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CHRISTIANSON, John Aaron	Portage la Prairie	86-9th St., N.W., Ptge. la Prairie, Man.
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HRZHORCZUK, M.N., Q.C.	Ethelbert Plains	Ethelbert, Man.
HUTTON, Hon. George	Rockwood-Iberville	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
INGEBRIGTSON, J. E.	Churchill	Churchill, Man.
JEANNOTTE, J. E.	Rupertsland	Meadow Portage, Man.
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McLEAN, Hon. Stewart E., Q.C.	Dauphin	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
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MORRISON, Mrs. Carolyne	Pembina	Manitou, Man.
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PETERS, S.	Elmwood	225 Melrose Ave., Winnipeg 15
PREFONTAINE, Edmond	Carillon	St. Pierre, Man.
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ROBERTS, Stan	La Verendrye	Niverville, Man.
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STRICKLAND, B. P.	Hamiota	Hamiota, Man.
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THOMPSON, Hon. John, Q.C.	Virden	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WAGNER, Peter	Fisher	Fisher Branch, Man.
WATT, J. D.	Arthur	Reston, Man.
WEIR, Walter	Minnedosa	Minnedosa, Man.
WITNEY, Hon. Charles H.	Flin Flon	Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg 1
WRIGHT, Arthur E.	Seven Oaks	4 Lord Glenn Apts. 1944 Main St., Wpg. 17

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Monday, March 6th, 1961.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): I beg to present the petition of Isbrand Rempel, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate Association for Retarded Children in Manitoba.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.

Notice of Motion.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. G. JOHNSON (Minister of Health & Public Welfare)(Gimli): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to table answers to three questions of the Honourable Member for St. John's, dated February 27th, 1961; and table two answers of the Honourable Member for Radisson, dated February 27th, 1961; and an answer to the Honourable Member for Elmwood, dated February 27th, 1961; and a question of the Honourable Member for Fisher, dated February 27th, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEO. HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to table answers for the questions of the Honourable Member for Fisher with regard to the Agricultural Credit Corporation. I would also like to table answers for the questions put by the Honourable Member for Fisher with regard to the Water and Sewage Program. I would like to table answers for the questions of the Honourable Member for Fisher with regard to Crop Insurance. I would also like to lay on the table of the House a return to the Order of the House, dated February 20th, 1961, on a motion of the Honourable Member for Neepawa-Gladstone; and a return to an Order of the House, dated February 20th, 1961, on a motion of the Honourable Member for Neepawa-Gladstone.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, I should like to introduce to you and to the members of the House, 32 pupils from Grade VI of Centennial School. They are here today with their teacher, Miss Larter, and are seated in the gallery to your right, Mr. Speaker. I feel very proud in informing the House that Miss Larter can trace her ancestry, on her mother's side, here in Manitoba back to the year 1806. Centennial School is in that great fortress of education and curling, Mr. Speaker, and it is in our fine school division of Seven Oaks. I hope their visit here this afternoon will be both interesting and enjoyable.

MR. E. GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a question to the Minister of Agriculture. I understand that the Department is setting up a new crop insurance test area. Could he tell us where it is going to be located?

MR. HUTTON: It is true that a new test area is being set up, but I am not in a position to announce it as yet. It will be announced in the House.

MR. R. PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF)(Radisson): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, a few days ago I asked the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce if he could make some comment on a question of some Cuban tomatoes which came into the Province of Manitoba. I want to apologize first of all, Mr. Speaker. I gave an erroneous figure of some \$36,000.00, if I recall correctly, and the actual figure of the original cost was \$13,000.00. I trust that that correction will be noted, but I wonder if the Minister can make any comment on it. I note that there are some cheap tomatoes on sale as advertised in the paper, and I am wondering if this is the product of all of this controversy over the tomatoes.

HON. G. EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, I think the honourable gentleman would recognize that this is outside the competence of my department. I think the main facts that he mentioned are correct. The amount of tomatoes coming into the province on this occasion is approximately one week-end's supply, I am informed. They did arrive and did remain unsold for some time and deteriorated in condition. It is not possible for me to discover the reason for them having remained unsold. I have made some enquiries but, as I say, it is beyond the competence of my department to determine just why

(Mr. G. Evans, cont'd.)....they remained unsold for that length of time.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a further question to the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Commerce, I think in his capacity as Provincial Secretary. I asked the other day if he would be kind enough to give me the wage schedules of the different classifications in the Civil Service. I wonder if he is going to be in a position soon to give me that information.

MR. EVANS: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the paper is being prepared for the honourable gentleman and will be given to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to make a correction of an error which appears on page 476 in Hansard. I am quoted as saying that -- and I quote: "When the unfairness in Legislation becomes too great, then remedial action is necessary. It's not a duty." It should read: "Remedial action is necessary, if not a duty."

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Committee of Supply.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Education, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now -- Item 4 (a)..

HON. S. E. McLEAN (Minister of Education)(Dauphin): Mr. Chairman, there were a number of questions asked the other evening which I should now like to give some further explanation and answer. The question was asked about how many schools, under the category of special schools or schools in undeveloped settlements, had children from the Indian reservation attending and vice versa. I have that information for the committee now. South Indian Lake and Pelican Rapids School are Manitoba special schools, both of which have Indian students attending under a formal agreement, which provides for a per capita payment by the Department of Indian Affairs to the Province of Manitoba. The Department of Indian Affairs, or Canada through the Department of Indian Affairs, also made a capital payment towards the construction of the school buildings themselves. There is a reciprocal arrangement between the Big Eddy School, which is a Department of Indian Affairs School, and the Moose Lake School, which is a Manitoba special school, under which the Manitoba special school students are educated in the Big Eddy School and the Indian children are educated in the Moose Lake School. That's just an arrangement between those two schools.

Some questions were asked concerning the cost of educating -- or first of all, concerning the subsidy per student at the Manitoba Teachers College and the relative payment, the payment which depends upon that to Brandon College for the training of elementary teachers and also the cost to the province of educating the students in the Manitoba Teachers College and at Brandon College. This information will be of interest to the committee. The subsidy per student at the Manitoba Teachers College in the fiscal year 1959-1960, which is the last year for which we have the records complete, was \$586.50. The subsidy for the fiscal year 1960-1961, which is the present fiscal year, will be lower on account of the decrease in the number of students living in residence and receiving meals at the Teachers College. The net subsidy per student at the Manitoba Teachers College, fiscal year 1960-61, will form the basis of payment per student for Brandon College for the fiscal year 1961-1962. There have been occasions in the past seven years when the rate of subsidy has been as low as \$400 per student. In the fiscal year 1959-1960, the payment to Brandon College per student was \$581.80.

The Honourable Member for Brokenhead asked me what the revenue would be from the receipt of payment for examination fees, and I improperly undertook to give him the information, because this relates to an item of anticipated revenue and can only be properly dealt with on consideration of the budget speech and the estimate of revenue. I may tell him, or tell the committee, that \$252,455, the amount shown in the estimates for examinations, is the estimated gross cost of examinations for the coming fiscal year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, another question was asked concerning the number of high schools

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....that had applied for and been granted construction grant formula of 75% even though they were less than 12 rooms in size. I made an estimate, which I find was a very poor estimate, because these are the figures. To date there have been received nine applications, that is applications in respect of nine high schools, for consideration of the 75% grant formula. Of these nine, four have been approved and five are under consideration through the procedure that is followed in that connection.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there was a great deal of debate -- I have been reading over Hansard concerning the matter of textbooks, and I do owe an apology for the committee, because I was looking at a figure which was correct and yet incorrect. I now would like to give the exact information to the committee for their information. In 1959-1960 -- these are in the estimates for that particular year -- the estimated expenditure for textbooks was shown as \$900,000. In that fiscal year we actually spent \$1,500,000. In other words, our expenditures exceeded the estimates that had been made when the estimates were prepared. For the year 1960-1961, we estimated expenditures of \$285,000, although it now appears that our expenditures will be \$600,000. When I gave the figure of \$600,000 the other evening I was looking at a note which I had that showed that, but I didn't go back far enough to just check and notice and say to the committee that this, in a sense, is the revised estimate for the year 1960-61; and of course, as the estimates show, the 1961-1962 estimated expenditures are shown as \$826,700. I trust that that will clear up the problem and will be satisfactory.

A question was asked concerning the conditions under which high schools may be accredited and the schools that are accredited; and I would like to read in full to the committee the conditions and the names of the schools. I should point out that these regulations are formulated, as well as administered by the High School Examination Board. The collegiate institutes may become accredited and recommend students for Grade XI General Course standing under the following conditions: (1) The accrediting authorities shall be the Manitoba High School Examination Board. (2) Each collegiate institute, on being granted power of recommending pupils without Department examinations, shall be classified as an accredited collegiate institute. (3) In order to be eligible to exercise such power, each collegiate institute shall comply with the following requirements: (a) the principal shall hold a principal's certificate valid in any secondary school in the Province of Manitoba; (b) each teacher shall hold a collegiate certificate valid in the Province of Manitoba; (c) each teacher shall have at least 2 year's university credit, or its equivalent, in any of the following subjects taught for recommending purposes, together with not less than 2 years successful teaching experience therein: English, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, French, Latin, German; or shall have at least 1 year -- I'm sorry -- shall have at least 1st year university credit, or its equivalent, in any of the above mentioned subjects taught for recommending purposes, together with not less than five years successful teaching experience therein, acquired prior to June 30th, 1939; (d) there shall be a Science laboratory which, in the opinion of an inspector of schools, provides adequate facilities for its pupils to perform the individual experiments prescribed in physics, chemistry and biology; (e) there shall be a library which, in the opinion of an inspector of schools, provides adequate library facilities and which shall be readily accessible to all pupils during school hours. (4) Applications for power to recommend shall be submitted annually on forms approved by the examination board. (5) The principal and each teacher concerned shall certify, on forms approved by the examination board, that each pupil recommended for exemption from the departmental examinations has: (a) attended regularly during the entire school year; (b) secured completed standing in the preceding grades; (c) performed the required experiments, either individually or in co-operation with another pupil, in any of the following sciences; chemistry, physics, biology; (d) completed during the current school year a full Grade XI General Course, as outlined in the current program of studies for secondary schools; (e) obtained a standing on the year's work of not less than 50% in any subject and an average of at least 67% on the full course. (6) Each pupil who gives promise of being able to qualify for recommendation may be advised not earlier than May 15th that he will be recommended for promotion. However, the Department of Education, on recommendation of the school inspector, reserves the right to cancel any such promotion if the student's conduct, attendance and work, until the end of the term, do not continue to be satisfactory. (7) Pupils who are not recommended may write the departmental examinations. (8) Copies of the principal test papers set for the pupils throughout the

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.).....current school year and their answers thereto shall be open to review by an inspector of schools for criticism and for modification. (9) The pupils answer papers in the final accrediting examinations shall be kept for at least 9 months from the date of the test and shall be available at all times to an inspector of schools and the accrediting authority. (10) The standing of the pupil shall be reported on forms approved by the examination Board. (11) The power granted to any collegiate institute to recommend pupils under these regulations shall be valid for the current school year only but may, upon application, be renewed from year to year at the discretion of the accrediting authority. (12) Private schools which comply with these regulations may, upon application to the accrediting authority, be granted power to recommend. Two supplementary notes -- (1) In considering the renewal of the accrediting privileges to any collegiate institute, an important factor will be the record of the students, promoted in this way, at the university or in Grade XII. (2) The High School Examination Board reserves the right of amending annually these requirements. For June, 1960, these were the schools that held accrediting privileges. We do not have the list for 1961 since these have not as yet been considered. These are those then that were accredited for June of 1960 -- Brandon Collegiate at Brandon; Churchill High School, Winnipeg; Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, Winnipeg; Elmwood High School, Winnipeg; Provencher Collegiate, St. Boniface; Miles Madconnel Collegiate, East Kildonan; St. James Collegiate, St. James; St. John's High School, Winnipeg; Sisler High School, Winnipeg; West Kildonan Collegiate, West Kildonan.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, if the page boys will be so kind, I have for distribution to the members of the committee a sheet completed with respect to the 1960-1961 estimates, showing the breakdown of the grants on the same basis as the list that I distributed the other evening with respect to the 1961-1962 estimates. There are only two minor variations here which I have endeavoured to explain by way of footnotes to the list.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition)(Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, just for clarification, I listened carefully to the reading out of the high schools having the accreditation privileges. Would the Minister be able to tell me if there was any other in rural Manitoba? Brandon and Portage la Prairie are the only ones I noticed. Were there some others?

