

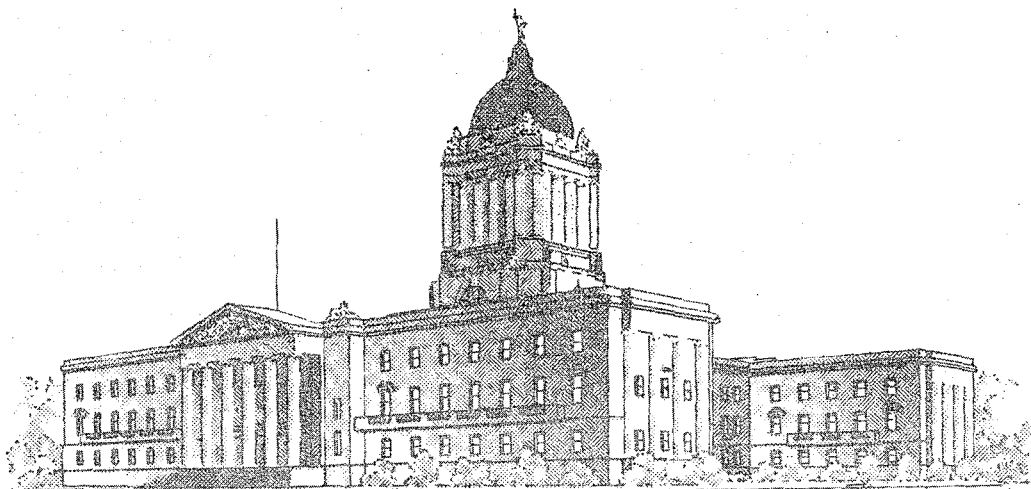


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Friday, March 18th, 1960

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.

MR. W. B. SCARTH, Q.C. (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

MR. CLERK: Your Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their first report: Your committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Scarth as Chairman. Your committee recommends that for the remainder of the Session the quorum of this Committee shall consist of seven members. Your committee has examined the Public Accounts of the Province of Manitoba for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March 1959, as published, and finds that the receipts and expenditures of the monies have been carefully set forth and all monies properly accounted for. Your committee received all information desired by any member, from the Minister, heads of departments, and members of the Comptroller's Office, with respect to receipts, expenditures and all other matters pertaining to the business of the Province and all necessary papers were produced for examination. The fullest opportunity was accorded to all members of the Committee to examine vouchers or any documents called for, and no restriction was placed upon the line of examination; all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SCARTH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre 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. The Honourable Member for River Heights.

Mr. Scarth introduced Bill No. 125, an Act to amend The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions standing in my name and in the name of the Honourable Minister of Public Utilities.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Honourable Member for St. Matthews please take the chair.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions recommends them to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 1: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Loans Act by providing that where an Act authorizes the raising by way of loan of a specific or maximum number of dollars, (a) it authorizes the raising of the same number of dollars in United States currency; and (b) if securities for the loan are payable in a currency other than that of Canada or the United States, it authorizes the raising of an equivalent amount in that other currency.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, as the committee is aware, last year and also in 1951 we borrowed certain monies in the United States. The legal people have been looking at the legislation covering that matter and although to my mind the matter is clear, from the point of view of the legal people it is not; and they have suggested that for purposes of certainty and clarification in respect of those borrowings that we should pass amendments to the Act that this resolution covers. And that is the reason why these are before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted?

MR. M. A. GRAY (Inkster): Is it the intention of the government now to contract for US funds at the present rate of exchange?

MR. ROBLIN: It's hard to say, Mr. Chairman. We have no plans at the present time. We may have -- it depends entirely on the situation that we face at the time we have to borrow.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition)(Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, I haven't had the opportunity of looking at the legislation since this resolution appeared but certainly my

(Mr. D. L. Campbell, cont'd).....own casual opinion would be that there's no question about it now, but I know the position that some of the legal people take at times and I suppose with the large amounts of money that are involved we'd better have everything legally correct. And I gather that this is simply to make it plain that the securities are payable -- there's more than one point -- but the one point that the securities are payable on a currency other than that of Canada or the United States. Is that one point?

MR. ROBLIN: There are two points Sir. There's one on the American side of it and at the same time this clause (b) does take care of other currency. It's conceivable, one doesn't know, that we might borrow for example in Switzerland. The interest rates there have been very much below Canadian rates recently and it's a possibility. Some Canadian provinces have borrowed in Switzerland and to take care of a contingency of that sort, this is in. The main purpose, however, is in connection with the US currency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Adopted. Carried. Resolution No. 2: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Development Act by providing that where an Act authorizes the Board to raise by way of loan of a specific or maximum number of dollars, (a) it authorizes the raising of the same number of dollars in United States currency; and (b) if securities for the loan are payable in a currency other than that of Canada or the United States, it authorizes the raising of an equivalent amount in that other currency. Resolution be adopted? Resolution No. 3: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Highway Traffic Act by providing, among other matters, (a) that the Lieutenant-Governor - in-Council is not required to suspend the fee required for The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund until the amount in the fund reaches five hundred thousand dollars; and (b) for changes in the fees payable in respect of public service vehicles and commercial trucks, and certain other fees.

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities)(The Pas): Mr. Chairman, the reason for this particular change with respect to The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund is in anticipation of the raising of the limits payable out of this fund. At the present time we're restricted to \$300,000 maximum; this will raise the limits to \$500,000 which we feel will be more in line with what would be adequate when the limits are raised.

With respect to the changes in fees, on Table 3 of the present Highway Traffic Act dealing with PSV's and CT trucks, we have from 6,000 pounds up to 40,000 pounds. The schedule is graduated by 1,000 pound intervals, but above 40,000 pounds to 54,000 pounds, the intervals are 2,000 pounds. We're changing that -- putting in an intermediate step which pretty well splits the difference between the category above and below. In some cases it will work to the advantage of the trucker; in some cases it may work to the advantage of the Treasury. One other item, we are planning to raise the fees payable for driver-testing in driver-testing areas. In those areas where we are expanding the services of the department and the driver-testing that we are making, we are raising the fees to be in line with the actual costs involved in performing that service for the public. The fee will be raised in this case from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert-Plains): Mr. Chairman, just one question. I understood the Honourable Minister to say that in some instances the truckers will benefit from the change in the manner in which the fees are going to be charged and the other is the Treasury. My question is, in the overall picture will the Treasury gain by that change?

MR. CARROLL: I don't believe so. I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

MR. R. PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF Party)(Radisson): Mr. Chairman, there's one question that I'd like -- I'm not quite sure, was the changes in the ceilings in the amounts of money in the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund changed when we amended the Highway Traffic Act or is the Minister going to bring in a separate bill to raise the limits which I think are in the legislation? I cannot but help bring to the attention of the Minister once again that this is an imposition on the people of the Province of Manitoba, the collection of this fee for the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund is an imposition on those who do carry automobile insurance.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question, we will be bringing in a bill which will include these items that have been mentioned. I should point out to the committee that there will be other amendments of a technical nature that have been discussed by our technical committee working on this so there will be several other amendments to the Highway Traffic Act that will be presented together with these specific changes that have been mentioned here today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Committee rise and report. Call in the

(Mr. Chairman, cont'd.)....Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

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

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

Mr. Roblin introduced Bill No. 22, an Act to amend The Loans Act.

Mr. Roblin introduced Bill No. 23, an Act to amend the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board Development Act.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities.

Mr. Carroll introduced Bill No. 126 an Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act #2 .

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day and on a point of privilege I wish to make a brief statement in connection with the official opening of the Dental College this afternoon. For many years I have had the pleasure on behalf of the CCF to urge the necessity of having a Dental College in Manitoba. Firstly, the shortage of dentists, particularly in the rural districts; secondly, the high cost for parents to send their children to take up dentistry in some other city in Canada; and thirdly, while they spend those five years in a Dental College outside of this province chances are that a very few will come back to practice in this province. After years of effort, we were all pleasantly surprised several years ago by the announcement of the late Mr. Miller, then Minister of Education, that a Dental College would be established, and today we are all happy to see the official opening. My purpose in bringing this to the attention of the House is further proof that all we need is persistence. It takes a long time for the powers that be to realize our honest endeavours on behalf of the welfare of the people of this province, but we are happy that our efforts are finally being recognized and appreciated by the public.

May I quote a passage from the Psalms? "Haserim Bedino Berino yiktzeiru" -- the translation of which is "Those that sow in tears, reap in joy."

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Monsieur l'orateur, il me fait un plaisir de vous presenter ainsi qu'a tous les membres de cette chambre 35 eleves de l'ecole Provencher de Saint-Boniface. Ces eleves du grade XI sont accompagnes de leur professeur Monsieur Gaborieau. Je suis sur que vous desiriez leur souhaiter la bienvenue et les inviter de revenir aussi souvent qu'ils le voudront.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I would like to introduce to you sir, and to the members of this House, a group of 35 pupils from the Provencher School in St. Boniface. These boys from Grade XI are accompanied by their teacher Mr. Gaborieau. I am sure that you would like to wish them luck and a pleasant stay in this building and this Chamber and to invite them to come back and see us as often as they'd like.

HON. MAURICE E. RIDLEY (Minister of Municipal Affairs)(Pembina): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to table the Snow Lake Agreement.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to introduce a group of students from Thames South school. The student body consists of the pupils from grades IX to XI of that school and are under the direction of their teacher Mr. John B. Wiebe. They are also accompanied with some of their trustees of that locality. I am sure this House welcomes this group and we hope they will have an enjoyable afternoon watching the deliberations of the Assembly.

MR. JAMES COWAN (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker before the Orders of the Day I would like to remind the members of this House that tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Winnipeg Arena the Canadian indoor track and field championships are being decided. Over 1,000 young people of Canada and the United States will be participating in this event including those who participated in the preliminaries. Many of our high school students and junior high students will be taking part in the relay races. In the three-mile race we will have back again Doug Kyle from Calgary who last Friday night won the two-mile race at the indoor track meet in Chicago, and last Saturday night won the two-mile race at the indoor track meet in Milwaukee. He will have as his competitors runners from Vancouver, Iowa and Kansas. In addition there will be other top athletes here and it certainly is an event that we should all patronize, and it is an event that will be a good show for persons of all ages. Tickets can be obtained from the

(Mr. Cowan, cont'd.).....Celebrity Box Office on the Mezzanine floor of the Hudson's Bay Store.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the members on the Orders of the Day that I have caused a questionnaire to be placed on their desks and if they would kindly sign it in the proper place sometime this afternoon the page boys will gather them up and return them to the Clerk of Internal Economy. Orders of the Day.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with the Orders of the Day, I would like to raise one or two questions of the order of precedence given on the order paper. Now I understand, and I have no objection to leave being granted for the change of the order paper so that second reading of bills come before resolutions. I also appreciate the fact, Mr. Speaker, that on the orders as listed before us that the report or the sitting of the Committee of the Whole House, which in accordance with our established and standing rules would come as the first order of business after the calling of the Orders of the Day, has been moved back behind second reading of private members' bills. I am sure that the objective behind that is due to the length of time that the possible third reading of Bill 62 will take, and as we only sit in the House today until 5:30 on private members' resolutions, I am sure that the private members will appreciate that being done. However, Mr. Speaker, I would like consideration to be given to this, that the Orders for Returns which normally would follow the third reading of bills, be placed ahead of the second readings of the bills as listed on the order paper. It's quite conceivable that debate on the second reading might take until 5:30 this afternoon and then in the Order Paper we would then go into Committee of the Whole House. So while I am prepared to grant leave for the change from the standing rules of the House, I would appreciate because of the fact there are two orders for return standing in the name of some of my colleagues, that that be done now prior to going into the second reading. And if that is done Mr. Speaker, then as far as I am concerned I'll have no objections to the change in the order paper from standing orders as listed in our rules of procedure.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker that's a perfectly reasonable request and I must admit that these orders were late today, and it may be -- the sequence of events here is a little peculiar, I'll be the first one to admit, and I appreciate what my honourable friend has said. I think it would be a very good thing to call these orders for returns right now and then we can go into these adjourned debates if that meets the approval of the House.

