

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, April 14th. 1965.

Opening Prayer by Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

Notices of Motion

Introduction of Bills.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Welfare) (The Pas) introduced Bill No. 122, an Act to amend The Elderly and Infirm Persons' Housing Act.

MR. JAMES COWAN, Q. C. (Winnipeg Centre) introduced Bill No. 82, an Act to incorporate Planetarium.

MADAM SPEAKER: Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to attract your attention to the gallery where there are 23 Grade 5 students from Riverview School under the direction of Miss Forrest. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Minister of Labour. There are some 50 Grade 11 students from Gimli School under the direction of Mr. Axford, Mr. Andruschak and Mrs. McCabe. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Minister of Education. There are also some 70 students from Belliveau School under the direction of Mr. Sontag and Miss Jersak. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for St. Boniface. There are 20 Grade 12 students from MacGregor School under the direction of Miss Hampson. This school is situated in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for Lakeside. On behalf of all members of this Legislative Assembly, I welcome you.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Madam Speaker, if I may be permitted to make a correction insofar as your introduction is concerned, the students that are here from Belliveau School happen to belong to that very progressive constituency of Radisson. I'm sure that the Honourable Member for St. Boniface would love to claim them, but I claim them as my own.

MADAM SPEAKER: I stand corrected. Also, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to say that it has been brought to my attention by the Clerk of the House that certain difficulties have arisen with respect to amendments to motions prepared by the honourable members of the House due to the fact that they refer to motions as they are printed in our Orders of the Day and they are afterwards reported in Votes and Proceedings. I think the honourable members will appreciate that the Orders of the Day are printed here in the building and that the Votes and Proceedings are printed outside the building, and the reproduction is either in a narrower or a wider width.

I'd like to refer the honourable members to Pages 10 and 11 of our Orders of the Day for an example. You will notice there that the proposed motion of the Honourable the Member for St. Vital on the very bottom line on Page 10 states "Delete the words 'indeed restores' in the 4th and 5th line thereof." When it appears in Votes and Proceedings it's on the 5th line. If you'll notice on Page 11, he states, "Delete all the words after the word 'government' in line 9," and in Votes and Proceedings it appears on line 10. I would suggest therefore that in the future if honourable members would refer to paragraphs and words rather than to lines it would correct this difficulty. For example, to delete all the words after the word "stood" in paragraph 4 or something of that nature. The Clerk has taken the liberty of correcting the Votes and Proceedings of today so that they will conform with the Orders of the Day.

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): Madam Speaker, in this connection, in the typed copy of the amendment which I sent to you yesterday the last word is the word "contracts," but it should be "practices." The last word in my amendment says "sales contracts" and that was typed on the amendment that I sent to you yesterday, but the word really should be "practices."

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): . . . . .if the lines were numbered in the Orders of the Day, that is every 5th line.

MADAM SPEAKER: I understand that it's two different groups who do the printing and that they prefer you to use paragraphs and words.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry and Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, may I lay on the table of the House a return to an Order of the House No. 30 dated March 26th, 1965, on the motion of the Honourable Member for Burrows.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Leader of the Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to address a question to the Minister of Education. Is it correct that at present any school division who so wishes can employ a superintendent provided they have 50 or more accredited teachers in the Division?

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education) (Gimli): Yes, that is true.

MR. MOLGAT: Have any requests been made to the Minister by school divisions wishing to appoint superintendents -- divisions having less than 50 teachers?

MR. JOHNSON: It's possible. I can't recall off hand, I'd have to look into that.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, before we proceed with the Orders of the Day, I would like to address a question to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and I trust the grapevine may have got to him. It concerns the present flood situation -- or possible flood situation on the Red River, Madam Speaker, and I would like to ask my honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture as to whether or not he is aware of the situation in respect of the Red River on the south part of the constituency of Radisson, that is south of the floodway intake. I may say if I may, Madam Speaker, that a number of people have expressed their concern to me. The river has risen five feet within the last 24 hours and nine feet within the last 36 hours. I would like the assurance of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture -- first of all I ask him if he is aware of the situation and, if so, what is being done in connection with this situation?

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville): I intended to make a statement with respect to the conditions on the Red River. I can only give unconfirmed forecasts. I had hoped that I would have confirmation by this time. But subject to confirmation, there has been a further revision upwards in the peak that they expect. I would say that it is in excess of 21 feet above city datum. This means that automatically the Greater Winnipeg Flood Committee will be called together. This committee is comprised of representatives of the cities and municipalities that are affected, the City of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, St. Vital, Fort Garry and North Kildonan. The Chairman of that committee is the Diking Commissioner. In addition to the Diking Commissioner, the government representatives are the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Works, the Director of Water Control and Conservation, and the Provincial Emergency Measures Co-Ordinator, and notice is going out to them as of now to meet almost immediately. I would hope that I'll get further confirmation on this report. I think there is little doubt that it will be less than 21 feet. A press bulletin will be prepared when this information has been confirmed.

MR. PAULLEY: I ask a supplemental question, Madam Speaker, to the Honourable Minister. I'm not sure what 21 feet actually means. The other day the Honourable the Minister mentioned something in the neighbourhood of 70,000 cubic feet per minute I believe it was insofar as the diversion channel around the intake to the Red River Floodway. Does the figure of 21 feet have any significant bearing in relation to the amount of flow that can be absorbed in the diversion channel around the floodway?

MR. HUTTON: I think I can give you a bench mark by giving you the level of the top of the dike. It's 26.5 so that when you get in excess of 21 feet you have a dwindling freeboard on your dike structure, so you can relate any measurement by city datum to the top of the dike, 26.5. We originally anticipated 14 feet above city datum, then it was revised upwards to, I think it was just yesterday that we anticipated 19 feet and it is now I believe in excess of 21 feet subject to confirmation.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, one more, and I hope I have the indulgence of the House in pursuing this matter because it's very important to those people south of the intake of the Red River Floodway. They are having fears at the present time and I would like to obtain from the Minister assurances that everything is being done in respect of that particular area. Also, Mr. Minister, I understand that some speculation has been made as to whether or not the dike which is across the river for the purpose of the construction of the floodway may have to be disposed of in order to relieve the situation. Have you had this matter drawn to your attention?

MR. HUTTON: No, Madam Speaker, and I wouldn't care to comment on it because it would involve technical knowledge of the situation. I might tell the Honourable Leader of the NDP that we have been keeping the municipalities along the Red River informed of these forecasts, and part of the plan is that if the municipalities need equipment or assistance in combating local flooding conditions arising out of the high waters on the Red River, they are able to direct their requirements or requests to the Director of Water Control and Conservation.

MR. PAULLEY: I wonder, Madam Speaker, if the Honourable the Minister would give me the assurance that he would undertake between now and our meeting tomorrow to have a thorough investigation made of this matter and make a report to the House at that time.

MR. HUTTON: Most certainly I will.

MR. JOHN P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Madam Speaker, on the same subject, I wonder if the Minister has a report on the existing situation as far as the flood is concerned and also forecasts on the river south of Ste. Agathe, that's Morris, Emerson, St. Jean, Letellier -- what report he has.