MR. McLEAN: There were none. There wasn't even Portage la Prairie -- Brandon only.

MR. CAMPBELL: Only Brandon? I thought I heard Portage la Prairie.

MR. McLEAN: The list which I read only included these communities: Brandon, Winnipeg, St. Boniface, East Kildonan, West Kildonan.

MR. CAMPBELL: Not Dauphin?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, if you recall, just before we rose on Friday we hadn't completed 4 (a) (3) -- examinations. I indicated at that time that I would like to say a word or two in connection with examinations and will do so now. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I was very very disturbed when I noted a newspaper report of the Winnipeg Tribune on January the 6th of this year, indicating the highest failure rate in recent years in respect of 1st and 2nd year university examinations. The press report indicates that a failure rate of 47.5% was the highest recorded in recent years -- that was in respect of English -- and the report goes on to show various failure percentages in first year and also in second year at our university. This raises the question in my mind, Mr. Chairman, as to whether or not there is something basically wrong with the methodology of teaching, either in our high schools or in our university, particularly in the 1st and 2nd year. Now if a student leaves after the completion of Grade XI in the public school and goes to university for the 1st year of university, I'm informed from a considerable number of pupils that the different method of teaching works a tremendous hardship on the pupil. The difference, as I understand it, being from a classroom-type of education in the public schools and a lecture-type of education in the university. It appeared to me, Mr. Chairman, that the Department of Education in co-operation with the university might resolve the problem that apparently was here this year, or with the Christmas exams of this year -- and one which I understand that has been with us for some time -- they might resolve it by having a review of the method of teaching, particularly at the 1st year university level. And then, of course, if a pupil graduates from Grade XII in our public school system and goes into second year university, I imagine the problem for the individual concerned is just as great there.

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.)....I have spoken with quite a few pupils and it appeared to me as though the change-over may lead to a considerable degree to the failure rate, because I cannot conceive of pupils who passed the examinations in Grade XI, or Grade XII to first or second year university, simply because they're at the university for the first year, should come up with some, to me, exceedingly high failure rates. I'd like to just go over a few of them, Mr. Chairman. Arts and science for the first year, this is based on the newspaper report -- now I don't vouch for the accuracy of them, Mr. Chairman, but I think that they would be rather correct -- in chemistry, 36%; English, 37.9; French, 40.9; history, 25.1; mathematics, 21.9; physics, 30.8; zoology, 18.9. In engineering in the 1st year -- chemistry, 46.1%; English, 39.4; mathematics, 45.9; mechanics, 52.1; physics, 44.9. And then, sir, in second year -- chemistry, 35.2; 42.1 in English; physics, 48.4; and so on down the line -- Economics, 46.4. It doesn't seem conceivable to me, Mr. Chairman, that students who were able to pass through Grade XI in the public school to go into the first year university, or Grade XII in public school to go into second year university, and I suggest that there are a considerable majority of those that are concerned in these reports of the failures that do that. It comes as a shock, I'm sure, to many of the pupils to receive the lecture-type of university education as opposed to that that they formerly had in the classroom.

Now I would suggest that there is something that can be done about this. I do not wish to speak derogatory of the university teachers themselves and the professors at the university. I think, in general, insofar as their qualifications in their respective fields are concerned they know their job well and demonstrate that, but I'm wondering how many of them had had any teaching instruction parallel to that of the high school grades in our public or private schools; and I'm wondering whether or not that the department has given any consideration at all to sort of having a levelling off, as you might call it, period -- in a transition period, more of the lecture-type of teaching in the high schools or some more of the class-type teaching in the university in order that the students who are going into university may be able to adjust themselves more readily to the different types of teaching. I think it's something that the department should give very very serious consideration to. I appreciate that when students leave the public schools and go into university, that there isn't the same number of professors as their are high school teachers. I can appreciate the fact that that may be a problem, but I do think that we should be shocked at the failure rates and, as I say, from attempting to assess some of the reasons for it, talking to the pupils affected, they tell me that this has a very detrimental effect on them as students. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, a number of them told me that it wasn't until really after the first term and after Christmas that they were even able to grasp to any great significance the method of lecture teaching in the university. And I suggest to the Minister that this be taken under active consideration to try and level it off in respect of our school teachers. I appreciate very much the opportunity of saying these few words on examinations because I think it is in this, in the item on examinations, that it is reflected that there must be something wrong, because I'm positive in my own mind that these pupils are not graduating from Grades XI and Grade XII and not having a grasp of the subject to the degree that is indicated by the examination reports that they received at Christmas.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the item on curricula, I would like to once again draw to the attention of the Minister, complaints regarding the teaching of foreign languages in the high schools. The Minister will recall that last year I pointed out to him that the teaching of German had decreased substantially throughout the province and even in the schools of Greater Winnipeg. I think that there are only a handful of schools now in the province that offer German on the curriculum of the school. No doubt this is because of the availability of teachers able to teach the languages and so on, but it is a problem which is certainly bothering the head of the German department at the university. I hope it's bothering the Minister a little bit because I don't think that this is particularly desirable. And then, too, Mr. Chairman, last year I asked the Minister what possibilities lie ahead insofar as the teaching of Ukrainian is concerned. The Minister said then that he was looking into the matter and hoped to reach some decision. I would ask him if any decision has yet been reached in that regard.

MR. McLEAN: No firm decision, Mr. Chairman. I found just a short time ago something I presume I should have known, or should have informed myself of earlier, that the

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.). . . . Unkrainian language is not now acceptable as an entrance language requirement for the university; and I'm rather doubtful about the, what shall I say, the fairness of having it on the high school curriculum, perhaps being taken by students in the misunderstanding that it would be satisfactory for the university. However, I just mention that as a problem that I should have known about earlier; didn't know about until just a very short time ago; and in consequence of which, I'm unable to make any firm statement at the present time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (3) -- passed;

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Chairman, before we leave the exam part of the estimates I'd like to ask the Minister a question. Would he not think it advisable that the examination board set exams for all students in the province? It seems to me that the present system would lend itself to patronage in some schools.

MR. McLEAN: I'm not sure that I follow -- Set examinations for all schools? They do set examinations for all schools.

MR. FROESE: Am I to understand that all the exams are the same for those schools too that are accredited?

MR. McLEAN: Do you mean patronage in accrediting? Well there won't be very much patronage as long as I'm around because I don't believe in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) (1) -- passed; (2) -- passed; (3) -- passed; (4) -- passed; (5) -- passed.

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, I would like to -- on this question of vocational education, the Minister made some references in his initial statements to the fact that Manitoba ranks quite high, I think he said speaking from memory, ranks second in its utilization of the co-operative program with the Federal Government with regard to vocational training under -- I think it's schedule "M". I wonder if the Minister could give us some concrete figures as to the number of pupils who are being trained under this program.

MR. McLEAN: The number under schedule "M"?

MR. ORLIKOW: Yes, in fact I wonder if you could give us some concrete figures on the number of people in the province who are receiving technical training say at the MTI.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, perhaps I'll just take these by one or two groups. The schedule "M" program in 1959-1960, which is the academic year which is fully completed, Manitoba had the second largest enrollment and the largest total number of days training -- this was 69,474 days of training. In 1960 there were 2402 students enrolled in the Manitoba Technical Institute, an increase in 400 over the previous high total of the Institute. They have the largest staff - I haven't the number of staff members here, but they have the largest staff in the history of the Manitoba Technical Institute and they are now offering 38 courses. In the evening school at the Manitoba Technical Institute, in the winter term of 1960, there were enrolled 363 students; in the fall term of 1960 there were enrolled 290 students. In the schedule "R" program that's offered at the Technical Institute there were, in 1959-1960, 126 students enrolled for a total of 8,283 days of training. That figure was the third largest in Canada.

MR. SCHREYER: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Schedule "R" -- is that for handicapped people?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, those are the people who are under the handicapped group. Now in apprenticeship which is carried on in the Technical Institute, in 1959-1960, the total enrollment was 1215 students and there were 26,908 days of training given. We are using up all of the federal allotment under the Vocational Technical Training Agreement. In the summer school which is conducted at the Manitoba Technical Institute -- this is a summer school for people who are being trained or wish training in the teaching of vocational and the practical arts in the industrial arts field so to speak -- 1960, that would be the summer of 1960, there were 55 teachers enrolled, taking their training for commercial teaching; 16 teachers enrolled in trade and industrial; and the industrial arts had 47 teachers enrolled; for a total of 118 teachers enrolled in the summer school in 1960.

MR. ORLIKOW: How many students were enrolled under Schedule "M"?

MR. McLEAN: Schedule "M" -- sorry. Well now, I just have the -- the second largest enrollment -- the only figures I have are 69,474 days of training. I'm sorry I haven't the number of students that were enrolled.

MR. ORLIKOW: Well, Mr. Chairman, that doesn't help very much. A recent article which appeared in one of the newspapers, commenting on the large number of unemployed we have in this city and in this province, made the very valid point that over three-quarters of those who are unemployed are those who have no technical training, in fact, much too small education altogether. It seems to me that if we're going to meet this problem of unemployment with anything more than unemployment insurance, or when that runs out with local relief, that one of the things which needs to be done is to step up very substantially, not only training for the youngsters -- and I'm very happy that we're conducting the training for youngsters, for example, in the field of apprenticeship which the Minister talks about -- but it seems to me that we'll have to inaugurate in co-operation with the Federal Government -- I'm not suggesting that this government can go it alone -- but in co-operation with the Federal Government, we need to step up very drastically the whole program of technical education. I have in front of me a short report on this problem, and it quotes former Assistant Superintendent of the Winnipeg Schools, Arthur Piggot, who is now the Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. I'm sure that many members of this House will know Mr. Piggot's record in the field of education and he says that "Canada is frittering away its manpower resources with one of the most obsolescent work forces in the western world". He says, "more than 50% of the Canadians have not completed high school and more than two-thirds of the unemployed had Grade VIII education or less, yet in provinces such as Ontario, the tendency was to produce academic snobs and neglect vocational training. Only 24% of Ontario high school students took vocational or technical training, although close to 80% of the total student enrollment would look for work in field requiring such backgrounds." Mr. Chairman, the situation in Manitoba is not much different than Ontario, and I think that we need to re-examine the whole problem and I think we need a crash program to re-train those people who are unemployed. We have more and more unemployed each year and we have more and more people in ages 35 and up who are unemployed, and more and more industries who will not consider employing a person if they're more than 40, although they may be -- even if they have skill, and too many of them don't have skills. And I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the program which the Minister has enunciated is better than it's been, but it falls a long way short of what is required in this age of what seems to be large scale unemployment.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, one of the things I have learned in presenting estimates is that sometimes when you get a real rough question, if you look up toward Heaven, something is always liable to come down. I have figures, which, in the report as of February 10th-- now these figures would be for some short period -- it doesn't give the date, the effective date of the figures, but it would be some very short time before that, that there were 632 students enrolled in the schedule "M" courses at the Manitoba Technical Institute. That's of this date. But I agree with what the Honourable the Member for St. John's has said, and of course that's exactly why we have in effect a crash program, with the scheduling of double shifting in the schedule "M" courses at the Technical Institute and the scheduling of courses - 6 different courses, all schedule "M" courses, at Brandon. Whether there is enough 'crash' or not, it's a crash program and it was put into operation pretty quickly for the very reasons which the honourable member has indicated, all of which are worthy of the closest attention and of the greatest importance. And in addition to that, of course, on the broad principles that he has set forth falls the provision of the Institute of Technology which is to advance into that field of providing training for people; because it is entirely true that the problem of employment or the problem of unemployment is with respect to a group of unskilled and untrained people, and that if we are going to successfully deal with this problem, we must provide facilities which will enable these people to be trained for the type of employment which is available in our modern technical age.