MR. PAULLEY: I might say, if I may interject, orders for return and address for papers standing in the name of the Liberal Party.

MR. ROBLIN: Quite right -- we'll clear up all these requests for information.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes.

MR. ROBLIN:and get them out of the way. Now regarding Committee of the Whole House, we could leave it as it stands now but if anyone feels strongly that we should hold that over for the first item of business tonight I certainly would have no objection to that. On the other hand, I think this is a good way, but if there is any objection I think that we should pay attention to it; otherwise I'll take it as agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it agreed that we take orders for return now?

ASSEMBLED MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Kildonan that an order of the House do issue for a return showing: (1) Under what Act (please state section), do the Municipal and Public Utility Board have authority to exempt Winnipeg and Central Gas Company and Greater Winnipeg Gas Company from requiring Board approval for gas line extension? (2) Does Greater Winnipeg Gas Company still enjoy this special exemption? (3) If Greater Winnipeg Gas Company no longer has the exemption of not requiring Board approval for gas line extensions by what Act (please state section) do they relinquish this privilege. (4) Are there any qualified engineers on the permanent staff of the Utility Board to assist them in technical matters? Who are they? (5) what amounts were paid out for engineering consultant services on behalf of the Utility Board and the Municipal and Public Utility Board on utility matters during 1959?

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders for Return. The Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Fisher that an order of the House do issue for a return showing: (1) What was the value of contracts let since August 15, 1959 by the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company to: 1. The G.M. Gest Company, 2. The Mannix Construction; and 3. The Gas Utility Construction.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Address for Papers. The Honourable Member for Emerson.

MR. J. P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Gladstone that an humble address be voted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for a return of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Manitoba and the Government of Canada with respect to the requests laid by the Government of Canada for the Government of the Province of Manitoba to consider educational assistance to less developed areas of the world.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. ROBLIN: The usual qualification, Sir.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. G. MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Member for Selkirk that an humble address be voted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for a return of all correspondence between the Manitoba Government and the Government of Canada with respect to participation by the Government of Canada in the construction of the bridge and water control structure on the Fairford River at the Highway No. 6 crossing.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): I beg the indulgence of the House to let this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand? --(Interjection)-- The Order stand.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would think the correct procedure would be to adjourn the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I believe it would be.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Municipal Affairs that the debate be adjourned.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The next motion by the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain and the honourable

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I believe that we will now return to the first item under Orders of the Day, being the adjourned debate on margarine, (Interjection), by leave. Got to get it right.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on second reading of Bill No. 51. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. K. ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Speaker, I think it has been said in this House that any debate on this item is superfluous, that we are not going to change anybody's mind, so why speak. But judging from some of the debates we have heard in the last couple of days I think some people are starting to waiver a little bit -- particularly the Honourable Member from Kildonan, I believe it is, and the Honourable Member from Lac du Bonnet. Some of them seem to think that they would like to have it coloured lime green but because of a lot of local pressure particularly, from the housewives, he's going to have to vote for the lifting of the ban. And the Honourable Member from Lac du Bonnet was also in a somewhat similar squeeze, not a margarine squeeze, but still a very effective squeeze all the same. And so I hope possibly I might be able to swing those two gentlemen, particularly, my way.

Some mention has also been made on advertising and the reason for the fact that there was no, or very little, advertising seen for butter. And there is, I believe, a very valid reason for that, and that is because of the margin that people use in marketing butter. There is a very low margin on butter all the way up the line through the dairy processors themselves through to the merchandising field; the result here is that 74% of the product is returned to the producer. And I think when we look at other products we will realize that this is a great difference from the usual average 48%. That means that as far as the producer is concerned, the farmer, he finds it very, very difficult to try and afford an advertising campaign. The same

(Mr. Alexander, cont'd.) . . . with the processor, the individual processors, the small dairies throughout the province find it very difficult to do the same thing for the same reason. And the campaign that the Honourable Member from St. Vital mentioned was used, or the money in that campaign was used mainly in eastern Canada and mainly in dairy products outside of butter, ice cream, cheese, milk, fluid milk, things of that nature. But I would like to say that as far as butter is concerned I would sooner have no advertising than some of the advertising that we have been getting for vegetable oils and the coloring of margarine.

The Honourable Member from Rhineland mentioned one very good point on that when he brought up the ad that we had from the Altona processing plant or under their auspices. I think the least you could say for that ad, the most charitable situation you could take would be to call it completely misleading. I think a lot of people would have called it completely untrue, because they included in their figures flax, sunflower, soy beans and rape knowing full well that by far the largest amount of value was in flax. Soy bean was the only one that was used for any production in vegetable oils, used for margarine. And that ad, I think, left a completely wrong impression in the minds of practically everybody who read it who was not completely familiar with the situation. The Honourable Member from St. Vital also carried along on this line when he was speaking on the topic when he said that margarine is a product which is now primarily, and will soon be entirely, made from Manitoba grown vegetable oils. Well, Mr. Speaker, that is a statement that is entirely untrue, because 5% of the soy beans used in the Altona processing plant for margarine was grown in Manitoba -- 5%. That's a long way from primarily, and there is an awful long way to go, an awful long way to go, before we can say that it will be entirely made from Manitoba grown vegetable oils. (Interjection). Well I'll grant you the Conservative Government in Manitoba is making things move fast, but they're not making them move that fast I am afraid. We have also heard of the great growth, the tremendous growth of this type of farming in the Province of Manitoba -- vegetable oils. The fact is that soy beans are the only ones that are used in margarine. Soy beans in Manitoba, in 1958 the acreage was approximately 4,000; in 1959 it was 1,000 a reduction of 400%, and if that's progress I don't know what is. And there have been a continuation of statements made in that nature which I think have completely misrepresented this whole picture, clouded the whole picture and misrepresented the situation entirely.

We have, Mr. Speaker, as mentioned by the Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell here, an industry in butter alone which amounts to a production annually of over 13 1/2 million dollars. And I think this, Mr. Speaker, that if we had the possibilities of a new industry coming into this province, a new industry which was going to take our natural resources, our natural products and process them to the tune of 13 1/2 million dollars, that we would have the Minister of Industry and Commerce doing cartwheels trying to get them here. We would have the Minister and Chambers of Commerce all over the country doing hand stands and just cheering all they could to try and get this great industry into the province and get it started. We'd give them concessions, we'd do everything we could to try and get an industry of that type into the Province of Manitoba. (Hear! Hear!). And because this industry is already established, because we have got used to it, because it's been here for forty or fifty years ever since the province has been here, what do we have? We have people advocating measures which are going to, and we can't get away from the fact, are going to damage this industry that we have already developed in the province. And why damage it, Mr. Speaker? Why? Well we've got some reasons. The biggest one I have heard of is principle. I have heard everybody stand up here and say, Mr. Speaker, "I never use margarine, I always use butter, I want to color it lime green. I don't like this at all, but the matter of principle, it's the matter of principle that I am concerned about." The papers say it's a matter of principle. Well, I think, Mr. Speaker, that the Tribune, and I am not going to quote them from the past arguments we've had but I think my recollection or my memory is pretty good if I keep my eyes down. They said that the only proper course for the Legislature is to wipe out the color restriction entirely and let margarine manufacturers color their product yellow, orange, green or any other color they think the consumers will buy. This kind of freedom, they said, if I remember correctly, this kind of freedom is available to butter manufacturers, and there is no valid reason to deny it to margarine. Mr. Speaker, there again is another untrue statement on this topic. Completely untrue, because this kind of freedom is not, is not available to butter manufacturers, is not.

(Mr. Alexander, cont'd.)....And I never heard anybody get up and say -- in the papers and say my choice, I'm mad because I haven't got the freedom of choice to buy butter the color of honey, the color of peanut butter, the color of strawberry jam, and I want to buy it that color, and grading regulations of this country don't let me do it, and I am against that in principle. We have never heard that at all, Mr. Speaker. The only principle that is involved in this is the principle that margarine manufacturers want to color their product, the very narrow little segment of one particular color that butter is confined to, confined to by rules and regulations--not by choice. Because, Mr. Speaker, butter must come between the shades of A-2 and A-3 to get a certificate of grade for Canada Grade Number 1, and also to qualify for the support that has been mentioned here it must also come between the colors of A-2 and A-3. And, Mr. Speaker, where is the principle of freedom of choice there? Where is this great and wonderful principle that has been preached and printed from one end of this province to the other for the last two or three years? I agree with the Honourable Member from Ethelbert Plains when he says we have been brainwashed with publicity on this point. One-sided publicity, Mr. Speaker. They have said well we should get other sides of the publicity from the dairy industry. Who is the dairy industry, Mr. Speaker? The dairy industry is the farmers of this province who milk cows, and they are not in a position to be able to rebut, in a financial position to be able to rebut a lot of the publicity that has been going around the Province of Manitoba the last three or four years in this program.

Now, I am quite sure, Mr. Speaker, that, if we had legislation here that said that margarine can only color its product A-2 or A-3 on the color chart they would hear no more of this great freedom, we would hear no more of this principle. If we restricted the color of margarine to A-2 and A-3 all the talk about principle and all the talk about freedom of choice of what color they want to buy it on would disappear, completely gone. There would be no more talk of principle at all.