MR. HUTTON: I have no information that would indicate that there is a more than localized problem along the river course south of Winnipeg. The figures that I am talking about are peak flows that we are expecting to take place 10 or 11 days from now, and it is our concern that we be ready to do something about it in the meantime. It isn't so much the flooding that is occurring right now. The significance of these flows is of course directly related to the weather. If the weather remains good then we will probably get by with a little localized flooding, but the plan has been laid out and whenever we have a forecast of 21 feet or higher, then there are certain steps that are taken and procedures put in motion to make provision for -- well let's say the worst. This is done by stages, and the first stage of course is the alerting of the members of the affected municipalities and those government personnel who are responsible for flood-fighting operations.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Public Works. In today's radio announcement to the effect that the North Perimeter Bridge would be open tomorrow, I would ask the Minister if this is the official opening or just the opening. Also, the announcement made mention that this bridge would not be open to heavy truck traffic and I would ask him what possible reason there could be for that.

HON. WALTER WEIR (Minister of Public Works) (Minnedosa): Well, Madam Speaker, the honourable member heard a news broadcast which I didn't hear so I haven't got the same advantage that he has. I know that the opening to traffic is imminent, it's within the next day or so. It's not the official opening, it's the matter of opening for traffic. It's still a gravel surface and the reason would be, I would think, that the stabilization of the bank isn't adequate to carry weights with the kind of soil conditions we have right now to handle truck traffic.

MR. CARROLL: Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to lay on the table of the House a return to an Order No. 17 in the name of the Member for Gladstone.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Madam Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I would like to direct a question to my honourable friend the Attorney-General. Has he been alerted to a situation in the town of Neepawa in regard to the administration of justice whereby the people in the town and area that are triable before a magistrate are now required to go to Minnedosa. Question No. 1. Question No. 2, what steps has he taken to overcome this situation?

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN, Q.C. (Attorney-General) (Dauphin): Madam Speaker, for quite some time, that is in terms of years, a regular monthly magistrate's court has been held at Neepawa. That is continuing and will continue in the future and no change is required. The gentleman who made the complaint himself, on being offered the trial of the case in which he was interested at Neepawa chose to go to Minnedosa and the transfer was made at his request.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C. (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources) (Fort Garry) presented Bill No. 102, an Act to amend The Wildlife Act, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. LYON: Madam Speaker, most of the sections I believe are self-explanatory. There are several different principles involved because several sections are being amended. One that may have attracted the attention of honourable members deals with an amendment which would provide for the making of regulations whereby wild meat might be served within reasonable limitations in a restaurant or place where meals are served for remuneration. I want to quell any fears that there might be on the part of honourable members by pointing out that this is merely an amendment which will permit, on application, the serving of wild meat at affairs where, under the present Act because we have no authority, we have had to turn down legitimate groups such as church groups and so on who wanted to say have game pie or to

(MR. LYON cont'd)..... have moose steak for a particular event. These have all had to be turned down in the past because under the new Wildlife Act this permissive section was not there. So I want it to be clear that this is not an open door to the wide-open use of wild meat or game in restaurants; rather it will be a controlled matter where, on application for different events that may be specified, wild game could be used in what are otherwise commercial premises.

There is a broadening of the section against night-lighting. Night-lighting is a continuing offence with which the enforcement officers have considerable trouble. The broadening will make the offence of night-lighting applicable to -- make it illegal, put it that way -- to shoot any wild animal at night, except as the Act already permits in defence of one's property, that is for bear or for wolves and so on. Now if a farmer is having trouble with coyotes, bear, or any other wild animal, he is entitled under the Act at the present time to go out at any time of the day and protect his property or his stock and this continues, but by this amendment it will prohibit the potential night-lighter who at the present time when he is caught out with a spotlight and a high-powered rifle at night on somebody else's farm to say that he is out shooting rabbits, which most of them are not doing. It is felt more particularly to be in aid of safety because shooting, particularly with high-powered rifles after dark even with the aid of a spotlight, is an extremely dangerous affair and can and has caused serious injury to innocent persons by bullets carrying over to adjoining property.

The other sections are more or less remedial sections to clear up points that, on reflection, required some clarification. If there are any further points that honourable members wish elucidation upon, I shall try to give it in committee.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Madam Speaker, the Honourable Minister tells us that the sections are remedial and that they are self-explanatory. Well I am afraid that probably I am not smart enough to read them properly. They are not self-explanatory to me, in fact they look very confusing some of them.

There are several references here to a predator control area and I'd like to remind the members of the House than when the Honourable Minister spoke on The Predator Control Act he stated then that the whole province would be made a predator control area. At the moment, as I read both of these Acts, there is no predator control area in the Province of Manitoba and can only be if so designated by regulation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

I would suggest to the Honourable Minister that we should have this as a statutory provision. If he intends to have the whole Province of Manitoba being a predator control area, then there is no reason why it shouldn't be done so by statutory provision, not by regulation. We don't know when these regulations will come in. In the meantime, any of the portions of The Wildlife Act or The Predator Control Act that relate to a predator control area will be ineffective and non-operative because there is no such thing as a predator control area at the moment.

I think that the Honourable Minister should take a good look at that one because I think it's going to confuse things very badly for some time, especially in the provision that relates to hunting from horseback -- from a horse. That section reads that "in the predator control area designated as such under The Predator Control Act" -- well there is no area designated under The Predator Control Act. It's designated by regulations made under the provisions of The Predator Control Act, so it will be ineffective as it is. It will mean nothing. If we have province-wide as a predator control area then the subsections (b) and (c) of that section are superfluous; they are not needed at all.

There's another conflict here that I believe the Honourable Minister has overlooked. In the definition of predator, the fox and bear are included as a predator. Under The Wildlife Act in Schedule "A" where wild animals are defined, both the fox and the bear appear. Now there are certain provisions in this Act that prohibit the doing of certain things insofar as a wild animal is concerned which are not prohibited insofar as a predator is concerned. Well you can't have them both. It will have to be either one or the other.

I'm not very much enamoured of the provision as to the serving of venison in restaurants. I can quite understand that the Honourable Minister or the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council who makes the regulations are going to be pretty careful in this regard, but I doubt whether it'll be wise to treat each case on its own merits. I think it's something we should try to avoid as much as possible. You'd almost have to set down a set of regulations or a set of rules or a formula, and if you do, you're going to open it a lot wider than what you think you will. I do not think that our wildlife should be used for the purpose of making a profit,

(MR. HRYHORCZUK cont'd). . . . . and that's what we're actually doing here. We're going to allow the sale of venison and wild upland birds and waterfowl to the restaurants that they can sell that at the table. I think it's wrong. Well the section can't be interpreted any other way. The Honourable Minister shakes his head. I want to read this section if I may, Madam Speaker. The section reads: "During the period of the year when the hunting and killing of the wild animal is permitted," -- and wild animal is our game animals and our birds, upland birds and waterfowl -- "under this Act, or the regulations, for food in a restaurant or a place where meals are served for remunerations." You're talking about service in the restaurant and you go in there and buy that as you would any other food, and I think it's a mistake. I very strongly oppose this section.

I would like to remind the Honourable Minister that for years we had difficulties with lumber camps and railroad crews where they had hired hunters to kill game to supply food for these camps. At that time probably it wasn't as serious as it is today, but to start to open up the sale of wildlife or the products of wildlife over the counter in restaurants and hotels and so forth, I think that that section should be deleted and withdrawn by the Minister before it even goes to the Law Amendments Committee.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Gladstone, that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

HON. MATTLAND B. STEINKOPF, Q. C. (Provincial Secretary) (River Heights) presented Bill No. 106, an Act to amend The Real Estate Brokers Act, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. STEINKOPF presented Bill No. 107, an Act to amend The Mortgage Brokers Act, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier and Provincial Treasurer) (Wolseley): Madam Speaker, I think we are prepared to call the Committee on Ways and Means if members are ready to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the First Minister and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, and the proposed sub-amendment by the Honourable the Member for Brokenhead. The Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. GORDON E. JOHNSTON (Portage la Prairie): Madam Speaker, I really must apologize for asking this to stand once more as I've been rather busy with dental meetings, etc., but if anyone else wishes to speak I'd be happy to hear them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any other member wishing to speak?

