



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Volume IV No. 24

February 19, 1960

2nd Session, 26th Legislature

DAILY INDEX

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA
2:30 o'clock, Friday, February 19th, 1960.

Opening prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
Reading and Receiving Petitions
Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees
Notice of Motion
Introduction of Bills.

The Honourable the Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. JAMES COWAN (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable Member for Wellington that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 94, an Act to amend the Winnipeg Charter 1956 and to validate By-laws Nos. 18152, 18276 and 18311, and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre.

MR. COWAN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable Member for Osborne that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 96, an Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Winnipeg Board of Trade and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Member for Kildonan that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 93, an Act to validate By-law No. 1422 of the rural municipality of North Kildonan and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier)(Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'm sure the House will be interested in knowing that the Honourable Provincial Secretary has received a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba enclosing a telegram which I now read in part to the House: "The Governor-General's Secretary informs me confirmation received from Buckingham Palace birth of Queen's son today, February 19th, 1960 at 3:30 p.m. London time".

I know, Mr. Speaker, without asking that on such an occasion as this I have the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution which I hope will mark in fitting terms our appreciation of this very happy and auspicious occasion in the event of the birthday of another Royal Prince. And I'm happy to say that the Leader of the Opposition has consented to join me in proposing this resolution, and I know that it also has the hardy support of the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party. The birth of a son, Sir, is one of those events which touch the hearts of humanity everywhere, and I'm sure that no more than in this Chamber and among the citizens of this province, because we cannot help but recall the very happy visit of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip in this province and in the city in the earlier part of the year 1959. And we recall so vividly, Sir, the charm and the graciousness and the easy deportment of Her Majesty visiting among us, and the keenness and the vigour and the interest displayed by Prince Philip in everything he saw and did, and I think I may with propriety observe that they were obviously united in those deep and firm bonds of family life which all of us understand so well. Under those circumstances, Sir, how much more can we rejoice with them on the safe arrival of this Royal Prince and how confidently we can offer our best wishes, not only for his future but also for the future of the happiness of his father, his mother and of all the members of the Royal Family. And it is with those sentiments in mind that I have the honour to present to you, Sir, this resolution which is seconded by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition: that we the members of the Legislature of Manitoba in session assembled and on behalf of all the people of Manitoba, beg to extend our best wishes to your Majesty and His Royal Highness Duke of Edinburgh on this occasion of widespread rejoicing and happiness over the birth of the Royal Prince".

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition)(Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy of the Honourable the First Minister in designating me as the seconder of this resolution, because I recognize that each and every member of this Assembly would be delighted on this occasion to take either of our places, and I agree with him that the measure is entitled to and will undoubtedly receive the unanimous support of every member present. The birth of any baby, Mr. Speaker, is a great event to their particular family and when the mother of this particular baby happens to be the head of a great family of nations, it is appropriate that members of that great family of nations both collectively and individually should join in the rejoicing and are entitled to share in the pride and joy. And so I think it is appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we as one of the public bodies of one of the important provinces, one of the countries that is happy and proud to belong to that great Commonwealth, pause in our deliberations today to send this resolution of felicitation to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, felicitating her and her husband and family on this great event. And I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, that all of us join in the good wishes that the First Minister has expressed and we do wish for this young prince and for the Queen herself, and for the Royal Family, the very best of health and continued family happiness as they go forward together to serve the interests of this great Commonwealth.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF)(Radisson): Mr. Speaker, we of the CCF are very happy to join with the First Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in this motion of congratulations and best wishes to Her Majesty the Queen and to His Royal Highness on the birth of another Prince. As the First Minister has said, it was with pride and joy that we in the Province of Manitoba last year had an opportunity which is rare insofar as we in Manitoba are concerned, of having an opportunity of really seeing our Royal Family. I had the honour of being among a comparatively few in the Province of Manitoba who had the opportunity of saying a few words to Her Majesty and to His Royal Highness and it seems to me, as has been indicated by the Leader of the Opposition, that by virtue of that, and by virtue of the fact of being one of this great family of Commonwealth of Nations; that it is more or less a personal triumph as well. How true it is, Mr. Speaker, that we who know, honour and love our Royal Family, how proud we are and feel that here in our Queen, she has shown an example of true motherhood to the world. We join most sincerely and unitedly with the leaders of the other two parties in this House in extending to the Royal Family our best wishes and may God guide the destiny of their new son.

M. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Monsieur l'orateur, je crois qu'il m'appartient comme doyen des deputes de langue francaise dans cette Chambre de dire un mot dans la seconde langue officielle de cette Assemblee pour me joindre aux sentiments si bien exprimes par le Premier Ministre, Le Chef de L'opposition et Le Chef du Parti CCF Les Canadiens-français du Canada tout entier et du Manitoba en particulier respectent, honorent la Royaute. Ils voyent dans la Royaute et dans la souveraine actuelle une garantie de leurs droits minoritaires et je pense en ce moment aux enfants du Manitoba pour lesquels cet evenement est un evenement tout particulierement joyeux. Il me vient a l'idee de demander au Ministre de L'education peut-etre de celebrer cet evenement a la facon francaise. Dans les centre francais lorsque quelque chose d'extraordinaire nous arrive, et cet evenement certainement est extraordinaire puisqu'il n'est pas arrive depuis un siecle au Canada et dans le monde. Or lorsqu'un evenement extraordinaire nous arrive, nous donnons ordinairement un grand conge aux eleves de nos ecoles.

English translation of above:

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is up to me, as the eldest of the French speaking members to say a few words in the second official tongue of this House in adding to the feelings so well expressed by the First Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the CCF Party. The French-Canadians in all of Canada and Manitoba particularly, respect and honour Royalty. They see in Royalty and in the reigning sovereign a guaranty of their rights as a minority and I am at this moment thinking of the children of Manitoba for whom this event is a particularly happy one. It comes to my mind to ask the Minister of Education that perhaps we could celebrate this event in the French manner. In French centres when something extraordinary happens, and this event is certainly extraordinary as it has not happened for a century in Canada or in the world. So, when an extraordinary event occurs, we usually give a holiday to the pupils of our schools.

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) . . Well, this is an important event; it hasn't happened for a century and it might be an idea to give the school children--say on Monday, a holiday to celebrate this occasion. Maybe he might suggest also, --maybe I might suggest also to the Leader of the House that we, being grown-up children, might be given a little holiday also by not making us work so hard today. Maybe we could split the afternoon by devoting the first part to private members' business and the second part to government business so that we would be free tonight to go home and celebrate the event with our families.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in accord with the resolution of the Honourable Member for Carillon that has been passed here, but I don't think we went far enough. The Provincial Parliament in Quebec sat and I believe they sent a resolution similar to ours but they recessed 'till Monday afternoon. They adjourned 'till Monday afternoon, celebrating the blessed and eventful occasion, and I think our three leaders should get together and I think we should go along the same way. Because, after all, Mr. Speaker, an event like this could only happen to sitting members once in a lifetime, and I think it very important that the three leaders get together and see what they can work out of it. Thank you.

MR. G. JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day--

MR. ROBLIN: If all the members who wish to speak, Sir, on the resolution have done so, I would like to suggest that you put the question, and I propose that we should respond by the singing of the National Anthem.

The National Anthem was sung.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. JOHNSON (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I have a great deal of pleasure in introducing to you and to the honourable members of the House, a group of students from Brooklands Collegiate numbering 28. They are in charge of their teacher, Mrs. Holowka. I would like to welcome them here and I trust that their tour of this beautiful building has been thoroughly enjoyed by them and that their visit in this Chamber on what is now quite an auspicious occasion will be found by them most interesting and educational and that they will carry away with them some idea of our system of government when they are privileged this afternoon during their visit to see their Provincial Government in action. Thank you.

MR. P. WAGNER (Fisher): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Honourable Member for Assiniboia and state a few words on behalf of the teacher he just mentioned and the class. I have known Mrs. Holowka for many years and know how she got her education. And I just want to bring this to the attention of the House, that there is no yardstick to measure her ability, capability and how she got her education. She was a farm girl; she had to attend a little public school as our Leader of Opposition sometimes refers himself to "little red school"; then when she came out of that public school, her parents didn't have the facilities to put her through a high school so she took in her early stage through a correspondence course. Then she attended a high school where she had to walk for six miles, or she had to stay with friends in town. But as I started to say, there is no yardstick to measure her education; she made through. She made her public high school which at that time, if I recollect, was up to grade ten, and then she worked her way up in the City of Winnipeg, and she got her certificate. To my knowledge, she has been teaching for 23 years and when there was a shortage of teachers, she was asked to teach not only elementary school, but she was asked to teach high school at one time, I believe in Fisher Village of grade 11 students. She has been teaching for two years already in the city and I just want to bring the attention to the House that we in Fisher have good quality of people. And Mrs. Holowka is one of them. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I believe the whole House will join me to wish her class and her every success.

M. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Monsieur l'orateur, il me fait plaisir de pouvoir souhaiter la bienvenue au Reverend Frere Gaboriau et quelques uns de ses eleves de l'Institut Collegial Provencher. J'espere que leur sejour parmi nous sera interessant et ils se souviendront toujours de cette journee comme la journee ou Monsieur Prefontaine a demande au Premier Ministre de leur accorder un conge.

English translation of above:

MR. LAURENT DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to extend a welcome to the Reverend Brother Gaboriau and a few of his pupils from Provencher Collegiate Institute. I hope that their stay with us will be interesting and that they will always

(Mr. Desjardins, cont'd.) . . remember this day as the day when Mr. Prefontaine asked the First Minister to give them a holiday.

Mr. Speaker, I use the French language, the mother tongue of most of the people I was welcoming here in the name of every one of us here today, Reverend Brother Gaboriau and students of the Provencher school. I'd like to introduce to all of you today, there in the gallery to your right, Mr. Speaker, and I notice that many of them are perplexed; they're mixed up; they are still waiting for the answer from the Minister of Education. Are they going to have the holiday or aren't they? I wonder if the Minister of Education would make them real happy and answer them right now.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. G. HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I too am very happy to have the opportunity to introduce to you a very large group of young people from Stonewall, the grade 11 class. They are accompanied by two of their teachers, Mr. Rebel and Mr. Breckman, and also by the Inspector of the Interlake school district, Mr. Saddler. I am sure that we all welcome them here today, and hope that they will take away with them some pleasant impressions of what they have seen in the House today. I am told that they carry on their own sessions at school, and I hope that they will carry away with them the better part of what they have seen. And I might say, Mr. Speaker, that it is on happy occasions such as this that has taken place today, that we are treated to the eloquence and the very best in the way of speeches from the leaders of all parties in this House, and I think that it is fair to say, Mr. Speaker, that they had a privilege today in listening to our leader, the Leader of the Official Opposition and the Leader of the CCF in replying to the resolution congratulating Her Majesty the Queen.

MR. R. O. LISSAMAN (Brandon): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to correct any impression that might arise in the House if they happened to read this article which appeared in the Brandon Daily Sun which is completely erroneous and untrue. It appeared in the February 17th issue and was headlined "Winnipeg Canadian Press", but I rather suspect the caption which does all the damage was made up in Brandon. Now it reads "Lissaman votes with Grits". I can assure you, Sir, that there is no truth to the matter. The debate in question was the resolution proposed by the Honourable Member for Turtle Mountain on the school grants room deal, and it hasn't even come to a vote yet, so this might clear up any misunderstanding that the honourable members might have.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Before the Orders of the Day, I accept the statement of the member, but I would suggest that if the statement is in error, it is nevertheless an excellent commendable practice.

Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I am sure we are all delighted to have the three groups of students who were introduced to us today, and I am sure that they in turn will appreciate the tour that they have had here in the House and the events that have followed. I do think, however, that there would be one event which would please them even more, and that is a statement from the Honourable the Minister of Education following up on the suggestion of my honourable friend the member for Carillon who suggested that a holiday, say on Monday next for all the students in Manitoba, would be a very fitting and proper way of celebrating the birth of our new Royal Prince. I wonder if the Minister would care to comment on that.

HON. S. E. McLEAN (Minister of Education)(Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply moved by the requests which have been made in both the--of the languages in use in this Chamber, and I have decided to give this matter my most careful consideration.

MR. MOLGAT: Before the Orders of the Day, then, I would like to pursue the same subject one step further and ask whether the Honourable the First Minister will give consideration to the second suggestion of my honourable friend from Carillon, and that is that the members of this House should be given a very fitting holiday this evening to celebrate this great event. I think he made the further suggestion that we would probably be agreeable to split the afternoon business to suit the government and therefore not hold up the business of Manitoba but still achieve a proper celebration.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I'm not usually accustomed to being received so favourably by members on the other side, so you will understand if I am a little bit nervous in answering this interesting suggestion received from my honourable friends. I was thinking for a moment

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . that perhaps the Minister of Education had set me a very good example in the type of reply that I might make on this occasion but it occurred to me on second thought that perhaps there might be something in the suggestion if we were to proceed at once with public business and forego private members this afternoon. Then I would be prepared to adopt the suggestion. But that of course is something that perhaps should receive some consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Orders of the Day.