The other argument we have heard, Mr. Speaker, is that if we color it yellow it is going to be more palatable. Well some people have great imaginations, because as I have stated before I don't think the color will make it any more palatable than the color of red makes strawberry jam more palatable than the cream color of honey, to use the example that I spoke of beforehand. I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is only one point here, take away all the floss, take away all the publicity, there is only one point left here, and that is this, that on the one hand we have an imitation product, a cheap product that sells for 5 lbs. for 99¢ and finds that it can't compete against a prestige product which is selling for 68¢ a pound and they feel the only way they can compete is to imitate it entirely, and that I think is the principle that I am standing up here fighting for is the fact that they should not be allowed to imitate a prestige product at that price entirely; and that I think is the one principle that has been kept pretty well hidden in a lot of the publicity that we've had to date.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the members of the Legislature here that if they want to vote for the principle of giving margarine the same opportunity of color that butter is given, that they can quite cheerfully vote, quite gladly, willingly vote against this bill and they'll know that if they are doing that, they are, as I say, voting for the same principle and the same privileges that butter now has, and they'll also be voting for the best economic interests of not only the farmers of the province but of the province itself.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the members of this House to a letter which we all received from the dairy farmers of Manitoba stating that the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Association of Consumers had withdrawn their support for yellow coloring in margarine. This information came in a letter from A. Leishman, Chairman of the Ontario Cream Producers Marketing Board, and was included in the letter that we received from the dairy farmers of Manitoba. Now, Mr. Speaker, that is not a fact. The Ontario Branch of the Canadian Association of Consumers has taken no stand upon the coloring of margarine; they have taken no stand either against it or for it. And I would like to read to this House, a portion of a letter from Mrs. Jean B. Shepherd, President of the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Association of Consumers, who lives at London, Ontario. The letter is dated March 9th, 1960. "You no doubt have seen the letter which was distributed to Manitoba Members of the Legislature. In it are statements attributed to CAC supposed to have been made when we presented our brief to the Marketing Enquiry Committee. I have telephoned the man who sent these

(Mr. Cowan, cont'd.)....statements, Mr. Leishman, denied them, and asked him to wire the dairy farmers of Manitoba which he promised to do. I also wired the Manitoba Dairy farmers denying the statements which were attributed to us."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to appeal to the members of this Legislature who are from rural Manitoba. We who live in Greater Winnipeg, 20 of us represent about 450,000 people, about half of our 900,000 population in Manitoba. We do not, although we represent perhaps half the population, we do not have half the members in this House, only 20 out of 57, but we also have this fact that in Winnipeg there has been a referendum on the coloring of margarine, and by a 5 to 1 proportion the people of Winnipeg voted for coloring of margarine and I think the members from the country should have some regard to those facts, that we, although we haven't the numbers, we do represent half the people and they do want coloring of margarine. And I think that the members from the country should also have regard to this fact that the per capita consumption of margarine is greater in rural Manitoba than it is in the cities. So there are not only city people that wish to have the margarine colored but country people as well, and many of the city people do not eat margarine and likely will never eat it but they do think that those who wish to have colored margarine should have that privilege. And I think the members of this House should agree with that, in all fairness.

Now it has been said that the people in the city have certain protection which the people in the country haven't got. It is true that we have some protection for some industries in Canada, but within Canada there is a great competition in those industries. We have our clothing trade in Winnipeg. Perhaps it is protected by tariffs, I don't know, but there are many people engaged in the clothing trade and those people who work in that trade are engaged in competitive business, one with another, and if their job goes by the board well they've lost their job; if their business goes broke, well the business has gone broke and there is no one to help them other than the fact that quite a few are covered by unemployment insurance, which money is largely put up by the employees and the employers' themselves and the fact that we have a minimum wage; and in some cases we have a union. But for these small businessmen there is no protection. On the whole the people in the city don't have protection with regard to their incomes but in rural Manitoba we find that the governments have given various privileges, given assistance of various kinds to help the people in rural Manitoba -- and we, in the city, agree with it. We want to see the people in rural Manitoba prosper as well as ourselves, and we have given this assistance in many ways and we are not suggesting that this assistance be taken away. And while I'm enumerating some of the assistance that is given to the people in rural Manitoba, I would like you to think of the small restriction that we are asking you to take away today. The restriction on the coloring of margarine. It is not very much that we are asking. People in rural Manitoba, people on the farms on the whole, they have support-prices for their products, for their butter, for their cream, and for their grain crops and for their hogs and for their poultry and so on. They had crop disaster payments this year when they ran into trouble with a crop disaster. They don't pay a gasoline tax on the farms; they pay no tax on their farm buildings when the farm consists of 40 acres or more. They are able to get loans at 4% if they are a young farmer; 5 1/2% or 5% from the Federal Government if they do not come within the young farmer classification, and that is a big privilege today when interest borrowings by the Provincial Governments costs over 6% and there's administration costs to be added, and when I think of the chaps who try to buy a house in the city and they have to go to the mortgage company today for a loan and pay 7 to 8% on a first mortgage, and then if they've only got a thousand dollars down, they will perhaps have to sign a second mortgage for \$3,000 and only get \$2,000 out of it. And they have to pay back that \$3,000 with interest on it at 8% even though only \$2,000 was advanced to them. They receive no help like is received by the farmers in respect of mortgage loans. And we have a great deal of help for roads in the country; 60% of the cost of market roads and division roads; 100% of access roads and so on. And then income tax -- the farmers are able to make deductions with regard to the cost of telephone, the power, one-quarter of the depreciation on their homes, taxes on their homes which is included in the land and so on. These are privileges which they have, and it is not very much to ask that the people in the city be not restricted with regard to buying margarine, the color of margarine. Surely that is not very much to ask. The people in the dairy industry will not suffer or will not suffer very much, for on the whole most people who have been using butter will continue to

(Mr. Cowan, cont'd.) to use butter, and the fact is that there is a support-price for butter so their income will remain the same. Their income will not be interfered with.

The other thing is that a number of the people in this House are concerned with the plight of old age pensioners, concerned with the people of low incomes and this is a way we can make the income of these people stretch a little further; this is the way we can make their life a little bit more pleasant by allowing them the privilege of buying colored margarine. And so on a question of fairness, I would ask that the country members be a little bit more fair to those who live in the city, to those who wish to buy colored margarine.

MR. E. GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Chairman, during the past two Private Members' Days we had a considerable amount of discussion on this particular bill and there's very little that hasn't been said on either side. The Member for Winnipeg Centre wants us to support the bill because a number of people in Winnipeg want it, but he does admit that there is protectionism for industry in Winnipeg, but he doesn't see fit to grant the farmer a small portion of protectionism which he's quite prepared to give to Winnipeg manufacturers. He talks about the Old Age Pensioner, he says they have a difficulty getting along and this would make their financial situation a little better. This is nothing but 'tommy rot'. They can still purchase margarine today. Surely the old age pensioner isn't that busy that he can't color it. We have 3,000 dairy farmers in Manitoba whose livelihoods depend on the cream cheque. We have two manufacturers of margarine in Manitoba and they import more than 90% of all the by-products. It amuses me to see the arguments that this issue should be settled once and for all and that coloring should be allowed in margarine. This issue has been settled many times in the past and it will only be settled to the satisfaction of those who want it when they get their own way. This isn't the first time this issue has been before this House. It has been settled in past years.

The best speech given in this House why we shouldn't allow colored margarine came from the Honourable Member from St. John's. I'm sorry to say that he's going to support the bill, but nevertheless he gave the best speech why it shouldn't be supported. People that are supporting this bill want it so that the people can be fooled into thinking that they are eating butter. Just the other day I talked to a girl who lives in the city about this issue and she said "I can't eat margarine in its present color but if it was colored yellow I'd have no trouble eating it at all." Well why pick on the dairy farmer? Why not paint it purple so you can think you're eating grape jam; or color it brown so you're eating peanut butter. You might just as well, it's just as logical.

Mr. Speaker, I'm opposed to the coloring of margarine and I'm opposed to it for one reason, the sale of margarine hurts the dairy farmer. I'm perfectly prepared to admit right from the start that this is strictly a protectionist argument, that what I am saying brushes aside the benefits which the sale of margarine does contribute, but I suggest that what we should do in this issue is weigh the benefits against the contributions of the dairy farmer and then ask ourselves whether or not the province as a whole gains or suffers. This is the crux of the case. The sale of margarine helps some and it hurts others, and in my opinion the hurt is far greater than the help. We in this House have already contributed to this hurt by permitting the sale of margarine at all in the province of Manitoba. To that extent we have damaged the dairy industry and the dairy industry has accepted this although unwillingly. Now we have a bill before the House which wants to hurt the dairy industry even further. Those people who want it colored are not suffering at all; if they can't afford butter they can color it themselves. Nobody that wants colored margarine is suffering financially because it isn't colored; but the people in this province that have to sell milk and cream will suffer greatly if they lose their market for their products. What real difference does it make to the sale of margarine whether it's colored at the factory or not, except that it will increase the sale of margarine so it will look more like butter. But on the other hand I'm just wondering why we're debating this matter now, as it seems to be settled. Here is an article in the Country Guide which reads: "Manitoba this year will achieve the distinction or earn the discredit depending upon the individuals point of view, of becoming the third province in Canada to permit the addition of yellow coloring to margarine at the point of manufacture. There seems to be no doubt about this." Mr. Speaker, who wrote that article? Mr. Ralph Hedlund a political chameleon, and he is known to be associated with the government; he writes political speeches for the government.

(Mr. Guttormson, cont'd.)..... He seems to know very much what's going on in the minds of the government, and he seems pretty convinced that this bill is going to pass (Hear! Hear!).

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, it isn't very often that I agree with the Honourable Member for St. George, but in a good deal of what he said today I won't take issue with him at all. The question came up by the Member from Winnipeg Centre as to whether the farmer in 1960 was a privileged person, and he enumerated at some length all the benefits that are derived by the farmer in our Canadian society and particularly here in Manitoba. And one of the things he mentioned was income tax concessions. For the information of my honourable friend in 1950, when times were relatively good for the farmer in Canada, possibly at one of their best in the history of farming in the west, of the farmers in Manitoba 22.4% of them had an income under \$1,200. They weren't worrying about income tax. Another 25% had an income between \$1,200 and \$2,500, total income from sale of produce; they weren't much concerned about income tax concessions. And then there was another group of 16.8% whose income fell between \$2,500 and \$3,750, total income without any expenses considered whatsoever. They made up over 64% of the farmers in this province, and none of them I assure you were worried about income tax concessions. And it seems to me that aside from quoting all the figures and going into all the technical aspects of the argument that there are two classes of people in Manitoba today whom we should consider on the question of the coloring of margarine. On the one hand, our small farmers in the province who rely so heavily on the production of cream for their livelihood; and on the other hand, there are those people with limited incomes who find it difficult to pay the price that butter commands on the market today.

There's been a lot of discussion during this debate on the question of convenience. Now, let's look at the convenience on the part of the small farmer. His position is vulnerable, his position is steadily eroding, he finds it increasingly difficult as each year goes by to maintain his position in the community, and despite all the efforts of government, both Federal and Provincial, to try and maintain his position, it seems to be slipping away. And I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the coloring of margarine would mark a further erosion of his position in the Manitoba community. That is the inconvenience that the small farmer faces. Loss of income, possibly loss of his home, and the prospect of making a major adjustment to many of them at a time in life when we as individuals don't look forward to such an experience. On the other hand, there is the inconvenience to these people of limited income of having to mix a package or margarine once, twice or three times a week possibly, and I ask you Mr. Speaker and the members of this Assembly to compare, to compare the inconvenience, even if it was as inconvenient as the honourable member tried to impress upon us the other day. I think that if the farm community in Manitoba, in Canada, in the world as a whole, were booming, if it were prosperous, that then we could consider making this concession, but I think in the face of the experience of the past ten years and the prospects of the future of this particular group that I am concerned about, that we would be doing an injustice at this present time. And I don't believe that it's any infringement on the freedom of the individual in our community, that it's any infringement on the freedom of the consumer, because we are not denying them a product, and even if it can be said that we were denying them a product, I believe that one of the wonderful things about our democratic government, as we have all experienced it, is the fact that the minority group is protected by our system and it has happened in the past, and that there is nothing wrong in fact it's the great strength of our democratic system that a minority group can find protection from the governments of the day. And certainly the consumer has nothing in the world to complain about on the part of the farmer and his contribution to the welfare of the country and of the individual consumer, because for years and years and years the farmers of Canada subsidized the consumer and they're doing it today. If the consumers of Canada were paying the prices that they rightfully should for the fine quality products that the farmers make available to them, they would be paying 20% more across the board, 20% at least. I think that the farmer of Canada owes nothing to the consumer on the question of supplying more than enough food and of the best quality that can be had in the world and all their efforts are aimed at improving themselves in the job they are doing. And the record alone in creamery butter here in this province and dairy products in general backs up this statement. So I don't think that the farmer of this province has had concessions and has had a privileged position in relation to the rest of the community. Certainly at times he has received help; but so does the

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . . rest of the community receive help, and if we were all left to our own devices, believe me the farmer of western Canada would be coming out on top. But he has never had the opportunity to operate under the atmosphere, the economic atmosphere where he can truly come into his own; he has always operated at a disadvantage and at a disadvantage that was created in order that the rest of the community and his cousins and brothers in other places would have an opportunity to build a great Canada. The farmer of this country has made a tremendous contribution. I would say that in Manitoba from my own experience and from what I know of farming in this province, that the dairy cow has always stood as a symbol of stability in this province -- even more so than the Hereford or the Black Angus. And because it has stood as a symbol, as stability in the farm community, I believe that we would give this question a great deal of consideration and give the dairy cow the benefit of our consideration before we undermine the measure of stability that she has lent to the farm community in the province.

