

Name	Electoral Division	Address
ALEXANDER, Keith	Roblin	Roblin, Man.
BAIZLEY, Obie	Osborne	185 Maplewood Ave., Winnipeg 13
BJORNSON, Oscar F.	Lac du Bonnet	Lac du Bonnet, Man.
CAMPBELL, D. L.	Lakeside	326 Kelvin Blvd., Winnipeg 29
CARROLL, Hon. J.B.	The Pas	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
CHRISTIANSON, John Aaron	Portage la Prairie	86-9th St., N.W., Ptge. la Prairie, Man.
CORBETT, A. H.	Swan River	Swan River, Man.
COWAN, James, Q.C.	Winnipeg Centre	512 Avenue Bldg., Winnipeg 2
DESJARDINS, Laurent	St. Boniface	138 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface 6, Man.
DOW, E. I.	Turtle Mountain	Boissevain, Man.
EVANS, Hon. Gurney	Fort Rouge	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
FORBES, Mrs. Thelma	Cypress	Rathwell, Man.
FROESE, J. M.	Rhineland	Winkler, Man.
GRAY, Morris A.	Inkster	141 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg 4
GROVES, Fred	St. Vital	3 Kingston Row, St. Vital, Winnipeg 8
GUTTORMSON, Elman	St. George	Lundar, Man.
HAMILTON, William Homer	Dufferin	Sperling, Man.
HARRIS, Lemuel	Logan	1109 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg 3
HARRISON, Hon. Abram W.	Rock Lake	Holmfild, Man.
HAWRYLUK, J. M.	Burrows	84 Furby St., Winnipeg 1
HILLHOUSE, T.P., Q.C.	Selkirk	Dominion Bank Bldg., Selkirk, Man.
HRZHORCZUK, M.N., Q.C.	Ethelbert Plains	Ethelbert, Man.
HUTTON, Hon. George	Rockwood-Iberville	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
INGEBRIGTSON, J. E.	Churchill	Churchill, Man.
JEANNOTTE, J. E.	Rupertsland	Meadow Portage, Man.
JOHNSON, Hon. George	Gimli	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg
JOHNSON, Geo. Wm.	Assiniboia	212 Oakdean Blvd., St. James, Wpg. 12
KLYM, Fred T.	Springfield	Beausejour, Man.
LISSAMAN, R. O.	Brandon	832 Eleventh St., Brandon, Man.
LYON, Hon. Sterling R., Q.C.	Fort Garry	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MARTIN, W. G.	St. Matthews	924 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg 10
McKELLAR, M. E.	Souris-Lansdowne	Nesbitt, Man.
McLEAN, Hon. Stewart E., Q.C.	Dauphin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
MOLGAT, Gildas	Ste. Rose	Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.
MORRISON, Mrs. Carolyne	Pembina	Manitou, Man.
ORLIKOW, David	St. John's	179 Montrose St., Winnipeg 9
PAULLEY, Russell	Radisson	435 Yale Ave. W., Transcona 25, Man.
PETERS, S.	Elmwood	225 Melrose Ave., Winnipeg 15
PREFONTAINE, Edmond	Carillon	St. Pierre, Man.
REID, A. J.	Kildonan	561 Trent Ave., E. Kild., Winnipeg 15
ROBERTS, Stan	La Verendrye	Niverville, Man.
ROBLIN, Hon. Duff	Wolseley	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
SCARTH, W.B., Q.C.	River Heights	407 Queenston St., Winnipeg 9
SCHREYER, E. R.	Brokenhead	Beausejour, Man.
SEABORN, Richard	Wellington	594 Arlington St., Winnipeg 10
SHEWMAN, Harry P.	Morris	Morris, Man.
SHOEMAKER, Nelson	Gladstone	Neepawa, Man.
SPELLIE, Robert Gordon	Birtle-Russell	Russell, Man.
STANES, D. M.	St. James	381 Guildford St., St. James, Wpg. 12
STRICKLAND, B. P.	Hamiota	Hamiota, Man.
TANCHAK, John P.	Emerson	Ridgeville, Man.
THOMPSON, Hon. John, Q.C.	Virden	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WAGNER, Peter	Fisher	Fisher Branch, Man.
WATT, J. D.	Arthur	Reston, Man.
WEIR, Walter	Minnedosa	Minnedosa, Man.
WITNEY, Hon. Charles H.	Flin Flon	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WRIGHT, Arthur E.	Seven Oaks	4 Lord Glenn Apts. 1944 Main St., Wpg. 17

