrived at the end of the Order Paper, Mr. Speaker, and before I put the adjournment motion, may I just enquire of the members of the Special Select Committee on the Rules whether they would want to meet after this session or on Thursday morning at 10. When we rose this morning, Sir, the undertaking was that if the House rose before 11, I'd consult them about continuing our meeting and I'm doing this now, so I rather fancy they'll be willing to call it a day. Otherwise, we next meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Unless I hear any violent protests to the contrary I suggest probably meeting on Thursday would be soon enough.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid I'll disappoint my honourable friend because my protest is not going to be violent. I would say first of all that I have no objections whatever to meeting from now until 11 o'clock. It is inconvenient for me to meet on Thursday morning but I have no objection to meeting at this time.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I must differ from the coalition that exists on this side sometimes. In the spirit of consistency I have already gone on record as suggesting that we should close at 10 o'clock, even in the House itself. I most assuredly will object to any meeting of the committee taking place at this late hour. I'm sure my honourable friend, the Leader of the Official Opposition requires his sleep and consideration of the remarks of the Honourable Member from Cypress, and I don't think he would be in fit shape to consider the rules of the House at this late hour. But apart from that I object, and would not attend the meeting at 10 o'clock this evening on the very important matter of the rules.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I regret we seem to have a contretemps here on this point. When we decided to meet Thursday next my honourable friend was not there so that - but the rest of the Committee was - so I would suggest, Sir, that in order to iron this matter out and probably to meet everybody's wishes, that the committee should reconvene as soon as this session is over. We could discuss the question of our next meeting, and who knows, we might even be able to persuade members of the committee to get on with some work tonight, to which I'm perfectly agreeable. But perhaps we could meet anyway and settle the question and then we'd be all right. If you like we'll meet right in the Chamber. And with that understanding, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce, that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote, declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.

ADDRESSES IN FRENCH, February 1st, 1960.

(Page 177.) M. PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Je suis desappointe de voir monsieur l'orateur que mon distinguee collegue le depute de Rupertsland n'est pas a son siege. J'aurais voulu le feliciter en francais, je le felicite et j'espere qu'il verra dans le Hansard que j'ai mentionne son nom. Il nous a fait un discours tres interessant et il nous a fait voyage par son grand et beau comte et je suis assure que le gouvernement de la province du Manitoba fera pour les gens de son comte, les Indiens, tout ce qu'il a demande et je l'encourage a parler plus souvent dans cette Chambre.

English translation of above:

MR. PREFONTAINE (Carillon): I am disappointed to see Mr. Speaker that my distinguished colleague the Member for Rupertsland is not in his seat. I would have liked to congratulate him in French; I congratulate him and I hope that he will see in Hansard, that I mentioned his name. He gave us a very interesting speech and took us on a trip of his large and beautiful constituency and I am assured that the government of the Province of Manitoba will do for the people of his constituency, the Indians, all he has asked and I encourage him to speak oftener in this House.

(Page 180.) "Le gouvernement s'engage de presenter un projet d'assurance recolte".

English translation of above:

The government pledges itself to bring in a programme of crop insurance".

(Page 194.) M. STAN ROBERTS (LaVerendrye): Monsieur l'orateur, c'est avec le plus grand plaisir que je m'adresse maintenant a la Chambre dans la langue maternelle de la majorite des residents du comte de LaVerendrye. Les gens de LaVerendrye s'interessent beaucoup aux choses politiques. Ils attendent en commun avec un tres grand nombre d'autres Manitobains les plans du gouvernement sur les recommandations de la Commission Royal sur L'education. Et puis comme beaucoup d'autres aussi ils sont res desappointes du fait que le discours du trone ne promet aucune nouvelle assistance a l'agriculture. ils ont ete tres desappointes et ennuyes par les difficultes que le service de telephone leur a crees dans l'usage de leur langue.

English translation of above:

MR. ROBERTS (LaVerendrye): Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest of pleasure that I now address this House in the mother tongue of the majority of the residents of the constituency of LaVerendrye. The people of LaVerendrye are very interested in political matters. They are waiting, in common with a lot of other Manitobans, the plans of the government with respect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education. And, like many others, they are disappointed in the fact that the Speech from the Throne promised no new assistance to agriculture. they have been very disappointed and annoyed by the difficulties that the telephone system has created in the use of their language.