

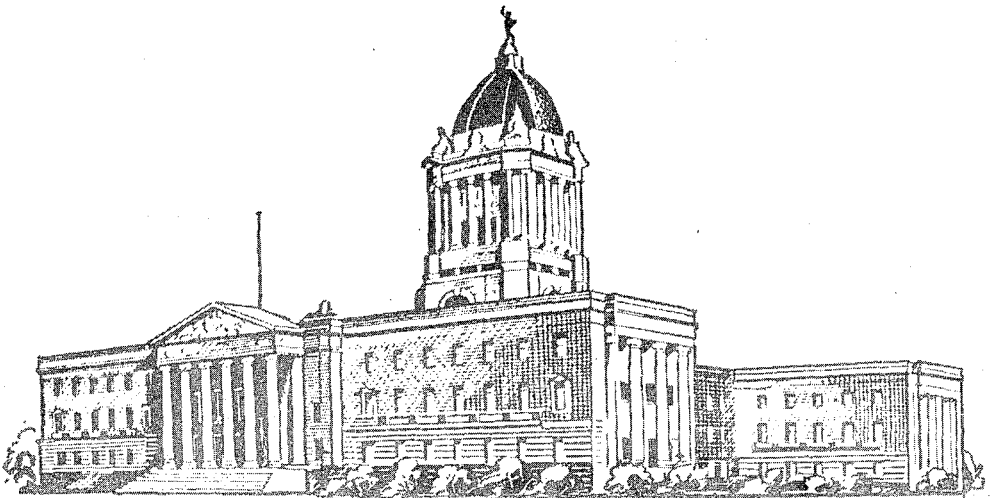


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 86 2:30 p.m. Monday, April 30, 1962.

5th Session, 26th Legislature

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Monday, April 30th, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Attorney-General)(Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the fifth report of the Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Law Amendments beg me to present the following as their fifth report. Your Committee has considered Bill No. 99, an Act to amend The Highways Traffic Act; No. 101, an Act respecting The Sale of Goods under Time Sale Agreements; No. 114, an Act respecting the Provisions of Public Housing Accommodation and the Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings for Housing Accommodation; No. 124, an Act respecting Ground Water and Drilling of Wells for Ground Water; No. 129, an Act to amend The Teachers' Retirement Allowances Act; and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion

Introduction of Bills

Orders of the Day.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party)(Radisson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like the privilege of the House to make a comment regarding a matter that has been drawn to my attention which I feel infringes on the rights and privileges of all in a democracy. I have before me, Mr. Speaker, a picture of the Honourable the First Minister and two of the members of this Assembly, dealing with a week in the life of the Province of Manitoba which has been set aside for a special purpose, and I would like to make reference to this, Mr. Speaker, with your permission and the permission of the House.

Now this picture, Sir, is accompanied by a statement dealing with what is known as the "Correct Posture Week" and the article reads as follows: "Premier Duff Roblin is shown signing the proclamation endorsing Correct Posture Week May 1st to 7th. Dr. Obie Baizley, MLA for Osborne, is shown at the Premier's right, and Fred Groves, MLA for St. Vital to his left. Standing is Dr. John Kos, Chairman of the Correct Posture Week, Committee of the Manitoba Chiropractors' Association, which is sponsoring the week. Dr. Kos said the purpose of the week was to encourage correct posture especially among the youth of the province. This week is observed nationally. Dr. Baizley said physical fitness begins with correct posture."

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I mentioned the question of discrimination, and from the remarks that I have made and the picture accompanying these remarks it shows three Conservatives in line. I suggest that those of other political parties are also interested in the correct posture of all of the people of the Province of Manitoba. But, Mr. Speaker, I also would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Honourable the First Minister of the House, observing correct posture, is shown in the picture as looking up at the camera, rather than looking down at the document that he is presumably signing. I consider, Mr. Speaker, that the Conservative Party of the Province of Manitoba, is discriminating against the other political parties due to the picture and if you would like to observe it yourself, Mr. Speaker, so that you would appreciate and realize and also join with me in the discrimination that is shown, if one of the page boys will come here, I wish to submit this document for your perusal.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from the remarks of the last speaker that one has to be very careful of the posture that one assumes on these various matters because it can get one into trouble. But I think on this occasion it is quite innocent trouble because the two other members besides myself were, as far as I recall, members of the delegation that came to see me on behalf of the chiropractors of Manitoba, and it was with their general consent that they appeared in the picture, but there is a remedy, and that is if next year my honourable friend will arrange to have himself or any other member of the Legislature

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd) included in the delegation that comes to see me at the time of the signing of this proclamation, I'm sure we'll be most happy to have him in the picture as well. I really haven't any excuse at all for looking up at the camera rather than looking down at my work; I quite agree with that. The only trouble is that we become the slaves of these photographers and just have to do what they tell us, and that's what happened in this case.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Sir, on this point of order, I can only say that insofar as our group is concerned we're not the least bit impressed by the posture of this government.

MR. ROBLIN: Not lying flat on its back.

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): Mr. Chairman, since I was included in this picture, I should say a word on this point of order too. I might say to the Honourable Leader of the NDP that I was a member of this delegation by accident, and the only reason that I can give for being in this picture is that perhaps I was picked up by the delegation in the halls of this building as one who had pretty good posture.

MR. WALTER WEIR (Acting Minister of Public Works) (Minnedosa) Mr. Speaker, I'd like to lay on the table a Return to an Order of the House, No. 22 standing in the name of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say in regard to this letter and picture on posture; every day is posture week in the House. The members are required to stand up with a straight back and be counted.

Orders of the Day.

MR. MORRIS GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, this is not the only selfish offence that the First Minister committed. I was told -- it may be just a rumour -- that while he is taking his son Andrew for a walk, he asked him what he would like to be when he grows up. He said the Premier of the Province. He said, "No my son, there couldn't be two Roblins premier at the same time."

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day; if I could have the consent of the House, I would suggest that we go into the Committee of the Whole to consider the bills that were just reported from Law Amendments. It will require consent and I ask for that consent and would like to know what the House thinks of it.

MR. MOLGAT: We have no objections, Mr. Speaker.

MR. PAULLEY: None here, Mr. Speaker.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, before we do that though, seeing we'll be out of Orders of the Day, I wonder if the Minister of Public Utilities will be able to report on the question I asked him, regarding the pipeline in the southwest part of the province.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I inquired about that, and find that the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources may have some information in connection with that matter.

HON. CHARLES H. WITNEY (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources) (Flin Flon): Mr. Speaker, I haven't got the information here with me. Perhaps I can give it to the Honourable Member tonight then before the Orders of the Day.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day as well, addressing a question to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I'm quoting from the Northern Mail, Wednesday April 25th -- a meeting of the Game and Fish Association at Cranberry Portage. The headline is "Express Concern over Effective Dam on Northern Wildlife Habitats." In the body of the report it says: "Because of its urgency, the following resolution will be submitted to the Minister immediately. The resolution is: Whereas the area lying east of the Town of The Pas and comprised of approximately 730,000 acres of prime water fowl and big game habitat is to be completely inundated when the Grand Rapids Hydro Development comes into operation, and whereas the big game presently occupying this area will be forced to leave their present habitat and move to higher ground or will face extinction by reason of isolation; whereas the water fowl presently occupying this large area will have no nesting place or resting places in the close proximity of The Pas; whereas it is admitted that this development will benefit the people of the southern portion of the province; be it therefore resolved that this Association be advised as to what plans have been or are being formulated to preserve as much of that area east of The Pas as possible for water fowl and big game habitat and also to replace areas that will be lost

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) for all time as a result of the Grand Rapids power project."

I wonder if the Minister has received this resolution, Mr. Speaker, and if he could tell the House what steps are being taken, what the biologists have recommended and whether this is being followed?

MR. WITNEY: I have received the resolutions on the north country, and Area B in the Game and Fish Report, or the United States Wildlife Report on the forebay, is being studied right at the present time by the engineers for the severance line of the water in the forebay, and it is intended to build the necessary structures to protect as much of Area B for wildlife purposes as possible. The exact area that will be protected for them is not known as yet until such time as the engineering survey figures are available and the severance line of the forebay has been determined exactly.

With respect to the Saskeram area, the negotiations have been under way for the past month or two with Ducks Unlimited and with the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, and they have been agreed to by the Department of Agriculture, and we are in the process now of finding some means whereby Ducks Unlimited can be assured that the works that they plan to put in the Saskeram area will be there for some period of time. The works that they are planning run in the neighbourhood of about \$300,000 and are intended to operate the Saskeram more or less as it is under normal years. They will not be works that will control flood or will control drought, but they will maintain the Saskeram area as wet land area in its present habitat state, pretty well normal state, for a good period of years. So I believe that it's safe to say that all that can be done is being done to alleviate the problem that will be created by the forebay.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, if there are no more questions on the Orders of the Day, I would move, seconded by the Honourable the Attorney-General, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the bills reported from the Committee on Law Amendments.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bill 99, page one

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, just before you go into this bill, I want to draw once again to the attention of the Committee a matter which I raised previously, dealing with the question of amber lights and the fact that at the intersection of 18th Street and the Trans-Canada Highway in the City of Portage la Prairie, the Leader of the New Democratic Party was apprehended for going through an intersection on an amber light.

At the time that I was speaking -- and this to me, apart from that part is very, very serious insofar as safety on the highways and also a fair and square deal to our motorists here in the Province of Manitoba and in particular those from the outside -- I raised the point, Mr. Chairman, at the time that I was speaking as to the handbook previously in existence wherein there were illustrations of the use of the various colored lights of our traffic signals. This morning the Honourable the Attorney-General, in his capacity as the Minister in charge of the Highway Traffic Department, laid before us the latest edition of the handbook for Manitoba drivers, and I note on page 50, Mr. Chairman, that the illustrations are contained therein once again, and it shows the amber light as being a light to clear the -- and it states on this particular page that we should clear the intersection on the amber. I pointed out when I was speaking previously that in this particular location that this signal light was in the City of Portage la Prairie, that it was on the near side of the intersection and that I figured that it was an injustice to the motorists of Manitoba that there isn't uniformity in our traffic signals within the province, and I find, Mr. Chairman, as I mention on this particular page 50, that here again is the self-same illustration which says "clear the intersection on amber". And then in the explanatory notes a little further on it mentions in regard to amber lights: "No traffic light is more abused and misunderstood than the amber light. The purpose of the amber light is to warn you of change of light, enter the intersection only if it is clear of all traffic and you can safely clear the intersection before the next change of light, and to allow persons within the intersection to clear it before the next succeeding lights come on, which might be an arrow light."

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.)

Now I note that within the provisions, Mr. Chairman, of Bill 99 that we have before us, there is no clarification of this particular fact that I have drawn to the attention of the Assembly and to this Committee, and my only purpose at the present time in rising on this is to appeal to the Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities and his staff in the Highway Traffic Department to consider some clarification in respect of our traffic signals. Now I do realize there is some ambiguity insofar as directives to traffic signals in the Province of Manitoba at the present time. I'm under the impression that insofar as provincial trunk highways are concerned that the Department of Public Works is the responsible agency as to the placing of lights. There are other provisions, however, within the Highway Traffic Act as it allows this responsibility to be that of the municipality in which the lights are located, and I suggest in the interest of safety on our highways, and in the interest of our visitors and our residents of Manitoba, that the responsible authorities should take under due consideration the desirability and deep necessity of having uniformity of traffic signals in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, my honourable friend has raised this point before. I believe that the Chairman of the Highway Traffic Co-ordination Board may be within my hearing at the present time -- even if he isn't, I'll be quite happy to refer this matter to the Traffic Co-ordination Board. I think the problem lies not in the law or the interpretation of the law but rather in the placement of that particular signal at the street intersection that he speaks of -- (Interjection) -- Yes, I think it's an unfortunate placement of the signal though, that is more at error than the law, and we'll certainly be happy to see if anything can be done through the agents of that board with respect to that particular intersection.