HON. G. EVANS (Minister of Industry & Commerce)(Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed with the Orders of the Day, I would like to lay on the table of the House, return to an order of the House. I regret that I haven't the number here, Mr. Speaker, on the motion of the Honourable the Member for Ste. Rose.

MR. PAULLEY: The Honourable the First Minister has put us on this side of the House on the spot now. I think the suggestion made by the Honourable the Whip of the Liberal Party, though is one which would appeal to me, and I am sure that knowing the Honourable the Leader of the House as sort of an amiable chap on some occasions, how would it appeal to him with a counter proposal? We are now at the hour of 3:00 o'clock. I think that my group would agree-- I think that the Liberal Group would, that if just dealt with private resolutions to the hour of 4:00 o'clock, which would then give the government an hour and a half, would only give the private members one hour, and then First Minister can consider the suggestion of the evening off. The reason I say that, rather than go entirely along with the suggestion of the First Minister, Mr. Speaker, is because as is well known, we did forego a full day on private resolutions, and I think in all fairness that we should not be asked to forego all of the afternoon. But if that counter proposal is agreeable to my honourable friend the Leader of the House, and I think it a fair one, our group would agree to that, and I think the official opposition would likewise.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, this is a rather embarrassing discussion. I imagine it's wholly irregular, and I can only trust that I might have the indulgence of the House to pursue it a little further, but I think the members opposite will understand the responsibility resting on the government to make sure that reasonable progress is made with the business that is before us. If it was thought that we might proceed at once with government business, and then when we had finished the agricultural estimates, I would be prepared to revert to private members today. Somehow, Mr. Speaker, I thought that would appeal to my honourable friends, and if that seems reasonable, I am prepared to do it.

MR. MOLGAT: Before this subject is cleared up, I never realized that I was caught in such a group of horse traders as are evident here. All I can say for our group--we are agreeable to either suggestion.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in the words of the First Minister because I had been thinking over something for quite a while when the Leader of the CCF spoke of dividing up the business. I thought there was something to be said in favour of it, and I would be all for it if we had the understanding that by 5:30 we would complete the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and we'd go and celebrate then in a real fashion.

MR. ROBLIN: We are agreeable that I should move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply--that's--no.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I regret very, very much I've made a proposition of a 50-50 deal or--it isn't even 50-50, because--and that is even rapidly going along. One hour for private members, and hour and a half for government, and as much as I don't like to be a sticker, and I'd like to accommodate the members, but I'm afraid that would not be able to agree to forego entirely private members' resolutions this afternoon.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would support the position taken by the Honourable the Leader of the CCF Party, except for one factor that I think is quite pertinent here. That is that never in all the years that I have been in this House has the Legislative Assembly failed to deal before progressing with the private members' resolutions, that are on the Order Paper. If the Ottawa practice had been followed here, where private resolutions or private bills or private members' bills that are on the Order Paper at the time that the government feels it has finished its business are just dropped, then I could see the point that my honourable friend takes. But inasmuch as--(interjection)--Oh, I'm sure that the Honourable the First Minister would give that undertaking that--I'm sure that this House has no intention of adopting the practice that we would not

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . clear up the business that lies before us and that's the one reason that I feel that we can with justice to the private members, give away a certain amount of their time because I think there is something to be said for the public business, that is the business of the government getting first consideration and then when that has been disposed of, plus of course the days that are reserved for private members' business, that the other will be dealt with in due and proper fashion. Then I think that that is all the protection that we need. If I thought there was any doubt of that, I would support my honourable friend, but on that understanding, I would think we could well go ahead, particularly if we use up nearly all the time to-day in talking about it.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has moved me no end. I suggest to the Honourable the Leader of the House, he proposes the motion that we go into the Committee of Supply.

MR. MOLGAT: Before the Honourable the First Minister moves this, however, I would like to appeal once again to the Honourable the Minister of Education and say that--(interjection) --Mr. Chairman, it's a very brief suggestion. I would hate him to vote in favour of a holiday for himself and refuse one to the children of Manitoba.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, before you proceed with the Orders of the Day, I might on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, table the correspondence arising out of the resolution agreed to in the Legislature on July 30th, 1959 on the motion of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead as amended on the motion of the Honourable Member from Roblin.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to lay on the table a return to order No. 10, which was on the motion of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into 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 to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

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

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, may I draw the committee's attention to the fact that the Honourable Minister of Agriculture had not expected to proceed quite so quickly. He's on his way to his office, or perhaps back by now, with his books, and I expect he will be able to join the committee any moment now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Department 6, No. 6, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, passed. Resolution No. 30, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, \$203,3--

MR. E. I. DOW (Turtle Mountain): Would the Minister of Agriculture care to break down the grants between the agricultural societies and horticultural societies?