MR. R. O. LISSAMAN (Brandon): Mr. Chairman, could I ask this question just for my information. These courses -- how long does the average course last? Could the Minister tell us?

MR. McLEAN: I can't really answer that. They vary a good deal, from perhaps three weeks to two months, or it could be as long as six months -- I'm speaking of the schedule "M" courses.

A MEMBER: You couldn't learn much in that period of time.

MR. McLEAN: It depends what it is, I suppose.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Chairman, I have a letter before me from the Unemployment Insurance Commission which infers that, under the Schedule "M" provisions for training, that the provisions cease after the benefits cease, that is, after the unemployment insurance benefits cease. Incidentally, the letter that I have is in reply to one that I wrote them concerning a young chap at Neepawa who enrolled for a ten month's radio operator's course -- ten month's course -- and they say in the letter that his benefits will cease on May the 1st under schedule "M". At that time he will still have about six months to go on his course, and he's wondering what financial assistance is available to him. This letter suggests, and I quote just one short sentence, and I quote now: "in any case financial assistance from the province appears to be very limited". The question is, Mr. Chairman, is there any provision, provincial-wise, for a man in this category?

MR. McLEAN: None that I'm aware of, Mr. Chairman. What the honourable member has said does point up the problem that exists, because the students are eligible for the training and benefits under Schedule "M" during such time as they are eligible for unemployment insurance; and when the expiration of that time arrives, they then cease to be eligible to qualify under schedule "M". They do not cease to qualify for continuing at the Technical Institute, but they don't receive the benefits which are normally attached to being Schedule "M". There is an opinion which I have that the arrangement should be on the basis that, assuming a student were making satisfactory progress, that it should continue until the completion of his course of training. But that is not the situation at the moment.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, would it be fair to assume then that if a person in this category applied for a bursary, would he be given additional consideration because of the fact that he was caught in these circumstances?

MR. McLEAN: It would be a fact if it should be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (4) -- passed; (5) -- passed....

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, in connection with vocational and apprenticeship training, I notice that in the Department of Labour estimates there is an appropriation of \$36,000. Could the Minister tell us the difference between the programs offered?

MR. McLEAN: No, Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry I can't. Our appropriation is directly related to the apprenticeship training which is given at the Manitoba Technical Institute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (6) -- passed; (7),(8),(9) -- passed; (b) -- passed. (c) (1) -- passed.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, what does this item consist of -- (c) (1)? What is that? Directorate of Instruction? -- (c) (1).

MR. McLEAN: Well briefly, the Director of Instruction is what was formerly known as the Chief Inspector. This is a new name for really the same functions as were formerly discharged by the Chief Inspector. The Director of Instruction -- I think Director of Student Instruction is the full title, is the supervising officer over the Inspection staff. The salaries shown there include the salaries of the school inspectors and, in a general way, it is the responsibility of this Director and those who are associated with him to ensure that the instruction given throughout the school system is in accordance with the curriculum and the rules, regulations and statutes that are provided.

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I don't know if this is the proper place to raise this, but I didn't raise it anywhere else except in my general remarks. I wonder if the Minister could tell us just what the program of educational research is. I raised the question earlier, and it's important in my mind, of a good deal more research into the standardization, not only of the examinations but of the way exams are marked. And this whole question -- I think the Honourable Leader of the CCF raised it this afternoon -- this whole question of the way the failure rate both in public schools and in the universities jumps from year to year which, to my mind, is an indication that we haven't done enough work in the preparation and the markings of exams, to take just one illustration, rather than showing any real fluctuation in ability or knowledge of the students from year to year. I don't know whether -- the Minister may have the Director of Research in his own department, and he may really do it under administration, but I didn't raise it there.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, what we call the Supervisor of Research is under (4) (a). I mention this, and there's certainly no harm in discussing it. He comes under the supervision

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)....of the Directorate of Curricula. He is not in the Directorate of Instruction. We had a Supervisor of Research appointed not too long -- before a year ago -- when we were considering our estimates. It was a new position in the department and he has, for the most part, been directing his research to the problems associated with examinations. That's a rather large field and I'm certain that some of the research he's been able to do, some of the material that he has been able to gather together, will have its effect and will be translated into procedures that relate to examinations. I acknowledge that the whole field of research is an important one and obviously we're not going to do too much with one person assigned to research. It would be nice if we could have a large research staff, but our present practical position doesn't enable us to do so. I acknowledge the importance of it; I am most interested in seeing that it continues at its present pace and increases the pace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) (1), (2) -- passed. (c) -- passed. (d) (1)

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q.C. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said in this committee recently about the equality of educational opportunity in Manitoba, and the Minister has stated that there is equality of educational opportunity for every child in Manitoba within a school division. Now that may be true, Mr. Chairman, if we take a normal child but, unfortunately, in this province all children are not normal. We have children in this province who are suffering from some form or other of mental retardation; we have children who are suffering from the physical impairment of being hard of hearing; and in neither of these cases is any adequate program being provided for educating these children. As far as the mildly retarded child, that is the child who can be educated to a certain extent, it is true that there is some provision made in some schools from graded classes, but as far as the moderately retarded child is concerned, the only provision that is made for them is a grant of \$150 per child to the -- (Interjection)-- has it gone up? -- (Interjection)-- \$200 per child through the Department of Health. Now the Province of Ontario gives a grant of \$250 per child for a child attending school for a half day, and \$500 per child for a child attending school for a full day.

Now in Manitoba today, in respect of these children who are being educated by the various associations for retarded children, the bulk of the cost of their education is coming from the community. Just recently the Honourable Minister of Education was at Selkirk and officiated at the opening of a new school for retarded children there, and that school was given to the Association by the Canadian Legion. It cost \$24,000. Now that Association has to provide a teacher for that school; it has to provide transportation for the children; and it has numerous expenses. The community, as a whole, does not object to "chipping in" on these expenses because they feel that it is a worthwhile project, but at the same time, Mr. Chairman, I feel that the day has arrived in Manitoba when we must co-ordinate our efforts in respect of retarded children, and in respect of other children who can be educated but, due to suffering from some physical impairment, they require a special type of education.

Now Dr. Lambert, who recently retired as Clinical Director at the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Selkirk, took a very active part in the work of the local Association for Retarded Children there; and the doctor held some pretty firm views as to what should be done. Now with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote from an address which he gave to the Association for Retarded Children on September 13th, 1959, wherein the Doctor said, "The mildly retarded child requires special facilities for education. These should exist within the normal school system. Such facilities as special ungraded classes, specially trained teachers, speech therapists, remedial reading specialists, and so on, may well be required. The lack of many of these services has led to a great increase in the social incompetence of retarded children and adults, and has led to the institutionalization of many persons who could have led a useful productive life had they been given adequate training in childhood and youth." And if I may interject here, Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that to institutionalize a child in Manitoba costs approximately \$1,500 a year; and if you take the normal life expectancy of that child, that one child who is institutionalized for the span of his normal life may cost this province \$100,000; so I think that from the standpoint of economics, it would be good economics to set up in this province some co-ordinated program. Now the Doctor went on to say, "What is the responsibility of a particular community in providing these facilities? It is obvious that the lack of these services can impose severe economic burdens, not only on the parents of these children but on the community as a whole. The cost in human suffering cannot

(Mr. Hillhouse, cont'd.)....be estimated. Each community must decide its own individual responsibility and act to provide adequate services to the best of its ability. There are four main services which are required in all cases: (1) medical services; (2) educational services; (3) vocational and employment services; (4) social welfare services. In each of these fields programs must be developed, and above all, there must be co-ordination. Wherever possible, the existing services should be expanded and developed. For example, the Health Program should form an intricate part of the public health and medical services of the community. The educational program should form part of the general education system of the community; and upon the education authorities should fall the responsibility of providing education for all children. Vocational and employment programs should be extensions of already existing services for normal persons. In this way, the obligation to provide adequate facilities becomes a statutory duty imposed upon the authorities as part of a more general series of obligations which are accepted without question. Thus the needs of the subnormal are protected by law."

Now there is also another class of child in this province for whom we are making no provision, excepting in the Winnipeg School Division, and I refer to the child who is not suffering from any form of mental retardation but is suffering from an impairment in hearing, an impairment of hearing which is not so extensive as to make them totally deaf, but which makes it necessary, in order to give these children an education, to have special facilities for that purpose. These facilities are being provided today at the Mulvey School in Winnipeg, but unfortunately, the facilities so being provided will only go as far as Grade II, and in order to see that these children who are there today shall get the education to which they are entitled at the expense of the public, some increase in the services must be made. Now I suggested last year to the Honourable Minister that a survey should be made in Manitoba for the purpose of determining how many children were being denied an education through hearing impairment. I don't know whether the Minister has made that survey yet. I also suggested to the Minister then that the facilities at Mulvey school be made available to the Greater Winnipeg area for the teaching of children who are suffering from the hard-of-hearing impairment. Now I believe that transportation has been furnished during the last year and that there are a number of children, both in the pre-school class and in the ordinary class, getting that special instruction. I know two little girls who attend that school. They are not my children but I couldn't love them more if they were my own children. I know what that school is doing for them and it makes me heavy of heart to think that these little girls, once they get as far as Grade II, are going to be denied an education beyond that, because these little girls need help. They'll need help during the first 8 years of their school lives. These little girls have got a high IQ, but they need that individual instruction and there are lots of other children in Manitoba who need the same.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we're voting \$45,000 for the establishment of a technical school in some part of the British Commonwealth, and I submit to the members of this committee, with all the sincerity at my command, that we have no right to spend money outside of the Province of Manitoba until such time as every child in this province receives whatever education we can give that child, to the extent of its ability and its potentiality. I strongly urge the Minister to do something towards the children in this province who are suffering from mental retardation; I strongly urge him to do something for the children in this province who are suffering from a hearing impairment; so that these children, within their own capabilities, will be able to take their place in the community as useful citizens.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself closely with what has just been said by the Honourable Member for Selkirk. I've tried to do some research on my own in this field and I've talked to several people working in the field of Child Guidance, and I've come to understand that approximately 10% of the school population is, in some manner, to some degree considered, or could be considered, as educationally handicapped. This handicap could be the result of a good many causes, either physical impairment of one kind or another, or emotional maladjustment, or social maladjustment. The plain fact of the matter is that, except for the rather outstanding work being done by the Winnipeg Child Guidance Clinic, we have nothing beyond that in this province. Now I understand, of course, that this is a field in which new sod is being turned every day, but I would like to project my thoughts somewhat into the future and give the Minister something to think about by way of future

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.) programming in this regard. It seems that now that we have the school division type of organization in rural Manitoba, it could be possible some few years hence to provide services of diagnostic and guidance help for children who are educationally handicapped. I've found that in the United States, and a good many states of the United States, they don't leave it to chance or to charity as we do here in Manitoba. As I understand it, in Manitoba there are grants given to certain association groups who are doing good work in this regard, but I feel that this is far from adequate. There seems to be no leadership coming from the top and, rather the leadership is coming from the bottom up. Sometimes this is desirable, but I feel that in a matter as important as this, and as vital as this is to the young people concerned, there should be something done by way of provision of adequate monies and statutory provision by the government.