MR. PAULLEY: I accept that with thanks, Mr. Chairman.

MR. A. H. CORBETT (Swan River): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to get a word in before you took the Chair but I wasn't quick enough on my feet. Regarding the article read by the Leader of the Opposition about the deleterious effects of this dam on the wildlife up north, well

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, to interrupt my honourable friend but I don't think it would be proper for him to proceed with that comment right now in view of the fact that it was dealt with on Orders of the Day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 99 was read page by page and passed.

Bill Nos. 101 and 114 were read page by page and passed.

Bill No. 124; Page 1 as amended passed, 2 as amended passed

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, on Bill 124, Section 3(2) I would like to make the following amendment. I move that the words "except Section 9" in line 31 be deleted, and in line 32 the following words, "using equipment owned by him" be deleted.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): May I ask the honourable member just what the effect of that amendment would be? I couldn't follow it too well.

MR. FROESE: It would leave out any wells that are drilled by any of the farmers for their own use. They would be free to use them as they please and they would not be affected or controlled by the government as referred to in Section 9. Also, how many farmers today have well-drilling equipment? There's hardly any, and the present Section 2 just excludes those that have equipment of their own. Hardly any farmers these days have equipment of their own so there's hardly any exclusion, and if we delete these words that would satisfy us.

MR. CAMPBELL: raise that same point when the bill was up for second reading, Mr. Chairman. I think that's quite right as far as the farmer's well is concerned, but the part -- does my honourable friend's amendment also exclude the present exception to Section 9? In other words, he would not have Section 9 covered either.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to say that the amendment as proposed would destroy the whole purpose of the Act.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, would it be agreeable then to divide these two amendments so that at least the one part could be deleted? Would the Minister go along with that?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, the whole idea is to be able to get information on all wells that are drilled in Manitoba in order that we can build up this file of information on our water resource, and if you're going to exempt the greater portion of the wells that are being drilled in the province, you won't have any information left. It is useless.

Mr. Chairman presented the question of the amendment and after a voice vote declared the motion lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Page 2 passed, Page 3 passed, Page 4 passed, preamble passed

MR. CAMPBELL: on page 3 are there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As amended. Bill be reported passed.

Bill No. 129 was read page by page and passed.

Bill No. 123, Pages 1 to 6 were passed.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, amendment on Page 6 to clause 6671, in line 20, Clause 6671 on page 6, the words, "and assistant auditor" should be struck out. The reason for that is that only the auditors assigned to the municipality require appointment by order-in-council and the auditor who assumes responsibility for the audit is also responsible for his assistants. Therefore these words should not appear in the bill and I move they be struck out.

Mr. Chairman presented the motion which was agreed to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Page 6 as amended passed, page 7 passed, page 8 as amended

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, to page 8 there's an amendment there as well. This has been agreed by the department and those interested in the House. I think the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain is one. The amendment consists in adding a Clause (iii) to Section 672, sub-section 2(a). You will notice there is an (i) and a (ii). We now propose to add a (iii) which reads as follows: "The notice that the written report of the auditors together with the related financial statement has been deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the Corporation and is available for inspection by any person or his agent at all reasonable hours; that any person or his agent at his own expense may make a copy thereof, or extracts therefrom." I think copies of this amendment have been distributed to those interested and I believe it's mutually agreeable. I so move.

Mr. Chairman presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, page 8 as amended.

Page 9 to 14, Preamble and Title, were read and passed. Bill 123 reported passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered certain bills and directed me to report as follows: Bills No. 99, 101, 114, 124, 129 without amendments and 123 with amendments, directed me to report the same and asks leave to sit again.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Brandon that the report of the Committee be received.

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

Bills No. 99, 101 and 114 were read a third time and passed.

MR. HUTTON introduced Bill No. 124, An Act respecting Ground Water and the Drilling of Wells for Ground Water.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, I want to register my opposition to passing of this bill, because I feel that the bill will work itself out to the detriment of the farmer in Manitoba.

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

HON. S. E. McLEAN, Q. C. (Minister of Education) (Dauphin) presented Bill 129, An Act to amend The Teachers' Retirement Allowances Act, for third reading.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, before you put the question. I want to put it officially on the record -- I mentioned it this morning in the committee that we appreciate the fact that the government has given reconsideration to the increase in the amount of pensions under this Act. There has been an indication on the part of the government that between now and the next session of the Legislature that further consideration will be given to the whole aspect of teacher pensions in the Province of Manitoba. I want to appeal to the government that there be no further procrastination in the respects of the over-all picture, in respect of teachers' pensions, and we look forward at the next session of the Legislature that legislation will be submitted for a consideration of the Legislature that will bring teachers' pensions in the Province of Manitoba more in line with those of the rest of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, which we all are well aware of are among the lowest in the whole of the Dominion of Canada and that this situation cannot longer be tolerated in the Province of Manitoba, so I appeal to the Minister that in the

(Mr. Pauley, cont'd.) interim between now and the next session that this matter be given the thorough study of him and his department, and we look forward in anticipation to legislation next session to bring our teachers' pensions more equitable with those in other jurisdictions.

Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and Bill No. 129 was passed.

Bill No. 123, with amendments, was read a third time and passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed resolution proposed by the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the proposed motion in amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I believe that the next order of business ought to be the amendment to the motion on Ways and Means, the budget debate standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland, motion and amendment.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, my remarks this afternoon will be very brief. I thought that I would get some time over the week-end to do some work on it but was unable to do so, so I'll be very short. On hearing the First Minister giving his talk the other night on the affairs of Manitoba, especially the financial affairs, you'd think that everything was in good order, in good shape; but when you look at it much more closely you find that things are not really as good, and there's a lot of holes to be plugged and a lot of things to be corrected. I think the First Minister mentioned that the gross national product is up somewhere around 2 1/2%, and if he takes a look across the line what the U. S. is doing and how they're progressing, he'll find that we're not nearly keeping up in our gross national production. He mentioned various other points in his speech, and I would like to dwell a few minutes on the matter of agriculture. The matter of grain sales were mentioned -- the excellent grain sales. Here I have been bringing the matter to the attention of the members on a previous occasion that I'm not at all satisfied with the grain sales, of the way they have gone in the past year, particularly that we're bypassing the friendly nations and that sales are more or less made to the other countries which are not friendly to us, and that we should be making our sales more in the direction of helping and selling to our friends. This does not mean that we want to deny the other countries of the bread that they need, but certainly we can expand production by a very large percentage in Canada and also in Manitoba. I'm sure that production could be increased very much and that we could satisfy both our friendly countries and the others as well to a larger extent than we are presently doing.

Farm income has been down and was down last year, and this in turn also affects farm labour. I think this is one of the -- this is an area which we're not doing justice to. I find that the income of farm labour is much too low and that they should have a way and means of supplementing their income, that they are just seasonal workers. Presently unemployment insurance is being denied to farm workers, and here is an area I think that we could do much to correct the situation. I know, and other people have been telling me the same thing, that farm income does not compare with income of other industries and business, and were farmers to sell their assets -- sell their land -- they would be able to make more money by investing it in other projects than to run the farms. This would be the case in many an instance and if it were readily done people probably would do it more so. We know that at the present time many smaller farmers just have to go out of business, and at first they probably get on at additional farmland jobs, but later on they have to capitulate and they sell whatever they have and then go out as full-time labourers. This is very wrong in my opinion, and we should try and support and make the family unit a supportable one and an operational one in Manitoba, so that farm people needn't necessarily have to leave the farm in order to make a living.

I think another matter that could be brought in at this time with it, would be the welfare of the people. We know today that under the present welfare legislation that if you have welfare cases in the country they do not receive the same support that an identical case in the city would get, and therefore we have people leaving the farm who are subject to welfare, leaving for the city, and as a result it costs the province and the government more to maintain them. Certainly something should be done on this instance to correct the situation, and it could be done very easily. We also know from the estimates that we've gone through that crop insurance in Manitoba -- the Crop Insurance Corporation, if I might call it that -- is in the hole. They have

(Mr. Froese, cont'd.) to borrow, and that certainly isn't a very good start for a new year. I feel that this government is lacking in giving it more support financially and they could succeed better than they do.

Another area where we're very sadly lacking, and that is agricultural research. On this, I previously pointed out that we have various special crops that we could grow quite easily, but we haven't got the proper -- the varieties that would be producing well, and as a result the crops are not growing and have to be imported. Certainly here beyond all doubt we can see that the government has failed in this respect and that it should put more effort in this direction, and breeding varieties that are suitable and that can be grown to advantage in Manitoba, and supply our Manitoba industry with a year round supply of agricultural raw products.

Another matter that I should dwell on is the matter of education and grants. I feel that grants are not properly distributed. Certain areas are the poor relations and could be classed as second-class citizens because of that. The government has failed to equalize grants and to give equal opportunities to all the children in Manitoba. There's no doubt on this, either, because this has been brought to the government's attention. They know full well about it, yet they won't do anything to correct the situation.

I also would like to say a few words on Metro, because here, too, we see another area in which the government not only has failed to do the proper thing, but it is actually doing things against the will of the people, and I think the government realizes full well that people in Greater Winnipeg are opposed to Metro system of government. This system was brought in, was imposed on the people, and they had no chance to refuse it or accept it. They were not given the chance to vote on it. Earlier in the session and just previous to the session I was accused that -- or at least Social Credit was accused -- that they had something to do with this and with the petition, and at that time I wasn't aware -- I hadn't seen the petition at all. I knew nothing about it, and as a result I made it my business to get hold of a copy of the petition to satisfy myself just what was in it and what the people were actually signing, and I would like to read the petition for the benefit of the House and because to date many thousands of people have already signed it who are dissatisfied with Metro and who feel that they should have been given a chance to vote on the issue before imposing it on them. The petition reads as follows and I quote: "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God and the United Kingdom, Canada, her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, our gracious and beloved Queen: Our government of the Province of Manitoba has created an additional level of government upon which we had no voice; has caused extensive extra duplication of services; has abrogated our rights as citizens to control debt incurrence by elimination of the rights of referendum, and has caused heavy and excessive taxation which is destroying our traditional way of life and standard of living. We loyal subjects do petition Your Majesty by exercise of your powers to restore our rights as citizens by withdrawing the powers granted under the Act, commonly known as The Metropolitan Winnipeg Act, until such time as your loyal subjects are given the right to decide by referendum, whether or not we desire such additional government. We loyal subjects do humbly petition your Majesty to hear our plea and restore us to our position as free citizens." As I already quoted, thousands of people in Greater Winnipeg have signed this petition, and if you take a look at the signatures you will find that there are consecutive addresses on various sheets and that there's a large percentage of the people who feel very strongly on this matter and feel that they should have been given the right to accept or refuse this level of government that was imposed on them.

One other argument that I feel strongly on and I know that it's very important to the people of Manitoba, and that is our debt structure. We find that our present administration is creating more and more debts each year, and I think this administration will go down in history as the greatest debt-creator government for a long time to come. When the government floated this new bond issue -- the parity bond -- they provided a three percent sinking fund. We had an explanation on this matter in Public Accounts Committee. I was appreciative of the hearing and of the answers that I got, but I feel that our Sinking Funds are not nearly large enough and that we should be contributing much more toward that fund than we're presently doing. At the rate that we're going these days and these years, we're not nearly keeping pace. Our debt as per advice that I got from the government as of December 31st was \$380 million. Our current supply estimates call for another \$57 million and this does not include the amount that we will be

(Mr. Froese, cont'd.) spending on the floodway -- probably another \$65 to \$100 million to add on to that. In addition, there's another \$130 million of authorizations on the books of the government at the present time that they can use, so that we have a very large debt presently to contend with and we have much more authorized which can be put to use at any time. To me it seems that this government has been exploring all the avenues possible of credit available to them. They have issued bonds, debentures, savings security bonds, treasury bills, bank borrowings, used trust funds, etcetera, and this thing reminds me of bankruptcy cases where people running into trouble borrow, borrow, and they borrow more each time to pay for the past borrowings and have some money in addition, and juggling accounts, and finally they are caught up with and they're brought to a halt in their actions. I think it probably won't be very long till the Province of Manitoba will be brought to a halt because the way the borrowings are going and the way the Sinking Fund is set up, I feel that they're bound for trouble, and should we have another year of poor crops, this would be more in effect than ever.