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, could we then proceed with the motion that deals with the question of legal aid.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Attorney-General. The Honourable the Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Madam Speaker, I wish to thank the members for permission to have this matter stand on previous occasions. I wish to speak at this time in support of the resolution. I recall the Minister, the Honourable the Attorney-General when he was introducing this resolution, I recall him paying tribute to the good work that was being performed by the Law Society in providing for free legal aid for certain types of legal problems and cases, and with that sentiment or expression of his, we in this group certainly concur. But we in this group have always contended, certainly during my time here and as I recall reading, even before my time in this House, this group always maintained that in a developed civilized society we must provide for a system of public defender for those people who are of low income so as to enable them to enjoy the equal protection of the law.

One of the most basic principles of the legal system and the system of justice that we live under is that there shall be equal treatment for all citizens under the law. I think that all of us pay lip-service and pay homage to this principle in the abstract, but all too frequently down through the years this principle has not been maintained or honoured in fact, because every time a person of low income is involved in litigation of any kind he or she is often at a disadvantage, either for want of legal counsel or for want of adequate legal counselling.

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd)..... Therefore, we certainly support this resolution.

I am happy to see that Manitoba, which is so far behind other jurisdictions, is finally concerning itself actively with this problem of legal aid, of public protector system and so on -- public defender system rather. It is a fact that in the United Kingdom, Great Britain, since 1948 they have had a system of legal aid that encompasses not just legal aid for those accused in criminal cases but also those people who are involved in civil suit litigation of some kind. Both kinds of legal aid are provided to citizens in Britain upon them satisfying the requirements of not being able to afford to pay for legal counsel on their own.

The way it works with legal aid for civil cases, as I understand it, is that someone who feels that he has a judicable point, or who feels that he has a case, if he cannot afford a lawyer he makes an application to the Legal Aid Society, which is established or commissioned under the equivalent of the Law Society there and also under the government, and a panel of lawyers determine whether or not the case has merit, whether there is any merit to the case, and if they deem it to be the kind of case that has merit, they will assign a lawyer and they will requisition the necessary funds from the Public Treasury.

Now the Attorney-General when speaking to this resolution upon introduction of it, said that he was not sure whether there was need in Manitoba for extending the coverage of free legal aid to lesser criminal cases. He was not sure whether free legal aid should be extended to cover certain types of civil cases and so on, and for that reason he was proposing the formation of this committee of inquiry.

I am rather more positive in my own mind, Madam Speaker. I am convinced that we do need this extension of free legal aid, and therefore perhaps I am going into this committee of inquiry, since I am on the Committee on Statutory Orders and Regulations and will be on this committee, I am going into it with some amount of pre-judgment on my part, but I shall be very interested and very curious to see and to hear the opinions of lawyers in this province and perhaps certain private citizens who have had direct experience with the law where they found themselves unable to hire adequate legal counsel and so on.

In addition to all this, Madam Speaker, it is a fact that not only in the United Kingdom do they provide free legal aid for criminal cases but also for certain civil cases, not only in Britain but in the United States as well. Certain states of the Union do now and have for a long time provided free legal aid for criminal cases in the State of New York, California, and so on. In fact the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in 1960, and has extended that ruling in 1962 and last year, that equal protection of the law under the constitution means that every citizen of the United States charged with a criminal offence is entitled to legal counsel even if he can't afford it, and not only that, he is entitled to legal counsel not just during the trial stage but during the preliminary leading up to the trial.

So they are taking this right to legal aid in the United States, they are taking it very much to heart and they're extending it to a degree that even we in this group might not be prepared to agree with. Other jurisdictions are moving ahead. Here in Manitoba we have been relying up to now on a sort of an ad hoc arrangement with the Law Society, and while it's very commendable it is not systematic enough. Therefore, we feel it is time to look seriously at the establishment or the possibility of establishing a legal aid system encompassing not just criminal cases but also certain meritorious civil cases.

Finally, Madam Speaker, it is the contention of this group that we should also in this committee of inquiry consider not just the matter of legal aid, that is to say legal counsel, but also the whole question of pre-trial procedures, the functions and scope of the Probation Officer in certain of these cases and so on; and since this committee is going to be sitting in the interval between sessions, why not at that time look into this question as to the adequacy of our pre-trial procedures and pre-sentencing procedures.

Therefore I move, Madam Speaker, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. John's, that the resolution be amended by: (1) adding the following words after the third paragraph thereof: "And whereas it appears advisable not to limit the scope of the committee but to enable it to enquire into other pre-trial procedures such as the manner of fixing bail and the use of probation officers." (2) By re-lettering present Clause (c) to read Clause (d). (3) By adding thereto the following Clause (c): "As to the adequacy of other pre-trial and pre-sentencing procedures and provisions."

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead, that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I'm prepared to ask you to call the resolution on the constitution, but as the Leader of the Opposition is not in his place, I suppose it would be inappropriate to do so and we'll skip over this one. It may be, however, that perhaps it should be called in case there are others who wish to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Attorney-General. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, we would ask the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, could you then proceed to the motion in the name of the Attorney-General about the report of the Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders.

MADAM SPEAKER: The proposed motion standing in the name of the Attorney-General.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Health, that this House doth concur in the report of the Standing Committee on Statutory Regulations and Orders received by this House on the 8th day of April, 1965; and also the recommendations made therein.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Speaker, I would just make this comment, that I think there was nothing controversial in the report but concurrence is required and I'm happy to ask that it be supported.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Now, Madam Speaker, may I suggest you call the adjourned readings and the second readings of the bills that follow.

MADAM SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill No. 42. The Honourable the Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: Madam Speaker, I'm sorry I would have to ask leave to have the matter stand.

MR. ARTHUR E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks) presented Bill No. 91, an Act to validate Bylaw No. 715 of The Rural Municipality of Old Kildonan, Bylaw No. 24/65/B of The City of West Kildonan, and an Agreement between The City of West Kildonan and The Rural Municipality of Old Kildonan executed pursuant to those bylaws, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. WRIGHT: Madam Speaker, this is one of those co-operative efforts similar to the bill we had between St. James and Assiniboia whereby the City of West Kildonan and the Rural Municipality of Old Kildonan have seen fit to get together to dispose of their garbage by sanitary land-fill method, and it is the intention of the City of West Kildonan to purchase this land in the Municipality of Old Kildonan. I think that the bill is self-explanatory in every other way unless there is some other questions.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. COWAN presented Bill No. 103, an Act to amend The Winnipeg Charter, 1956, and to validate Bylaws Nos. 18929, 18930, 18931, 19016, 19051 and 19061 of The City of Winnipeg, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, perhaps the main provision to be provided by the charter amendment this year is one that provides that each person that is entitled to vote in the City of Winnipeg election will now have only one vote. Up until this legislation comes into effect, which won't come into effect until January 1st of next year, each person, each resident of Winnipeg who owns a property in each of the three wards is entitled to vote in each of the three wards at election time, and this privilege will be done away with.

Most of the other amendments are minor amendments, some of them dealing with minor changes with regard to the business tax and some with investments of the civic pension fund and the sinking fund. There is a new clause which will allow the City of Winnipeg to prohibit the sale of firecrackers; and there is a clause validating various bylaws passed with regard to the Winnipeg Pension Bylaw.