MR. HUTTON: The grants to--I haven't the breakdown as between agricultural and horticultural societies. The grants for both the agricultural and horticultural societies, the grants proper are \$190,000. The remainder is made up of expenses such as fees, automobiles, traveling expenses and so forth. You want the breakdown as between the agricultural societies and horticultural societies?

MR. DOW: That's right.

MR. HUTTON: There were 27 horticultural societies operating in 1959 and the grant is--the maximum membership grant to a maximum membership of 200--and the grant is 50¢ per member.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister gave the figures as to the total expenditures in--under this item, the total expenditures expected.

MR. HUTTON: \$190,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: \$190,000 this year, but--

MR. HUTTON: For 1960.

MR. CAMPBELL: The one that we're in now, yes.

MR. HUTTON: This is what we are considering, \$190,000, yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Did the Minister get the breakdown as to how much is agricultural societies and how much horticultural? That I understand is the total, is it?

MR. HUTTON: There are 27 operating horticultural societies.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, and has the Minister got the figure as to what grants they received in total?

MR. HUTTON: It's likely here someplace. They received \$3,945.22 for prize money, and in addition, they received the membership grant to a maximum of \$200.

MR. DOW: Mr. Chairman, in the legislation passed in the last session in regards to the increased grants to agricultural societies, I might say that was very much appreciated by those societies and helped their work, but there is one particular clause in the Act that has caused considerable concern because it was the thought of the agricultural societies in this particular construction grant, that they could take a project and have it approved by the Minister and apply it over a six year basis. In other words, they could do the work in one year, and have the grant given to them by the government each year for six years. I think you will realize the position of most of the--I should say the "C" class fairs, that are definitely trying to carry on, and do carry on the 4-H club work to a point that a number of them have the rallies, cattle sales, and so forth. And it seems a shame that these various group leaders work most of the year to climax at a club rally, and through weather conditions that more or less spoil it. And the agricultural societies generally are very much in accord of building some type of a building that would accommodate that type of work on that particular day. And the only way that they can do it is by getting some assistance as proposed. Now I might point out that is not going to cost the government any more money, but if there was some way of which the interpretation of the construction grant could be changed to a point that if a society wished to go ahead and on the approval of the Minister, project that money into a building, and take the top class "C" fair of \$1,500 per year, which would be \$9,000 spread over six years, I think you would find that you have a great improvement in the buildings in agricultural societies. I wonder if the Minister would care to answer that, or give his views on it.

MR. HUTTON: This matter has been under consideration for a matter of some time now, but I think it's quite evident in reading the Act as it now stands, that it is impossible to do this. It is not possible as the Act is now phrased to interpret this in this way. But this matter has been under consideration for some time.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, if my memory serves me right, I believe I read in the information bulletins that there was an increase in the number of horticultural societies in the province. If I didn't read it there, it must have been in the Press, or certainly I have been told by someone if I didn't read it, that there was an increase because of more ag reps in the Province of Manitoba. And I was surprised when I saw the amount of money voted was not larger than in past years. Am I under the right impression that there is an increase in the number of horticultural societies, or not?

MR. HUTTON: The figures I have here are for '59 The number of agricultural societies operating is 77; however horticultural is 27, and agricultural is 77.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Isn't that an increase from last year?

MR. HUTTON: I can't give you that information at the present time. If I am not mistaken, there was, but that is just talking off the top of my head. I haven't those figures at hand.

MR. S. ROBERTS (LaVerendrye): Mr. Chairman, the Minister said that there are 77 agricultural societies, and I believe in order to qualify for a construction grant, you have to pay out more than \$1,000 prize money in any one year. Would you tell us how many of these agricultural societies qualified at this rate?

MR. HUTTON: The government grants to agricultural societies as of February 3rd, 1960 for buildings and improvements and so forth were to Hamiota, Dufferin (that's the Carman agricultural society), Gilbert Plains, Miami, Morris, Roblin, Killarney, Turtle Mountain, North Norfolk (which is MacGregor), Carberry, Swan River Valley, Elkhorn, Hanover, Oak River, Rivers and Shoal Lake; a total of \$19,442. But I would draw your attention to the fact that it isn't the end of the year, and there will in all probability be more applications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution No. 30, Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, \$203,300, passed; No. 7, Co-operative Services (a) salaries.