In the United States it's laid down from the state level and grants are provided by statute for special classes; and monies are available for teachers, who have basic degrees, to take further post-graduate work in the field of child guidance and work. There is a branch structure needed, I believe, to enable classes to be set up and to send teachers, as in the United States, teachers with basic degrees, to be able to send them to the United States or possibly up east, to take specialized education in the field of working with these educationally handicapped children. There is a need for consultants to help these teachers and a rough estimate, as I was able to find, was that in the field of reading and speech therapy, approximately one consultant for every 5,000 pupils would be needed in order to do a reasonably efficient job of it. For children who are emotionally and socially maladjusted, psychiatric services of consultants would be needed on the basis, as I was able to determine from United States records, of one psychiatrist for every 20,000 pupils.

It would seem then that what this province and what the Department of Education could be looking forward to, and making plans toward, would be the setting up of Child Guidance Services and Diagnostic Services throughout the province -- centralized, in order to bring to the rural schools of this province special assistance of trained experts to help teachers work with these children. Up to now we have had absolutely nothing in this regard, unless the problem of the individual pupil was so great that it was an obvious case of not being able to educate the child in the school. Now I know that this will cost money, but in terms of humanity, I think that of course there is no argument; and in terms of the cold economic aspect of it, as was well pointed out by the Member for Selkirk, the cost of having people enter into adult society, ill-prepared and ill-fit to meet demands upon them, would be even greater -- certainly the cost of having them stay in institutions is far greater. So I respectfully submit to the Honourable Minister that, in the field of child guidance, diagnostic services for the educationally handicapped, certainly we should start now to take much more firm strides and bigger strides toward helping these unfortunate young people.

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words on this. I certainly agree with the importance of the question which was raised by the Honourable Member from Selkirk. No doubt we have made some progress in recent years in giving assistance to handicapped children, whether they be physically or emotionally handicapped, but it seems to me that the progress we have made, and I am not being particularly critical of this government, but it seems to be the pattern in Manitoba that there is very little progress made until the people themselves concerned begin to express concern; until they form an organization; until they begin to try to do the job themselves. I am not suggesting that there isn't some merit to this because they know the problem possibly better than anybody else, but, Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me completely wrong morally that if parents have the burden of having a handicapped child, whether that handicap be either physical, mental or emotional, that we not only say "Well, it's too bad that you have this handicap", but on top of that we say to them, "We're sorry we're not even ready to provide the education for your children which we will provide for the children who are of a normal standard". And so we give them the double burden, not only of having the handicapped child, but having to provide the bulk of the education for themselves.

I was moved to rise on this matter, Mr. Chairman, because the Minister of Health and Welfare tabled an answer to a question, which I asked on February 27th, today. My question is not directly concerned with educational institutions, but I think that the same answer as he

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd.).... gives to this question applies to this deal. My question asked, was as follows: "Is there a waiting list of patients for the Manitoba School for Defective Persons at Portage la Prairie?" And his answer is "Yes". Another question I asked is: "Once application has been made, what is the usual waiting period before admittance is made?" And I must say that I am not only shocked by the answer, but I'm amazed, and not pleasantly, because the last sentence of his answer is as follows: "The average length of time for all waiting lists for admissions to Portage during the past several years has been 16 months." Now, Mr. Chairman, 16 months people have to wait when they have a child who is eligible for Portage. Now it seems to me that we have got a long way to go there and I suggest that we ought to -- I certainly would urge the Minister to give consideration on this question, if he hasn't already, to doing what the Honourable Member for Selkirk suggested last year, which is to make a survey and to catalogue what the needs in this province are in the way of children who are retarded -- how many children are retarded; what types of retardation are there. And until we have this, Mr. Chairman, I think that we can't expect the Minister to do the job, and the Minister can't do the job until we know the dimensions of the problem; and I would urge him, if he hasn't already given consideration to the suggestion made last year by the Member for Selkirk, that this be done and be done at a pretty early date.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) (1) - passed. (2) - passed; (3) - passed; (4) - passed. Item (4) - passed. Resolution

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the item of (d) (4), I am wondering whether the Minister could give us an indication of all that is going on in respect of the Alcohol Education Committee. I presume other members of the committee receive the reports from time to time as to what this group is doing, and it seems to me all for the good. I think that they are doing a pretty fair job in respect of alcohol education in our schools. I noted that some time between the last time we met and now there was a controversy between, I believe the City of Winnipeg School Board and the Committee, in respect of certain questions that were being asked of the students. There may have been just some differences of opinion between the committee and the school board as to the pertinency or impertinency of the questions, but I think that can be resolved between the two, but I wonder whether the Minister can give us any indication of any assessment that may be made or is being made, or whether it's possible for it to be made, as to what is being accomplished. Now I understand that unfortunately here in Manitoba, and this may be peculiar to other jurisdictions as well, that we haven't got sufficient statistics which have been compiled as to what may have been taking place in the field of alcoholism and alcohol education here in the Province of Manitoba before these programs started and now. It seems to me that, as I mentioned from the information that I received, that in general the program of alcohol education is being reasonably well accepted by our local authorities and our school boards. I am wondering whether the Minister could indicate to us the degree to which alcohol education may be taught in our summer schools and at Tuxedo -- the Teachers College at Tuxedo and other places, such as in other times when teachers meet together in respect say, at the Teachers Conventions and the likes of that. I understand that the Rev. Bill Potoroka, I believe, is in charge of this, and his staff are assimilating literature and meeting with them. And I am wondering whether the Minister can give us any indication as to whether or not his department has been able to assess, by comparison of previous years, the progress which may be made in this particular field.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, I think I should just clarify one point, that the item (d) (4) refers to the Committee on Alcohol Education. That is the committee which is responsible for providing the newspaper advertisements, the billboards, and so on. The other matter was in another item and I am just saying this for clarification, but will be glad to say just a word or two on it at this time. The group formerly known as the Manitoba Temperance Alliance is now known as the Alcohol Education Service and there is a grant provided for them under an item, "Grants", which we had dealt with earlier. The Alcohol Education Service, that's the former Manitoba Temperance Alliance, are the people who have a number of field secretaries who, along with certain other duties that they perform, give lectures in the classroom of schools from time to time on the subject of alcohol and the use of it, and the effects of using alcohol, in order that students will be fully familiar with that particular problem. I cannot say that we have made any attempt to assess the value of the work they are doing. I would think that perhaps

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) one could reasonably say that it is effective in some instances, perhaps not effective in others; but we have not made any survey to determine that. The subject of alcohol education is part of health and there is an outline of studies which forms part of the health program in the schools, and that is dealt with in the regular way; and the work that is done by the Alcohol Education Service people is specialist work, directed to this particular aspect of health education. The teachers in training are giving instruction in this work and on this subject, particularly by a member of the staff of the Department of Education who has special responsibilities with respect to alcohol education. I am not too clear that there is anything done in the way of summer schools in Manitoba, except that a grant is made toward what is known as the ASM School, which is conducted in Saskatoon and to which teachers from the Province of Manitoba sometimes attend. It may be -- perhaps I would be in error in saying that there is nothing done in Manitoba, it may be that some instruction in this subject is given at the Gimli Summer School. Now coming to this particular appropriation, as I have already indicated, this is perhaps more correctly known as the Manitoba Committee on Alcohol Education and they are responsible for the newspaper advertisements -- newspapers, radio stations, television and billboards. Again, no attempt has been made to assess the effectiveness of the work that they are doing. I am unable to make really any comment about it. This is the idea that was recommended by the Bracken Commission in its report.

MR. PAULLEY: I'd like to ask, Mr. Chairman, if I may, that the Minister, in conjunction with the Minister of Health, try to arrive at some basis where in a few years from now we might be able to properly assess the value of this type of education. Now some possibly don't pay too much attention to it, but I do think that insofar as the future is concerned that -- and when I said not pay too much attention, I was attempting to be facetious in it rather than the work of the committee itself -- but I do think that it would be a step in the right direction if somewhere along the line the two departments concerned with alcohol education and treatment may be able to assess the situation as it is at the present time or what it was a year or so ago; and say in another two or three years be able to present some sort of a picture as to the value of this type of education, because without that, in my opinion, we don't know whether it's really worthwhile or not.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Chairman, said, the Department of Health and Public Welfare -- the Minister of Health and Public Welfare and ourselves had been having some discussions and have this whole problem under consideration. I have been endeavouring to promote the idea that really this whole problem is a health problem and should be all dealt with under that department. Now that the Department of Health and Public Welfare is going to be divided and the Minister of Health will only be a part-time position, I may have more luck in that regard.

MR. STAN ROBERTS (LaVerendrye): Would the Honourable Minister give us the amount of the grant to the Manitoba Alcohol Education Service? Can you give us that offhand?

MR. McLEAN: That's to what was formerly the Manitoba Temperance Alliance? My recollection is that it was \$35,000, Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROBERTS: The grant to the Alcohol Education Committee consists of \$67,000 then, and \$35,000 to the Manitoba Alcohol Educational Service; then there's \$65,000 to rehabilitation under Health and Public Welfare. I think the very discussion we're having right now we've had before each year, saying the same thing, that is, we're not too sure of whether this money is doing the purpose for which it was intended; we're not too sure if it's in the right department; we do know that it shouldn't be in so many different departments; and yet each year it comes up again, once again split the same way in different departments. And once again we all wonder at the expenditure of \$167,000 of which this government doesn't seem to be quite sure whether it's worthwhile or not, and doesn't seem to be quite sure as to the effect of it. Altogether, I think it's rather discouraging the manner in which it's being handled. I do hope that the Minister is sincere this year when he says that by next year, at least I think that's what he said, this will be under a new Minister, we hope, or at least under one Minister who will be responsible for the co-ordination of all this. I would suggest that the Minister, in turn, should pass it along to a responsible group who can report on the actual results of it. I would suggest, in my own opinion, that the AA group are the best trained people to handle something of this nature.

While I'm up, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to note that the Manitoba Committee of Alcohol

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.). . . . Education, I think, has sent to all the members a copy of their advertisements and they're very interesting. I've often thought as I've read them in the newspapers that I would like to clip them out and save them for a scrapbook, and I note that this year at least they have provided us with a scrapbook of Manitoba Committee on Alcohol Education -- cartoons, I guess you'd call them. Some are cute. There's one particularly here with a nice little rhyme. "When grandpa had a drink or two he knew exactly what to do, he let old dobbin use his head to bring him home alive, not dead." But there are others that are a little bit morbid. There's one of the chap going up to the bar saying "Fill 'er up", and then he drives up with his car to the gas station and says "Fill 'er up", and then the next scene you see the funeral director laying him away saying "Fill 'er up". A little bit morbid perhaps. I think the one that meets the greatest amount of objection at our house is the "Jones doesn't like cabbage" one, because we have enough difficulty getting our family to eat cabbage, but now that they've learned to read they absolutely refuse to eat cabbage, and the standard answer is "If Jones doesn't like cabbage, why should I?". And we got over that -- we got to the point that we could kid them into eating cabbage again and along came a new cartoon saying, "Jones hates cabbage", and I would say on behalf of the agriculture industry that perhaps we, and I hope the Minister of Agriculture will back me up on this, I think we should object pretty strenuously to this reference to cabbage. It's a pretty stable food and I don't think that Jones is exactly doing to the cabbage industry what Popeye the Sailor did to the spinach industry. It's exactly in reverse and I, frankly, am not too sure about this "Jones hates cabbage". I know for one that it is meant that we no longer can serve cabbage, and I don't think it's affected the alcohol consumption particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item (4) -- passed. Resolution 26

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the estimates of the Department of Education, I'd like to ask the Honourable the Minister of Education whether the Boundary Commission made any recommendations regarding the division of Stanley or the proposed division of Stanley.

MR. McLEAN: I have no recommendations up to the present time. I would rather assume that they will be coming forward shortly but I haven't received them yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VI -- Agriculture and Conservation. 1. Administration . .

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, just before you leave education, if I recall correctly, we allowed Item 3(c) (3) to stand in the department. I don't know if you remember that or not. Is it still standing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 3(c)(3) was to stand until the First Minister makes a statement. I understand he's not prepared to make it at the present time so the item still stands.