In addition, when the bill comes to Law Amendments Committee for consideration, the City of Winnipeg propose to submit a further amendment to the Winnipeg Charter to become part of this bill to provide for the paying of the whole or part of the cost to be incurred by the City under the agreement with the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Pan-American

(MR. COWAN cont'd).....1967 Games Society for the staging of the Pan-American Games in the year 1967 without having to have the bylaw approved by the ratepayers.

MR. SAUL CHERNIACK, Q. C. (St. John's): Madam Speaker, I would not like this second reading to go by without commenting about the passing of an archaic principle which provided that property had the right to vote for aldermen, and if a person owned properties strategically located in three wards of the City, that person had three votes to offer to a party or a section of the City Council and help elect three aldermen or three school trustees, or both of course. I think it's high time that this step was taken. I would hope that principles of this type would gradually find their way out of our legislation and the sooner the better and not gradually.

Now, Madam Speaker, the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre mentioned that at the law amendment stage the City proposed to bring in a request for an additional section to provide for permission to enter into contracts for the Pan-Am Games, and therefore I would like to comment, Madam Speaker, on information and opinion that I have received from the Department of Municipal Affairs dealing with the opportunity that people owning land in Winnipeg have to split the assessment roll to enable them to take advantage of the provisions of the rebate which the government is proposing to pay or has already enacted legislation to pay on the basis of school taxes.

Apparently Winnipeg and St. Boniface are different from other municipalities in the province in that the wording in their respective Act is such as to prevent the splitting of the assessment roll without at the same time obtaining separate certificates of title. I am informed that elsewhere other than in the Cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface this can be done in order to comply with the interpretation of the Act passed last fall, and if my information is correct, then I would like to suggest to the City of Winnipeg and to the Minister of Municipal Affairs that the amendment necessary for that purpose should be brought in to Law Amendments Committee at the same time that this is being considered to see whether or not it would be practical and advisable to make this provision to enable people who own land in the City of Winnipeg to have the same opportunities and the same rights as are extended to people elsewhere except in St. Boniface. While I mention that, I recall that yesterday we dealt with a bill relating to the City of St. Boniface and possibly the same opportunity would occur in that regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Fisher, that the debate be adjourned.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, on the last page of the Order Sheet you will find Bill No. 95, a private bill, and I propose we consider second reading of that next.

MR. COWAN presented Bill No. 95, an Act to incorporate The Company of the Cross, for second reading.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion.

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, this is a bill to incorporate the organization that operates the St. John's Cathedral Boys School. This is a well-known organization because of the activities of this school, particularly with regard to their canoe trips in the summer and with regard to the work that they are doing.

MADAM SPEAKER put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam, the next item that I would call would be the Committee of Supply, but I'd like to suggest a variation in our procedure here because the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources whose estimates are up next has prepared a visual display in Room 200 which he would like to present to the members before we go into his estimates and will give them a better idea of some of the matters under discussion. So what I would like to propose, and I will need the unanimous consent of the House to do so, I would like to propose that I move the adjournment at this moment and that we go to Room 200, see the exhibit and then return here in about half an hour's time or so in which case we'll go into Committee of Supply and start dealing with the estimates themselves. I wonder if that would be convenient to the members, to have a look at this presentation that the Minister has ready and then come back to the House whenever it's finished and carry on with our agenda.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Madam Speaker, this will meet with the approval of our group.

MR. PAULLEY: I have no objections, but I am wondering in order to facilitate matters

(MR. PAULLEY cont'd). . . . . whether or not, Madam Speaker, we couldn't go into Committee of the Whole first.

MR. ROBLIN: We considered that but apparently the only thing the Committee of the Whole can do is report back to the House, it can't give itself leave to go someplace and come back. So we have to do it this way.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, well I have no objections. I was just thinking of the mechanics of

MR. FROESE: Madam Speaker, I am quite agreeable.

MR. ROBLIN: What did he say? Oh. Now that harmony prevails I would propose the adjournment and I'll propose it say for. . . . . --(Interjection)--. . . . . leave the Chair for say 45 minutes, Madam Speaker, on the understanding that as soon as we are finished in Room 200 we'll come back here. I move the House adjourn for a space of 45 minutes, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House adjourned for approximately 45 minutes.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, if we could resume where we left off, I take it that would be the wish of the House, but before we do so the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation has some more recent information of extremely important character with respect to the situation on the Red River and I wish he would be given permission to make a statement on that before we move into Committee of Supply.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

MR. HUTTON: Madam Speaker, the Flood Forecasting Committee advises that the situation on the Red River has worsened since the last press release was issued on Monday, April 12th. Stages on the Red River at Fargo and Grand Forks are now higher than those predicted by the United States Weather Bureau on the morning of April 12th. At Fargo this morning the river level was about 3-1/2 feet above the earlier prediction and the crest still has not been reached. It is anticipated that the Red River will crest at Fargo at 30 feet later today. At Grand Forks the stage is 40.8 feet this morning, some 8 feet above the prediction of last Monday morning. The expected peak at this point is 45 feet on April 16. It is therefore apparent the river flows in the Manitoba reach of the Red River will exceed those of the committee's forecast of April 12. The revised forecast of the Flood Forecasting Committee is as follows: Emerson, stage 788.5 feet, a flow of 60,000 cubic feet per second on April 21; at Morris, a flow of 70,000 cubic feet per second on April 23; in both cases this prediction is five feet above the general bank level. Winnipeg at James Avenue 24 feet or 75,000 cubic feet per second on April 24. This stage is 2-1/2 feet below the top of the dikes. The situation on the Assiniboine River is quite favourable and it is unlikely that serious flooding will occur on this river unless ice jams occur. The contribution of the Assiniboine River to the river level of Winnipeg is not expected to be substantial. The committee emphasizes that precipitation occurring in the next week or ten days is the critical factor. The situation is under constant surveillance by the committee and further reports will be issued as required.

I'd like to repeat again that the Greater Winnipeg Flood Committee has been alerted as is called for under the Emergency Flood Fighting measures and that there are meetings going on at this time in the Department of Agriculture to delineate approximately the area of land that is going to be flooded south of Winnipeg and to provide for remedial measures to safeguard property and any measures that may be required to safeguard livestock.

MR. MOLGAT: Madam Speaker, I wonder if I could ask a question of the Minister. Could he relate these figures to the previous floods, for example the '48, the '50, and the '56, because I think in the minds of many people it is in relationship to what happened on those occasions that they can interpret these figures, the figures in themselves don't mean too much to them.

MR. HUTTON: The flood of 1950 was approximately 30, a little better than 30 feet above city datum. They are anticipating a peak of 24 feet with average weather conditions in the next ten days.

MR. PAULLEY: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister whether or not he has considered the possibility of the necessity of the removal of the dam in the Red River at about the intake site in South St. Vital, intake site of the Red River Floodway?

MR. HUTTON: I have conveyed the enquiry to the engineers but I have not yet had a reply.

MR. ROBLIN: Madam Speaker, I move seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, that Madam Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply with the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre in the Chair.

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

MR. LYON: Mr. Chairman, I have a few brief opening remarks to make with respect to the estimates of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources at this time. The Department's main concern throughout the past year has continued to be with people, and of course with their relationship to the natural resources of the Province. In almost all of its activities the department comes into the closest contact with Manitobans in various walks of life. In many cases these people are making their daily living by developing or using natural resources; in other cases, and here we touch perhaps on most Manitobans at one time or another, they are seeking recreation in our provincial parks or recreation areas, or they are taking to the field as hunters or to the streams and lakes as anglers.