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

8:00 o'clock, Monday, April 10th, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Member for Brokenhead, and the proposed amendment by the Honourable Member for St. Boniface. The Honourable Member for Hamiota -- Order stand -- Adjourned debate standing in the name of the Honourable Member for St. John's. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I'd like permission to let this stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand -- Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for Logan, and the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Selkirk. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I believe that's a misprint. I think the Honourable Member from St. James adjourned the debate.

MR. STANES: Mr. Speaker, I believe that is correct, and may I have this matter stand, please.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand -- Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, and the proposed amendment by the Honourable Member for Roblin, and the proposed amendment in further amendment by the Honourable Member for Carillon. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand on behalf of the honourable member.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand -- Adjourned debate on the motion proposed by the Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party, and amended by the Honourable the First Minister, and a further amendment by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye. The Honourable Member for St. John's.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, could that stand?

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand -- Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for St. Matthews.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I wouldn't like it to appear, Sir, as though I'm the only one that's anxious to get out to see the hockey game.

It isn't necessary to speak at any great length upon this resolution. One point that I would like to impress upon the members is that it is not a factual statement in the first "whereas" of the resolution that all deaf children of the province must attend special schools outside the province. The report of the Minister of Education contains a very interesting story on what is being done to provide educational opportunities and facilities for handicapped children within the bounds of the province. As the matter stands, there are nearly 50 percent of the deaf children of Manitoba who attend school within the province. There are really 43, and there are 48 that attend schools beyond the boundaries of the province; 43 of them in Saskatchewan, two in Montreal, two in Minneapolis and one in North Dakota. Those who attend the school in Saskatoon come from widely separated parts of the province, most of them far removed from Winnipeg. Perhaps it is interesting to read some of the centres from which these children come -- Angusville, Shellmouth, Swan River, Kenville, Boissevain, Gunton, Mafeking, Melita, Deloraine, Dauphin, Emerson, Lac du Bonnet, Brandon, Grande Pointe, Winkler, Souris, Minitonas, Somerset, Rivers, Flin Flon, Tolstoi and Ethelbert. I say that these are so widely scattered that it wouldn't be at all feasible for them to live in their own community and have the benefits of specialized training. It should also be pointed out that when these children go to Saskatoon that their tuition, maintenance and transportation is provided by the Government of Manitoba. Those who attend other schools for the deaf, other than Saskatoon, make their own arrangements and are reimbursed up to the cost per pupil of the agreement with Saskatchewan. The remainder, as we know, attend day classes here at the Manitoba School for the Deaf on Wellington Avenue -- 42 pupils with a staff of six. In other words, one teacher -- this shows how specialized it is -- one teacher for each of the seven children; and it isn't just the ordinary three hours type of education. Senior pupils attend vocational classes one-half day a week, and there are two typewriting classes being conducted at the school. Two years ago when we spoke upon this subject, we mentioned the fact that there were four classrooms and that it was the intention of the department to increase these and have an additional four; and in December of last

(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) year, four additional rooms were added to the school.