We know that we are asking the consumer to make a sacrifice, and believe me I represent consumers as well as producers, and there are some of them who will probably take issue with me, but at this time governments have not developed a program which will look after the situation as it exists with the small farmer in our province. Some of them at the present time we can help, but we must face the fact that there are some of the small farmers who might be affected by this move when we are not in a position as yet to help. And you may say that 6% of the gross product of agriculture in this province doesn't amount to very much, but when it's reflected back to the farm community it may represent 60% in one farmer's income. And I think that the inconvenience that we are asking the consumers to put up with in protecting the small farmers position may be very small in terms of the inconvenience that we might create not only to the small farmers but the inconvenience that we might create for ourselves in creating a set of circumstances that will come home to roost later on. And so I would ask the members of this Assembly to support the dairy industry in this province not with any feeling that we are denying to the consumer a quality product, because that product is available, and I think those who are in difficult circumstances as consumers can recognize the feelings of the people who would be in difficult circumstances as producers if they lose in any way the position that they have today. And I feel very strongly, Mr. Speaker, that this is just a wedge here in Manitoba; I believe that we're a test case and I believe that if they ever win the battle here the institute of edible oils will go on and they'll try to win. And they've used Manitoba as a club to beat their way into the markets in the other provinces of Canada. (Hear! Hear!) And what may not look like very much of a concession in this province, if totalled up across the Dominion of Canada would represent such an erosion in the market for butter that the dairy farmers and those relying on the cream can here in this province find that their income is reduced to a great extent, because you cannot, and we have been told that in the last two or three weeks, and the Honourable Douglas Harkness pointed it out at the National Farm Forum -- you cannot maintain a price in the face of over-production, and if there is going to be an increase in the production of margarine there must be a decrease in the production of butter if we are to maintain this present support-price on butter. And I want to explain, because I don't know whether all the members realize how the price of butter is maintained. The subsidy on butter is not 64 cents a pound as was pointed out. They use the offer to purchase policy in supporting the price of butter. They guarantee to the farmer 64 cents a pound, and they maintain this price by taking off the market during periods of surplus production enough butter to maintain the price in the market place. And when the price or the supply of butter in the market place becomes depleted they feed it continually in order to hold a given price, so that if there was any loss of the market for butter in Canada it couldn't help but be reflected in a reduced price to the consumer because the government would have to discourage further increases in the production of butter in this country. And so I ask you again before taking my seat, that in the face of the conditions on the farms today, in the face of the conditions that the small farmers in Manitoba have to operate in, I believe that we should vote against this Bill, and I intend -- even if by hook or by crook it should get through -- I intend to support the position of the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell that we won't be through fighting even then.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Speaker I had not intended to speak to this Bill, but I now feel compelled to do so after having heard the Honourable Member for Roblin and the Honourable Member for St. George. I think, Mr. Speaker, that this issue could have been settled a long time

(Mr. Wright, cont'd.) . . . ago, if we would regard this as a matter of principle. The Honourable Member for Roblin is trying to pass this off as meaning that principle doesn't count at all here. I represent a strictly urban area, but as a matter of principle I will vote for the coloring of margarine on that principle, and if my constituents would not be satisfied with what I do here then they have the privilege of replacing me with someone else who would do what they want. Now when we abide by our principles, Mr. Speaker, sometimes someone gets hurt, and I for one feel very keenly about this because I'm not too sure, in spite of what Dean Waines said, I'm not too sure whether or not the farmer will get hurt, but I do submit that I must vote according to my principles. Now I don't accept the fact that yellow is a trademark of butter at the very beginning. Also I think that butter is a superior product. I don't think we have to try to sell it, and the reason that people do not use it is because they can't afford it. When I was a boy I remember we had two grades of butter. One was called dairy butter, the other creamery butter, and as we had limited means in our family when I was young, we used to buy the dairy butter -- and it certainly wasn't as good. Sometimes it was too salty or had been kept in cold storage a long time and it did not have the attractive coloring of the creamery butter. Now I can appreciate the position of the farmer who is relying on the cream cheque, and I just wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that for three years during the depression I lived almost upon a cream cheque, also with the selling of cordwood at 90 cents a cord and the cutting of hay. In March about this time of year we used to trap muskrats at 25 cents per pelt; and living in the interlake area for those three years I can fully appreciate what the cream cheque means. And on my recent visit to Swan River I was amazed to find out to what extent the farmer in that prosperous area is dependent today upon the cream cheque. But this, while I am sympathetic must not influence my decision, because my decision will be one of principle.

Now I was amazed to hear the Honourable Member for St. George say that we have already hurt the farmers by allowing margarine at all. Now the thought that comes to my mind is that if we had not have had margarine what would happen to the city worker with a large family on the minimum wage of 60 cents an hour. He would have been deprived of this nutritious food -- while I do not use it myself now because I can afford butter, but there was a time when I could not, and I cannot help but think what would happen to many city workers who would be deprived of this. Apparently he hasn't thought about that.

The Honourable Minister weighs up the situation by talking about the farmers and the relative depression that they find themselves in at the present time. Now I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the problems of the farmer are not going to be solved by simply pleading with the housewives to mix color in margarine. I submit that it's far deeper than that. The Honourable Minister said that a minority group finds protection by this government restriction, and in the face of the farm problems of today -- and I am appreciative of the fact that he is well aware of the situation -- but to hear the Honourable Minister say that in the face of the farm problems of today we should vote against the coloring of margarine. I don't intend to speak at any great length Mr. Speaker, but I feel that as a matter of principle I must rise and say this because regardless of whether I would represent an urban or a rural area at this time, I for one will certainly vote for the coloring of margarine because I feel that it is discriminatory. We allow coloring in all other foods. This question of whether we want to color it black or green I think is beside the point. We all know that there is a psychology of colour. We find today that they are painting restaurants inside with a peach colour because psychologists have found that people eat more with these warm colors. Now if people want yellow coloring, why should they not have it? I think it is purely discriminatory and I for one would certainly vote for the coloring.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I certainly didn't want to delay having the vote on this matter and I will be unusually brief I can assure you. I thought that I had seen some folk who were wanting to speak and I was deferring to their position. I don't need really to take the time of the House to state my position because it's well known. It's been declared every time that this matter has been before the Legislative Assembly and I haven't changed. I'm glad to be able to record on this occasion my appreciation of the speeches that have been delivered from the other side of the House, and some of course from this side of the House. I would like to particularly mention the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. I think he made one of the

(Mr. Chairman, cont'd.) best speeches that I have ever heard in connection with the coloring of margarine. I'd like to compliment the Honourable Member for Roblin, the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Member for Swan River. I mention those because they are from the Opposition group, opposition as far as we are concerned, and it's a pleasure to find myself so completely in agreement with them, at least on one occasion. The matter has been so well debated though that I think there is absolutely no need of me attempting to review the merits or demerits of this particular proposal. Since the issue is joined we might as well get on with the job. Having mentioned those members I would like to say that it seems to me that the most telling argument of all as far as this question is concerned was delivered by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Public Welfare speaking on this occasion in his capacity as a private member, because I think that he touched the very heart of this matter. And what he said was this, "this is just a question of whether you are with the small farmers or against him." He said, "we all say that we want to protect the small farmer, we want to protect the family farm, and here is a question, here is a case where you stand up and be counted of being with him or against him." Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, that sums up this matter completely. This is a case of where it's generally speaking the small farmer and the family farm that is going to be hurt by this measure if it passes. Let me say this, sometimes people tease me about speaking as a farmer from the area of Tuxedo. But at one time, at one time, I did farm. I knew something of the problems of the farmer, at one time. I think I am a little close to it yet. But I don't think there is any challenge to this position, that of all the difficult jobs on the farm, of all the ones, and there are many that are not easy jobs to perform, but of them all, the most exacting is the dairy industry. That's the most exacting of them all, that's the one where you have to stay right on the job the year round in order to make a success of that. The others are easier or give some respite by comparison, that's the exacting job. And then the point that the Minister of Agriculture mentioned just a minute ago. The dairy cow is the one that paid for the school books for the youngsters before governments gave them to them. It's the one that kept the youngsters going to school, that provided them with shoes and stockings during the part of the year that they used them. It was the dairy cow that bought the little bit of extras for the home and the dairy cow is the symbol as the Minister of Agriculture said, of a lot of the small farm people who, but for her, would not have been able to survive in those difficult years. And it is, it is a problem to those farmers, and when we compare the contribution of this industry to some of the others in the Province of Manitoba, perhaps it doesn't look big, but it's big to the individual farmers and these are the small farmers that we talk about so often. And this is a straight question, in my opinion, of whether we're with the small farmer or against him.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wasn't going to say --- pardon? I'll relinquish in honour of our fair member.

MRS. T. FORBES (Cypress): Mr. Speaker, this has been a rather lengthy discussion and I have very few words to add to it. I was unavoidably absent the other day when this topic was debated but I read Hansard and I would like to take issue with the Honourable Member from Ethelbert, when he wonders just what the women do with their leisure time. Now I am sure a very small percentage of the women have this leisure time that he speaks of. Most of this group who are in the position to have leisure time make use of it by working for community and volunteer organizations. Other groups work full or part-time to help out the family budget just as our farm ladies work to help with the farm budget. Other women are seeking adult education, with which I am in full accord, and a large group of women are raising families and their day is never-ending. We live in an accelerated age and I think the honourable member knows that despite all the modern conveniences, leisure time today is at a greater premium than it was before. Naturally all these busy women, if they choose to serve margarine would no doubt like to have it colored. In my mind, whether the housewife buys margarine or butter is not the color question quite so much but the question of price. Now if margarine is colored will the consumer be assured that she won't have to pay more for the product? However, right here we are discussing color and color does play an important share in the sale of margarine. I do not like restrictions either, but we are faced with restrictions daily and we must assess in our own minds the value of these restrictions. We live in a province in which agriculture plays a most important part. Business in our towns and in our cities is either up or down according to the

(Mrs. Forbes, cont'd.) amount of money that the farmer has to spend. Manitoba farms are not producing today crops that go into the manufacture of margarine, but they are producing crops and products that are used in the manufacture of butter. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in assessing whether the restriction is of value or not, I conclude that should the color ban be lifted margarine sales would be higher and consequently harmful to the butter sales. And so in fairness to the producers of this province I am going to vote against the Bill.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, the only real reason that I enter into this debate is because some of the points that have been raised in connection with this matter with the inference that if we are supporting the Bill to lift the ban on the coloring of margarine, that we are against the small farmer. I don't agree with that contention at all. I think it's only a figment in the imagination of those who suggest such a thing.