Another item that I think deserves attention and that is the centralization that is taking place in Manitoba. We see this happening not in one department but almost in every department. This was brought very forcibly to our attention in the Welfare Department, as I just mentioned, and it has been taken away from the municipalities and it's centralized in the government, and all matters are handled from here and the cost is evidently much more. We have the same thing taking place in Education Department, and Health Department, and the more we go like this we eventually will have statism before we know it. I strongly object to it and would ask that a halt be put to this and that things could be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, I think that covers most of the items. As I said earlier I would be very brief and I didn't have the necessary time to prepare better for it. Thank you.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, just one word to express my surprise and disbelief, in a sense, when I was able to read in the budget speech that the First Minister had taken the stand contrary to the stand taken six months ago with respect to the federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. At that time he was deploring the fact that he had not been able to get a better deal, but apparently six months afterwards it's a good deal. To our First Minister it seems that the equalization of revenues under these three sources of revenue, on the basis of the general revenues of all the provinces, is as good as to have the equalization made on the basis of the two wealthiest provinces, let alone to the level of the wealthiest province, and I was very much surprised at that fact.

Now another matter that I would like to bring to the attention of the House and I mentioned this morning that I would have liked to have Hansard. It's with respect to the speech made by the First Minister last Saturday on the Metro Bill. Apparently the First Minister stated that the Grits took -- I'm quoting Mr. Speaker -- "the Grits took two Royal Commissions on Metro and still did not come to grips with the problem." If this is a proper quotation all right; the quotation it is wrong; the statement is wrong -- (Interjection) -- I'm sorry, I have nothing to go by except I take your word.

MR. ROBLIN: put my honourable friend straight; if I may have permission I will explain what I said. I went on to qualify that statement by saying that the first one could not properly be called "Royal Commission" because it obviously wasn't; and secondly that the question of the second Royal Commission or the second study, was not before them at the time that they were in office, because it hadn't yet reported, so I want to make it clear that I tried to be accurate with respect to that matter.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Well, I accept the explanation. It is a good one; but, Mr. Speaker, the first one was not a provincial government commission of any kind, it was an extra committee suggested and organized by the municipalities of Greater Winnipeg themselves. We had nothing to do with it; the government had nothing to do with it. And the second one which took four years and cost the province \$105,000 did not report to the Grits at all; it reported in 1959 to the present government. So the Liberals had nothing to do with any Royal Commission; did not turn down any recommendation of a Royal Commission like the First Minister of the present government did. Now, apparently, the First Minister went on to say this: "The Premier warned the Liberals that they wouldn't get elected simply by criticizing what the government was doing." Mr. Speaker, what was the Honourable First Minister doing when he was on

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) this side? He had little bits of policy once in awhile, but the old program -- I wish I had this famous blue book, or program, or blue piece of literature -- I haven't got the right English word at the present time -- that was circulated; it had the picture of John Diefenbaker and Duff Roblin, and then another picture possibly of a candidate. It was a full-fledged program and the most of the things in that program in 1957 and again '58 were things that have never been mentioned in this House by that party at all. Something absolutely new, and that was proper, but for him to tell us here that we must have a full-fledged program during the five, four, or three years I mentioned before the election is all nonsense. With respect to Metro, Mr. Chairman, I said that our Leader would announce his program in due course at the proper time and we are challenged to an election by the First Minister on this issue. The First Minister is reported to have suggested that Liberal members might find themselves facing a provincial election sooner than they expected because of this position on Metro. Let's have an election, I would say, Mr. Speaker, on Metro. The sooner the better. The sooner, the better. Before he is rescued by this other Royal Commission. Now apparently there's going to be another Royal Commission. The Bill 62 mentioned a Committee of Review. The other day he mentioned a commission; now it's a Royal Commission. Will it have the full powers to do away with these 10 men and replace them partly by municipal men and partly by a few more possibly of those, or all of those? Will he have a Commission of 12 municipal men and 11 others -- those we have now; I don't know. Apparently it's going to be a Royal Commission. What will he do with the report when it's presented to him? Will he ignore it again as he has ignored the report of the Royal Commission that presented its report to him in 1959. He ignored that report completely. He set up a commission totally different from the one recommended -- I mean a Council -- totally different from the one recommended by the Royal Commission. Will it cost another \$105,000, this Royal Commission that he's going to appoint soon, to report when? Nobody knows. I say, let us have an election. There are quite a few issues before the people of Manitoba today. There is a famous statement, "I'll go it alone on the floodway if I don't get nothing from Ottawa." Possibly we should analyze that and see whether the people of Manitoba will be very happy, "We'll do it alone." What about political highways? Metro? Lack of action on roads; contracts to be met last winter, the winter before -- nothing at all. What about the famous policy of this government on Daylight Saving, "Hand it over to the municipal men." What about roads in unorganized municipalities, policy there? There's no policy; "Hand it over to the municipal men."

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that at times the First Minister praises the Opposition for having no policy. What about private schools? Oh, he praised the Liberal Party for having no policy. He hid behind the Liberal Party, the Opposition. Is the Opposition governing this province? Not at all. It is the government. The government's job is to govern. He should not hide behind the Opposition and praise them for having no policy. He should have a policy. That's his job. That's why he is the government. The Opposition will come out with policy in due course, as he did, properly so, when he was in the Opposition. Now I'm not going to prolong this debate, but when I read these in the press today, I thought I should make a few comments. And he praised the NDP Party for being constructive. Mr. Speaker, was the Honourable Member for East Kildonan very constructive about Metro? Was the Honourable Member for St. John's, was he very constructive? I do not think, for one, that he was, Mr. Speaker, but he praised them anyway and apparently he got his thanks for the NDP voted solidly for the government. I wonder if the NDP Party will be elected for supporting the government and saying "me too" all the time. I think they have forgotten their jobs in this House. We will find out. Let's have an election soon. That's what I would enjoy, Mr. Speaker, to find out as soon as possible and we will see where this "me too" party will be after an election.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say again that this Party has voted unanimously against the Metro Bill; that this Party is not obliged to announce policy. It has a policy. Let the First Minister call an election and there'll be a policy to be presented to the people of Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading for the question?

MR. ROBLIN: You called the question on the amendments proposed by the Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party. I suppose I should say a few words before that motion is put.

Mr. Speaker, members will probably understand if I should say that my remarks this afternoon may be a little more disjointed than usual, because of the fact that since the speeches have been delivered with respect to the Budget, we have all of us, and I appreciate this applies to all who speak in this debate, we've all been pretty busy, and perhaps have not had that opportunity to compose our thoughts in that logical sequence that we would wish. However, there are one or two comments that I think I should like to say and perhaps the best thing to do is to start with the honourable member who's just finished speaking.

Of course, he was talking about my contribution to the debate on the Metro Bill which is closed, and therefore I will not really say very much about what he had to say, I feel that it would not be in order to do so. Perhaps my honourable friend might have been a little bit out of order in speaking now, but I felt that it would be wise to let him have his say because he was not here the other afternoon and did not have a chance to hear the speech for himself so I'm not going to criticize him for raising the matter now. I merely wish to say that after he has read my speech, I think he will find that it's a little more sensible document than he seems to have gathered from what he's heard of it so far and I'm just going to leave that particular matter at that rather than repeat what I said the other day.

There's only one thing that I might mention and that is that I'm rather encouraged by his call for a general election. I think that's something we should give some consideration to and before too great a length of time has elapsed we will give some thought to that particular proposition. I think we can be sure that before very long, before too long, we will have that test of strength that I think would be desirable and that the people have a chance to express their views on the various problems that are before us. That matter will be given consideration in due course; and I'm delighted to have the encouragement that I am receiving from some members of this House in connection with that problem.

Now, I don't know that I will say anything more with respect to the contribution made to the debate by the Honourable Member for Carillon because he was concerned mostly with the Metro problem which has been ventilated pretty thoroughly so far and everybody's position is pretty well known, so I'm just going to leave it at that.

One or two points I'd like to make with respect to the Honourable Member for Rhineland's contribution to the debate, and that is his concern with debt creation. I know that the phrase "Debt Creation" is one which has a special meaning for the members of his group and in which he's particularly interested and I know that he has views on that matter which perhaps are not generally accepted by all of us. I wonder what he would prefer us to do. I wonder whether he would prefer us to stop the Hydro Electric development and the road building and the telephone building and all that kind of thing, because if he would prefer us to do that, we can very well avoid having any debt. It's very simple. We just stop spending money for these purposes. He's never appeared to advocate that we should do that. I'd like to know one of these days, what he really wants us to do. Whether he thinks we should stop borrowing the money and therefore cease these projects which have added so greatly, not only to our capital assets, but also to employment in the Province of Manitoba. Whether he thinks we should do that. Or on the other hand, does he think that we should tax each year as we go to provide the funds for these projects? After all the largest single amount he referred to, the \$130 million that is outstanding on Authorizations for Borrowing is for the Hydro Electric Plant; it's the one he mentions specifically here today. What does he want us to do about it? Raise the hydro rates to pay for it on an annual basis; or stop building the plant? I've never had a satisfactory examination of that problem by members of his party; some day no doubt they will oblige.

But I rather think that my honourable friend the Member for Rhineland and his friends missed a very good opportunity recently when the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance was in Manitoba. In fact they missed the opportunity in British Columbia and they missed the opportunity in Alberta and I see they missed the opportunity in Manitoba as well, because here we have a party, The Social Credit Party, which is apparently dedicated to reform in our monetary structure, and who has distinct ideas as to what should be done. And yet when a Royal Commission on Banking and Finance is set up to investigate this very question, well nothing is

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd) heard from these gentlemen with respect to it. When they got to British Columbia, the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance found out that the provincial government there was not even going to come and see them. They didn't submit a brief and they didn't appear; they didn't discuss their monetary theories. I'm at a loss to understand why. And again in the Province of Alberta, the Premier of that province had the courtesy to visit the Royal Commission. He didn't submit any brief, he said it would take too long to prepare one, he didn't have one ready and they had a pleasant little discussion about matters on which they could mutually agree as far as I can tell from reports, but no examination of the basic tenets of the Social Credit Party in respect to banking and finance. And again, my honourable friend did appear before the Royal Commission here, but he appeared as a spokesman for the Credit Unions and delivered some observations on the part of that body which I think were probably well taken. I looked through his brief very sketchily and I seem to think there was much to be commended in it, but he didn't get into his theories on banking and finance. So as far as that contribution to the debate is concerned, I would like to know what the alternatives are. If you don't want to borrow, what are you going to do? Are you going to stop building, or are you going to tax? You've got those two choices. They're the three ways of handling the problem, and my opinion is that the policy that we are following is one which is suitable for the present circumstance.