The prime objection of my honourable friend from Inkster to the government policy of providing special services for handicapped children is that they have to attend school away from home. He paints a rather piteous picture of infants crying in the night and no mother's soothing voice to comfort it. But being away from home, Mr. Speaker, is by no means the important aspect of the question. We're thinking in terms of education, the best possible education for handicapped children; training them and equipping them so that they can go out into the world and live successful and useful lives. To my mind, it is rather nonsensical to use as an argument the fact that they are being deprived of the sheltered influence of the home during the school year. On the other hand, we cannot overestimate the benefits derived from the disciplinary atmosphere of a residential school. That plays a tremendous part in molding and patterning the character and personality of the pupils, and it serves to develop within them a quality of self-reliance which will prove to be of great value to them in their after years. I think also, Sir, we should keep in mind that the complete training of these children is not confined to the four or five hours of classroom study. To do it at its best it should be a round-the-clock operation, where there are activities and interests of a social, athletic and cultural nature which are of vital relationship to the students in the period of training; and in the association with his fellow students or her fellow students, there is the opportunity for testing in their general life many of the things that they have learnt in the classroom.

I believe, Sir, when I spoke on this subject two years ago I referred to that wonderful school at Belleville and what is being accomplished there. I am quite sure it wouldn't have been at all the job had they been dismissed at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon and were deprived of this privilege of spending evenings there. I remember their folk dancing and their minuets and so forth where the boys and the girls would gather in the common room; and they feel the vibrations of the music coming from the piano and it was a very wonderful experience for them and a wonderful experience to know just what was being accomplished.

The reference was made by my honourable friend to the school in Tuxedo. Well if this institution building reverted to its former status and became once again the Manitoba School for the Deaf, many of those who would be registered in the school would come from a long distance and they would be away from home and would be denied the soothing touch of mother love, as my honourable friend would caressingly describe it.

He deploras the fact as well that the blind children have to attend a school outside of the province. Well, the parents of these children who have had the opportunity of the Ontario School for the Blind at Brantford are not raising any objection. I don't think you will find any adverse criticism from any of these parents, any more than you would find it from the parents of the boys and girls who go to this School for the Deaf at Saskatoon. And why? They know that their children are being provided with advantages of training and equipment in a school which, from the standpoint of excellence, is unsurpassed on this North American Continent. The pupils that go to the school in Brantford are from all parts of Canada. They go at the cost of the government, the government providing their transportation; their tuition; their maintenance. They are escorted there and the government provides the cost of the escort. The escort takes them there and brings them back again. The arrangement is made, I say, through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind; but the government pays the bill. In referring to the work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, I would like to point out that they assume all responsibility for the locating of candidates to attend the school, and then discussions are held as between the government and the Canadian National Institute officials upon the subject of education. The officials of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind are agreed that it is better far for the pupils to attend the school in Brantford than for us to build our own school for the blind here in Winnipeg and in Manitoba. And Sir, many of the students who graduate from that school are from Winnipeg and many of them go forth to fill prominent positions in business and in the professional life of the country, and I'm thinking particularly at this moment of the musical faculty. Some of the most outstanding organists of Canada are graduates of the Ontario School for the Blind. There is the economic aspect of the whole question. It doesn't take long to figure out that it would be economically impossible for Manitoba with our small population, our general population and the limited number of handicapped children, to erect and operate a school on a par with that one in Brantford. Likewise, a school like the residential School for

(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) the Deaf in Saskatoon.

The situation is just this, Sir. Here we are, with the best institutions for the education of handicapped children, to which the children can go with all transportation -- I repeat, maintenance and tuition provided by the Provincial Government -- and if the parents of these children live within Metro Winnipeg, then the children have the opportunity of attending the day school for the education and training of the deaf right here in our own province and city. They have the opportunity of going to that splendid school on Wellington Avenue, and the total cost of those going to the school here in our own province and those going to Saskatoon, the total cost of operation is slightly in excess of \$100,000. I just wonder, Sir, what would be the capital cost if we set out to build our own school for the deaf; our own school for the blind. I have been told, and I don't give it on prime authority, but that the school for the deaf -- whether it was the deaf or the blind, I am not certain -- but the important thing was they built their own school and it cost them somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$3 million.