Now then we heard from the Minister of Agriculture the question of the set-up on the support price for butter, offer of purchasing and to take off surpluses in order to hold the market price at 64¢ and we well know that in the past as a result of the creation of surpluses through this method that we have disposed of considerable quantities of butter outside of the Dominion at a greatly reduced price. Now I am informed that the surplus butter that's disposed of, we would not want in any case because of the relative age of the butter. But I think, Mr. Speaker, that we are approaching this subject, which is very vital, in the wrong way. I think that it would be possible through a different method of price-support to create a greater demand in Canada for butter. I know that this is not a new suggestion. It has been established, I think, without any question of doubt that the basic reason for the purchasing of margarine is economic. Now then, I would suggest, and I say it's not a new idea, but one that should be given further consideration, is the plan of having butter find its own level on the market in relation to margarine and then the producer of butter being supported by the average difference between the average selling price of butter and the floor price, say of 64¢. I think by this method we'd overcome the disadvantages which butter has at the present time insofar as price is concerned. I think that we would find by having a relatively lower price at the market level for butter, consumption would go up and thence, of course, production insofar as agriculture is concerned. I think that the present method, and repeat that it's my opinion that the present methods of support to the dairy industry is one of the factors which is causing the problem and one of the factors which is causing an increase in the use of margarine. Now I agree entirely with the sentiment expressed by the last speaker when she expressed the fear that the price of margarine will go up if the ban on factory coloring is lifted. I feel positive that that will happen and as a result of that that the housewife will not be obtaining the economic difference between butter and margarine that she gets at the present time. So I say, I am going to support, as I have done in the past, the lifting of the ban, but I do suggest that there should be a reassessment of the method of support to butter. If butter was in direct competition with margarine I am sure that production and the dollars going into the hands of our small farmers would increase. So I say, I reject entirely, Mr. Speaker, the contention that because of the fact that we are, as individuals of course, support the lifting of the ban on factory coloring of margarine, that we are acting in a detrimental way to the small farmer.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? The Honourable Member is closing the debate.

MR. R. SEABORN (Wellington): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to close this debate I am keenly aware that the animosity that exists between the rural and urban areas on this question is as acute as ever. The investigation into this problem by Dean Wainess has accomplished exactly nothing and the people of Manitoba can only assume that this board of enquiry was just another delaying tactic instituted by those who are opposed to the principle of free choice in the market place. First of all we had an excellent discourse by our honourable friend from Birtle-Russell which did not actually contribute very much to the question at hand. I certainly appreciate the importance of the dairy industry. I do not believe there is one member in this House who would like to see it jeopardized, but the question still remains before us; Will the coloring of margarine affect the producers of butter or cream for butter? We had one of Canada's finest economists work for three months or more to give us an unbiased opinion, for I do not believe for one moment that Dean Wainess cares whether margarine is colored or not, and he gave us his honest opinion. Now the Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell, and others also, have the

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd.)....effrontery to stand up in this House and say that this noted economist was wrong, without giving us any concrete reasons beyond the fact that Dean Waines did not agree with them or vice versa. The Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell attempted to prove Professor Waines was wrong by quoting 1956 census figures that there were 34,891 farms in Manitoba where dairy cattle were kept -- note that he said dairy cattle. Now I submit, Mr. Speaker, that there is something wrong somewhere for I have an official letter from the Manitoba Government's Dairy Branch informing me that there are only approximately 30,000 head of straight dairy breed in the whole Province of Manitoba. Let me read this part of the letter to you. The letter is dated October 2nd, 1959: "We have no accurate figure of the number of actual dairy cows, but an estimate would give the figure as approximately 30,000 cows that are of straight dairy breed. Most of the remainder are kept for milking a few months of the year by beef and grain farmers. They are classified as cows kept for milking purposes although their production is normally very low and they are of mixed breeds." So we see that by this that there may be 34,891 farms, as was mentioned by the member from Birtle-Russell, but they certainly are not dairy farms as he tried to intimate. I know it is true he gave us other interesting statistics showing the relationship of the dairy industry to the rest of our agricultural economy, and we have no quarrel with this. We all know that the dairy industry is important, but the fact remains, that the member for Birtle-Russell or any other member has any valid reason to show me where Dean Waines has erred in his judgment. Finally, our friend from Birtle-Russell, like a spoiled child, warns us that if he does not get what he wants he will bring forward a resolution that would give the people of Manitoba orange margarine. Well all I can say is that if my honourable friend from Birtle-Russell wants to do this, it will be his responsibility.

Next we have our 'psycho-ceramic' friend from St. Boniface. He belaboured the point that this should have been a government bill. I can tell him that it would have made me very happy if our government could have seen its way clear to do this, but surely the honourable member can see why it is a Private Member's Bill. We had some very heated arguments in our caucus on this question of margarine and it became very apparent that certain members of our party could never be reconciled. Now I have sat here and I've heard this honourable member hurl charges of dictatorship and servitude across the floor of this House, and if you ever need an example to prove how wrong he can be, he has it right here. If the honourable member will recall the last session of this House, he will know that I took my stand against my whole party on this issue and there were no repercussions. Our leader has never tried to force his will upon us and I resent these imputations that reflect upon my leader and on my colleagues in the backbenches. I might ask the Honourable Member for St. Boniface how it came to pass that he was not able to second my bill this time after giving me such reluctant support last time. Could it be that his party discouraged him from doing so? Tell me, are you interested in party politics or are you interested in principle? I would suggest that before you again charge us with servitude, you should consider your own position where your own party apparently prevented you from making a positive stand on a matter that is of vital concern to the people in your constituency.

Now let us consider the Honourable Member from Fisher. I'm sorry he's not in his chair. Oh yes, here is a man that enters debates simply because his interest lies far beyond the narrow confines of his own constituency. He is there to look after the interests of the people of Manitoba as a whole. A worthy representative this -- a man without any thought of personal gain except the general welfare of this province, but what did we hear on the subject of margarine? We certainly did not hear anything about the welfare or the benefits that could come for the majority of the people of Manitoba if this ban could be removed. Oh, no. We heard all about Fisher and what effect the coloring of margarine would have upon those engaged in the dairy industry in his constituency. His noble soul died. We found a man who found it politically expedient to oppose this bill although the numbers who would benefit from it outweigh those in his own area. Well, Sir, he will also have the opportunity to stand up and be counted, so that his position will be a matter of record. While we're in the CCF ranks I should mention that although there are eight urban members in that party, I was informed that it was generally agreed not to second my bill; and this is supposed to be the party that fights for principle and the rights of democracy.

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd.) . . Now, Sir, I cannot pass my honourable friend from Carillon, not that he added anything to the debate except to admit that he was one of the culprits that started this whole controversy. However, he quoted from an article in the newspaper that I would like to dwell on for a minute or two, for it has distressed me greatly that a civil servant should have taken such an active part in this matter for he was actually aligning himself with one part of the community against the rest. This individual sat at the right hand of Mr. Monkhouse during the hearings with all the resources of his department at the disposal of the dairy industry. I have already protested to the Minister of Agriculture about that episode, but later I was astounded to read newspaper articles designed to influence public opinion against the colouring of margarine, one of which was used by the Honourable Member from Carillon and titled: "Make no mistake about margarine". To me this is completely reprehensible. I appreciate his feelings but surely this man must realize that he is being paid by the people of Manitoba to look after the interests of this province as a whole, not just a select few. I regret the dairy commissioner has been drawn into this but he must have known he was placing himself in an embarrassing position and would meet with the kind of disapproval I've expressed at this time.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I don't think that there is any good purpose served by an attack of this nature upon a civil servant. I must defend the person in question, and I believe, that if he were not so interested in the welfare of the dairy industry in this province, that he would err to a greater extent than if he has erred at all in standing up for the industry that he has the responsibility to represent and to help. This is his job.

MR. SEABORN: All right, Mr. Speaker, I will not deal any further on that subject. But before I go further I would just like to comment on the remarks of the Honourable Member for St. John's. I must say, first of all, that I'm very glad that he is going to support my bill, but I do not think his reasoning in regard to the effect of coloured margarine on the dairy industry is altogether sound. At first glance his argument seems logical enough, but it does not bear up with the facts we have been able to obtain on this subject. If he will recall the speech made by the Honourable Member from Birtle-Russell, he will have observed that this gentleman endeavoured to dismiss the information we have received from British Columbia because he maintains it was not an agricultural province. Well, Sir, I do not think you can brush these figures aside so easily. It is true that British Columbia is not an agricultural province. Most of their butter comes from the prairie provinces and it is at only certain times of the year that any production of butter takes place in that province. But let us compare the prices of the two commodities in British Columbia. Butter is selling in Vancouver at approximately 73¢ a pound while margarine sells for 25¢ to 35¢ a pound, depending on the brand. In other words, margarine can be purchased for approximately one-third the cost of butter. If colour had any effect on the sale of butter, surely it would have been very obvious in that province where butter is so expensive, regardless where it was produced. But what do we find? In the year before the ban was lifted the per capita consumption of margarine was 13.25 pounds; in 1952, when the restrictions were removed in March, the consumption was 13.91; in 1958, the per capita consumption of margarine was 12.19 pounds, a drop of over a pound and a half per person. Colour was certainly not an incentive to buy more margarine in British Columbia. On the contrary, the consumption of margarine grew less year by year.

Now I was not just satisfied with writing to British Columbia. I wrote to many of the states across the line and I always posed this question: "What has been the economic and the social effect of the colouring of margarine in your jurisdiction?" And I would just like to read you one of the letters-I received. This is from the Dairy Commissioner in Iowa. Iowa, as we all know, is perhaps one of the main dairy states in the union. Dated October 9th, 1959, it reads as follows: "Dear Mr. Seaborn: Your letter of September 29th directed to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Iowa has been referred to the writer for reply. About six years ago the Legislature in the State of Iowa did permit the sale of coloured oleomargarine and also removed the 5% per pound tax which had been in effect for several years. Now the only restriction on the product for sale is on the size of the package and the fact that an imprint must be made on the quarter pounds, half pounds or pounds, in compliance with the law, and if it is served in a cafe it must be either in triangular patties, listed on the menu or listed on a sign in a permanent place in the main dining room. I am sure that if the dairy people were to answer your inquiry pertaining to the economic effect of the sale of this product in Iowa you would get one

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd.) .. version; and if the oleomargarine interests were to answer you they would give you another version. However, I will do my best to give you a little of the picture as we see it from an impartial angle. Several years ago Iowa State University did become rather deeply involved when they published a bulletin in which they made a statement to the effect that the nutritive value of margarine was comparable to that of butter. That, of course, disappeared in the matter of a few years and things ran along quite agreeably until the oleomargarine people asked for the colour ban to be removed from margarine and permit the sale of coloured oleo in the State of Iowa. This of course brought the thing to light, with the result that the restrictions as well as the tax were removed, and that it is sold quite freely with the above limitations as stated with reference to advertising in the prints.