But whatever form their involvement with natural resources takes, the Department works more or less closely with them. In many cases, of course, we are working for people but not with them because the work involved takes us to the far corners of the province in scientific investigations.

One of the most dramatic projects to be undertaken this year falls into that category. We call it Project Pioneer, and it forms an important part of our new incentive program designed to encourage mining and oil exploration in the Province of Manitoba.

The government's role in mineral exploration over the years has been confined largely to routine geological mapping and to giving limited assistance and encouragement to prospectors and exploration companies. Under present day circumstances, this is not enough. Exploration has advanced from the old-time prospecting based almost entirely on observation of exposed rock to the more sophisticated search by geophysical and by drilling methods. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find new deposits even by these methods, largely because they are in many cases inefficient and of course they are costly.

What we intend to do now is to recommend to the House for consideration and approval in these estimates a step beyond the old method. This step can only be taken by using the most modern of techniques combined into an integrated program that makes the best use of the information gathered by each method. We propose to take this obvious step. We'll try to unravel some of the numerous geological puzzles of the Precambrian -- puzzles which cannot be solved by routine geological mapping or geophysical surveys alone. These puzzles can only be solved by an intensive, thorough and fully-integrated research program using every possible tool and technique available. This will be an intensified research-oriented geological program that will give us a much better understanding of Precambrian geology and mineral deposits.

I can tell the Honourable Members of the House, Mr. Chairman, that Project Pioneer, which I will now describe to you, has not been attempted on this scale anywhere else that we know of in North America. It is a unique approach - imaginative, practical, we think reasonably priced and well conceived to put Manitoba in the forefront of integrated geological research.

The program will be a detailed, penetrating and exhaustive study of the entire Precambrian belt through Rice Lake from Lake Winnipeg to the Manitoba-Ontario border. It will involve the closest co-operation of the University of Manitoba Geology Department and our own Mines Branch with co-operation from the Geological Survey of Canada. Each will carry out the role it is particularly fitted to fill.

Before I explain the roles each will play, perhaps I should explain in more detail how we help exploration companies at the present time. We place geological parties in the field and based entirely on examination of surface rocks, supplemented by the bare minimum of laboratory work in the form of microscopic examination of rock specimens, they then proceed to prepare maps of the geology of the area concerned.

The new procedure that Project Pioneer will encompass will use modern techniques in combination to give us a better idea of the structure and composition of rocks not only at the surface but also at depth. New, sophisticated interpretation in terms of known surface geology will let us make more accurate predictions of sub-surface geology.

(MR. LYON cont'd).....

The resulting maps will be much more useful because they will be prepared on a much more detailed scale. Our present geological maps are either one mile or half a mile to the inch. The new maps under Project Pioneer will be drawn on a scale of 1,000 feet to the inch. The report will contain interpretations of sub-surface detail.

The University of Manitoba, financed by special research grants, will carry out geophysical studies such as rock magnetism, gravity and seismic surveys. University and the Mines Branch specialists will both do geochemical and mineralogical studies on all rocks and mineral deposits. Rock geochemistry is a statistical study of the chemical composition of rocks - a study that shows the alterations that have taken place in the rocks over the years. These alterations have an important bearing on the mineral deposits that may be in the area. Members should be careful not to confuse rock geochemistry with geochemical prospecting which is quite another approach.

The Mines Branch will also study rock structure and will co-ordinate the results. The Geological Survey of Canada will be asked to help in special phases of the work such as age determinations by radio-active decay methods. The resulting data from these studies will be put into a form that will make it feasible to use an electronic computer in the interpretation process. Computers facilitate data manipulation that would not otherwise be possible. When the results are all compiled into meaningful conclusions they will be available to individuals and companies in the form of maps and reports setting out new knowledge about the geology of this area of Manitoba.

Project Pioneer will get underway this coming summer and will be in full swing, we hope, next year. Five geological parties will work for three years doing the mapping. The project will take approximately three years to complete and will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

The Rice Lake-Central Manitoba district was chosen for several reasons for this pioneering program. Gold occurrences are numerous along the entire belt but their distribution and relation to geologic features is totally unpredictable. The study will unravel some of this mystery, we hope, as well as indicate possible potential for other types of mineral deposits in the area. Another reason for choosing this area is that a good deal of basic data is already available for it, and this makes the gathering of necessary additional data easier.

Finally, there are indications that the entire belt may represent a major tectonic feature passing into Lake Winnipeg and swinging northwest parallel to the east shore of the lake. Important mineral deposits are generally associated with such features. The project should encourage others to do exploration work in Manitoba, because the climate for exploration will be enhanced, we hope, by our activity.

Another phase of our mineral and oil exploration incentives program involves re-introduction of government assistance in the development of mining access roads. Under this program we will help further the development of mining properties by assuming one-third of the cost of construction of any essential mine access road. Our share will be available when the company is committed to production and where it is indicated that the project will be an economic venture.

We hope that this will enable the mining company, hypothetical mining company, to seek additional assistance from the Federal Government so that eventually these mine access road costs might work out to a one-third share paid by the company, one-third by the Federal Government and one-third by the province. This was a formula used in other years in connection with the road from Wekusko to Snow Lake. More recently, under the Federal Roads to Resources Program, a similar formula was used in connection with a part of the road to Thompson and all of the 12-mile Osborne Lake road in the Snow Lake area. The Department of Public Works has already asked the Federal Government to enlarge and extend its Roads to Resources Program because the present federal contribution has unfortunately been fully committed. We are convinced that many of the new job opportunities that need to be created in Canada and in Manitoba will be made possible by further encouragement in the resource development field.

Mr. Chairman, it is a well accepted fact that the establishment of a new mining community makes possible many other commercial activities in an area. When a mining community starts up in an undeveloped area of the province it brings in its wake other economic ventures based on fishery, forest and recreation resources. Our road access aid program by encouraging

(MR. LYON cont'd).....mine development also encourages other commercial development.

We will provide further incentives for mineral development in Manitoba by proposed amendments which will be before you shortly to the Mining Royalty and Tax Act. The honourable members will recall, Mr. Chairman, that up to the present year 1965 a mine, in addition to its regular federal corporation income tax, paid to the province an extra eight percent royalty tax on its mining profits.

For a new mine the first year rate was 6% and the second year rate was 7%. Thereafter new and old mines alike paid the 8% tax. The amendments of last summer made at the special session and those now proposed lower the rate to 6% on the first \$1 million of profit but raise it to 9% on the next \$4 million of profit and to 11% on all mining profits over \$5 million. Now these were the amendments at the last session that were made to this Act and there will be another amendment proposed in the current session.

At the same time we are now ensuring for all new mines, that for the first three years of operation their royalty tax rates will be 50% less, that is for the first three years of operation only. In other words, 3% on the first million dollars of profit, 4 1/2% on the next \$4 million of profit and 5 1/2% on all over \$5 million of profit. I stress again that these are for the first three years of operation of the mine only. Thus our new 50% rate reduction for three years is a considerable improvement over the previous tax structure for new mines in the province, and we hope will be a further incentive.

In the area of oil incentives, new regulations are being prepared which will encourage oil men to search for oil in zones deeper than the present producing horizon.

Considerable data about oil production and exploration in southwestern Manitoba has been gathered over the years. We have had the services of one of Canada's leading authorities, J. C. Sproule, on this study in the department, and this material has been put together and extensive interpretations of it have been made. These interpretations and report are being made available to the oil industry. The report confirms our view, the view of our own specialists, that more work should be done in the lower horizons. In order to encourage this lower-horizon exploration we have designed new incentives.