I don't say it will always be suitable. We have to look at in the light of the facts each year. There may well come a time when we wish to change that policy, and should that appear to be desirable, if we're still here on this side of the House, we won't hesitate to make any suggestions respecting a change in that policy. What we say about it is that it is suitable for the present-day; it is suitable for the circumstances of today; it is suitable for the needs of today. In fact, we see no workable alternative to it. So we say to those who object to the debt policy; we say to my honourable friend and those who think like him, that we would like to have them tell us what alternatives to the policy we follow they would prefer. And when we come to this election which cannot be too long delayed in respect of the Provincial Government of Manitoba, when we come to that, then I think we should ask my honourable friend from Rhineland and his friends to tell the people of Manitoba what they would do if they were entrusted with the fields of office in respect of this matter of debt. And it's no good telling us that they would go ahead and print some more money -- which is one of the answers we sometimes get -- because we need to have an answer that is practical in terms of the constitutional powers of provincial government. Because any answer that is not practical in terms of the constitutional powers of provincial government is so much hocus-pocus, because obviously a suggestion of that sort could never be implemented by a provincial government. So what we want to get is some answer from these gentlemen as to what they would do in connection with this matter of debt. That's all I want to say about the contribution of the Honourable Member for Rhineland because I think that was one of the major points that he had to present to us.

Some of my information, as members can see, is just arriving in the very nick of time and I hope I'll be able to deal with it.

Now it's not really in order for me to make any extensive comments on the speech by the Honourable Member of the New Democratic Party because I had the opportunity to speak about his contribution to the debate after he had moved his sub-amendment and I did not take the opportunity then. But there are one or two points that I can apply to what he said which have been raised also by the Honourable Member for Rhineland, so perhaps I can deal with some of his points without getting too far off base with regard to order. And I'm not going to have too much to say in that respect either, merely some changes of emphasis on the facts that he presented to us.

One fact that I would like to establish very clearly and that is that regardless of the favourable indicators which we have been able to put before the House with respect to the economy of the province, I would not like anyone here to think that we are satisfied with them. I wouldn't like anyone here to think that we are satisfied with the rate of increase in the gross national product. I don't want anyone here to think we're satisfied with the current situation in unemployment. I don't want anyone to think that we're satisfied with the position of agriculture, or that we're satisfied with the increase of employment of some 4,000 in the last year, because we're not. What we're saying is that in the light of the economic situation of the country as a

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd) whole that the situation in the Province of Manitoba is a favourable one. That is not to say that it is perfect; and that is not to say that we do not in a measure accept the advice given to us by others that we should continue to work hard to make it better -- we recognize that that is our job. We recognize that we have to make these improvements. We have recognized this, of course, in our efforts to do a little forward-planning. I couldn't agree more with my honourable friend the Member from Radisson when he said: "look forward and not look back." We do occasionally look backward at some of the figures that we have because, for obvious reasons, but I agree with him that we have to look forward as well. And I agree with him that we have a real job on our hands -- a real job on our hands -- in dealing with the question of increases in the labour force and the provision of jobs for them. I say that we are doing what we can in respect of that matter. And I produce as evidence the fact that since we have come into office we have invested well over half a billion dollars of public funds in capital structures and in capital projects of the kind that we've been discussing in here, and that this investment of half a billion dollars -- half a billion dollars, let me make that clear, half a billion dollars, represents an enormous contribution to the problem of unemployment. In fact, it represents something in the nature of one-third of all the capital investment made in the Province of Manitoba per year during that period. That's an enormous percentage, and I think that it represents a very strenuous effort on the part of the taxpayers and the government of Manitoba in trying to deal with this matter. I think that it has added immensely to the job opportunities and to our employment. And if that had not been done, if we had followed the advice of some that we should not borrow, or the advice of others apparently that we should tax to find this money, the odds are that nothing would have been done of the same magnitude that has taken place in these few years. And to say that we are not contributing to employment in this province as a government; and to say that we are not contributing in a massive way to the capital investment of this province, is, of course, quite inaccurate, and I do want to stress the fact that we have made this enormous investment. In fact, I would like to say that when one considers the increase in the current expenditures of the government since we came into office, plus the increase in the capital expenditures during the same period, that it would be a bold man who would say that we should be spending more; it would be a bold man who would say the government sector of the provincial economy ought to be expanded, because one naturally has to ask where is that money coming from? And the answer is obvious to all who look at it.

I think that we have a duty to extend up to our practical and realistic ceiling, but not farther; and it seems to me that we have done this in our financial record over the past few years and we have made that contribution to the economic life of the province and to the problems of employment. That does not mean to say that anyone can be satisfied with it. We are not. We would like to do more, and as circumstances permit, we will do that more. We have been doing more every year. We hope we will be able to continue that progressive trend. But members must remember that it is not just the capital, the governmental sector of the economy with which we must be concerned, it is the private sector as well, and that in this country we really look to the private sector to provide that impetus in our economic growth that we require, and the job of the government as we see it is to provide an atmosphere, and environment, to provide those capital facilities which government ought to provide to enable private and individual enterprise to have some sort of satisfactory base from which to operate. That is what we are trying to do. And we're trying to encourage private enterprise to take advantage of these opportunities that are developing in this province, and as members know, we have -- I won't go over all the ways in which we have tried to do that -- but I indicate to the House that it's not good enough to say: "government, why don't you do more?" You must say to government: "Have you provided the best atmosphere and environment that you can? And once that has been done then we must look to the other factors in the economy to make their contribution to it; and we are reasonably satisfied that they will.

Some of my honourable friends say it's not good enough, we should invest more government funds in these various work-producing projects that are mentioned. Well I say that maybe sound advice under some circumstances, but I ask the House: what have they done in the Province of Saskatchewan? Have they taken that kind of advice to heart there? Or is their general economic structure managed on different lines from ours with respect to that matter? I think not. I think not, indeed. In fact we have been seeing the Province of Saskatchewan follow our

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd)example in some of these measures to encourage development of the community. And I think that one could not say that that province has made those great investments of a capital kind that were suggested to bolster employment. If that kind of thing is needed, then it is clearly not a provincial responsibility to provide it and I'd just like to leave that particular matter where it stands.

The suggestion has been left with us that there has been no progress in the past few years. Well that lies in the face of the obvious facts. Even after making all the necessary adjustments for changes in the value of money, since 1957 there has been at least a 7% rise in our GNP as a province since then. Of course, I'm not suggesting that's enough; I don't think it is. That's why we're doing all these things we're trying to do. But I do say, that there has been progress. I say that personal incomes rose \$41 million last year -- in the one year alone. Maybe that's not enough but it's not exactly stagnation. It does represent progress. We are told that the GNP in our province is only two and a half percent last year, and that's right. But why is it that way? Mainly because of the falling off in agriculture. If one examines manufacturing industry, one finds that the rate of interest there is five and a half percent -- which is quite satisfactory. And if we had had a good crop last year, perhaps we would have been able to show a much higher rate of growth than the one that we actually showed. We are not blaming the drought last year for our situation as some have tried to say to us; we are saying that we've made this progress in spite of the drought and there's a good deal of difference of emphasis when you look at it in that particular light.

So I say that generally speaking the economy of the province has been making progress. The unemployment situation is still a trial to many. The only consolation we can have is that it is considerably better this year than it was last year for the figures that I have quoted, and I am hopeful that it will continue to improve. But I must agree with those who say that that problem is not solved; and I must agree with those who say that we must increase our measures in trying to deal with it. Why do you suppose that the provincial expenditure plus the federal ones for vocational education in this province has risen six and a half times in the last few years over what they were previously? That's a tremendous increase -- six and a half times -- 650% increase in our effort in vocational education. --(Interjection)-- Over 1957-58. It's an endeavour to deal with this problem more effectively.

Now, my honourable friend is making the point now that percentages depend on the base. So they do. It's true that the base was not very high, but we are spending a great deal more money than we were before, and we're going to keep right on expanding this particular segment of our educational system. And most of that, as I think honourable members know, comes out of the provincial treasury rather than from the demands that are made on the municipal taxpayers in the Province of Manitoba. We think that's the right way to handle this question of a technical institute and that's what we're going to continue to do.

Well, there were some other points on Dominion-Provincial matters which I'm going to reserve for a few minutes because we'll come to that later on.

If my honourable friends will just give me two seconds here to look at the figures that are before me I'll perhaps be able to deal with some other factors as well.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I can get back to my theme here, I now want to make a few remarks about the statement that was made by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition when he spoke the other night. First of all I should like to apologize to the House for having been absent when the honourable gentleman spoke, lest it be thought discourteous of me not to have been here when he was speaking. It so happened that there were certain important negotiations in which I think the province is vitally interested which had to be discussed at that time and consequently I wasn't there. I didn't hear his speech and therefore haven't been able to appreciate the emphasis that he laid on the various facts. I've just been able to read it in a rough transcript and I hope I don't do him an injustice in that way, but he did raise some points which I feel I ought to comment on. He wasn't very happy about the amount of attention being given to agricultural credit and to crop insurance. He felt that we weren't proceeding fast enough with those programs. Well that's a legitimate opinion and I think that in order to hold that view he must certainly have approved of the money that we borrowed so far for these projects and the increased expenditures in current account that have been realized as a result of these expenditures. So obviously he likes us spending more money in this connection, both

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) on capital and current account, and I suppose I shouldn't be too critical of him if he thinks that. All I can say is it's wonderful what a turn of heart has taken place, because my honourable friend campaigned in two general elections on a policy of no agricultural credit and a policy of no crop insurance, which we found considerably disconcerting at the time, because we thought they were good policies. Now we find that though he opposed them on those two previous occasions he now finds that not only are they good policies but he wishes to expand them. Well all I can say is that we're going to take his encouragement in good part and I think that we will find it possible before too many years roll by to expand those programs to the extent that they be necessary, and we'll be able to report to the people of Manitoba that although he didn't approve of them in two general election campaigns, he now finds them satisfactory today. And I hope that he will be similarly guided to approve more of our policies which we have been advocating and which the electorate in general have approved. I find it a bit disconcerting for him to wait 'til after the electorate have voted on them to find that he likes them too. I'd much appreciate him approving of them before the electorate vote on them; that would be a little better I think. However, I'm not going to dwell on that too much because he likes our policies; he just doesn't think we're going fast enough; we'll try and improve and go a little faster as the money becomes available.

Then he didn't think much of tourism. Well there are a lot of facts that could be given. It's interesting to note that the cost of tourist promotion in Manitoba in 1957-58 was 28 cents per tourist. In 1961-62 which is the latest year, it's 25 cents per tourist. Now it's true that we have a lot more tourists so the lump sums are higher, but on a per tourist basis the cost of the department in getting tourists to Manitoba has declined a little bit, a little over ten percent from what it was and still is, I think, a reasonably acceptable figure. The 28 cent of course was not a figure that we controlled; the 25 cent is. I think they compare reasonably well. It is certainly true that there is the greatest of difficulty of course, in maintaining the same percentage increase every year in tourism, just as it is in anything else. When the thing is building up from a low base the percentages rise very fast. When you get it built up to a reasonable base then the percentages necessarily drop off and you've difficulty maintaining the same percentage increase. But it is some comfort to me, and I hope it's some comfort to him, to know that the percentage increases are not tailing off all that badly; they're in the neighbourhood of in the last four or five years -- six seven, six five; last year was only 2-1/2, but they're reasonable percentage increases while we've been in, and they compare more than favourably for the years previous to when we came in -- more than favourably may I say. And as for the absolute dollar receipts from tourism, they have arisen from \$31 million to something over \$37 million in the past four or five years, and there's been about a substantial increase of almost \$2 million each year except one, which I think is something to be thankful for, and I don't think that we really are subject to too much criticism in respect of tourism.

Then he didn't think that the Minister of Health had displayed recently that first fine careless rapture that he had when he assumed the responsibilities of his office, that some of us at any rate, probably the Minister of Health, was old and tired, disillusioned with the cares and burdens of his responsibilities. Well I must say that I'm a little surprised if it appears like that on the opposite side of the chamber, because I want to tell you that in the cabinet councils and in the operations of the government we think he's got all the bounce he ever had -- and believe me that's a lot of bounce -- and he has been improving and working on the health facilities of this province. I think that the changes on policy that's been made, for example, in the treatment of mental illness, is a definite watermark in the history of health in Manitoba. We agree that there is still a tremendous challenge to be met in this respect; but the change of emphasis and the change of direction under this minister's guidance has been something which in the future, I am sure, will be thought of as a watermark in this particular respect.