Actually we can see very little change in the dairy picture in Iowa. We still export about 80% of our production and there still seems to be a very good demand for quality butter in our markets outside the State of Iowa, and since the introduction of our compulsory grading law for milk for manufacturing purposes, the quality has further improved in the butter situation. However, I might tell you in all fairness and in all honesty that we still have more trouble with the quality in butter than we do with the quality situation as it pertains to oleomargarine. At the present time there is approximately 20 million pounds of oleomargarine sold in the State of Iowa each year and apparently a similar amount of butter. While we have no plants in the State of Iowa manufacturing oleomargarine we are a very large exporter of vegetable oil, and I am sure that I can speak honestly when I say that as far as this department taking sides from a production angle would be concerned, we would have to be very careful on that as the oil people are now just about as strong as the dairy people, except they are undoubtedly not as well organized.

The low income bracket people in the State of Iowa contended that it was a poor man's spread and that they couldn't afford to buy butter in all cases; and whether that was true or not they at least now have the opportunity to make a choice. However, we do note that the use of oleomargarine is not entirely confined to the low income bracket people nor, unfortunately, is it confined to the city dwellers. A good many farmers are using oleomargarine also, in fact, probably too many to be consistent with the promotion ideas of the American Dairy Association. But as far as we are able to ascertain, it has not hurt the economic status of the State of Iowa, at least not to the degree that we have been told that it would".

Now Sir, I would like to point out that the writer of this letter did not know my position in this matter, but if I had nothing else to say, the dairy commissioner would have presented my whole case perfectly. The reason I desire to continue on is because I wish to have all the facts on record for the public to read, and I hope to counteract the impression that some of the members tried to leave with us, namely, that this is an issue between a manufactured product and an agricultural product, for nothing could be further from the truth.

First of all, Sir, I would like to refer to the special crops that provide the edible oils which go into margarine. Recently, a report of the Manitoba Agronomist was laid on my desk, and I was particularly interested to read on page 58, that "Canadian rapeseed has found a ready market; first of all in Japan, and then lately in Europe. We should be able to retain this market if we have a steady supply. Saskatchewan has produced a great bulk of acreage to date, growing about 700,000 acres in 1958. Manitoba's acreage can and should be increased considerably." Is there any sound basis for this optimism? I think yes. As many of you know, rapeseed comprises the major ingredient for margarine in many of the countries in Europe. Recently this crop has been in very short supply and, therefore, it was of no great surprise that a purchasing mission should appear on this side of the Atlantic to purchase 100,000 tons of rapeseed worth well over \$12 million, and which will require 300,000 acres to produce.

Then on Monday, February 29, 1960, I read a very encouraging statement by Dr. Craig of the National Research Council. Said he: "Oil seed production offers a partial solution to our surplus wheat in the long range view. It is possible a million acres now in wheat may be transferred profitably to rapeseed in the next decade". Commenting on the fact that rapeseed has only been used as an edible oil since 1958, Dr. Craig went on to say that "rapeseed oil can replace soybean and marine oils as the major ingredient of margarine and shortening produced in western Canada". On the same subject, Mr. Doerkson of the Manitoba University pointed out that "rapeseed grown basically in the prairie provinces was the fifth largest crop in Canada and that an average crop of rapeseed of 650 pounds per acre can produce more vegetable oil

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd.) .. than any other oil seed crop in Canada". And then again from Toronto, Mr. W. H. Cook of the National Research Council advocated the use of new crops to do away with the heavy surpluses of wheat in western Canada. Quoting from the Winnipeg Free Press of March 4th, I would like to read you Mr. Cook's advice on this very perplexing question: First of all he pointed out that "the periodic unwieldy surplus of agricultural products, particularly wheat, is a major problem in our agricultural economy", and I know everyone in this House will agree with this. Then we have Mr. Cook's proposed solution as reported by the Press: "To find new crops that would replace wheat; find a ready market; and give a comparable return to the farmer at a price industry can afford to pay. One of the best possibilities is oil seed crops, particularly edible oil seed crops".

In the United States the situation is perhaps more precarious, for I read that it is costing the American Government \$1,000 a minute--imagine--\$1,000 a minute to stabilize wheat prices and income. In our own country our agricultural experts keep telling us we must do something about our agricultural surpluses, that the growing of edible oil crops is a logical solution to many of our difficulties. But what do we find? We have a group standing up and literally saying to us: "We do not care about anybody else but ourselves. We will not allow anybody to change legislation that may encourage the growing of these alternative crops no matter what may happen". Mr. Speaker, what can one do in the face of such an unreasonable attitude as this? They will not believe their own experts, let alone anybody else who has a reputation as an economist, a reputation that Dean Wainess certainly enjoyed.

Again referring to the report of the Manitoba Agronomists I read that an interesting feature of the soybean crops was the exceptional yields of some growers, especially those with large acreages. For example, 70 acres produced 22 bushels to the acre; 45 acres, 20 bushels to the acre; 13 acres, 26 bushels to the acre. Much of the same thing happened in previous years. Where a farmer was really interested in growing soybeans he usually produced a good crop. It would indicate that too often soybeans were planted on land with low fertility, possibly grown in the wrong sequence in the rotation, and that it had just become another crop in Manitoba. We can see by this that a conscientious farmer can grow an average of 23 bushels of soybeans to the acre. At \$2.00 per bushel, the gross return per acre would be \$46 compared to the ten year average of \$29.40 for wheat. There is an ever-growing demand for this crop as the agronomists agree; and they conclude their remarks with "Manitoba farmers should grow at least 30,000 acres of soybeans to satisfy the present requirements. Improved cultural practices, higher yielding varieties, and a greater interest in this crop, can make soybeans a profitable crop with a ready market".

In verification of this we have the statement from the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Manitoba, that the current interest in soybeans has been stimulated by the presence of the local market for the beans, and I might add, Sir, for the rapeseed. Where is this market? Well, Sir, during the hearings I was very interested to learn that the hydrogenation plant in Winnipeg utilized all the production of soybean and rapeseed oils from the Co-op Vegetable Oils Limited in Altona. This hydrogenation plant not only provides the two manufacturers here, but served the entire west with the necessary ingredients for the manufacture of margarine. I will admit that a large percentage of soybeans comes from the United States, but the fact still remains that there is a ready market for all oil seed crops that could be grown in Manitoba. Surely no one would doubt our agricultural experts, who reported to us that it is their considered opinion that Manitoba farmers should increase their soybean acreage by 30,000 acres. We can see, Mr. Speaker, that this issue is basically an agricultural one, and if we continue in our dogmatic determination to maintain the discrimination against margarine, we are only pitting one part of our agricultural economy against another segment that enjoys a substantial subsidy for all its produce. How can these rural members maintain their position in face of all these facts? Can they justify restrictions against one part of our agricultural economy in favour of another? Surely not. But that in essence is what they are advocating when they suggest that the discrimination should continue against the end product of a growing part of our farming community.

Let us face facts. The difficulty facing the dairy industry is an economic one. The diminishing consumption of butter and the increasing growth of margarine is, in the main, a result of the price spread between the two commodities. You do not have to take my word, Mr.

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd.) . . . Speaker. I have before me several publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and I would like to refer to them in support of my contention. My first reference is to the Marketing Report No. 356 entitled "The Effects of Coupons and Special Offers on Sales of Butter and Margarine", and here is what it says: "For the United States, as a whole, the following observations can be made for the post-war competitive relationships for butter and margarine. Consumption of butter is affected more by its price than by the price of margarine. From the post-war period, the effect of price on consumption of butter has increased because margarine has become more substitutable for butter; and margarine consumption is decidedly more sensitive to changes in butter prices, considerably more than to changes in its own price". I trust the honourable members will note the implication here. It is saying, in effect, that the solution to the problems surrounding the dairy industry lies within their own hands; that the consumption of margarine is directly affected by the changes in the price of butter.

Next, Mr. Speaker, in a booklet on the facts and oils situation, the United States Agriculture Department gave a chart which definitely shows the relationship of butter consumption to its price. They explain that "butter prices to consumers have been at least double those for margarine. This was their price ratio in 1935 to '39. In 1952 and '53 the ratio was close to three to one. More recently butter prices to consumers have been about 2 1/2 times margarine prices; and this relationship is expected to prevail in 1959. Margarine is in a price range that permits its use both as a shortening and a spread. Wholesale prices of butter have been close to government purchase prices a large part of the time since the post-war dairy price support program was begun in 1949". This will be found on page 27 of that publication.

And now from New York, Mr. Speaker, I have the report from the Legislature for the year ending March 25th, 1959, dealing with imitation food products and problems. On page 23 under the heading "Margarine Outsell Butter" we will find a paragraph that deals directly with the problems arising from the great difference in price between these two products. Let me read it to you. "The per capita consumption of butter from all sources is reported to have been 8.5 pounds in 1958. This is roughly the same consumption rate as in 1957. On the other hand, margarine consumption reached an all-time high of 9.1 pounds in 1958, or an increase of one half pound per person over the previous years. This is the first year in which the consumption of margarine has exceeded that of farm and creamery made butter combined. The pattern set forth by these divergent movements for butter and margarine marks the end of a long termed shift in the relationship between these two. Consumption of butter at the current level, 8.5 pounds, is less than half the average consumption before World War II. The use of margarine, on the other hand, at nine pounds per person is more than three times greater than in the same pre-war period. Part of this shift is due to the great change in price relationship between the two items. The retail price of butter formerly was about twice the retail price of margarine, and now it is closer to three times. It is also generally conceded that a large part of the general acceptance of margarine must be attributed to its improved flavour, keeping qualities, and attractiveness of package".

Now, Sir, I think it is becoming abundantly clear that the great spread in price between butter and margarine is the basic reason for all the ills which surround the dairy industry. There are, however, other factors that contribute to the decline in the consumption of butter, and this is mentioned in another publication from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 1168. The writer mentions that people who never would have considered eating margarine were compelled by wartime shortages of butter to try the substitute product, and when the war was over and our economy became normal again, many found margarine a completely satisfactory product. The difference in taste was not as much as between, say competing meats, fruits or vegetables, and the retail price of butter was more than that of margarine. This publication also refers to a noticeable change in the eating habits of the population in the post-war period, and the consumption of table fats has never equalled the pre-war period. Here I would like to quote from this bulletin. "When rationing and price controls were eliminated in 1946, per capita consumption of butter increased only slightly. . . . suggests the downtrend in the combined consumption was associated with the downtrend in the consumption of bread and other complementary foods. He states the per capita consumption of butter plus margarine during 1947 to '50 was about 16% lower than in 1935 to '39. The consumption of wheat

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd.) . . flour per capita was down almost 15% and consumption of potatoes, sweet potatoes and corn meal was down by even larger percentages. Hence the ratio of consumption of butter plus margarine to that of the principal complimentary foods was nearly the same in both periods". The outstanding line in this quotation is this: --

MR. GUTTORMSON: Hasn't the Honourable Member from Wellington had 40 minutes now?

MR. SPEAKER: I am making enquiries from the Clerk about the time he has been speaking. I believe that he is close to filling his time and if he only has a moment or two, he may proceed. If he has five or six minutes I think maybe he should conclude.