Under present regulations, companies are able to lease 50 percent of Crown-owned rights in a reservation on a checkerboard pattern regardless of the formation to which the wells are drilled. Under new regulations a progressively larger percentage of Crown rights will be available for lease as the wells are drilled to deeper horizons.

For example, if a company drills to the base of the Nisku formation, any 50 percent of the Crown rights in the permit area are available for leasing. This goes up to 60 percent when the well is drilled to the base of the Silurian formation, to 65 percent if drilled to the base of the Ordovician formation, and to 75 percent if the well is drilled to the Precambrian formation.

We will also give a royalty exemption on production from the deeper horizons, that is on Crown-owned mineral rights. These are in regulations that will be drawn. At the present time, oil companies pay royalty on the production from all wells - 12 1/2 percent on sales. As an incentive for deeper drilling, we will provide for a royalty-free period, until January 1, 1971, on production from any Crown well producing oil from a horizon deeper than the Mississippian within a square mile containing the discovery well - possible 16 wells at 40 acres per well.

It does not take much imagination, Mr. Chairman, to relate the results of this kind of activity to the people of Manitoba. This program, we hope, will encourage more exploration for minerals and oil. We are optimistic --our specialists are particularly optimistic enough to believe that some of this exploration will pay off, and hopefully, that more oil wells and mines will be found, opening up the possibility of new communities and the expansion of existing ones that are based on mineral development.

The past year has been a good one for Manitoba in terms of mining claims recorded and oil wells drilled. Mining claims are one indicator of mining activity and the 10,530 claims that were recorded last year made up the third highest total on record. Claims recorded in 1964 almost doubled the 5,724 claims recorded in 1963.

The number of oil drilling licences issued last year was also almost double the previous year. There were 110 licences to drill issued, indicative perhaps of the renewed interest in the oil industry in Manitoba. There were 74 new wells in 1964 compared to 36 the previous year, and oil production itself was up by about 700,000 barrels to 4,417,111 barrels of crude.

(MR. LYON cont'd).....

Two Manitobans, Dr. J. F. Davies, the Chief Geologist of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, and Dr. G. M. Brownell, head of the Department of Geology at the University of Manitoba, were recently signally honoured by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr. Davies from our own department was awarded the Barlow Memorial Medal for 1964 as recognition of the best paper on economic geology published by the Institute during this year. Dr. Davies' paper was entitled "Mineral Deposits Related to Major Structures in the Precambrian of Manitoba". Dr. Davies is the author of some 25 reports and articles on the geology and mineral deposits of Manitoba. Dr. Davies has been the Chief Geologist of the Department since 1957.

Dr. Brownell was awarded the Medal of The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited. This award was presented to Dr. Brownell in recognition of the outstanding contribution to the mineral industry of Canada made by him and his associates, Drs. K. I. Roulston, R. W. Pringle and B. L. Funt, for seeing the need for and putting to practical use the Scintillometer and the Beryllometer, which instruments have proven themselves to be of great value in the exploration, development and exploitation of mineral and petroleum resources.

I take a moment to mention these awards because these are two men who have made an outstanding contribution to the mineral industry, two Manitobans, and we are happy indeed that one is employed as the Chief Geologist of the Department of Mines and Resources and that the other, Dr. Brownell, is the head of the Department of Geology at the University of Manitoba.

In quite another field of endeavour, Mr. Chairman, we are planning a program that we also hope will work to the benefit of the people. In the ARDA Interlake program, which the Minister of Agriculture will undoubtedly discuss with you, the Department of Mines and Resources is playing an important role. Our staff specialists have worked closely on the preparation of several of the studies. But more work needs to be done in the implementation of change within these communities.

In these estimates, you will find our request for money to hire a Land Allocation specialist and a Wildlife Development specialist. Each of these specialists will play an important role in helping Interlake communities particularly resolve some of their problems and realize some of their own aims.

I said last year when speaking on the estimates debate that the conservation officers who man the department's outposts in all parts of the province have developed a good image as hard-working sincere men who do the actual field managing of our resources. We asked for a special study by the Civil Service Commission of the duties and responsibilities of these field men and our estimates this year provide for the adjustments which were recommended as a result of those studies, adjustments in terms of salary and in terms of incentive for further training.

In last year's estimates we announced a major park development program. This is now well underway. When I spoke about this last the Parks Branch consisted of only a director and two assistants. It has now been fleshed out and includes a park planner, park and construction supervisors, an administrative officer and engineering aides and a draftsman.

Birds Hill, which will be the closest provincial park to Winnipeg and which was described in general terms last year and the topographic outline of which you saw just a few moments ago in room 200, is designed as a multi-purpose park to make the fullest use of its superb natural resource base. Those of you who have travelled through the area will agree that the area represents a unique feature within the Red River Valley and it provides a natural park setting in complete contrast to the prairie landscape that we see further to the west.

The park will provide facilities for sports fields, camp grounds, picnic sites, and a golf course, to name a few of its planned attractions. But perhaps the most exciting part of it will be the 80-acre lake to be built as the focal point of the whole area. This lake will include man-made islands on which people can relax. The lake itself will provide ample area for water sports such as swimming and diving. In the winter --and this is a feature I point out to honourable members because we're trying to design today park facilities with a year-round connotation because there is more and more desire on the part of the people to make year-round use of recreational facilities-- in the winter, we envisage this lake, we envisage it as being an easy matter to keep a track well cleared of snow so that we can have long-distance out-door skating on the lake within the Birds Hill Park. The pavilion to be built in conjunction

(MR. LYON cont'd).....with the lake will be designed to accommodate winter sports activities on the lake.

The design of this park for winter sports makes Birds Hill an important addition to our year-round recreational facilities and will give us a much better return on our investment than we would get if the activity there was restricted to the summer so-called "swimming months".

The lake and the park will be of a sufficiently high standard to satisfy Pan-American Games events and some of these events will be held in the Park according to present planning.

This year's program for the Birds Hill Park involves the construction of roads in the area. A nine-mile road loop will form an attractive drive around the park --a start on construction of the camp site-- which will ultimately accommodate 300 camping families and development of the lake itself.

The Spruce Woods park will be primarily a natural area, unique in Manitoba and indeed in western Canada. We hope to preserve it in its natural state for the enjoyment of the weekend vacationer and those interested in natural history. Detailed plans will be developed this summer, but in general the park will accommodate camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, riding and winter sports, as well as the hiking, interpretation and nature trails aspect of this very interesting area.

The Assesippi Park will be built around the Shellmouth River dam in an unusual natural setting. You saw one photograph of the valley in the slides that were just presented. It will provide excellent water sport facilities that are now lacking as well as facilities for camping, picnicking, nature study and perhaps winter sports as well.

I'd like to make, Mr. Chairman, some special mention of the St. Malo picnic site expansion program. A new campsite will be ready there by mid-summer. Work is going well on a separate beach for the campsite. This progress was made possible by the real co-operation given the department in the land acquisition process by the reeve and the councillors of the Rural Municipality of De Salaberry. This kind of local co-operation, which is not restricted to this municipality only, plays a very important part in our over-all park development program.

Studies have been completed on several canoe route expeditions that we sent out last summer. These reports will help to open up a whole new field of recreation for many Manitobans who don't realize the recreational potential of these rivers. Of course we don't think that you have to canoe on the fastest rushing river in the north to have a good time. There are many lovely rivers and streams in southern Manitoba that can provide pleasant weekend trips for Manitoba families. In the next few months we plan the publication of small booklets that will instruct and encourage people to try their hand at canoeing on friendly waters. The more experienced, of course, can tackle the more demanding waters of the Grass River canoe route or the Bissett-Berens River route.