We're told we're not doing anything for retarded children. Well in this last year alone, Mr. Chairman, the grants for retarded children have been increased 25%. That's a pretty handsome increase. We have also added to those kinds of retarded children who receive help, those who are in day classes which wasn't provided for before. There's been an increase in cost of about double in the expenditures in this particular respect for retarded children in the last year. I don't call that insignificant. And during the past year the St. Amant Ward has been increased from 40 children to 110 -- I'm sorry -- 87 to 110; it's been increased by about a half

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . compared to what it was. And not only that, it has been placed in these last few years in much more satisfactory surroundings in the old St. Vital T. B. Sanatorium. I think these steps forward in dealing with retarded children are not to be overlooked so casually as was done by the Leader of the Opposition. And while I'm on this subject, if I can find words adequate to do so, how shall I praise the Sisters who operate the St. Amant ward and deal with these children? Those members who have been to see for themselves, can appreciate something of that labour of love that these Sisters carry on in connection with this ward. It's one of the most difficult and trying nursing problems that any group of people undertake, and one can only express one's profound respect and gratitude to the Sisters for the work that they do there. I remember, because I was out to Transcona -- how many years ago I ask my honourable friend, when we were both there -- to see in what distressing circumstances Madame St. Amant had to labour when she began this great work, and I think that the improvements that have been made since then, particularly since the Sisters took over from her, is something for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful. I want to pay my tribute.

And it is under the direction of this same Minister who has done nothing for retarded children, that some 180 new beds have been opened; I think they're being opened this year -- the estimates include the opening this year of 180 new beds out at Portage La Prairie for unfortunate children in this category. I defend the government; not because I think their policy is perfect; not because I do not agree and admit that there is much yet to be done -- a great deal -- but merely to say this problem has not been overlooked and that substantial progress has been made which the House could very well take note of.

There are a few other things. No changes in curriculum, we are told. This wouldn't cost anything, therefore it appealed to my honourable friend. I don't criticize him for that. I'm always looking for things we can do that don't cost money too. Everybody does. But my goodness, is it not in the last twelve months that we introduced the general course? The biggest single change in the curriculum in the Province of Manitoba for public schools in my memory, and yet we're told that we've done nothing in respect of curriculum. Well we brought in the general course which presents an entirely new phase of education development in the Province of Manitoba, and yet we're asked by the Leader of the Opposition to ignore that particular fact and to accept his statement that there have been no changes in curriculum.

As for vocational training; I think that was mentioned. I said something of the 6-1/2 times increase in the last few years. I won't pretend it's enough; it isn't. We'll be adding to it, but I do say that it represents our attitude toward this problem which is not as unconstructive as members would have us think.

Now one or two other things here. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition doesn't think we're building enough roads in the seats that are held by members of the Liberal Party. Well, I've been trying to assemble some figures here to compare various seats, not on a money basis. That's what all these figures are here and I regret they're not in sufficient form that I would care to make any general statement -- to give any general figures with respect to them. They haven't been compiled in time. But the comparison I took over the last four years was between seats held by members of the Liberal Party and a couple of the cabinet ministers. I took the Minister of Public Works' seat for example, and I took the Minister of Agriculture's seat here, and while I don't wish to give these figures in detail to the House at the present time, I merely ask the House to consider this fact; that as far as I'm able to judge by the figures that are before me now, the amount of mileage construction of various types in the seats of the cabinet ministers that I've mentioned compare very favourably -- and the Minister of Education; he's included in this; I think those three -- they compare very favourably with the investment that we've made in the seat of the Honourable Member for Gladstone's constituency, the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains, and I think the other one was Turtle Mountain, I'm not sure. But what we have to remember, Mr. Speaker, that it would be a very sad day if we were to add up the expenditures made on highways or anything else by constituencies and say that that represented a suitable standard in which to operate by, because why stop at highways? Why not add up the expenditures on schools in an area? Why not add up the expenditures on hospitals? Why not add up the expenditures for all the various types of services that the government undertakes, by constituencies, and then say that it's politics because they don't all balance; because I don't think that would get us anywhere and I don't think that's a proper way to

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) go at it. Why didn't my honourable friend introduce as evidence the road work being done in the seat of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, for example? He would find that there's a very large investment indeed, going into the Constituency of Brokenhead, and that's not because we like the Honourable Member for Brokenhead better than we like the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. We like them both; but the roads are not built for the convenience of politicians. Roads are built for the convenience of the travelling public and that's the way we're building roads. And if you take the over-all mileage of roads in various constituencies in this province, government or opposition alike, you can find some in which the expenditures are low and some in which the expenditures are high, but you'll find both categories represented by various political parties in the Legislature, and that's the thing that I think we ought to look at.

Members in the City of Winnipeg sometimes ask me about roads and one might say the expenditures of the government in the City of Winnipeg are very small compared to — say, on a per capita basis — to expenditures in the Constituency of Ethelbert Plains, and that would be perfectly true, because it's so; and we could say that the expenditures in the constituency of St. Vital are very small compared to the expenditures, say, in the constituency of Ste. Rose, on a per capita basis, and that would be true, because what we have to do is equate our expenditures to the need of that area, and we have to do the same thing with our road program, and I want to assure any members of the Opposition who are feeling neglected with respect of roads that the allocation of the road money is based on our interpretation of the correct priority for investment in roads in various parts of the province; based on the needs of the travelling public as a whole.

Now I needn't expect, and I'm not so naive as to think, that the gentlemen opposite are going to agree with my analysis of this situation. Nevertheless, that is the way we do it and that, I think, is the right way in which this matter should be handled.

Now I haven't too much more to say because, after all, we've been here for some time and there can't be a single thought that I have at this stage of the game that hasn't been repeated two or three times, and I don't want to bore the House with too much. But there are just one or two things in connection with "funny figures" that I'd like to mention. I noticed the headline in the press said that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition was complaining about the funny figures in the government's estimates and financial program. I don't know whether he actually used that expression or whether it's just a headline shorthand, but it is a convenient way of dealing with the problem, and I'll deal with it under the heading of "funny figures".

Well, he didn't like the Public Debt. He said there was an aggregate gross public debt of \$554,000,000, and I don't think he actually said that was too wrong, though he thought it was a bit high, but he was complaining about the Sinking Fund, and he said, "Why is there only \$13 million worth of Sinking Fund behind all this enormous debt?" Well, of course, the answer is that that's not the total of the Sinking Fund and I don't know why when he was investigating this matter, the honourable gentleman didn't go into it a little further, because as well as the \$13 million he quotes, there is some \$41-1/2 million more to be added to the Sinking Fund with respect to that total debt of \$554,000,000, which he did not refer to. So in fact, we have some \$54,600,000 worth of funds in our various sinking funds, not \$13,000,000. It represents about 10% of all direct and guaranteed debt of the Province of Manitoba and is, I think, a figure that compares very favourably indeed with that of other provinces in the country.

Now he went a little further into our figures, particularly when dealing with municipal statistics, and he said that we couldn't be very good friends with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics because their figures didn't seem to jibe very well with ours when we were listing the contribution the province had made to municipal difficulties and municipal financial assistance. He said that the province was claiming some \$60 millions or so of assistance to the municipalities, whereas the Dominion Bureau of Statistics could only dredge up some \$35 million. That seemed to be a pretty handsome difference and certainly one that called for an explanation. Well, Mr. Chairman, I can't help but think that the Honourable Member knows the explanation for the difference between those two figures. I'm quite sure he knows, and I'm quite sure that every one of the honourable gentlemen opposite — in the Liberal Party that is — except perhaps the Honourable Member for Emerson who is a bit of a latecomer, and some of the gentlemen in the back row, but certainly the front row know perfectly well what the difference is between the

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . figures I have given and the figures quoted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and why do they know? Because they're their figures. The figures that we use are their figures. In 1957-58 the Provincial Treasurer of those days -- I forget whether it was the former Treasurer Mr. Turner or whether it was the present member for Lakeside -- but they reported the provincial contribution to the municipalities of the province, and it was \$31 million that they reported. At that very year that they were reporting \$31 million, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said \$20 million, 50% less; just about a similar situation to the one that we have today. And the reason, of course, was explained to us then by the Liberal government that was in power, of which my honourable friend was a member although not such a distinguished member that he is at the moment, but the Honourable Member for Lakeside knows all about this and anyone who had his ears open in 1957-58 would know about it too. For the simple reason that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not show all the aids that we give to our municipalities. They have their reason. They like to make provinces comparable, so they cut out items which don't easily compare in order to arrive at their figure, so they get a reasonable comparison between provinces, and they cut out things like grants in lieu of taxes, vocational aids, highway programs, directly benefitting municipal road systems, contributions to teachers' pensions, social allowances, taking over former municipal responsibilities. They don't put those in. Well that's their business and I don't quarrel with them. But we have been extremely careful in compiling our statistics of assistance to municipalities, to use exactly the same base that was used in 1957-58 by the government that preceeded us, and as a result we get a discrepancy between our figures and those shown by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. They had a discrepancy; we have one; because we're using exactly the same principles that they used. And so I say to the House, Mr. Speaker, that this allegation of funny figures with respect to this particular problem certainly doesn't stand up any more than the one about the Sinking Funds does, because on the Sinking Funds, my Honourable Friend simply failed to include about 75% of the amounts afforded for sinking fund and in connection with our aids to municipalities, he simply failed to remember or to recognize the fact that we were working on the same set of figures that he used when he was dealing with this particular matter.

Now, another comparison that I feel I should deal with, was the one in which my honourable friend referred to the per capita cost of municipal government, because in the Budget Speech, it's perfectly true, I gave a table, showing the per capita cost of municipal government, and came to the conclusion that the per capita cost in Manitoba was substantially below the per capita costs in other provinces. I think it ran all the way from \$35.00 ahead of Ontario down to about \$16.00 or \$15.00 ahead of Saskatchewan on the Manitoba base of \$104.95, and my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition, raised a perfectly legitimate point. He said it isn't good enough to look at these in per capita amounts only. You have to relate it to the income of the province -- the per capita income of the people in the various provinces -- if you're going to get a true comparison, and I don't object to that point of view. I would add that costs differ as well, and I'm bold enough to believe that costs in Manitoba are lower for the same set of services that they are in other provinces. I do not think I would like to maintain that the municipal services of Manitoba are inferior in any way to the municipal services in Ontario or Saskatchewan or Alberta, because I don't think they are. I think they're equally good. I wouldn't make that charge; I wouldn't allege it in this Chamber.

However, leaving that side of the question apart, let's look directly at the point raised, namely, the relation between the per capita gross municipal expenditures and the per capita income, and I've done just that for the four provinces mentioned and I will now give you as a percentage of the personal income what the gross municipal expenditure per capita bears to the personal income in the province concerned. So that here we will take into account higher incomes in other provinces, regardless of the fact that I think our services are equal to the services of any other province and are costing us less. And this is what we find, that as a percentage of personal income, gross municipal expenditure in Alberta is 8.3 percent; 8.3% is the comparison in Alberta, relating their gross municipal expenditure to the net personal income of the people of the province on a per capita basis. In Saskatchewan, the same calculation yields a figure of 8.2 percent. In Ontario the same calculation yields a figure of 7.5% and in Manitoba, the same calculation yields the percentage of 6.9 percent. So even if you don't like the per capita cost of municipal government that I've quoted, which shows how much better off

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) we are in Manitoba, if you prefer to relate it to the net personal incomes of the people in the various provinces, you get the same answer, namely, that in Manitoba, municipal government services at all levels cost us less than it does in other provinces, not only in terms of dollars and cents, but also in terms of a percentage of personal income, and those figures are again: Alberta, 8.3%; Saskatchewan, 8.2%; Ontario, 7.5%; and Manitoba 6.9 percent. So I say that that is something about which we can take some interest, I think.