Now here is another thing that I would like to mention, and that is that the Department of Education, our department, pays special grants to school boards which operate classes for the following special students -- getting away for the moment from the deaf and from the blind -- because of the greater individualization of instruction required, the department pays the regular teacher grants for half the usual number of pupils. What are these schools and classes? The educable retarded, and we have as follows: in Winnipeg, 38 such cases; St. Boniface, 2; Fort Garry, 1; St. Vital, 1; St. James, 4; Norwood, 2; Seven Oaks, 3; Brandon, 2; Richer, 1; St. Laurent, 1; and Leonard, 1; with a total of 56. In almost every month, the department assures me, there are requests for information about setting up more of these classes. In the past six months, the following have started classes: Hamiota, Virden, Ebor Municipal, Pierson, Melita and Grandview. Then for the partially sighted, in Winnipeg there are three such classes; for the emotionally disturbed, in Winnipeg one class; for the physically handicapped, in Winnipeg three classes. Then reference to the Child Guidance Clinics - in Greater Winnipeg we have such clinics which tests and certifies pupils for attendance at the special classes; and rural areas are served in this way by Child Guidance Clinics at Brandon and by the Children's Hospital in Winnipeg. The Department of Health and Welfare supplies a nurse who does valuable work in helping parents understand the value of the special classes and arranging clinics for testing of pupils. Then the other category, the trainable retarded, the province pays through the Department of Health and Welfare a grant of \$20.00 per child per month for treatment, for trainees who attend 80 percent of the time. Classes are now in operation by the Association for Retarded Children in the following centres, and the number of children in respect of whom the grant was paid are indicated: Altona, 8; Boisseguin, 6; Brandon, 14; Flin Flon, 7; Kimberley, 4; Killarney, 8; Morden, 9; Selkirk, 9; Steinbach, 18; Winkler, 13; and Greater Winnipeg, 171; or a total of 267. Another important thing is that during the fiscal year March 31st, 1961, a total of \$51,698 was paid to the Department of Health and Welfare in respect of the training of retarded children.

I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that this task of serving handicapped children is not left entirely to the government. I would like to mention special work carried on by voluntary agencies and organizations, and to say in preface, that if the day ever came when these voluntary organizations pass out of being and it was left entirely to government aegis, it would represent a very serious retrograde step. And some of these voluntary agencies? The Kinsmen Club, serving retarded children. I see the Kinsmen's bus going down the street every day. In several centres there are schools established by the Kinsmen and, in Winnipeg, the Kinsmen's Service Club have built their own school for retarded children. The Shrine Hospital on Wellington Crescent -- they have the children who have their regular academic studies and the government pays for the teacher. The Foresters -- another organization that is doing wonderful work. Each year they give the youngsters, that go to the School for the Deaf, a picnic. They also provide them with hearing aids, help them in that regard; and they have placed in the school recently a large size typewriter. But perhaps one thing that stands out so prominently and dramatically is the Manitoba Society for Crippled Children; rendering splendid service in job placement of deaf children, whether the child graduates from Saskatoon or from our Manitoba School for the Deaf. Following that graduation, the pupil is assessed as regards aptitudes by the Society for Crippled Children in their industrial workshop. If it is discovered

(Mr. Martin, cont'd.) that he or she needs further vocational training, then that is arranged.

Another interesting item, Sir, is the formation of the Manitoba Chapter of the Council for Exceptional Children, with headquarters in Washington. Its membership is made up of professional people who work with these retarded children -- doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, etcetera. There's been organized a chapter in Manitoba which now has over 100 members. A Supervisor of Special Classes for Manitoba and a Director of Special Services are members of this organization -- the Manitoba Chapter of the organization. Sir, I see no better way for keeping in study and review, educational facilities to provide the handicapped children with an opportunity to make their future life active and useful. That, Mr. Speaker, is the purpose and policy of the Government of Manitoba and is our unbroken program of expansion, and no one can justifiably lay the charge that the handicapped children in this province are neglected or forgotten. This afternoon in this House the First Minister presented his resolution concerning the technical education in underdeveloped countries. In the course of his remarks he referred to the fact, speaking of what is being done here in our own home country, that as far as the deaf and the blind and the mentally retarded and the crippled of this province are concerned, representing it in terms of dollars and cents, it means a 50 percent increase of what was being done in this province before the present government came into power.