In the Commercial fishing field, our plans this year envisage a full-scale investigation program using the new fish trawler which was launched last fall and which had its trial runs just before freeze-up. This rough fish removal program will determine if low-value fish can be caught in trawls in large enough numbers to make them an economic product for processing.

If we can come up with an economic means of catching and processing these low-value fish we will have made a notable stride forward in our fishery management program as well as providing useful, wholesome and cheap food for fur ranch operators and other users in Manitoba. In this same area, we hope that there will be installed grinding and freezing equipment in the Island View Fish Processing Plant at Matheson Island. We expect that the plant will handle production from the trawler as well as from commercial production.

In the field of fish marketing I wish to report to the members that Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba have all indicated a strong interest in pushing forward plans for a federal export marketing board for fish from the inland waters of these jurisdictions. All I can tell you at this stage is that the Federal Government is concerned with the feasibility of this project and is studying it in conjunction with the provinces. A meeting of deputy ministers and the fisheries branch heads from the various provinces and the Federal Government took place in Ottawa just last week to talk about this whole matter again.

Mr. Chairman, we are also working closely with yet another industry that comprises many of the cattlemen of Manitoba. You'll recall that last year we introduced a new program for Crown land rentals and leasing. This program has been generally speaking well received

(MR. LYON con'td).....by farmers and ranchers. The total acreage of Crown land leased to farmers and ranchers has increased by a half since a year ago. The bulk of the land is now leased on a long-term basis and farmers and ranchers are making improvements to the land to increase its productivity. About 5,000 people are involved in this program at the present time.

I might point out that due to a drop in the price of beef at the St. Boniface stockyards over the past year, the rental rate for grazing land will be lowered in 1965. Beef prices dropped an average of \$2.75 a hundred pounds. The 1965 rates for grazing land will be reduced proportionately, because that is part of the formula for establishing them, by 1 1/2 cents an acre for No. 4 grazing land, 2.9 cents for #3 land, 4.8 cents for #2 land and 6 cents for #1 grazing land.

There is still pressure on us to increase the acreage available for grazing, particularly in the Swan River area. We have now between 7,000 and 8,000 head of cattle grazing on permits on Crown land in that area and this coming summer will see the start of a preliminary soil survey in the area.

We're always trying to push our soil surveys further north and some of this year's work will be done in the Red Rose district just west of Washow Bay. This should result in a classification of the land suitable for agricultural purposes. We'll also do some preliminary work in the clay belt which starts about 50 miles north of Gypsumville and covers a considerable tract of land in the Interlake area.

We are currently working with the Government of Canada and other provinces in developing plans for a national land inventory, and I can say to honourable members that this potentially is one of the most exciting projects that can be conceived of for total land-use in Canada over succeeding generations. This concept is indeed a radical one in terms of developing land-use policy for the whole country and, as I say, negotiations are presently going on with the Federal Government and all of the provinces. Our province of course is pressing for the inventory to take a form that will make it the major land-use plan for the province. In years ahead, we will be able to classify our land as to its best possible uses, set aside land for such uses, and if necessary use town planning and zoning concepts to clarify the status of land and its availability for people who want to use it and in some cases make substantial development upon it.

We think that we are making progress on many fronts in this resource development field. This is particularly so in the field of communications with resource users. The Conservation Education Section, who were responsible for putting together the visual display which we saw on the screen in the other room and which was first approved and set up at the last session of the Legislature, have introduced the first fish market news program for fishermen on the prairies. News about market conditions and fish prices both on the lakes and in American markets are broadcast now once a week to fishermen throughout the province. The broadcasts are backstopped by a poster program which sees the same information used in the broadcasts set down in black and white on posters which are distributed weekly to fishing communities around the province. There has been wide approval of this information program from the fishermen themselves. An interesting part of the program is that the radio tapes which we prepare for the northern radio stations are done partly in Cree for the benefit of Indian fishermen up there by our Fisheries Education Officer, Nelson Scribe, whose picture you saw in the visual display, and he of course was a former Chief of the Norway House Indian Band.

I think it is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the activities of the department are centered around the people of Manitoba or around the resources which provide jobs and recreation to Manitobans. We try, in all of our programs to be conscious of the fact that resource management is done for the benefit of the citizens and not only as the resource.

I think in addition, Mr. Chairman, that I would be very remiss if I did not at the conclusion of these remarks pay tribute to the staff of the department, headed by the Deputy Minister, Stuart Anderson; the two Assistant Deputy Ministers, Bill Schortinghuis and Bert Gobert; to the various directors who work under them and to all the members of the department; and the ones I have mentioned before, perhaps the unsung heroes, that is the conservation officers out in the field who conduct from day to day the relationships not only of departments but of government, government in the largest sense of that word with the people of Manitoba; and it is the reflection of government that these people give to our citizens, because government is all of us in this Chamber, and the reflection or the impression we try to leave with conservation officers is that they represent all of government and that a bad impression that is left by them is a bad impression left by the whole concept of democratic government in the management of resources or in the dealing with people.

(MR. LYON cont'd).....

I want to say that by and large we have cause to be happy with the calibre of men that we are getting, with the public relations that they carry on with the general public and with the way they carry out their duties so satisfactorily 365 days of the year. They are like police in the sense that they are on call 24 hours a day and there I think the analogy ends. They work long hours in the service of the province; they give of their best, and I take this opportunity very gladly and very happily to pay tribute to all members of the staff, to all members of the field organizations who make the work of this department possible and who carry it to all corners of the province and to all of the 980, 000-odd people who are resident in our province.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, these few remarks have given honourable members a general bird's-eye view of what is contained in the estimates this year. I repeat again that Project Pioneer we hope will be a tremendously helpful incentive program for mineral resource development in Manitoba. Our specialists in the field are excited about it; they feel that it is a new approach to mineral incentive; and without making comparisons with what is being done in other provinces, we feel that this is the type of program that will encourage mineral development in Manitoba certainly beyond the scope that it has been encouraged in the past.

I will attempt to the best of my ability to answer questions concerning any aspects of the workings of the Department. I can't say as I stand before you that I know all of these workings intimately, personally, but if I am not able to provide answers I think there are those within my hearing who can perhaps get the information that is desired by honourable members of the committee.

..... Continued on next page.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Honourable Minister for giving us such an interesting and informative discussion, also to thank him for the 45 minutes we had in Room 200 which I believe was most interesting to a lot of members who have not had the opportunity to see life in the raw, and I see that the Minister has been using considerable effort today to tell us about the program in relation to our mines. I don't intend to deal with that at the moment. However, I hope that this Project Pioneer pans out. Just offhand it seems to me that we may be asking for some trouble, and that if we do all this research work somebody will have to benefit from it and you may find it fairly difficult to say who it will be when the time does come. If you should find deposits of any worthwhile value there will be plenty of people interested in them and I just wonder how you are going to say to Mr. A or Mr. B or Mr. X as to who is going to benefit from the find.