Now we come to the item in which my honourable friend based his resolution on, that there's no provision for any relief for real property taxpayers in Manitoba, and let's look at that wording pretty carefully. No provision for any relief for real property taxpayers in Manitoba. Well, I suppose one could quarrel about the interpretation of that statement, but on the face of it, as it appears to me, I would say that he must be guilty. I can hardly believe that he has sat in this House for the last 8 months or 8 weeks -- it may seem like 8 months, but it's only 8 weeks or is it 10 weeks? --(Interjection)-- Eleven? Oh, my goodness, how the time flies. Which reminds me, I mustn't be much longer -- How could he make what is so patently an inaccurate statement, when he himself has voted the monies which indicate that his statement is not correct? Let me list some of them. These are the direct increases in provincial aid to municipal taxpayers in this current year. They come to 4.644 million dollars. These are the direct aids. Unconditional Grants, \$743,000; Education, \$2,342,000; Health, \$5,500; Welfare -- that's exclusive of the benefits brought about by the guarantee principle under the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan, that's worth a great deal of money -- welfare exclusive of social allowances \$432,000, and Miscellaneous culled from the rest of the estimates \$1,052,000. So on direct assistance, increased direct assistance to the municipalities of this province alone by the very set of estimates we've been considering, we find that it amounts to \$4,644,000. Then we come to the indirect aids in which I class Social Allowances, which come to \$2,257,000, Vocational, Education and Miscellaneous bringing a total of around \$3,900,000. Now these are all calculated on the same premises that my honourable friends used when they were in office, and we find that in direct and indirect aids to the municipalities of this province, in this Budget alone there is some 8.6 million dollars, and I do not include in that the relief afforded by the guaranteed principle under the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan which is certainly a rather important help to those municipalities which take that particular figure into account.

The statement then, that we have done nothing in this Session to help the municipalities is obviously inaccurate. Now if my honourable friend meant something else, if he meant that we should have increased the conditional grants, that's a fair criticism; it's a fair comment; but that isn't what he said. He said that we made no provision for any relief for real estate taxpayers, and we have in fact provided in this Budget over \$8,000,000 of further provincial money, about half direct -- over half direct -- the rest indirect, for the assistance of municipal taxpayers, and therefore I do not think that members can in reason, accept the proposition that he's placed before us in this resolution.

Now, I just wonder how deeply I ought to get into the tax rental business, because one knows what a complicated matter that is. I just want to say at the beginning, answering a question put to me previously, is how do we come to one conclusion last year and one conclusion this year that don't appear to match? Well the way I look at it they match exactly, because last year we compared the '57 agreement and the '62 agreement, gave the figures for the improvement; we do the same this year. And it's interesting to note that the first figures given at Budget time last year were lower than the figures given in the special session last year, which again were lower than the figures given now, and the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party said, "how come?" Well the fact is that the population factor and the GNP factor continually change and we get different estimates. Fortunately, they're changing in the right direction -- up, so that our return from these tax rental agreements goes up too, and I hope that in shorthand gives him the reason for the varying estimates between the different periods. We gave him three different figures, all of which were our best estimate at the time, but they continue to improve, much to the benefit of the tax payers of the province.

Now, I must admit that those who quote me as saying that I have reservations about this agreement on tax rentals are right. Because, I made those reservations explicit and clear in

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) this House and I haven't changed my mind about them, and I must admit that those who say that the '58 revised arrangement compares much less favourably to the '62 arrangement than the '57 arrangement -- if you follow me through that line of reasoning -- are also correct because that is the fact. But I come down to this essential point; first of all that the present arrangements are very substantially better than the original '57 deal; that they are reasonably better than the '58 arrangement provides, but they are still not an arrangement which I regard as being perfect for the Province of Manitoba. I've made that statement many times; but what I'm concerned to stress is that those who have implied that equalization is done away with, those who implied that some of the most important factors of the agreement have been abolished, I don't think are right -- I'll show the figures with respect to equalization and it's over \$11 million in this coming year and it indicates one reason why I found it possible to recommend the new deal to this House even though I made clear at that time my reservations, reservations which I haven't changed since.

Now, we come to the question of the arrangement proposed by the Liberal Party through the mouth of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, and I must say that it leaves me with a great many unanswered questions in my mind. He says we're going to equalize to the top provinces, the top province or the top two, I don't know which -- either one will do --(Interjection)-- top one. Well I agree with that. I'd like to see it equalized to the top one, but what I want to ask -- this is the question which I think the National Liberal Party should consider -- equalized on what basis? That is something which has never been defined to my knowledge. It's all very well to talk about equalizing to the top province but on what basis? That is something that needs to be very clearly defined before we know whether it's good or bad for the Province of Manitoba. The second thing is that if provinces wish they may withdraw from the shared cost programs and not lose money; there will be equal compensation. Now what does that mean? In 1957-58 the shared cost programs were \$8 million. If we had withdrawn from them at that date and got equal compensation that would be \$8 million, but in the interval the shared cost agreements have grown by \$6 million a year and are now worth \$38 million, and if we withdraw from the shared costs and get equal compensation now, that's worth \$38 million. But, what happens to the growth factor? Is that to be eliminated from this idea? I think that needs to be very carefully explained to us because I've heard no statement as to what that means. We've had a growth factor of 380 percent in our shared cost programs in the last four or five years. Now before I'm going to accept "equal" compensation and I use that word in quotation marks, I'd like to know whether there's a growth factor included in that particular respect. I've never heard that defined by any one who has been concerned with this problem. And if we are to give up the shared cost programs how will Ottawa reimburse us? I understand it will be as a release to us of tax fields -- that's the expression -- and I presume it means corporation and income tax fields. Well if that happens and people think we have a tax jungle at the present time, what are they going to think when this new arrangement comes into effect? We'll have a tax jungle to end all tax jungles if that should happen. And I think that these questions have to be very carefully analyzed and answered before one can say what one thinks about them.

Now, I don't argue the good faith of the Leader of the Opposition in putting these proposals before the House. I think it is his duty to do so if he feels they are a better arrangement than we have now, because if his party should be elected to office -- which I frankly don't anticipate -- but if it should, we'd like to know where we stand, and it seems to us that until we have these matters explained to us we don't know whether the arrangement is better than the one we have now. My hunch would be that it is not better because if it were better it would mean that much additional tax burden on the federal taxpayer; it would mean an increase in taxation on the part of the federal government which would certainly be staggering, and I would like to know all about those things before I'd buy the kind of formula that's presented to us. I reserve my judgment on it. I do not say that it is worse than the present one for the simple reason that I don't know enough about it. The facts have not been put before us. But we need to know whether there's a growth or an equalization factor or what kind of a factor in the shared cost switch, so to speak, to know whether it's any good for the Province of Manitoba. We need to know where the money is going to come from; what tax fields are going to be released to us; whether there's any growth factor in them, because if there isn't we're going to

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) lose \$6 million a year compounded, which is something that we don't want to do, and we want to know just in what way these grants are going to be made available to the Province of Manitoba, because I think that those are very important matters; they affect all the provinces and I hope -- I appreciate this -- I want to say this -- that I will not be critical of the Leader of the Liberal Party or his friends if they do not answer the questions that I put to him this afternoon. I will not be critical because I understand that this is not a matter in which one can make off-the-top answers. But I say this, that these are questions of profound importance. I put them forward in no partisan sense. I want to underline that. I put forward these questions in no partisan sense this afternoon; no sense of rancorous criticism or intolerant criticism with respect to these proposals. All I say is that I do wish to see a further and more detailed exposition of these ideas before one can have the slightest idea as to whether they're any good for us or not.

Now my honourable friend says that whatever we may think about that, he doesn't like our present agreement because it favours the Province of Ontario. Now he said that twice. I think he said it in the Throne Speech debate and I believe he said it the other day and I personally think that it would be well to drop that statement. I think it adds little to national unity. The place to argue those things out -- well, my honourable friend where did he argue them out? I can hardly believe that he's serious when he makes that charge. I wonder how serious he is, because he had a chance recently to point out to some Liberals in the Province of Ontario just how nasty this deal was to the Province of Manitoba, and if the Liberals are going to form the new government you can be sure that the Liberals of Ontario are going to have some say about whatever tax arrangements are made, and I thought my honourable friend would be speaking to them about this. In fact when I read the story in the Tribune of December 16th last when it said: "Gil Molgat points out differences," I thought to myself, well God bless him; he's got the courage of his convictions there. This is about tax rentals, and he's going to go right into the heart of the Grit territory in Toronto, where he was, and point out the differences. Well I found that I was a little ahead of myself because in this speech to an important Liberal Association in Toronto at that time he contented himself, according to the news reports -- and they may not be right -- in describing the history as the measure of the difference between the Liberal and Progressive-Conservative Parties, and he recalled the leadership of the Honourable William Lyon McKenzie King and everything that flowed from that leadership -- except tax rentals.

Well, I daresay it was a good speech. My honourable friend is well able to deliver a speech on that subject, but I just don't take him very seriously when he points the finger of scorn at the Province of Ontario, because obviously he's not taking the matter up where it will do the most good, namely, with the Liberals of Ontario who probably he expects may have some say if the new government should be formed after the federal election. So I don't think he's very serious about that charge against Ontario; I don't think it's even good politics; I certainly don't think that it's sound judgment; I think that that aspect of the deal could well be forgotten about even though one may reserve one's reservations about others. But I simply remind him about that and hope that if he still feels the way he does that the next time he get invited to speak to the Grits in Ontario that he'll talk to them about tax rentals and matters of that sort.

Now Mr. Chairman, I have here a list of all the recommendations for increased expenditures on the part of the Liberal Party during this session. I perhaps will not deal with them in any detail. Some of them are pretty ambitious, such as the suggestion that we take over all the school costs. That was a pretty good one and came from at least a couple of members sitting opposite. It's going to cost a little money; we didn't have any proposals as to where the extra money would come from. I think that I as a Treasurer perhaps always appreciate any suggestions as to where the money is coming from, although I must admit we don't get many ideas of that sort. And one could go through this list and indicate other requests for increased expenditures. And you know I'm not going to criticize that, because after all I think we should be at least willing to listen to any suggestions made on the other side that we should be spending more money in various directions. We don't get many suggestions for reducing expenditures. That's equally understandable, and I'm not going to make a federal case out of that particular aspect of the matter, but I do call to the attention of Members of the House generally the situation that is always true, and that is that we have to do our best to alot that degree of

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . priority which we deem to be advisable in the public interest to the various expenses that we have, and we have to allot that degree of priority in relation to the revenues that are available to us. There may be differences of emphasis which members would like to talk to us about, but that is the fundamental problem both of the government and the opposition I suggest, in dealing with the operations of the government. We believe that we have made, at least by and large, a proper assessment of the priorities and a proper distribution of the available resources between them. If there are other responsibilities that we must undertake over and above what we do now, then we must certainly look for additional sources of revenue to do it or else drop important functions or expensive functions that we are conducting today if we are to find the money. Now those are the problems that's in an essence the problems of government, to establish the priorities and fit them within your system of revenue. We believe, and I think quite accurately, that we are spending all that we can, by and large, in respect of the important matters that come before us. There've been tax reductions this year. One frankly says that they are of a minor character -- I don't think I've tried to pretend anything else. It only involves a million dollars which is a lot of money in itself but less than one percent of what we spend here in this House, so I feel that we must face those facts when criticizing the budget of a government.

Mr. Chairman, I apologize for what have been some rambling remarks on this subject. I probably omitted many things I should have spoken about; members may not agree with what I have said. But I do think this, that when we come back to the basic motion before us, namely, that we have given no further aid to the municipalities of Manitoba, that is patently wrong on the facts, and if for no other reason I suggest that this motion should be rejected.