MR. PAULLEY: May I have the indulgence of the committee. There was just one other suggestion I'd like to make, and I think it's a constructive one, to the Minister of Education -- I missed the item -- and that is simply this, Mr. Chairman, if I may. I'd like to make a suggestion to the Minister -- I've followed rather closely this year and I must confess for the first time the reports of the inspectors of schools in respect of the different divisions -- and I would like to suggest to him for his consideration that he give some thought to a more regular change of inspectors in the various divisions. I think it would be well. I note that in some of the reports it indicates as though the inspectors have been in the school divisions for some considerable period of time. One I note, and just make reference to it by example, of the school division of St. Boniface. I think the report indicates that the inspector has been there for 13 years. Now I'm not trying to be derogatory in any sense of the inspector, but I do think that it may be valuable if, say every five years, the inspectors are changed from one division to another. I can appreciate that it may raise some difficulty of transferring them around in the province to the various areas. It may be that the department might have to -- if this suggestion is adopted or considered -- it may be that the department itself would have to give consideration to the provision of homes or living facilities for the inspectors in some of the areas, but I do think that it would be valuable for education because I feel that if the inspectors were changed around on a shorter term basis -- there's the old saying of "Familiarity breeds contempt". I don't really mean it in that sense, but I think it is understandable that in this very important field of education that we might get a better assessment -- again, not trying to be derogatory of the inspectors, but a better assessment of the whole field of education in Manitoba if something of that nature was done. And so, Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the committee for allowing me just to say this,

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) and I sincerely trust the Minister will take it under consideration because I think it is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VI — Agriculture and Conservation. Item 1 —

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, as the leader of our group, we appreciate very, very much the cool temper of the Minister of Education. I know at times that there were a few questions raised, directed to him from this side of the House, that he may not have anticipated. It was, as I mentioned before, construed by the papers that this was going to be a nice, sociable sort of a gathering for this in-between election year. I'm sure that the Minister was somewhat surprised with some of the activity on this side of the House, and I, as a member of the opposition, want to say to him how much I appreciate his readiness to answer the questions at all times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought perhaps the honourable member was going to say that there was a wartime chorus, now we've come to this point; "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition".

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Department VI.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I'm asking the Legislative Assembly for \$4,879,685.

A MEMBER: Passed.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I wish it was as easy as that. It's the largest amount in the history of the province that's ever been requested for agriculture in current estimates, but I'm not bashful about asking for it. Agriculture is fundamental to the well-being of this province. Not only does it make a substantial contribution to the gross product in itself directly -- approximately 21% -- but the single largest sector of the manufacturing industry is associated with agriculture through the processing of agricultural products. This industry in Manitoba is responsible for another quarter of a billion of the provincial product, and although I made sure to check on this to make sure it was accurate, and to the best of my knowledge and my advisors, it is so, that in 1960 two-thirds of the provincial gross product of Manitoba could be said to generate from the flow of goods and services associated with the agricultural industry.

I want to say this at the present time, I want to express my gratitude to the members of the staff and especially to my Deputy Minister, because in a large part, in a very large part, the success of our agricultural program here in Manitoba is due to the dedicated and selfless service of these people. Secondly, I must express my gratitude to the public-minded citizens in all of the farm communities of Manitoba who through their active participation in our agricultural programs make a real contribution to their community and to the success of our programs.

I might say that 1960 has been a reasonably successful year for farming in the Province of Manitoba. Our programs went ahead, made progress; they were well received by the farmers. Speaking of the dollars and cents experience of the farmers of Manitoba, I must report that gross production won't be quite up to what it was in 1959. The costs of production moved up again and so we must report that the cost-price squeeze continues. There was a bright spot, a very bright spot in the story of agriculture in Manitoba in 1960 and that was the continuing diversification of our agriculture economy. I'm not going to give you a full report at this time as I did last year. I'm not going to hold you here until 5 o'clock, or 5:30; or was it longer than that? It seems to me somebody said it ran a week. I see they've put a glass of water here for me; I'm told that one chap who saw the speaker get a glass of water, said it was the first time he had ever seen a windmill run by water -- but then he had never been in this Chamber. I think the press, and the radio and the television stations have done a wonderful job for us in covering the programs in the Department of Agriculture. I want to thank them as well. I think due to the publicity that has been given to our programs over the past year that it isn't essential for me to outline them in detail. I know that the honourable members in the assembly here are familiar with our programs; I know there is some difference of opinion too, Mr. Chairman, about them and I think in the interest of expediting the work of the committee in passing these estimates, that I'll try to, I'll at least try to appear to be accommodating, and refrain from stating my views at this time of the programs. I think that the questioning during the item by item questioning that will occur at any rate as we go through the estimates, will give me ample opportunity to outline our program. I'm afraid it is going to give me ample opportunity to expose my shortcomings as Minister as well.

Before I sit down, however, I think that I should give you a breakdown, or at least the figures on bodies and positions in the Department of Agriculture which are up-to-date, so that you can relate them to the information that you have at hand on the Department of Agriculture. You have a list showing 332 positions provided for in the 1961-62 estimates. At the present time there are 30 vacancies, or a total of 54 vacancies if you include the poultry inspectors who were taken on, on a part-time basis. We have at the present time 278 employees on staff in the department. I think that is -- for a fellow who is not going to speak for a long time Mr. Chairman, this is a good time to sit down.

MR. S. ROBERTS (La Verendrye): Mr. Chairman, I must confess my disappointment; the Honourable Minister spoiled my fun. I did not prepare anything particular to say at this time, intending to make notes as the Minister spoke and I thought -- this is twice this week, or twice in a week, that the Minister has surprised me -- I really thought I could read his mind and I expected, as he has done in other years, and as the ministers of the front bench have been wont to do recently, to provide us with a glowing and full and rich account of the

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.) . . . great and wonderful progress of their department, and this we are disappointed in. I imagine it will all, as you say, Mr. Minister, it will come out as we go along through the estimates of agriculture. I would like to join with the Minister in congratulations to the wonderful civil service of the Department of Agriculture. The Grand Old Man of the Department, Mr. Bell, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is one of the really fine gentlemen of Agriculture in Manitoba, and one of the men who knows more about it than anyone else does, and certainly one of the hardest working men I have ever known. I would like to join with the Minister in congratulations to this staff.

As the Minister said the cost-price squeeze is still on. Gross production is down, costs of production are up, and what can the Province of Manitoba do about it? The Minister has fortunately, from time to time said that there are things that the Province of Manitoba can do, and I think this is true. Certainly the Province of Manitoba is not responsible for prices as such; it is not responsible for the cost of production as such, but there are many, many things that they can do to help out in these fields. I think that probably the most important single role of the Department of Agriculture as a body, and as a group to protect the rights of the farmers and the interests of the farmers in the province, is the protection of the family farm. I think that this is one field in which not a great deal of work has been done in terms of research, in terms of studies, of economic studies, social economic studies, of the possibilities and of the dangers which are striking the very roots of our agriculture, that's the family farm. And I think this is a field in which our department could be doing more. I've said this before and I feel it very strongly, that in study, in research, in social economic studies of the very life of the farmer, can be found the answer to many of the problems that exist on the farm. In the field of costs, of course, things can be done, because this is where a Department of Agriculture as a provincial group can be of very great service, particularly in the field of improving or increasing the efficiency of each farm operation. They can do this by teaching; they can do this by experimentation; they can do this by example, and I think that spread through the extension service the Department can do great things towards assisting the costs of the farm operation. New and improved methods, research are all things that we discussed before. I think there is a very big field opening now that it is extremely important that the Department of Agriculture should be interested and concerned in, and this is in the field of retraining and relocation of the displaced farmers of Manitoba. This is becoming a sizeable group. As the cost-price squeeze continues more and more people are leaving the farm. As agricultural credit facilities increase and similar facilities, more and more farmers are becoming a little larger, a little more efficient, therefore, they are replacing people who are moving away from agricultural centres and into urban centres. Many of these people are of an age that it is difficult for them to make the move. Many of these people require assistance in the form of some kind of training, some kind of relocation, some kind of guidance, because many of these people have had no other training than that of the farm, and find themselves a problem, to themselves, to the community in which they live. These are the people who to some extent are helping to increase the unemployment problem because these are the people who are moving into Winnipeg, cities and urban centres such as this and taking jobs.

Then in the field of agriculture there is the department, the field in which, a Department of Agriculture can assist the rural life of the farmer, assist their day-to-day life by improving the conveniences on the farm. I think that the greatest single thing that has ever been done for the farmers of Manitoba, for the people who live in rural parts of Manitoba, has been the extending of the Hydro into every community in the province, and I think that next to that -- and I think every farmer will back me up, particularly every farmer's wife, but also every farmer -- that next to the convenience of electricity is the convenience of running water. We last year heard a great deal, we even got a blast of it in the Throne Speech, believe it or not, about the plumbing program of the Province of Manitoba. Where is it? What's happened to the plumbing program? It has been flushed down the drain as the Honourable Member from St. John's would say. This is one of the really great disappointments to the farmers of Manitoba, because the Province of Saskatchewan nearby did go into the plumbing business for the farmer in a wholehearted manner and so the people of Manitoba, the farmers of Manitoba, who largely still are to a great extent, are without running water, either in their homes, or in their livestock establishments, look to the Province of Saskatchewan hoping that here soon before too

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.)....long, to Manitoba would come assistance in the establishment of plumbing in their homes. The establishment of running water, with all the ease, all the assistance and all the help that it gives, and also the economic benefits to the tending and caring for livestock and poultry. And what they heard, of course, was a blast in the Throne Speech and the accompanying remarks in the press about the plumbing plan that was coming to Manitoba. So there were a great many hearts lightened, a great many people of the belief that here at last we were going to get assistance in putting running water into the homes of Manitoba. Well it's been an unfortunate failure, in my opinion, for there has been no assistance given to the farmers — and once again, this is only my own opinion — no assistance given to the farmers that they could not obtain almost anywhere else. Learning to put pipes together, learning the method of putting in and installing plumbing is not the problem, it is not the thing that's keeping farmers from Manitoba from installing plumbing. The reason why farmers in Manitoba haven't got plumbing is a very simple one; they have not been able to raise the money. It's been a long slow series now of years in which the income of the farm, the net income of the farm has been dropping almost every year continuously, and each year that it drops the farmer becomes a little more reluctant to go out on a limb and invest a lot of money into something that is more of a convenience than it is anything else. The reason why the farmers of Manitoba haven't got plumbing in their homes to the extent at which they would like to have, and the extent to which they should have, is purely and simply a case of the cost of putting in the plumbing and the inability to raise the money to finance the project. And here I suggest is where the Province of Manitoba could have contributed to a very great extent to the convenience of rural life. To say that the Province of Manitoba has no business going out and subsidizing conveniences on the home or the farm is completely erroneous. This has been proven to be sound and right when the electricity was taken into every home in Manitoba, because it was taken in, subsidized by the taxpayer, because it was done in the manner in which it was done and because it was financed over a long term period, a long period of time, it has brought great conveniences, great economic assets to the province. Unfortunately, at least not in anything we can see, we are not going to get the plumbing to the farms in the same extent as we got the electricity. I would urge the government to consider this, to re-consider their plumbing plans and bring it out again in a manner in which it will be a little happier and a little more acceptable to the farmers, to the rural people of Manitoba, and one which I think they can be of extremely great service to the farmers.

Then there are many other fields in which the Provincial Government can assist the farmers in Manitoba. Taxation of course, is a very great problem. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture himself, admitted the other night that taxes on rural properties, on farm properties had gone up very highly. I suggest that the Department of Agriculture is not responsible for the increase in the taxes on real property, but I suggest that the Department of Agriculture can raise its voice, can make itself heard and could put up the fight for the farmer to ease the burden on the real estate taxpayers of the province.