MR. SEABORN: All right Sir, I'll wind up what I have to say by saying this, that I have given all these facts and figures to the Legislature for this one purpose, to show that economically there is a tremendous agricultural interest involved in the lifting of this ban--a tremendous agricultural advantage. Our leading agronomists, the experts we support in an effort to get leadership from them and wise guidance, see this problem as I have represented it. Dean Waines, an outstanding economist, sympathetic to local agricultural problems, sees it as I have represented it. The only single source of opposition to the lifting of this ban comes from the very people who ought to be benefiting from all the study and research our university scientists have been doing, and their opposition does not come because of reasoning, but it comes because of fear or because in the long, long ago they championed the fight against this product and they want to win. This is not an enlightened stand, and inasmuch as the way this report has shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that their fear is a false fear and that they are needlessly imposing a social and economic hardship on the low income consumer, I am hoping that there will be enough statesmanship on the part of some rural members to forget old fears and prejudices and take an enlightened stand. It would be a tragedy if the rural community, against its own long-term interest to some extent and definitely seriously against the interest of all consumers, were to continue to inflict this discrimination on a good food product.

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

MR. SEABORN: Yeas and nays please, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

A standing vote was taken the result being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Baizley, Bjorson, Carroll, Christianson, Cowan, Desjardins, Evans, Gray, Groves, Harris, Hawryluk, Ingebrigtsen, Johnson (Assiniboia), Lissaman, Lyon, Martin, Orlikow, Paulley, Peters, Reid, Roblin, Scarth, Seaborn, Stanes, Weir, Witney, Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Alexander, Campbell, Corbett, Dow, Mrs. Forbes, Messrs. Froese, Guttormson, Hamilton, Hryhorczuk, Hutton, Jeannotte, Klym, McKellar, McLean, Molgat, Prefontaine, Ridley, Roberts, Schreyer, Shewman, Shoemaker, Smellie, Strickland, Tanchak, Thompson, Wagner, Watt.

MR. CLERK: Yeas, 27; nays, 27.

MR. SPEAKER: As Speaker of the Legislature, it is my duty to vote and break the tie. Beauchesne's Votes and Proceedings lays down some ground rules. They say that I may vote as my conscience dictates or that I may vote in the negative so that the question can come before the Legislature again. I register my vote as "no", because I feel that in doing so I satisfy the dictates of my conscience and I also vote so that the principle of this Bill may come before the Legislature at a future date.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce the fact that I was paired with the Honourable Minister of Health and Public Welfare, and that had I voted, I would have voted for second reading and I have a sneaking suspicion that he would have killed my vote.

..... (continued next page.)

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned motion of the Honourable Member for Portage la Prairie for second reading of Bill No. 82, An Act to amend The Dental Association Act. The Honourable Member for St. Vital.

MR. FRED GROVES (St. Vital): Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides for the setting up of dental hygienists, girls who will be working in the dentist's office cleaning and polishing teeth; giving instructions and demonstrations on oral hygiene; taking x-rays of the teeth; and taking impressions of the mouth for the purpose of fitting artificial dentures. This section, that is, the section setting up these dental hygienists, was not included in the amendment to the Dental Act that was before this House last session. Last session, included in the amendments to the Dental Act was a provision for the establishment, development and regulation and control over an auxiliary body to be known as Clinical Technicians. The Bill provided that these Clinical Technicians would perform their work under the direct supervision of the dentist, preferably in the dentist's office; and that they would perform the services of manufacturing or repairing dentures, artificial teeth, bridges, appliances, or other fixtures to be used in the mouth. This section in the Bill that was presented to us last year is the section that the Dental Technicians, whose bill is being presented by the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie, objected to. This section has now been removed because it constituted a threat by the dentists to the technicians' existence. The dentists would have, under this Act, had a complete monopoly over the making of false teeth.

The Act before us also provides for the fees to be charged in the clinics to be set up by the Dental Association. The Act gives us, on the other hand, no assurance as to what these fees or prices will be. The Act also provides for penalties for those persons who perform work on dentures without a prescription from a dentist. This section, which is Section 8 of the Act, refers to the special agents that have been employed in the past by the dentists to spy on the technicians, both legal and illegal. This strengthens their hand, as now there must be a prescription for every set of false teeth that a dentist or a technician has on his premises, whereas before there was no such requirement. I would like to ask the sponsor of this Bill, does this section give the Manitoba Dental Association the right to enter any person's home, without a warrant, to search for bootleg false teeth? Surely this is an infringement upon a person's liberty and should be the job, not of the Manitoba Dental Association, but of our law enforcement agencies. The Act also provides for the dentists referring other services to the offices of technicians. Does this infer that the dentists will, in fact, refer work other than work on false teeth to these so-called legal technicians? And if so, what type of work will they refer? This is something that I would like the honourable member to deal with in closing the debate.

Now in connection with the clinics, the old Bill, that is the Bill that was presented to us last year, as well as this one, provided for the setting up of these clinics by the Manitoba Dental Association. It is unfortunate that at that time the dentists refused to set up these clinics unless they were given the absolute control over the making of false teeth which they asked. In other words, if you don't want to play ball my way, I'm going to take my ball and bat home. Then the Act also provides for an injunction, and I would hope that the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie will assure us that no such injunction could be obtained by the Manitoba Dental Association without referring the matter to our courts.

On January 26th, 1960, a letter was sent to all members of the Legislature by the Manitoba Dental Association, and on page 2 of this letter, item 5, five results are listed which they expect if dental standards are changed. (a) and (b) which states that it will discourage dentists from coming to Manitoba and discourage enrolment in the Dental School. This I do not believe because the practicing of chiropractors, chiropodists, optometrists, faith healers, and others, have not had this effect on the medical profession. The practice of a credited public accountant and certified public accountant, both of whom were set up by Acts of this Legislature, have not had this effect on the practice of accountancy by chartered accountants; nor have the activities of Notaries Public and Commissioners for Oaths seriously affected the legal profession. I would like to ask the sponsor of this Bill to explain in detail items (c) (d) and (e) of Section 5 of the letter which was sent out by the group whose bill he is sponsoring. Why will the permitting of technicians to deal with the public cause deterioration of rural practice? Why, in (e) of this letter, do they say that their activities will make it difficult for the average person to

(Mr. Groves, cont'd) obtain dental treatment? I want the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie to assure us that these are not threats by the dental profession to cause these things to happen.

And then in paragraph (d) of this letter, they state that it will seriously handicap expanding welfare services and I want the Honourable Member from Portage la Prairie to assure us that this is not a big stick being wielded by the dental profession against our welfare program. Are they, in effect, saying if we permit technicians to deal with the public that the Department of Health will not get the dentists' co-operation? I have no objection, Mr. Speaker, to the dentists organizing a non-profit clinic manned by fully qualified people, but I wonder if they have considered that if such a clinic is opened everybody will go to it regardless of whether they can afford to go to a dentist or not. This is human nature. I might also point out again that one section of this Act permits the Dental Association to enter any person's home without a warrant in order to search for illicit false teeth. Even our law enforcement agencies are not permitted to do this. Is this not, and I ask this again, a serious encroachment on our citizens' liberties?

With respect to the argument -- no, that's dealing with the other Bill. This Bill deals primarily with false teeth. This is only one aspect of dentistry, but we are dealing with the Dental Act, and I suggest while doing so that we should consider one other thing in connection with the clinic that the Dental Association propose, and that thing is the amount of the fees being charged by dentists for the straightening of children's teeth. My latest information is that if a parent has a child that was born with crooked teeth it costs \$500 to have them straightened; and I hope that the sponsor of this Bill will assure us that this type of work also will be done in the proposed clinics. I know of a family that has two children who need their teeth straightened. This is going to cost them \$1,000 -- more than a third of their gross income for a whole year. This problem, Mr. Speaker, of our young people, of our children, is just as important as the problem of false teeth for our older people. Many people, working people, cannot afford the price of false teeth nor can they afford the price of having children's crooked teeth straightened. Many let their children grow up with crooked teeth because they can't, on their present wage, afford to have them straightened. Others are prepared, at any price, not to let their children go through life with this handicap but must go without many of the other necessities of life in order to have this work done. I know that people will argue that nobody need go without dental or medical treatment because of lack of means, but the fact is that in order to do so one must declare himself to be a pauper. There is a huge void between those with means and those with no means who cannot have this treatment because they can't afford it and are too proud to resort to relief in order to get it. The dentists in this bill are proposing to take long overdue measures to bring the price of false teeth within the reach of the average person. Perhaps similar action might be taken at the same time on this other and, in my opinion, more serious problem.

We heard the other day from the Honourable Member from Selkirk, an appeal to the government to do something for the deaf and retarded children of this province. Why? Because their treatment and care are beyond the means of the average wage earner, and I appeal to the Minister of Health and to the dental profession to let's look into this problem in the field of dentistry as well as the problems which they hope to deal with in the Bill which we have before us. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the honourable member I thought that he should be on this side of the House, because he told us about the difficulties of people in getting medical and dental care, and I thought the Social Allowances Act had looked after all that. However, I really didn't rise to speak on this, Mr. Speaker. Except to say this, that in our opinion this matter is not a party matter. Our members will vote on this as they see fit. As far as I personally am concerned, without accepting everything which is in this present Bill, the Bill may have some of the objections which the Honourable Member for St. Vital spoke about. In my opinion at least, all these three Bills, the Dental Bill, the Dental Association Bill, the Insurance Bill, should all go to the committee where representations can be made so that members will have the fullest knowledge before they vote on any of these Bills. And I for one intend to vote, Mr. Speaker, to permit the Bill to go to Law Amendments Committee so that it can have the fullest consideration by the members of this House.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Wellington, that this debate be adjourned.

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce) (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I was wondering if the House would agree that perhaps the honourable member who intends to move this motion might agree that if anyone else wanted to speak on this motion that they might do so at this time. There is some urgency about completing the debate on these matters, and I would urge that perhaps the opportunity might be offered, with the agreement of the honourable member, for others to continue the debate at this time.

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Speaker, I take the same position as the Honourable Member for St. John's took. I think that the only way that we can settle these three bills is that we should agree that the whole three of them should go to committee and we can get expert advice from everyone concerned and in that way we can appraise an honest resolve.

MR. R. O. LISSAMAN (Brandon): Just a word on this Bill, or in fact on the two conflicting bills which appear on the Order Paper today. In my humble opinion, if low-priced dentures were the only thing at stake then I would urge the House to throw out all the bills because you would have competition and that would carry on, and reasonable priced teeth would be assured. However, Mr. Speaker, I believe there is more at stake than that. You, Sir, and several others of this House including myself, have heard these discussions on this subject in committee several years ago and I do believe that the newer members who have not heard the arguments should send the bills to committee, all of them, so that they would benefit from the discussion of the experts and people who should be in a position to better inform us than we are informed ourselves. And so, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for both these bills to go to committee so that they may be discussed there.

MR. SPEAKER: Now it has been moved by the Honourable Member for St. James, seconded by the Honourable Member for Wellington, that the debate be adjourned.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, you are ruling that that motion has been put before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It's not been put yet. It was just announced.

MR. EVANS: The debate -- I understand this point is not debatable. Am I correct in saying that? That a motion to adjourn the debate is not debatable?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I believe that that is possibly correct, but I would allow a statement on it from the Leader of the House.

MR. EVANS: I believe the statement that I made before indicates the need for getting these bills to committee.

MR. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Portage la Prairie): Is the member going to move his motion or shall I close the debate?

MR. SPEAKER: Well a motion to adjourn the debate is always in order, and it is only by leave of the House that that can take place -- that the opposite can take place. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER: Mr. Speaker what are we voting on, a motion to adjourn or....?