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

MR. MOLGAT: Yeas and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

The question before the House is the amendment proposed by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the ways and means for raising of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty. The motion reads as follows: the motion be amended by deleting all words after the word "debt" in the first line thereof and substituting the following: "The House regrets that there has been no provision made in this budget for any relief of the real property taxpayers in Manitoba."

A standing vote was taken, the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Campbell, Desjardins, Dow, Froese, Gray, Guttormson, Harris, Hawryluk, Molgat, Paulty, Peters, Prefontaine, Reid, Schreyer, Shoemaker, Wagner and Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Alexander, Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Christianson, Corbett, Cowan, Evans, Groves, Hamilton, Hutton, Ingebrigtsen, Jeannotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Roblin, Seaborn, Shewman, Smellie, Stanes, Strickland, Watt, Weir, Witney and Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas, 17; Nays, 32.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

The question before the House is the motion by the Honourable the First Minister that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the ways and means for raising of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Are you ready for the question?

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone, that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I see the Honourable Member for Selkirk is not here this afternoon. Could I enquire whether he'll be here tonight and we can deal with this then.

MR. MOLGAT: My understanding is that he will be here tonight, Mr. Speaker, and if that could be left till then.

MR. ROBLIN: In that case, Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that we carry on with the Order Paper, now turning to the resolution of the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce respecting trade.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion proposed by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce in connection with trade and the amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. This motion is open if anyone chooses to speak.

MR. PAULLEY: Are you not going to rule, Mr. Speaker, insofar as the propriety of the amendment. I thought that was the idea of it being open.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the honourable member repeat his question? I didn't hear him.

MR. PAULLEY: It was my thought, Mr. Speaker, and this has to go back now almost two months, that one of the reasons that this was being held by Mr. Speaker was to consider the admissibility of the amendment of the Honourable Leader of the Liberal Party.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say that I have considered it and I consider it in order.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a few words on this resolution and the amendment moved by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition during his remarks on the main motion made some pronouncements to which I took some exception, as I think he expected me to, and I took even stronger exception to some of the inferences and implications in what he proposed as an amendment to the resolution. The Honourable Member the Leader of the Opposition is a very able speaker and he put his case quite smoothly, but I suggest with a great deal of exaggeration. I consider, Mr. Speaker, as an individual and as a representative of the people, that I'm as much of a free trader as he is. I think my vocation as an individual and my responsibilities to the agricultural industry in my official capacity in these respects that I have as much at stake as he has in freer trade in the world, because there's no section of the economy that will gain more from freer trade than agriculture, provided that that freer trade is brought about in an orderly manner.

I would like to say, also, that I think that it can be stated almost as a principle that, regardless of their political stripe, all westerners are free traders. Now even though I consider myself to be as concerned about freer trade as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, I do shudder to think of some of the consequences of a course of action that he appears to advocate, because it seems to me that he's taken the completely doctrinaire position and would reduce tariff, as an exercise in dogma, dogmatically. There's no hint in his speech that there's any bargaining process in the reduction of tariffs. There's almost the suggestion that Canada should unilaterally reduce tariffs. Oh, I grant you, Mr. Speaker, that he tips his hat to the difficulties — a sort of a beau gest. He says the problems are real and that sort of thing, but we should go ahead anyway. There may be difficulties — go ahead anyway — and sort of makes light of it. Well I suggest that the problems are real and that the stakes are very high; and that we can only arrive at the goal that we want to around a bargaining table, through very shrewd trading -- horse-trading if you like. I think here is a case, or an example, where that term would be appropriate.

The Leader of the Opposition referred to the fact that, on a previous occasion, the Minister of Agriculture had some reservations about free trade. Well, I think at that time that I suggested that governments, as a rule, are as free traders, as large free traders, or dedicated free traders as the circumstances permit them to be, and I think that still holds. I think that fact still holds today. If they were freer traders than the circumstances permitted them to be, certainly somebody is going to suffer.

He suggests that I'm out of step with the pool and with farm organizations, but I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the farm organizations of Western Canada are not nearly so doctrinaire and naive as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, because these craggy-faced, weather-beaten farmers are the greatest bargainers of all and there's nobody in this Assembly that should know better than the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, because I'm sure over his experience in business, and in dealing with them, he knows how tough they can be. They don't give even their old worn-out machinery away. They want every penny that's in it --(Interjection)-- and more, that's right. And so these farmers aren't for trading away something that they've got unless they get something a little better in return -- most of the time -- at least as good. And to say that the Minister of Agriculture is out of step with the farm movement and with the farmers of the province because he has certain reservations about some of the trade policies advocated by the Leader of the Opposition, I think is not just as accurate as it might be.

You know, if the Honourable Leader of the Opposition had accused the federal government of being guilty in fact in respect of particular circumstances, I couldn't likely make too

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) good a case, because no government is perfect. There's no truer fact that, in some respects and in certain cases, we would like changes in the trade policy which will benefit us as a particular group, and if these changes don't go just the way we think they should in Western Canada, certainly there's reason for us to put pressure on. But to make some of the blanket statements that he did, to exaggerate the case, and in fact I think he went so far that he distorted the facts, and then when he tried to sell the Liberal Party as undiluted free traders, I think that he weakened any legitimate arguments that he has.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is out of step with the Liberal Party policy on trade; or would he have us believe that the Liberal Party, if the government of the day, would reduce tariffs in the pious hope that others would follow suit; that they would reduce tariffs, unilaterally, piously hoping that they were giving leadership in this field. Is this the reason that in 1956 we had a trade deficit of a billion dollars? Maybe so. I don't know whether this policy is too practical. I think the policy of the farmers of getting every cent out of that old used-up machinery is a better policy; every cent that's in it; making good deals; being hard bargainers.

The situation in Western Canada is not as fine and pure, as crystal clear, as uncomplicated as it used to be. We have things that, here in Canada, markets here in Canada, that are worth much to us. There are considerations. If we are going to trade and come to trade agreements, then when we give freer access to our markets here in Canada, there must be compensating adjustments -- compensating adjustments -- to ensure that our economy isn't hurt. Certainly there has to be some give and take, but it isn't quite as simple as the Honourable Leader tried to point out. He was very harsh in his criticism of the present government at Ottawa -- extremely harsh. Here again I think he went entirely too far, especially in respect to their record in regard to the proposed entry of Great Britain into the European Common Market. He made some pretty broad statements, and yet I'd like to ask him if he believes that a government that is responsible for the welfare of the people of the country can ignore the harsh realities or the consequences of ill-considered concessions without compensating adjustments. Does he really believe that the Government of Canada should be less alert to the harsh reality -- the price that we may have to pay in the short run? The Honourable Member for Lakeside in another debate was quick to point out that there might be a price that would have to be paid -- there could well be a price that would have to be paid in the short run and it isn't to be made light of. I suggest that just because Canada was concerned, that Canada wasn't opposed -- is being alert, aware, realistic, to be opposed? And even supposing or allowing that there was justification for criticism of Canada's stand at the outset, I suggest that he cannot justify his intemperate attack in the face of the role that Canada is playing today.

I have all kinds of quotations here and many of them are not from people who are particularly friendly to the Government at Ottawa. I have one here out of the Free Press, an editorial by Duart Farquarson. This doesn't indicate at all what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition had to say. It says here: "In his talks" -- referring to Mr. Fleming -- "in his talks of European leaders, the Canadian Minister has been playing a role which could almost be described as a sort of unofficial American Ambassador. He is selling wisdom as well as the significance of the Kennedy approach. At the same time, he is trying to assess European reactions." And again, "because Mr. Fleming appreciates the need to strengthen the Kennedy administrations' hand, he no doubt assisted the American success at OECO."

Now is this a description of a report of a government or a representative of government that has turned its back on the USA; that has treated -- I forget the language that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition used here -- pretty strong language -- "turning its back on the United States; badgering Britain as it's entering the very delicate negotiations on the Common Market; refusing to take a positive progressive attitude and dragging its feet all the way." This is the description given by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. It isn't borne out by this report in the Free Press. Here is another one here. "New Canadian attitude on the European Market. Two messages, one delivered in Washington, the other in Winnipeg, appear to have been big morale boosters to the men who are striving for western European integration. The messages were major world trade policy pronouncements by President John Kennedy and Finance Minister Donald Fleming. Both emphasized the need for dramatic moves to cope with the international trading revolution precipitated by the creation of the European economic

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) community and Britain's decision to try to join it." Again -- "One direct result of the better relations is the presence of the two senior trading officials in Brussels, helping the British and common market teams of experts studying the commonwealth trade problem." And yet the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, in trying to score on the federal government, had this to say: "I suppose one can make a mistake, but since then, Mr. Speaker, the same Ministers have kept up the same positions. Instead of seeing the error of their ways and going out to correct them, they are keeping up the same opposition to the whole question of Britain's entry into the common market and to the development in the world today of freer trade." I can't understand him making a statement like this in the face of the facts.

I have a lot more quotations here to support the fact that Canada today is taking a co-operative position and is lending a helping hand and is going so far as to be speaking out on behalf of the U.S. and President Kennedy's attempt in the field of trade. Here is another one by Michael Barkway. "Mr. Hees, who was accompanied by senior British officials, returned to London Tuesday night, fully supporting Canadian Minister's statements that the talks had been most constructive. The Canadian co-operation won by Mr. Hees at his January visit has been maintained and practised through daily contacts between officials in Brussels and with Canada's High Commissioner in London, Mr. George Drew." This doesn't sound like a report of a country that's dragging its feet; that's turning its back on the United States and badgering Great Britain.

The Honourable Leader of the Opposition went to great pains to quote Mr. Pearson on the desirability of establishing an Atlantic free trade area; and he went to great pains to point out the wider vision of the Liberal Party in this respect. Well I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that it isn't the Conservative Government that's dragging its heels in this area; I suggest that the Liberals are far behind, because I would much prefer to associate myself with a stand that has been taken by President Kennedy and with the Honourable Donald Fleming than I would with the stand that the Liberals have taken on establishing a freer trade area on a regional basis.

I'm quoting here from a speech by the Honourable Donald Fleming in which he said: "In this connection, I am reminded of the words President Kennedy used when he addressed the National Association of Manufacturers on December 6th, 1961. President Kennedy said: I am not proposing, nor is it either necessary or desirable that we join the common market; alter our concepts of political sovereignty; establish a rich man's trading community; abandon our traditional most favoured nation's policy; create an Atlantic free trade area or impair in any way our close economic ties with Canada, Japan and the rest of the free world. And Mr. Fleming goes on: "These words apply with even greater force to our own situation. Like the United States, our trade and economic interests are far flung, only we depend relatively much more on foreign trade than they do. Just as our southern neighbour has political interests all over the world, so our own political interests are very wide, embracing many areas and countries." And then farther on, he says: "Because of the world-wide nature of our interests, to which I have just referred, we have always favoured multilateral solutions to world economic problems."

Now it doesn't seem to me that there's anything small or mean or that there's any hanging back from the leadership that the United States is giving at the present time, and it seems to me that the Conservative Government at Ottawa is not entitled to the kind of outrageous criticism and the wild charges, even though they were couched in very smooth terms and phraseology, the wild charges that were brought against them by the Leader of the Opposition.

I suggest that the Liberals haven't got the vision even in the field of trade that the Conservatives have and I suggest that there's a reason for it, because they haven't been out in the wilderness long enough yet. They shouldn't feel too badly because Moses spent four years getting ready to lead his people, so they've got a few years yet to reflect; to look inward; to look outward; and to get the vision. It seems to me that on the skimpiest evidence, and without availing himself of ready information, he villified the Government of Canada and he asked us, as a government, to associate ourselves with his ill-considered statements. He charged the present Government at Ottawa with being protectionists; loading down this Nation with retrogressive tariffs; turning its back on the United States; badgering Britain's entering these

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . . very delicate negotiations.