We have in Manitoba at the present time a rather unfortunate situation, one not of the government's making, and that is the situation concerning the farm commodity groups, or the farm associations of the province. We have two farm groups in the Province of Manitoba, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and the Manitoba Farmers Union, both of whom are attempting to speak for the farmer, each of whom speak for a certain group of the farmers, neither of whom speak for all of the farmers. I think that fortunately, out of this somewhat of a confused situation, I think a ray of light is beginning to shine, because I think that between the efforts of the Federation of Agriculture and the Farmers Union and the people who belong to these and the efforts of those who are producers of commodities, are emerging commodity groups: the hog producers are organizing themselves into a group; the cattlemen have already organized themselves into a group; the egg producers are in the process of organizing themselves into a group; and each one of these commodity groups does speak for and will speak for, a group of people who are interested in a certain production. I think that this is worthy of consideration and I hope that the government will take into serious consideration the advice given to them on the problems of the farm by each commodity group. This has been one of the problems, I suppose of the major farm organizations is that they represent people who are in many lines of industry. They represent people who produce grain; represent people who

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.) . . . produce hogs and other livestock enterprises, and some who are exclusively in one commodity and some who produce a general mixture of these commodities. With the commodity groups will come the possibility of having a group which can speak for a specific commodity, and I do hope that this government will take into consideration the advice given by these commodity groups as this advice comes forward. I am sure of two things; these commodity groups are going to request the government to take a serious look at Marketing Board legislation, and these commodity groups are going to ask the government to take a serious look at our marketing co-ops and the future of them. In the marketing boards in particular, and in particular the hog group and the egg producers, I hope that the government will consider the legislation which is on our books now at the present time - the regulations concerning the Marketing Act and how it will affect the people who produce eggs and who produce pork in Manitoba, and wish to set up their own marketing board. None of us can say, authoritatively, whether a marketing board will be good or will be bad for the egg producers or for the hog producers in Manitoba at the present time. I think that we all feel this way. It has many merits and it has many things that we don't like so well about it. But to be in their situation of not having any firm opinions of marketing boards, I think is an unfortunate one, because marketing boards do exist in other provinces -- marketing boards do exist in other commodities and I think that we should have, as a government - our government should have a policy regarding marketing boards, in the sense that they should know and they should have at the tips of their fingers, the success or otherwise of every marketing board and how it operates at least in Canada and in the United States, because there must be some way in which the farmer can market his products more efficiently. Whether this method is through producer-owned marketing co-ops or whether it is through the Marketing Board Act and marketing boards themselves, I do not know, but surely through one or the other that a little more sense can be put into the marketing of our products and a little better margin of profit can be derived for the people who produce these things. I would urge the government to keep an open mind, particularly on the Marketing Board Act and the regulations concerning it, whenever a marketing board comes up for the approval of the producers. The regulations read that "60 percent of all the producers who produce a certain product must vote" -- no, "50 percent of all those who produce a certain product must vote; and 60 percent of those who vote must vote for it". Certainly I agree that 60 percent of those who vote must vote for it.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to correct the honourable member. As the regulations now stand, 60 percent must vote for it, but there must be a vote, a favourable vote, constituting 51 percent of the registered voters, which is a little different than what he said, and I might point out to him that this regulation is going to be changed.

MR. ROBERTS: I appreciate the correction - if I said it - I said it wrong - I did say 50 percent rather than 51 percent, but I was referring to 50 percent of those eligible to vote must vote, and 60 percent of those who do vote, must vote for it, this I am aware of, and I am glad to hear that these regulations will be changed because, as you are aware, these are prohibitive regulations.

What is the future of agriculture in Manitoba? I would like to hear the Honourable Minister make a statement on this, because if each year he comes in to us here and says that the gross national product, the gross product of the farmers of Manitoba has dropped once again and that the costs of the farmer has gone up once again, then what is the future? I would hope that the Province of Manitoba could become the nesting ground and become world famous as a source of foundation stock. I think that this is possible. I think that we have the seed growers in Manitoba to produce the best seed grains in the world; I think we have the seed growers in Manitoba to produce the best grasses and the best other agricultural seed products. And certainly in the livestock field with our cattle breeders and our swine breeders, our poultry breeders, we have the possibility of becoming the source of all the fine breeding stock in the world. We are not taking full advantage of this situation. We're not really getting the most out of the possibilities that exist by our geographic location, by our climatic conditions and by the initiative of our farmers, and I think that in this field of stamping Manitoba, by advertising Manitoba, by a strong program of selling to the farmers this idea through our extension service, that we can become the breeding ground of all the fine agricultural produce in North America. We have the geographic location, being in the centre of the continent. We have the climatic

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.).... conditions that make good grass seed and good cereal seed. We have the climatic conditions where we can produce the finest of cattle, the finest of swine. We have the breeders who are capable of doing these things. I think that the Province of Manitoba and the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba should recognize to a greater extent this possibility that lies here for it and make Manitoba the province to which people look when they are looking for foundation stock, whether it is livestock or seed. We have, as I said the other night, the very unfortunate situation in the Province of Manitoba, where our extension service -- our agricultural representatives staff is to a very large extent doing a fine job mind you, but doing it with their heads sort of battered against the wall -- because they are trying to sell to the farmers of Manitoba a greater efficiency of production of the very things of which we are producing a surplus. I think that this is where we need some leadership; this is where we need some guidance from the government in the direction of our field staff, which is a terrific staff, a staff of well-trained people, but a staff which can be directed along a policy which would make, as I say, Manitoba the home of foundation stock.

Now on another subject which I have taken note of recently. I found that the Province of Manitoba has gone farming; it was a rather surprising turn of events when I found out a few months ago, that the Province of Manitoba had expropriated thousands of acres of land around Winnipeg, presumably for a floodway. It would be interesting to know how long the Province of Manitoba is going to farm this land before they decide to make a floodway out of it. I can recall exactly two years ago now, when the First Minister speaking in the House, referring to the floodway, that negotiations were underway immediately with Ottawa for the hoped for 75 percent of the cost of the floodway project. Unfortunately, I suppose, the whole floodway project seems to hinge on a promise from the Government of Ottawa, and we as farmers certainly don't take too much stock in the promises from the Government at Ottawa. Only two years ago, however, even though the Government of Ottawa still haven't come through with their percentage, or any percentage, or anything definite yet at all, the First Minister of Manitoba said, and I quote from Hansard of March 19th, 1959: "And I say to you Sir, that if we had to do this thing all by ourselves, I would recommend this to the House, that we would do it". Referring to the building of the floodway around Winnipeg, that even if the Government of Canada does not come through with a portion of the cost of the floodway, the First Minister said two years ago, "we would do it". That was just before the election, wasn't it? That was the same day that the First Minister accused the Liberal Party of hacking away at our bargaining power with Ottawa, for we were questioning him as to what he would do, what the Government of Manitoba would do if the Government at Ottawa didn't come through with 75 percent. Then later on the same day the First Minister of Manitoba said, "We will be asked to provide money to buy land," and we did so. We provided money in the estimates of that year to buy land for the floodway. As far as I know, no land has been bought yet. The Government of Manitoba has filed a plan, it has expropriated land, it is apparently farming much land around Winnipeg, thousands of acres of it, but as far as I know it has bought no land for the floodway yet. I think that we are being fair by criticising this government for its inaction in the floodway. I would like to know how the deal is coming with Ottawa, because it was over a year ago that the Prime Minister of Canada said in Winnipeg, that the Government of Canada would pay a portion of the floodway cost, and that we would soon know what that portion would be. Obviously, it's not going to be 75 percent, or we would have heard about it by now, but the First Minister so confidently told us in 1959 that it would be 75 percent. I think that two years is long enough to wait for a decision as to whether or not this floodway is going to be built; if so, when land is going to be bought for the purpose of building it. I think two years is long enough to wait to see if an agreement can be made with the Government at Ottawa, and I think the floodway is one project that we deserve a statement on from the First Minister at this time.

In the fields of crop insurance and agricultural credit -- two fields which the government has gone into to one extent or another -- the agricultural credit plan appears to be working relatively well except for the fact that it's still a year behind in its applications. In other words, applications are coming in and it is a year before they are being handled, or close to a year before they are being handled by the Agricultural Credit Bureau. I think that this is an unfortunate situation in that farmers who wish to plan their activities, perhaps to turn their land over to their sons, or to buy more land, should not have to wait a year before they even get a yes or

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.)....no, from the Government of Manitoba as to whether or not it intends to lend them the money. I think that in this field of projecting Manitoba into the field of making it the breeding grounds for foundation stock for North America, we should be taking into consideration at this point, the increasing of the agriculture credit facilities to cover those who do not have high priced land to put up for security. There are people who farm on low priced land who can have high valued livestock; there are people who farm on medium valued land who wish to engage in dairy farming operations -- all these people who wish to improve their stock, improve their facilities, improve their livestock or their machinery, have no way of borrowing money unless they can put up valuable lands for security. Surely there are many thousands of farmers in Manitoba who are good farmers, who have the possibility of improving their own lot and improving the lot of the agricultural community of Manitoba. These people have the right, I think, to borrow money from the Agricultural Credit Bureau too, so I would encourage the government to take into consideration at this time the providing of agricultural credit to those who do not have high valued land to put up for security. This can be done merely by changing the Act, which reads, that "60% of the security must come from the land".

In the field of crop insurance, I'm sure that the Minister is aware that this had not been a big year for the growth of crop insurance in Manitoba, for the Crop Insurance Plan has not sold itself to the farmers. The Crop Insurance Plan I hope will be given another year of tryout. I hope that the farmers of Manitoba will continue those who are in these test areas will continue to buy crop insurance for at least one more year. I'm sure that the Minister is aware that it has not been a popular program, that the farmers who bought in the area are leary of buying again, and that new areas are not anxious to get started in it. I'm sure that as the debate proceeds we will be able to deal more in detail with the crop insurance plan. Thank you.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the Minister, I'm sure caught a good many of us off guard with his unusually short statement and perhaps he did this because of his experience last year, at least I think he intimated that this was the case. I think that one can assume from the fact that his statement was so short, that the main problems facing agriculture today were the two problems of price and markets, both of which are outside the competence of this provincial body. I think by the very virtue of this, the Minister would agree the biggest problems facing agriculture today are something which he is not in a position to cope with directly. All matters which he has to deal with here in this province are in a sense, therefore, peripheral to the problem of price, and I would hope that when the resolution on price comes to this Chamber tomorrow, the Minister will see fit to give it more enthusiastic support than has been the case in the past. I think that really there isn't too much that we as provincial M. L. A.'s can do except to try and investigate, try and urge the Minister to take on such programs and such projects, which may be of secondary importance to the farmers of this province. But I don't think Mr. Chairman, that that rules out the need for certain action on the part of this administration. I would like to commend the Minister for undertaking additional economic research. I see there is more money appropriated for that item. I would, however, like to point out to him that the allocation for community seed cleaning plants is still the same as it was last year, and which I believe to be nowhere near being adequate.

In the matter of crop insurance, I think that this government has fallen down badly in not pointing out to the Federal Government in no uncertain terms the crop insurance scheme the federal legislation thereto is certainly not adequate, or not sufficient, or not properly legislated to give maximum value or benefit to the farmers of this province. It seems to me that the very fact this administration had to send out field men, at least had to send out field men on three separate occasions to practically every farmer living within the different test areas is positive proof that the scheme is, for the most part, unattractive to the farmers. If it were an attractive scheme, it seems to me that the very first trip that an agent or field man would make to each farm would have sufficed; but I have it on good authority, this was not the case. Because the fieldmen had to go to each farmer two or three times to induce them, to try and cajole them into taking out crop insurance, I think is adequate proof to this government that the scheme is not, nowhere near being sufficient, and I hope that this administration will try and impress upon the Federal Government the need for drastic revisions to the Federal Government contribution. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the crop insurance scheme seems to be so much out of proportion in terms of administration costs compared to premium intakes and loss output,

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.) . . . that Time Magazine saw fit to carry an article pointing out the gross disproportion existing in the scheme as it is today.