All will agree, of course, Mr. Speaker, with the second "whereas", which just acknowledges the value of special training. But we would emphasize that the government has accepted this great challenge and is carrying out and is providing these children with educational opportunities and facilities that will enable them to find full scope for active and useful lives, and inspiring them with confidence to face the future unafraid.

So, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following amendment, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre, that the motion of the Honourable Member for Inkster be amended by: (a) deleting all of the words appearing in the first paragraph thereof; and (b) deleting all of the words after the words, "the government to", in the third paragraph thereof and substituting the following: "keep under constant study and review the educational facilities being provided for the deaf, crippled and retarded children of the Province of Manitoba, to ensure that as far as may be feasible, such children are provided with such educational opportunities as will fit them for an active and useful life."

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, first on a point of order, I'd like to know if an amendment is in order if it deletes the entire premise -- introductory premise. And if you

MR. SPEAKER: Would you repeat what you said? I didn't hear you.

MR. SCHREYER: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I'm wondering if an amendment is in order if it deletes the entire premise -- introductory premise of the resolution. -- (Interjection) -- Oh, yes it did.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the motion is in order.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Kildonan, that the debate be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't hear your seconder.

MR. SCHREYER: Kildonan.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. The Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party.

MR. GRAY: Sir, the Honourable Leader is not feeling well tonight and I wonder whether it could either stand or I could move the adjournment of the debate. Anyway you like it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion proposed by the Honourable Member for Morris. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. GEO. JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, you may wonder why a city person would rise to offer a contribution in this debate on this subject. But having had some little experience in the purchasing of livestock and the marketing of it at the consumer level, therefore, I am very interested in the resolution at hand. May I say, Mr. Speaker, first, that in my opinion anything, any move that we can make that will bring or cause to be known in information to

(Mr. Johnson, cont'd.) the producer, and likewise from him down to the processor, the retailer and the consumer, is of major importance to the agriculture economy of this province. Now, Sir, myself, on many occasions, have visited many livestock sales and have been somewhat disappointed at the attitude of the producer upon having sold his livestock, seemingly then to lose all interest in what happens from there on. On many occasions this has been mentioned at different sales that I have attended, and there have been quite a few. First I may say insofar as prices are concerned, I have on many occasions had a livestock, by auction, sold to my bid, and feeling that bid was too low, I voluntarily raised that bid from one to five cents a pound, knowing by that action the interest that the company which I had the pleasure to represent had in the production of choice animals.

Now, Sir, this resolution calls for a study or inquiry made of the marketing of livestock through channels today either with the trucker, direct to the packer or through the stockyards. My interest in this is not because anyone in my opinion is making an exorbitant profit, either the trucker, the packer, the retailer or right down to the retailer. I do however feel this, that since agricultural economy is of major importance, that the producer of any part, in particular the livestock end of it, should be perhaps better informed as to what happened to his livestock from the time he sells it until it arrives on the consumer's table. I do not mean that he should interfere with manufacturing costs, retailing costs, but I do say that he should acquaint himself as near as possible with just what profits are being made. He should be better acquainted with the packinghouse business, with the public markets, with the retailer, so that he, himself, has some idea of what is added or what it takes to market the product that he produces. I am quite sure that any buyer, whether it be of livestock or a buyer at the retailer level, certainly all those buyers should have, if they haven't, some idea of what it costs the seller to produce the article which the buyer is interested in. Never on any occasion should he exert his influence to lower the cost of producing that article since, by so doing, he invariably lowers the price right back to the producer -- the farmer. I am quite sure that if any move that we can make by forming a study group or, in this case, a commission to study the marketing of livestock, is a step in the right direction because the apparent gap between producer and consumer still is far, far apart; and any effort that we can make to bring a more understanding, or an element of understanding between all parties concerned should, Sir, have the benefit of better relations and, in many cases, I am of the opinion that it would mean better prices.