However, Mr. Chairman, I have something else in mind for the few minutes that are left to me, and we've noticed that throughout this session reference has been made to what happened in 1958 and what is happening in 1965. Well, after hearing this a couple of times before this House, and knowing the importance of this department to our people -- after all is said and done it's a heritage, one that nature's given us. We're very fortunate in having wonderful forests, lots of water, plenty of game, and with this heritage of course we must be very careful to see that we conserve it, protect it and leave it for those to come. Well, to find out how efficient anybody is I guess you've got to see how much he spends and what he gets for his money. So I went back to the 1958-59 revenues to see what the revenues were from the various branches of this department, and I compared them with the revenues that we now receive from those branches. I also went to the expenditure side and I was very much surprised at what I found, and I'd like to leave this with the members of the committee. The figures are given in round figures. They're as close to accurate without going into the odd dollars and cents as you can get them, and we'll notice first in the Forestry, our revenues from forests in 1958-59 were \$1.2 million. The revenue expected from this branch in the current year is \$875,000. It's down 30 percent. I don't intend to tell the members of the committee at this stage what was done by 1958-59 insofar as our forests were concerned. I'll deal with that later, and I'll also point out where I think there were certain errors made in the past few years that have probably resulted in the decrease in revenue from this particular source.

In Fisheries, in the 1958-59 fiscal year the revenue was \$240,000. Now it's up to \$402,000, or up 70 percent. I don't know where it has gone up. I know that the number of fish that are caught by commercial fishermen I don't think have affected this. I know that our angling licences have gone up -- probably the Minister can tell us in answering, if he does so, as to where these revenues did go up.

Now I note in the Oil, in 1958-59 the revenue from oil was \$1.3 million. It has dropped now to \$439,000, or down 150 percent. From the Game Branch, revenues were \$485,000 in '58-59, down to \$441,000, or down 9 percent. The revenues from these four branches were \$3 million approximately in 1958-59 and they're down to \$2 million now or a drop of 33 1/3 percent over the overall in the four branches.

Well, the revenue wasn't reduced because of lack of expenditures, as we'll see when I come to the expenditure side of this picture. The mining royalties are up, considerably up, from \$1.4 million to \$2.9 million, but I'd like to remind the members of the committee that this is almost entirely due to the production of the Lynn Lake Mine and the Thompson Mine which was established by the former government.

Now when we come to the expenditure side, what do we find? Administration in 1958 cost the people of the Province of Manitoba \$81,000. It now costs the people of the Province of Manitoba \$342,000, an increase of 400 percent. I wonder how it is that with an increase in the expenditures and the cost of administration up 400 percent our revenues are away down below what they were back in 1958. Now I probably could say that probably it's a matter of efficiency -- I don't know. Probably the Minister can give us explanations for it. In Forests, the expenditures were \$1 million in '58; they're up to \$1.4 million now. In Fisheries, they were \$283,000; they're up to \$378,000 now. In Mines they were \$322,000; they're up to \$543,000 now. In the over-all picture the expenditures for this department -- and lands are not included here because lands did not belong in this division in the sense that they do now -- the total expenditures in '58 were \$2.8 million and they are now \$6 million, or up over 100 percent.

Then I think that the members of this committee should have an explanation of what has happened, both on the revenue side as well as on the expenditure side of the sheet. Now we had

(MR. HRYHORCZUK cont'd) . . . . a very interesting slide and comments this afternoon and I notice that we saw some very worthwhile projects. I'd be the last one to say they're not worthwhile, but I'd also like to remind the committee members, Mr. Chairman, that so far the government hasn't produced a Falcon Lake project. They may if their plans go right but so far they haven't, and there are many projects, not as large as the Falcon Lake one, but the pioneer work in the recreational area of course was done by the former government. The first thing that was necessary was roads into the various areas, into the recreation areas, so that the people could then get into them and there would be a demand for the type of work that is being carried on now. I know up in our Duck Mountain Forest Reserve the roads were completed into the reserve just about, some time in 1958, '59 or very shortly after, and it opened up what I've always said and I'll continue to say is going to prove to be one of the greatest recreational areas that we have in the Province of Manitoba. Fish stocking is going on at a very good rate and I wanted to commend the Minister and the staff for stocking all the suitable lakes with fish. I think now we have about every type of fish that can be found anywheres in Manitoba in one lake or another, and they are all -- will be this summer at the stage of growth where you can angle for them in, I believe, in every lake that has been stocked.

The lakes are very close to the roads so you could almost drive to the shore line of most of these lakes and in a few of them you may have to walk a distance of a few hundred yards, but when these roads were laid out in the '50s they were laid out with what I consider considerable foresight. The roads were built so that they would come in contact with as many bodies of fresh water as was possible, and very little of that road goes more than a mile or two without hitting a body of fresh water. They are not large bodies of water. Most of the lakes are situated in valleys. Some of them, although small, are very deep. I believe that there are some of them go as deep as 170 feet, which is pretty deep for a small lake, but they seem to be ideal for stocking fish.

There's one little lake -- oh several of them in fact, but one I have in mind in particular -- which probably covers, oh at the most, I'd say, about 25 acres. It was stocked with speckled trout and they've had some wonderful results. Trout are coming out of there now that'll go over two pounds, speckled trout, which is a nice speckled, and I believe that in the not too distant future this same lake will produce speckled trout that you wouldn't be able to get anywheres else in the Province of Manitoba. The splake that were planted there are coming -- in one of the lakes, are coming along wonderfully well. The free limit, I understand, was two fish last year, and I understand it's going to be increased to five this year. It gives you an idea how the fish are doing. This is one of the little larger lakes; it'll be about a mile and a half long by approximately several hundred yards wide.

But there are the beginning of thousands of tours coming into the area from all over the continent, and more and more interest is shown in this area as I believe it is over the other parts of the province, and if the government can stay with the demand that there is going to be on these various recreational areas, they'll be doing very well, because in spite of the large program that we heard about last year, and what the Honourable Minister has given to us this year, I think that we will still be pretty far behind the demand, because it is surprising the number of people that are investing money into camp trailers and into boats, in fishing equipment, and you wonder where they come from. But you could go out on a nice sunny afternoon to any of these spots and you will see cars parked along the lake shores at every lake where there are fish, and I want to say again that I very highly commend this department for looking after the stocking of these lakes, because I think they're going to pay off.

There's one thing that'll have to be done in the very near future, and that is to find some manner of keeping the dust down on the highways through the park area. We have about -- I'm trying to figure out the mileage in there. I probably should have figures this out before I talked on it, but I'd say there's approximately, oh between 100 and 150 miles of gravel road, and on a weekend it's not unusual to see several hundred cars on these roads, and the dust problem is becoming serious. I know it is not the responsibility of this department, but at the same time if you want to have the proper use made of the money spent on recreation, I think it is up to this department to take the initiative to see that something is done about these roads. I believe that this summer if we can get along without any major accidents we'll all be happy, but there are -- at least on the curves and spots of that nature, or hills, something should be done to keep the dust down, and I would suggest to the Honourable Minister that he talk this matter over with the Minister of Public Works, or Highways now, and see if we couldn't get some action in that regard, because it's hardly fair to build wonderful accommodations for

(MR. HRYHORCZUK cont'd) . . . . . boating and swimming and then make it very hazardous for anybody that wants to make use of them to get into them. I'd suggest that should be the next step following the construction of your facilities, to see that the roads are as safe as you can make them without going to the expense of blacktopping. We'd like to see a hard surface there; we know it's not quite ripe for that, but I do believe that you could use some method of keeping the dust down at least on those parts of the road that may be dangerous to the travelling public, especially when you consider that the cars in that area now run into the hundreds on weekends, and it won't be long before they'll be running into the thousands.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call in the Speaker. Madam Speaker, I wish to report progress and ask leave for the committee to sit again.

IN SESSION

MR. COWAN: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. Vital, that the report of the committee be received.

MADAM SPEAKER presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is now 5:30 and the House will now adjourn and stand adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.