The sewer and water program, there too -- and this was adequately pointed out by the Member for La Verendrye -- the government saw fit last year to give a whole paragraph unto itself in the Throne Speech pointing out to us that they were undertaking something startling in the way of providing sewer and water services to the rural people of the province. We find now upon receipt of an order for question of the Ministry that this government has expended approximately \$6,530 in more than 12 months on this so-called sewer and water program. To me, Mr. Chairman, this series of short courses that the department is offering to farmers and farmer's sons is a good thing. I think that certainly we on this side should commend the Minister and his department for undertaking this action, but certainly, Mr. Chairman, certainly this isn't the kind of program with sufficient extent to warrant mention in a Throne Speech. Surely it's not the kind of program -- it hasn't got the extent that it should warrant being called a sewer and water program as it was last year. This is merely the undertaking of certain short courses through the extension branch and that's all it is; let's not try and make it something that it is not.

The matter of veterinary services I hope that we'll be able to get more particulars. I'm wondering whether or not the province has reasonably adequate veterinary service throughout the province; and if not, I'm wondering why the scholarship fund has not been increased. If there is adequate veterinary service throughout the province, I should be surprised.

In connection with the Water Control and Conservation branch of the Minister's department, I would like to take serious, serious objection with the method in which they have been, not only procrastinating with the flood diversion scheme, but also in the way in which they have now started to attempt to expropriate land. I've been informed by a good many people that the first that they have ever heard of expropriation proceedings was when they received letters in the mail advising them that they would have an opportunity to lease their land back. Now if this is the case this is extremely unusual, and extremely unnecessary on the part of the government. I understand that through the provisions of the Expropriations Act, negotiations are supposed to be entered into, and so on, and so forth, but I've been told by a good number of people -- and so has my Leader -- that many people living east of the Red in the area between Gonor and all the way up to Highway 59 and Transcona and Nairn Avenue, the first that they ever heard of expropriation was when they received a letter in the mail to the effect that they could lease their lands back. What a way to do things. I know certainly that the Federal Government doesn't approach expropriation in this manner. They're building a satellite airport out at St. Andrews and expropriation proceedings were undertaken in the proper manner. Now if this is the case I certainly expect an answer from the Minister as to why they have attempted to undertake this action in this way. Furthermore, I think it's about time that the people living east of the Red River in the area concerned, where the proposed route of the flood diversion channel is to be, they have a right to know by now where the -- exactly where the channel is to be excavated. I think that it's about time that we had an end to this procrastination. People there really don't know what's going on -- their property is involved. If we're going to undertake a project of this massive size then let's have the facts, and let's have them now. Let's not expropriate first and tell them later. If the government is worried about land speculation or something of that nature, there is adequate means by which to do away with that possibility.

I would also -- although this is more a specific matter -- I would also like to take exception with the Minister and his department the way in which they handled the flood damage payments last spring. Several farmers who were involved with heavy damage as a result of flooding of the Red River near the mouth were told after some delay that they would be eligible for certain compensatory payments. What happened Mr. Chairman was that after the entire summer had passed and fall had come, these few farmers who were involved, but involved drastically, were not still informed as to the amounts that they might be eligible for, and they were hesitant, and understandably so, they were hesitant to undertake any work in fixing their buildings and premises because these people simply didn't have the available money and they were afraid to over-expend beyond their means without first being reasonably sure as to the amount that they might be able to receive from the Provincial Government. They certainly didn't find out until late autumn, by which time some of them had already stored root crops

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.)...etcetera, and as a result some of them have still not fixed or repaired their buildings. And I cannot understand Mr. Chairman, and this is a matter of policy, so I assume it's worth mentioning in this general statement -- I cannot understand why this government is going to go ahead with this flood diversion channel of the magnitude that it will be; I fail to see why this government would not co-operate with these farmers who live in this low-lying area, to the extent of paying part of this flood damage to allow them to move their buildings. As I understand it, the amount of money forthcoming to them is insufficient to even allow them to think of moving; wouldn't even pay half the cost of pouring the foundation let alone cost of moving, and so on. So these people may very well remain where they are situated, and when the flood diversion channel is built these people will probably be flooded out every spring. It seems to me that this could very well happen; with twice the volume of water coming in the spring, the flood damage that they have suffered up to now may very well be doubled.

I would also like to point out to the Minister that in the Water Control and Conservation Branch there is drastic need for revision of the drainage maintenance district set-up. It seems to me that the drainage taxation levies taken throughout the municipalities as they exist now are grossly unfair, Mr. Chairman. I know of -- and I'm not really referring to specific or individual cases -- but I know a good number of instances in which farmers living in the same general watershed and availing themselves, or perhaps not availing themselves, but both taking advantage of, their land is drained by drainage maintenance district ditches and so on -- yet one of them pays an exorbitantly high drainage taxation levy, and the other one pays nothing, by virtue of the fact that he does not live within the boundaries, and yet their lands are in very near proximity. It's this kind of thing that has bothered drainage maintenance trustees for a good many years. A good many of them have talked about the need for revision. Well where is this to start? It has to start, it seems to me, at the provincial level; and the matter of drainage maintenance, Mr. Chairman, is more important than a good many members here may think. Fairly large costs are involved, taxation involved is often quite high, and what really demands some revision here is the fact that not only is the taxation high but it's inequitable, and I've seen tax statements to prove the case. So I think that when we get to this item we shall not let the Minister off so easily.

Mr. Chairman, I was called into the breach -- the Minister making such a short statement caught my colleague unawares -- I am sure that he will have more to add. Before I sit down I would like to, once again reiterate a fact that all members here should be aware of, and that is this -- I've said it once, I say it now; let not provincial or any provincial government take too much credit for what it is doing in the field of agriculture, because although a good deal of work can be done, the main problem is that of price followed by that of marketing, or taken in conjunction, and this is the sole responsibility of the Federal Government. Something must be done, Mr. Chairman, and in that regard, this government -- I will certainly look to them for support for any resolution calling upon the Federal Government to do more than sit on its hands when it comes to passing legislation to deal with the present injustice of agricultural prices in this country.

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Chairman, I sure was caught unaware by the Minister of Agriculture because last year I couldn't wait for him to sit down, and this year I couldn't get myself to get up. However, Mr. Chairman, I'm going to try and contribute a little bit to agriculture and naturally that's what my constituency would expect me to do. I missed my Throne Speech and I may get out of the topic on agriculture, I'm trying to sit in as much as possible on the agriculture estimates, so I hope, Mr. Chairman, if I get off a little bit of line you just call upon me and I will try to get back on the line. However, Mr. Chairman, everybody seems to be talking, and just before the Honourable Minister of Agriculture sat down he stated that the cost-price squeeze is still continuing. Well at least that's a very nice thing that he admits that it's still continuing. However I observe, that is in my own opinion the Federal Government and even the Provincial Government they seem to be talking and discussing and the sympathy is there with the farmer all the time, and they try to improve the farmer's conditions in different ways and means such as farm credit and the water and sewer program. As to the sewer and water program, I just received questions answered here to me, and I believe it's not necessary to quote I mean through the Hansard, or maybe I should

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.)....quote to the Hansard what great progress has been made here in Manitoba. Last year I felt that that program is going to go by leaps and bounds, but however to this moment it's not so far ahead. My first question was how much money was spent by the Department of Agriculture in the year 1960 on their program for farm home improvement, sewer and running water; and how many homes were provided with sewers and running water as a result of the government's program. The answer is it is impossible to breakdown, which is possibly so, I do not hold this against the Minister, the cost by calendar year in this case, because the preparation for these courses begins in the fall, whereas many of the courses are held during the winter and spring. The cost breakdown is therefore by fiscal year, and the expenses are tabled here; for '59-'60 supplies were \$154.23 and salaries were \$215, and participants was 38; receipts \$10 and \$15, only I don't understand this, under the receipts \$380 -- what that meant. However the expenses totalled \$369, and it goes on further on which I understand only 128 participants took part in courses, but the Honourable Minister states here that it's hard to define how many farmers took advantage of this, and I don't care to read it all. However, the total expenditure through my calculations here is \$6,530, but out of that a trailer was bought to the amount of \$4,225, if I may quote that correctly, and if not, I can be corrected.

Now we always seem to be chided on this side of the House or in this group particularly that we preach about Saskatchewan all the time and I have some documents over here from Saskatchewan which I do not profess that I am going to be accurate, and I do not profess that we have to do what Saskatchewan does, because we are living here in Manitoba and we are Manitoba representatives. We should draw examples from the whole of Canada and every province which is beneficial to the Manitoba people. However, I just want to quote a few things here from Saskatchewan Government which is fiscal year, it was from April 1st, 1960 to March 31st, 1961 and they have installed up to December 14th, 1960, in Saskatchewan - 751 farmers water and sewage program, and in 1961 - 1500 farms, and expenditure was to \$600,000. But the lay-out is for a farmer in Saskatchewan -- possibly this will help maybe for Manitoba farmers -- if I read this into Hansard, they may read and then discuss whether it's a good plan or not. "Each farmer who applies for technical assistance and who is located in a designated project area will be visited by a family farm improvement branch technician and assisted with the planning of outdoor water and sewage works and indoor plumbing. There will be no charge for this technical advice. A plan of proposed works, a list of materials and construction services required and a cost estimate will be prepared; the farmer may then contract with the department for materials and for construction services. The Family Farm Improvement Branch will buy the materials for outdoor water and sewage works and indoor plumbing, not including indoor fixtures. These materials will be sold to farmers at cost, including storage and handling expenses; 75 percent of retail value of materials will be paid with order, when the farmer orders. Indoor fixtures will be supplied by the farmer." Here again, construction services, "the Family Farm Improvement Branch will secure contractors, crews, or organize branch crews to install outdoor water and sewage work at cost on farms in designated project areas. The farmer will arrange to install indoor plumbing and fixtures by doing his own plumbing or employing a plumber." Plumbing short courses are here, according to the answer here we have in Manitoba. "Plumbing short courses will be held in project areas to inform farmers on water and sewage installation."

Now I come to grants. "One grant of not more than \$300 will be paid to each farmer who installs outdoor works in a project area under this policy. The grant will equal 15 percent of the total cost of developing the water supply of installing works to convey water into the house and to one other outlet and of installing the sewage disposal system, and even credit, loans, secured from credit unions to finance the installation of farm water and sewage works, will be guaranteed by the Provincial Treasurer under the terms of the Family Farm Improvement Act 1960." And it goes on, I don't care to burden the members with the figures and reading, however I just wanted to bring this item here, what is happening in our sister province.