I said before that insofar as profits are concerned, I do not think that anyone is making an exorbitant profit. I am quite sure, Sir, that the producer is not; and I am quite sure tonight if the producer himself through his own organizations were to be more interested in following his product through the channels of livestock markets, packers, to the retailer, that he, himself, would perhaps be more reasonable or adopt a more reasonable attitude towards the other parties; and that, Sir, also applies to the packer and the retailer. I'm quite sure that were we, through this commission, able to bring all these parties closer together, it would have the effect of perhaps reducing, at times, surpluses; and it is only by surpluses, where lower and unprofitable prices are taken, particularly in this case at the producer level.

Now if this resolution carries, Mr. Speaker, and I would appeal to all the members of this House to give this resolution unanimous support, I would suggest to the government that the letters of references to that commission be fairly wide; for I say that this is an opportunity for us to open up and to try and assist, by inquiry and by study, everything pertaining to what happens to livestock when it leaves the farm to the time that it reaches the consumer table. Now I do not suggest that this be an elaborate costly set-up. It does not need to be. But I do say that if it is approached with an idea in mind or a name in mind to correlate as much as possible producer and consumer, and if we take in that full scope, I am sure the commission appointed will have some very, very enlightening facts to give us. And if we do nothing else, if nothing else happens but better understanding and more information to all groups, if that happens then what little money we spend will be well spent because of the benefits that will accrue to the livestock industry.

Again let me say, Sir, that I would like to thank the mover of this resolution for this move. I appeal to the Assembly to give it their unanimous support. I ask the government to give the commission fairly comprehensive scope; and I am sure that if that happens, the results will be satisfactory to all concerned. Now I could say that last week those of us who

(Mr. Johnson, cont'd.) visited Brandon Fair, certainly on that occasion, even those of us who you might call "city-ites" were impressed. Even the Honourable Member from St. Matthews was interested in having his photo taken with one of the lordly animals on that occasion. However, Sir, I would just like to repeat this, that I am very pleased to contribute to this resolution. I again trust that it will be unanimous and I suggest to the government again that they set this commission up with wide powers, as to not only an inquiry but to a study of livestock from the time it leaves the producer until such time as it reaches the table.

Now I would like to make one remark. Not long ago I think the Honourable Member from Elmwood, I believe, made a statement regarding the importation of frying chickens or broilers. Well, Sir, I only mention this to show that we're not all of us too familiar with just exactly what happens, because in the handling of these small chickens or any other kind of chickens, let us acquaint ourselves with the fact that for any local supplier to produce five or six thousand of these chickens a week, he must have around 60 to 70 thousand on hand to do it. I know on many occasions myself, we have brought in truckloads, carloads, mostly from eastern Canada. Not with the idea of passing up the local market -- never -- but because the local market could not supply the demand. I doubt very much if they can today. Now it's more knowledge of what we're doing. Now, also, remarks are made about another packinghouse being built here. Well, I think it's wonderful. Let us have another packing plant. They're going to employ local labour. With the movement on foot of many of the co-operatives and other groups now feeding cattle locally or within the province, that move certainly should mean more beef cattle to be dressed, slaughtered within the province. Therefore, let us have another packing plant. All these things, many of them would, to me, be commented upon at least by the suggested commission to be set up.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. PETERS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Seven Oaks, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate proposed by the Honourable Member for Brckenhead. The Honourable Member for Minnedosa.

MR. KLYM: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Honourable Member for Minnedosa, I beg the indulgence that this House let the matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. I believe that brings us to the end of the Order Paper.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Education, 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 Tuesday afternoon.