MR. SPEAKER: To adjourn the debate. Yes. In my opinion, the nays have it. Does the honourable member wish to speak now?

MR. STANES: Mr. Speaker, I have the same sentiments as the Honourable Member from Brandon in that I feel that the other Bill, 85, is in a way -- the other two bills should be discussed and examined in committee together for various reasons because the facts for each Bill are very similar. The people involved are very similar and, basically, my reasoning is that they are technical bills. Many of us feel it's a matter of principle and I am one of those. Freedom of trade -- and it's the restrictive clause in this Bill to which I object. However, Mr. Speaker, it could be that when the technical information is brought before myself, and others who feel the same way, that we may change our minds. I have made quite a detailed examination of the facts of these three bills during the last several months and it is my opinion that the principle of freedom, together with public health which is absolutely paramount can be maintained. However, it is quite possible that there are some arguments of a technical nature which I have not received and which I have not heard, and that is why I feel that this Bill, although I disagree with it in principle, should go to committee and that Bill 85 should go to committee. That is my purpose, Mr. Speaker, in moving adjournment of this particular Bill.

MR. J. M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, I just want to add my feelings about this,

(Mr. Hawryluk, cont'd). . . . because being a member for the past few years, we've had the occasion to have bills of a similar nature presented to us; and I agree with the previous speakers that I would like to see all three of these contentious bills given an opportunity to be heard by representatives who are willing or wishing to come down to one of our Law Amendments meetings. There are certain sections of this Bill that I think are very very contentious and I think it needs a great deal of thought on the part of the members, as well as the people who are interested, so that we can definitely settle this particular issue once and for all. If I recall correctly, it was hoisted last year, and two years ago we had the same problem as we had with the margarine bill. I feel that it's such an important Bill I would like to see the other two bills included in the general discussion as soon as possible.

MR. HARRY P. SHEWMAN (Morris): Mr. Speaker, I am in agreement with some of the previous speakers about this Bill going to the Law Amendments Committee. There was quite a bit of discussion three years ago on the same Bill and bills in this House, and I feel in expressing my opinion I do so in fairness to these three bills; that is, 75, 82 and 85. We have an amendment before us now to Bill 82 that I don't just quite understand, and it reads, "that the Bill be not now read a second time." My information being such that these people that are interested in Bill 85 have appeared before the Department of Health here requesting that they be heard, and I think by agreeing that these three Bills be reported to Law Amendments Committee, that there can be a thorough and a very understanding discussion on these Bills. So I am in favour of this Bill going to committee on those conditions.

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I agree with the principle of sending this Bill to committee, and I will vote for a second reading of the Bill on that principle in order that the three bills may be heard together.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member is closing the debate.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out one or two small things. I am not going to go over all the points raised by the Honourable Member for St. Vital. Some of them are worthy of a reply; some of them I don't think are too factual.

First of all, the hygienists listed in this Bill need not necessarily be women. Secondly, this is a major step forward in dental health to have these people working in dentists' offices working with dentists, with the end view that all dental costs, including the cost of straightening children's teeth, will be reduced. Now as far as the right of entry and search that are mentioned in the Bill goes, I am not a lawyer but I don't believe that they would abrogate any of the rights that individuals hold under our common law; nor do I believe that that is the intention.

The principle is very simple, and that is, that the dental health of the province should be in the hands of those best qualified to care for the dental health. This legislation is substantially the same as is presently in force in other jurisdictions; namely, Ontario, I believe Quebec, and most States of the Union; and in none of those areas, where this legislation has been in effect for some time, do we have the shortage of dentists that we have in Manitoba. In Ontario I believe their dental population, the ratio of dentists to population, is almost twice what it is here in Manitoba. And so, Mr. Speaker, I think that this Bill, as I said before, has only one basic principle and that is to assure the highest standard of dental health to all the people of Manitoba.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Member for St. John's for second reading of Bill No. 80, an Act to amend the Labour Relations Act, be now read a second time. The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. SMELLIE: Mr. Speaker, I found this a rather interesting Bill, and in case the Honourable Member for Selkirk is wondering, I have this pile of books here for the sake of accuracy and not because I feel I have a weak case.

When the Bill was introduced for second reading by its sponsor, I thought it quite appropriate that such a Bill should be introduced by this sponsor and that he is a person well qualified to speak on the subject, but upon study of the Bill I began to wonder if the Bill itself was well conceived. If we look at the situation that obtained before Section 5 (a) was added to the Labour Relations Act, we find that under Section 5 it was thought by some people that this gave a right to trespass. I would submit, Sir, that Section 5 of this Bill never intended to give any person

(Mr. Smellie, cont'd).... a right to trespass. Section 5, as it read previously, is as follows and I quote: "Except with the consent of the employer, no trade union and no person, whether acting on behalf of a trade union or otherwise, shall attempt at an employer's place of employment, during the working hours of an employee of the employer, to persuade the employee to become or refrain from becoming or continuing to be a member of a trade union." This section, Sir, is in negative form. Trouble developed later when people felt that the ban on soliciting employees during working hours gave an implied right to solicit on employers' premises at other times of the day, and certain employers felt that this interpretation of the situation put them at an unfair advantage and took away from them the rights they would have under the law of trespass.

In 1957, Section 5 (a) was added to this Act. Now so that the members of this honourable House will know exactly what it is that we want to delete from this Bill, from the Act by this Bill, I am going to read to you section 5 (a) which it is proposed to delete. Quote: "Nothing herein curtails, abridges or affects the right of an employer who is in lawful possession of land or premises, to recover damages from or to any other remedy against a trespasser." Now the intention of this section, Sir, is merely to preserve to the employer the rights which he always had at common law.

Now, of more recent times, Mr. Speaker, a new problem has been added. It is particularly pointed up on projects such as Kelsey and Thompson where, in addition to the work area of the employer, the employees are housed in bunkhouses; they dine in mess halls; and they take their recreation in areas which are owned and are the property of the employer. I can understand the concern of labour people that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for organizers to visit the workers on such projects. The workers would have in some cases, to travel at least a mile through bush country to get off the employer's property. I agree, Sir, that something should be done in order to allow the union organizer to have contact with the men employed on such a project; but I would submit, Sir, that taking away of a common law right of trespass from the employer is not the answer. I think that a better formula to allow this would be to define the place of employment in this Act. In other words, to say the place of employment in this Act shall mean the area where the worker is actually employed, or something of that nature, and place of employment shall not include, and there you could spell out the areas such as the bunkhouses and the recreation areas in a project such as Kelsey or Thompson, and allow the organizer free access to the workers in those areas, provided the worker was not at work in those areas. I would suggest, Sir, that at least this section of the Bill should be amended.

The second section of this Bill is the section that provides for the checkoff of union dues, and by this section you would make a union employee different from the other employees of that employer. I'll admit that under this section the proposer of this Bill has suggested that this would be a voluntary union check-off. In other words, that the employee would have to ask his boss for the right to have his dues deducted from his pay before his pay cheque is given to him. With that part of it I agree, but how long would it be before we had another application to amend this so that it was not voluntary but compulsory. This is one of the points on which employees have, for many years, bargained with their employers. I submit, Sir, that it is a proper area for bargaining between employees and their employers, and that we should maintain it as such. We don't want to take the bargaining rights away from the employees of any employer. And in speaking of this, Sir, there is one other point that I think we should maintain before us at all times, and that is this point; wherever you provide that a deduction shall be made from the wage of an employee you are giving a statutory preference to the payment of that obligation, a preference over the rights of the employee's wife and family, and I suggest, Sir, that we already have more than sufficient of such deductions from pay cheques.

The Honourable Member for St. John's suggested that there was some parallel here between the Law Society or perhaps the College of Physicians and Surgeons; but I would suggest to the Honourable Member for St. John's that the Law Society has never required one of my clients to pay my annual fees to the Law Society, nor have they ever suggested that the patient of a doctor should pay his dues to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and here you are suggesting that the employer, and my clients are my employers, that the employer should pay to the association to which he belongs his annual dues; and I submit, Sir, that it is improper

(Mr. Smellie, cont'd) that we should do so. The fact that school teachers have legislation on their behalf on this particular point, that allows this sort of thing, doesn't make it right; and I would not like to be on record as saying that all of the legislation that we have meets with my wholehearted approval. This is not a proper subject for legislation in my opinion, Sir, but should be maintained as one of the areas for bargaining between an employer and his employees.

But Section 3 of this Bill, Sir, is the part of the Bill which is really offensive to me. By Section 3 of this Bill we would give to a board the authority that is properly that of the courts. We would give to a board the right to say that an employer had acted improperly and that he should therefore be penalized under the law for his actions, and the board would set the penalty. Today, Sir, we have a great tendency in this country to delegate authority to boards all over the place and to give them wide powers. But, Sir, I will fight always against any encroachment upon the power of the courts. Over hundreds of years we have developed the system that we now enjoy in this country. British justice is known throughout the whole of this world and I will admit that it's not perfect, but within the courts we have a system which, so far as possible, makes the law certain. The courts are bound by precedent, and within certain limits, you can be sure of what the law is. Once you turn decisions of this nature over to boards you get a great variation, and I would submit, Sir, that any attempt by the Legislature to weaken the power of the courts by transferring such powers to boards should be resisted by every member of this House. Sir, for the reasons that I have given, I would ask the Honourable Members of this House to unite with me to defeat this Bill, to not give it second reading.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I would like the opportunity to spend five or ten minutes replying. I am not sure that I want to do it now and I don't want to hold up the business of the House.

MR. ROBLIN: If my honourable friend is prepared to speak now I think we would be disposed to hear it because it would perhaps dispose of this Bill one way or another and we would proceed with cleaning up the Order Paper. I won't rush him but if he is disposed to speak now I think we'd wait five or ten minutes to hear it.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, if I may ask the First Minister a question -- is it the intention to go strictly on to government business at 8 o'clock or continue on second readings?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, perhaps that's a good idea. If my honourable friend would like to finish this off at 8 o'clock we'd do that, and then we'd proceed with the government business of various sorts. If that's agreeable, fine.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreeable to the House? I call it 5:30 and I leave the Chair until 8 o'clock this evening.

CORRECTION IN HANSARD OF MARCH 17, 1960.

On Page 1683 of Hansard, March 17, 1960, a portion of Mr. Shewman's statement was omitted. The following is his complete statement.

MR. SHEWMAN: There's only one or two points I want to raise. The Leader of the Opposition accuses me of starting this debate this afternoon. I think he'll read off Hansard where the Honourable Member from Emerson threw the first ball. I think that's a fact, that we can't deny that, and when he mentions the fact that the Department of Agriculture were doing everything they could, I would ask him to state when the Department of Agriculture started to move livestock. It was through the efforts of the boys at Morris and of St. Jean that built these barges. And where did we get that lumber? We picked that lumber out of the drink, that's where we got that lumber. And when I was in here sometime around the 28th, 29th of April, possibly the 1st of June, seeking help to build these barges where they could have been built in the city here on the high and dry ground with lumber that was dry and a better job made, the answer I got then was "no". Now I just want to put them straight on a few points, and as far as my memory is concerned, I do slip on a few things but on things that are as important as the 1950 flood, I think I am quite fresh on that. And the Leader of the Opposition will find out -- that's been proven, that the people of the Valley still remember the 1950 flood.