Now as I said before, that our government and our respectable people talking about the farmers dilemma, they also talk about marketing boards as the Honourable from La Verandrye stated -- research into agriculture, calling agricultural conferences, etc. and so on and so on. Even the Federal Government told us that Bill 237 will work very well for the farmers, and in my point of view, it is not working too well for the farmer, because it has decreased the

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) surpluses -- oh sure, it has decreased the surpluses, but it does not help the farmer financially. I've been to the Farmers Union Convention when I heard the Honourable Minister, Alvin Hamilton speaking to the farmers and he really was telling the farmers what is going to be a great thing, that he is going to plant those spruce trees, and it reminds me of Johnny the Applesseed, and so on and so forth. And as I say that Bill 237 on eggs and hogs, they are equally as bad, in my own opinion, and I have something here to prove, Mr. Chairman, I have always heard many a times that the farmer is not efficient and he is a poor manager, he is not managing his farm very well and that's why he has a hardship. Now I just want to quote you an egg statement, and these eggs were not graded, they went just to the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Grading Station, ungraded eggs, and I just wonder if -- I'm going to ask the honourable member, particularly those farm members -- because the city members I don't know whether they are interested in this or whether they pay too much attention -- but however what I want to draw my point, is how farmers can be efficient in my opinion. Here is a crate of eggs, a 30 dozen egg crate was shipped to the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative and A large eggs. Out of 30 dozen, there was 26 dozen and eight eggs, in round figures there was 27 dozen A large eggs, so I just wonder how much the farmer can go more for efficiency; and A medium there was 1 dozen of eggs; and B grade there was nine eggs; and C grade there was 3 and cracks were 4 eggs. But I also want to quote to you, Mr. Chairman and the honourable members the price of A large eggs, and the price of A large eggs was 20 cents, and A medium was 18 cents, and B grade was 16 cents and C grade is 11 cents and cracked were also 11 cents. This was shipped January 24th, 1961, and I have another statement here in February 7th, which is practically identical, and the total amount was \$5.88, transportation was 75 cents, the farmer received \$5.13 -- and the farmer was Peter Wagner himself. So I just ask any honourable member if he wants to go into the egg business with the deficiency payments that we have been receiving -- and I understand that the farmers receive deficiency payment of 14 cents on a national average rate -- it amounted to 29 cents. Now I challenge any member or any farmer if he can raise poultry and get for the eggs 29 cents on an average or as this statement reads here. However, Mr. Chairman, we hear all this talk about farmers and the acreage payments that we received, and it reminds me that last session when I brought in a resolution and the Prime Minister of Canada was supposed to announce deficiency payment within 30 days to the western farmers, the Honourable Minister, at least he made the remark that my resolution was out of order or he intimated, or it should be delayed before it can be brought, because the Prime Minister is going to make an announcement. And what was the announcement? That was \$1 per acre, up to 200 acres and that was the announcement afterwards. However, the announcement came up for the permit holders only and I have high regard for the Honourable Minister of this province that he made a statement that he disagreed, and I was happy to read in the paper that he said that the farmers should qualify, not only those permit holders, but those who haven't got the permit, so I was proud at that time of my Provincial Minister. I should have said, our

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct the honourable member, he is misquoting. I didn't find fault with the acreage program because it didn't cover all farmers, but I found fault with it specifically because it only made payments to those farmers who had a permit book, who held a grain delivery permit book in 1959. Many of our farmers lost their crop in 1959 and never bothered to take one out, and it was on that point that I disagreed. I didn't advocate that every farmer regardless or not whether he had a permit book at any time in the past, or ever intended to have one in the future, should get an acreage payment; but I did believe that those farmers who ordinarily held a permit book and did in 1958 and 1960 hold permit books, should be entitled to an acreage payment, and that amendment was made by the Federal Government.

MR. WAGNER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that's what I meant, I'm sorry that I made that -- how did the Honourable Member for Swan River say -- inference or statement of fact. That's what I meant to say. However, Mr. Chairman, as I said before, both the Provincial and the Federal Government, they sympathize with the farmer, but the one basic question it seems to me, in my own opinion, both senior government and this government seem to avoid is prices. They don't care to discuss too much of parity prices, stabilization for agriculture and so on and so forth, and in my own opinion, no matter how much you give the crop insurance and the

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.)....water and sewer and credit, because credit, you have to pay it back and all, but the basic thing for the farmer is prices. If he is going to get the cost of production or the parity prices as they want to call it, then he is able to survive; but other things that the government is trying to do -- it's helpful, yes, I agree, but the basic principle is prices. How much the farmer gets when he sells his produce and then how much he pays for the commodities he has to buy, so this is the main point. Now it reminds me about these prices, something like a ball team is playing ball and there are three men on base and two men out and here a batter is hitting the ball, he hits a high fly and the opponent catches that ball and those three men on base don't count, so the same thing with all these different programs. If you haven't got that price, nothing seems to help the farmer and, or I would draw another example. Take this building -- a beautiful building, how comfortably we sit here, but you take those windows out of this building and then you'll find out how comfortably you will be sitting here. So it is incomplete, the farm program is incomplete -- that's in my opinion of course, and I believe there is a lot of people that agree with me. Just the other day I lost a friend in this House, Mr. Chairman, and I am sorry that I lost him, but I believe that we'll be able to compromise. The friend is the Honourable Member for Springfield -- when we got into the feed mill business and he stated that it's on a trial basis, which I agree with him, but I for one, feel that a feed mill may be hay for one year, they may be hay, and then the next year, possibly the program may be extended for a number of years, then they may start on doing something else. However I want to quote for the information of the honourable member and here I quote from the Farmers - it says: "Feed grain prices of 40 to 50 cents says Farmers Union memorandum" and this is the paper from Western Producer, dated January 26th, 1961, and here they go down, they go down and I can quote the prices on which grain and what not here. (Interjection) Well I would be keeping you honourable members too long -- (Interjection) Well I'll just quote a few anyhow. Lowest prices quoted in Manitoba were 40 cents a bushel for oats 2CW; 67 cents for barley 3CW and 90 cents for wheat #2 northern. Prices in Saskatchewan were somewhat lower for barley - 55 cents, and wheat 85 cents, with oats ranging from 40 cents upwards. But Alberta - I have here something on Alberta. Alberta mills are reported to be quite choosy. The report says they are not buying according to grades but rather on samples, consequently the possibility is suggested that they will end up with all the good grain at a low price and the Wheat Board will as a result get the poor quality grain through the quota system, and so on and so forth, Mr. Chairman. So as far as the feed mill is concerned it seems to be working the other way around.

I just wonder, Mr. Speaker, how many members - I am not too old of a man - but I've been delivering grain by a horse and a wagon yet in early days when we had an open market and the Wheat Board was functioning also at that time, and I remember vividly as if I was driving the team of horses today, when I drove in to the elevator and the agent asked me, Pete where do you want to sell your wheat? Open market it's 2 cents higher a bushel, or the Wheat Board which maybe you'll never get any interim payment or any final payment. Well naturally a young lad as I was at that time, open market. What happened to the Wheat Board? They went broke, they couldn't afford to pay no interim payment or final payment or whatever we want to call it. They went broke until the second World War come in when it seems to be compulsory and the Wheat Board is working very well. However, what happened - feed mills, we are told, feed mills were doing it illegally anyhow and there was no control of the feed mills. Some were buying from the Wheat Board, some were not buying, so then some people felt that, well we'll throw it open for the feed mills and buy them. It reminds me of something that I always refer to the Interlake Rye. Well some people are still in that Interlake Rye and they've been caught by the police many a time, and they're still doing it, I believe. Now since a few people are still doing it, open it to everybody -- dissolve in other words the Wheat Board.

However, Mr. Chairman, I want to quote from reference file on feed mill exemptions of January 1961, and the argument was used by the Manitoba Farmers Union, and just for the information particularly, I was anxious to throw my weight on to the city members, because I have a feeling, and I admit myself I would be the first one to admit that I don't know much about the city people. I don't know much about the labour or minimum wage or fair wage, and I assume that the city members would qualify in the same category as myself, so just for

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.)....their information I would like to quote from a statement made on the Canadian Wheat Board's position, and also it may be interesting to some of our farmers, particularly the Honourable Member for Springfield. "The Canadian Wheat Board's position. Much has been said by the Government at Ottawa to the effect that they do not wish to take any action which would in the slightest degree adversely affect the Canadian Wheat Board." Quote from Prime Minister Diefenbaker at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan December 26, 1960: "The Wheat Board itself should know best how it will effect its own operation." And this is what Mr. W.C. MacNamara, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board said before the agricultural committee last May 2nd, about the effect on the Wheat Board and other related matters. On page nine, report one: "The subject of your inquiry the relative position of feed mills and Canadian Wheat Board is one of considerable importance evolving as it does the responsibility of the Board under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, the relationship of the Board to feed plants operating within a designated area and of course in the interests of producers in the marketing of their wheat, oats and barley." Note: "That he thought it was of considerable importance." On page ten of report One: "Orderly market is achieved by the quota regulation established under the Act." Note, as of January 4th, 1961 there are 138 feed mills in western Canada exempt from quota for pricing regulations, the Canadian Wheat Board Act. Also on page ten, report one: "In the view of our Board the essential feature of the marketing scheme established by the statute is the equitable rationing of the delivery opportunities and assuring that as far as possible all producers will get the same basic price at the same time for like kind, grade and quantity of grain. Equal delivery opportunity is a basic feature of the scheme. In their application to feed mills the controls are used to equalize delivery opportunity and to protest the board's marketing; if a producer may sell a portion of his crop to the mill for flour, feed or seed outside of his quota, he would then be able to deliver to the other channels of the marketing system grain up to the amount of his quota and thus achieve an advantage over less fortunate producers who were not able to get their grain into the local flour, feed and seed outlets."

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to burden the members too much but yet I want to quote one more thing and I believe it will be most interesting that even the Wheat Board was out into courts fighting to bring in the law into the Act, and nobody can tell me that he couldn't control the feed mills, because our R.C.M.P., they are very efficient; they can stop anybody. That's for sure. And just for your information, I like the R.C.M.P. because they stopped me just last Saturday morning at one o'clock when I was en route home -- they are really on the job, they can stop anybody. (Interjection) Oh just a routine check. They didn't even ask me for a license.

Now one more quotation: "At the hearings in Ottawa it was also brought out by the Canadian Wheat Board that they cleared through the courts their jurisdiction in their right to enforce quota and pricing regulations covered in part two dealing with the legal status of Wheat Board." That's what I wanted to make. "At the beginning of the agricultural hearing, therefore it was brought out by questions from Hazen Argue, M.P. for Assiniboia, that no one was asking for changes except the feed mills and some other individuals -- Chairmanpage 12, report one. There you are. So as far as the farmer is concerned, I don't believe that the farmer wants to sell at 50 cents, 40 cents, over to the feed mill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I can change the subject I'll get down to the bridge work. Mr. Chairman, I have real problems with building bridges out in Fisher constituency, and no doubt everybody else has in Manitoba, particularly the disorganized territory or unorganized territory, where there is no council, no reeve and so on and so forth, and somehow our policy in the Provincial Government is set so that it creates hardships, and in my opinion any provincial drain that is being excavated no matter how the farmer appreciates it, but when that drain causes an individual farmer to build across that drain one thousand dollars for a bridge or more, that is a hardship in itself. So I have here which my Honourable Minister of Health would be of interest: "Sympathetic, but no bridge here," it states. August 27, 1960 in the Free Press, and the name of the farmer is Bill Ross. He has to leap 35 feet, and here is what the farmer has to do, and mind you Mr. Chairman, it's the same thing in Fisher constituency as in Gimli. I went and I discussed for about 2 or 3 hours with the Director in the Water Control Department and we couldn't come to some understanding. However I'm

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.)....looking on that clock. I quote: "Municipal matter" --- I don't want to read everything here, but he was referring tothe "municipal matter". "The province says it's a municipal matter; the municipality says it doesn't build bridges. If it builds a bridge for Mr. Ross pretty soon everybody will want a bridge." Mr. Chairman, don't you think that everybody is entitled to -- that if they build a bridge for Mr. Ross and other people have to jump across. He carries on - "I complained to the Conservatives," says Mr. Ross. "Top Conservatives. People who say they have influence. Nothing happened. I complained to Doc. Johnson, Honourable George Johnson, Member for Gimli and Minister for Health. He got the road graded but he didn't get the bridge. Finally I wrote Roblin. I told him he ought to quit looking at big highways and start looking at little roads. I called him names; I told him I doubted he'd even answer my letter. He answered in four days. He said he was very sympathetic. He would turn it over to the authorities. That was the end of that." However, Mr. Chairman -- "but real sympathy" it says here. So I went to the Liberals. I saw a lawyer named Hillhouse, Selkirk M.L.A. He was really sympathetic. He thought it was terrible. He took notes, but it was just like the others -- all sympathy and no bridge. Do you want to call 5:30?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 5:30. I shall leave the chair.