Now what is the record of the present government? Well according to my information, since the Honourable Mr. Fleming took over as Finance Minister he has brought in four budgets, '58-61, in which there were 235 tariff changes. In 80 cases the tariff was revised upwards; in 155 cases the tariff was revised downwards; and, in addition, in the recent negotiations concluded by Canada and the United States, there was provision made for decreases on 60 additional items. Now that isn't the record of a government that is loading down the nation with retrogressive tariffs. It is not the record of a government that is protectionist by nature and by choice. He went even further and he said that the government at Ottawa was one propounding the doctrine of economic exclusiveness; and I suggest, as I have before in other matters, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. And what is the record of the present government? What is the record of imports? What is the record of exports? Their records -- they're reaching all-time highs.

I have here DBS Weekly Bulletin, Friday, February 23rd. "Imports in the year 1961 were estimated at 5,794,500,000, the highest value on record -- up 5.5% from the preceding year's total of 5,492,000,000. The imports from the Commonwealth: Arrivals from the United Kingdom in December were fractionally less, while those from the rest of the Commonwealth increased by 11.3% to 19,700,000. December 1961 imports from all other countries rose by 8.3% to 83 million from 81 million. Imports from the United States for 1961 were estimated at 3,874,000,000 a 4.9% increase over the 1960 total. Arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1961 at 625 million were the highest ever posted and represented an increase of 6.2% over the total of 588 million for 1960. From all other countries, imports in 1961 were estimated at \$1,003,000,000, an advance of 7.8% over the 1960 total.

Now this is the record of our trade -- our imports -- and our exports are growing too. I'm not going to take all the time that's required to document this, but the facts are that our imports are growing and our exports are growing, and this isn't the result of a protectionist government loading down the country with tariffs, because you don't get these results. You wouldn't have no records in trade if that were the case. And this business of a doctrine of economic exclusion. Well -- or exclusiveness -- pardon me. Who is being excluded? Who is being excluded? Everybody that's doing business with us is doing more business than they ever did. Everybody that's doing business is shipping in more of their products than they ever did before. How can this be the doctrine of economic exclusiveness? I frankly wonder whether there's any partition in his mind between imagination and information when he came to prepare his lecture to us on this subject. I can't -- I cannot reconcile his intemperate and exaggerated charges with the facts.

I suggest that this government has not, and I can give you some -- before I leave that topic, I want to just refer for a second to the facts in respect to the trade with the Japanese people. Our trade there is growing. Our exports to Japan are growing; our imports from Japan are growing and they are hitting new records each year. They have grown constantly from 1958 right through to 1961. Exports to Japan have grown by 118.7% and our imports from Japan have grown by 61.3%. In 1959 our imports from Japan jumped from 70 million to 102 million; from 102 to 110; and from 110 to \$113; and they will continue to grow. It wasn't so long ago some more agreements were reached. There are problems in the case of Japanese imports that have to be worked out, and it isn't just a question of Japanese imports coming into this country and competing with Canadian manufacturers. They have to compete with Hong Kong manufactured goods; they have to compete with American goods; and these things are not easily worked out. There is a tendency for extreme penetration with respect to certain products and certain manufacturers in the case of Japanese imports, but certainly the records show that there has been honest and sincere attempts by the part of the Canadian Government to widen and broaden the field of trade for our Japanese customers; and certainly on the indications and the efforts they have made, I think that we can rest assured that they will do their best.

I cannot accept the charge that the administration of the present government is jeopardizing the welfare of the Western Canadian farmer. I've said this before, but I'll repeat it again. When the Honourable Gordon Churchill was Minister of Trade and he announced that he had a goal for selling 300 million bushels of Canadian wheat, the Liberals' laughed at him.

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd) They laughed at him — they laughed him to scorn and they said that it couldn't be done. The best they could do in the four years previous was 271 million bushels, and yet the present government at Ottawa has sold some 30-odd million bushels -- 40 million bushels I believe -- and more, annually, than their predecessors were able to do. Now they couldn't have done this; they couldn't have done this if they had been protectionists, loading down the nation with retrogressive tariffs. It just isn't true. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that in spite of the fact that he was a great deal smoother than I am being today in making my presentation, in that he was trying to villify the government at Ottawa. Now why he should want to do a thing like that I don't know, but I think that's what he is trying to do. I think he was trying to score a point on it. I think he was trying to help his federal party that's as dead as a dodo, uninspired, crying, snivelling, belly-aching and villifying those who stand in its way -- in the way of the aggrandizement of the Liberal Party -- just like a child in a tantrum that strikes out blindly against anything that gets in its way when it's in the course of its own pleasure.

Now the other day the Minister of Industry and Commerce offered the House here a resolution, and I suggest that he offered this province a loaf. The Leader of the Opposition took it and he gave in return a stone, but worse, it was in the semblance of a loaf, but it was well calculated to cause somebody some discomfort. You know, I must go back to the speech that the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition made in regard to Liberal policies on the matter of trade and tariffs. He said that they were not of recent conversion and he went on to state that, with but few changes, the policies enunciated in that speech of Laurier's would be the policy of the Liberal Government today. You know, Mr. Speaker, I am so thankful and so appreciative that he told us which of Laurier's speeches to look to in determining their Liberal Party trade policy, because the position of the Liberals today is about the same as it was then, and any aberrations or contradictions that occur, occur in about the same geographical areas as they did 60 years ago.

Laurier made many speeches. He'd make one for the west; he'd make another for the east; and things haven't changed any. If I haven't lost it — I mustn't lose this-- I want to keep it because at least as long as I'm in politics there'll always be Liberals who will try to pull the wool over our eyes. I don't mind as long as they try to pull it over mine, but when they try to pull it over the general public, then that bothers me a little. Ah yes, here in Winnipeg in 1894, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had this to say: "I denounce the policy of protection as bondage, yea bondage, and I refer to bondage in the same manner in which the American slavery was bondage." In 1896, campaign speech in Deloraine, Manitoba, his colleague of the day, I believe -- I don't think they had parted on this question of trade at that time -- declared: "Free coal oil, free clothing and free implements you shall have if the Liberal Party are returned to power." -- (interjection) -- Yes, the Honourable Clifford Sifton. And in 1905, Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking before the Canadian Manufacturers Association in Quebec City said this: "It is your ambition; it is my ambition, that this scientific tariff of ours will make it possible that every shoe that is worn in those prairies shall be a Canadian shoe."

Now, Mr. Speaker, their trade policy hasn't changed very much. Things haven't changed very much, because I would like to quote to you from some speeches that have been made recently by certain Liberal MP's. I don't know what their standing is in the party, but they get a lot of publicity. I expect that they will have something to do with laying down policy. Here's a dandy, Judy La Marsh, Liberal MP for Niagara Falls speaking at Melfort, Saskatchewan -- now that's a fair comparison, isn't it? "The Niagara Falls MP also attacked the federal government for its policy of raising tariffs and referred to the Conservatives as a protectionist party." Prior to that she had a different frame of mind. She was down in Ottawa and it was Orders of the Day, February 9th. "Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct a question to the Minister of Finance or, in his absence, to the Acting Minister. In the light of the fact that the Canadian Stainless Steel Flatware Industry of Niagara Falls has suffered a 75% cut in employment because of imports from Japan, can the Minister say whether consultations with Japanese representatives for further voluntary export quotas are proceeding?" Mr. Richard A Bell, Parliamentary Secretary: "Mr. Speaker, I think the honourable member knows that negotiations have been under way with Japan for a period of time. When there's something to report, an announcement will be made to the House." Miss La Marsh: "A supplementary question. In the

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd) light of the statement attributed to Ukichi Takezaki that" -- I think that's right -- "that the Japanese industry will not accept further voluntary quotas, can the honourable gentleman say whether the government is prepared to accept this take it or leave it attitude and abandon the Canadian flatware industry?" Well the Liberals haven't changed much -- not very much.

But they've got another one -- they've got another one down there that's very helpful. I hope I haven't lost that -- that would be a crying shame. This was the statement or the complaint of the -- I believe it's Mr. Tarduff, the Liberal MP who was complaining that the Conservative Government favoured western Canada in agricultural policy, and he didn't like that at all. Well I'm inclined to agree with him. He objected very strenuously to the China wheat deal. He didn't think that should have gone through at all. Now I agree with him. I agree that the farmers of western Canada never got the same consideration from the Liberals and, of course, we never had 47 out of 48 members from western Canada supporting the Liberals. But you know it's a wonderful thing. For the first time in our history we are united -- 47 out of 48 behind the Conservative Government, and we're getting something. We're getting things done. Yes, Sir, we're getting the best deal in western Canada that the western farmer ever got from any government. And do you know something? It leads one to one conclusion, that the best thing for the west is to give John Diefenbaker every seat in western Canada. Mr. Speaker, I recommend for the good of western Canada that we adopt a slogan for the next Federal election: "A vote for John Diefenbaker is a vote for the West." Mr. Speaker, the Liberals believe it -- the Liberals believe it -- they're trained; the NDP are scared of it; the Social Credits will deny it; but the majority of the people will vote for it.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the honourable member would permit a question at this stage and after that last remark?

MR. HUTTON: I just want to wind up. Mr. Speaker, in concluding I want to say this, that it's not in the best interest of the people of Manitoba that the government of this province, regardless of its political stripe, whoever they might be, should associate themselves with resolutions which distort the facts in respect to trade policy that is now carrying on; or attack in an unreasonable way the Government at Ottawa of the day, no matter what government is there, no matter what party is in sway down there. It just doesn't pay to make ill-considered intemperate and unsubstantiated charges against the government, because the government of the day in Manitoba, or any other province, must deal on behalf of its people with the government of the day at Ottawa, and if you're going to deal successfully, then you want to build a strong case. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition has not a strong case in this respect and I suggest that, for that reason, that we cannot support his resolution; because an advocate who defends weak cases gets a reputation for being a weak advocate. Also, any case that's associated with him can be prejudged as a poor case.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Welfare, that the proposed amendment of Mr. Molgat to the motion of the Honourable Mr. Evans be amended by deleting the word "largely" in the third line thereof and substituting therefor the words "to considerable extent"; deleting the word "negative" in the eighth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "constructive"; by deleting the word "request" in the eleventh line thereof and substituting therefor the word "encourage"; by inserting the words "to continue" following the word "Canada" in the twelfth line thereof; by deleting the words "declared its readiness" in the fifteenth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "continue"; and by deleting all the words after the word "trade" in the seventeenth line thereof down to and including the word "join" in the eighteenth line thereof. That's the amendment and for the benefit of --

MR. J.M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, will you call 5:30 and peruse through that?

MR. MOLGAT: I would suggest that, in one respect at least, I think the amendment is out of order in view of the fact that it completely contradicts the original motion. Well, by taking the word negative and putting in the word positive, I think this is a negation of the original terms, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I would think that --

MR. MOLGAT: Yes, I would appreciate a copy of the amendment.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, it's practically 5:30 and we are about to propose the

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd):.....adjournment, so if the honourable member moves his resolution perhaps my honourable friend would care to adjourn and then we can look at it over the supper hour.

MR. PAULLEY: No, Mr. Speaker. I'm wondering if I could ask my honourable friend a question in view of what he has stated.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, very good, go ahead.

MR. PAULLEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, while the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture was speaking, I asked if I could ask a question. He said, "No, not at this time." I wonder now that he has finished his oration whether I might be permitted to ask him a question. My question would be, Mr. Speaker: in view of his statement, as I recall it, that it would be in the best interests of western Canada that all seats should be held by Conservative members, whether this is not an indication as to why the Minister of Health in the Province of Manitoba is continuously asking for additional revenues in order for the treatment of the mentally deficient.

MR. HUTTON: Do you really want an answer?

MEMBERS: No, no, no.

MR. SPEAKER: I'll take the amendment under advisement. It will take a little while to sort it out.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, 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 8:00 o'clock this evening.