MR. PAULLEY: When I spoke on the--excuse me--when I spoke on the introduction of

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, I drew to the attention of the Honourable Minister that in his hour or two oration pertaining to his estimates, that he had not mentioned co-operative services or credit unions at all, and if the nodding of his head indicated anything, I presumed that when we reached this item in the estimates that the Minister would give us a report insofar as co-operatives and credit unions are concerned, and I would like to hear that, if that is the case, from the Minister now.

MR. HUTTON: Well, it is a very happy report that I have to make. In the case of credit unions, there has been a tremendous increase in the assets, although there hasn't been too much of an increase in the number of societies operating. I believe the net increase in '59 was two, but in the past two years there has been an increase in the assets of 25% in '58, and although the figures aren't finalized for '59, the indications are that it will be in excess of 20% increase for '59. There are four credit unions in the province whose operation--whose assets are between \$1 million and \$2 million, so they are really big business. I haven't the names of those, Mr. Chairman. I just have a breakdown as to the numbers and the size of their--the amounts of their assets. There are 218--(interjection)--yes, I can get them. There are 218 credit unions in operation; there are over 74,000 members; their total assets are worth \$27 million, in fact, \$27 million, 765 thousand; 73% of credit unions in the province have total assets of less than \$100,000; 11% have total assets of more than \$300,000; and then, as I said, there were four credit unions with assets of from \$1 million to \$2 million each. These of course,--there are three central credit union organizations, La Caisse Centrale, St. Boniface; The Co-operative Credit Union; and the Credit Union League. In the case of co-operatives, there are 380 commercial co-operatives in Manitoba, and their volume of business in the past year was \$137 million. They represent about 90,000, not people, but heads of families. The co-operatives that are owned totally by the Province of Manitoba --by the citizens of the Province of Manitoba, have assets worth more than \$44 million. And then the interprovincial co-operatives operating within the province have assets of over \$95 million. So I think that the co-operative movement, and the credit union movement, are in a very healthy position, both from the standpoint of finances and from the standpoint of participation.

I think you are all aware of the beautiful new warehouse facilities that are going up on King Edward Street by the Federated Co-operative people, and I am sure that everyone is aware of the beautiful co-op shopping centre that was established in the past couple of years, and really, I think there is very little to worry about the co-operative movement. Naturally, like every other organization, they have their problems; they have their adjustments to make to a changing economic climate, but I think they have done a good job. I think the question of education was raised and what were we doing for the co-operatives in an educational way? My association with some of the co-ops in the province would indicate that they need very little assistance in the way of people going to bat for them. They do a tremendous job themselves in the way of education. Of course, my association has been for the most part, with the pool elevators and with the Red River Co-op, but my experience has been that when they want to get a message across to the people of Manitoba, they know how to do it. I think that's all I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, at this time.

MR. PAULLEY: I would like to ask the Minister for a breakdown insofar as salaries and the division between co-ops and the credit unions. We used to have that in former years on our estimates--the number of employees in respect to co-operative services, and the number on credit union supervision.

MR. HUTTON: Well, there are--there is a director, and then there are five supervisors of credit unions; and there are clerk-stenographers. I think the total bodies is eight, as compared to ten a year ago. But this doesn't indicate that there's less activity, or any less work being done. It's a difference in the way that the bodies are shown in the estimates. I believe that for 1959-60, some of the provisional assistants were shown, which are not shown this year as positions in the estimates. However, the appropriation for their payments of salaries and so on, when they will be serving with the Co-operatives Services Branch, is embodied in the estimate proper.

MR. PAULLEY: Then I would take it the actual number of civil servants in connection with co-ops and credit unions is the same as it was in '58 and '59, namely eight individuals. Now following that, and I thank the Minister for that information, Mr. Chairman, he mentioned

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . the fact in his remarks a moment ago, that insofar as education and programs within the co-ops themselves, that the co-ops by themselves, are doing a very good job in respect of their particular co-ops; and I think without hesitation so far as that is concerned, that I can agree with the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture. I'd like to hear from the Minister, however, that apart from that, again appreciating what the individual co-ops are doing on their own behalf, I'd like to know what, if anything, the department is doing in respect of promotional work, and in the setting up of new co-operatives. I'd like to know from the Minister if the director of co-ops or any of the staff, and as far as I know, there is only one actually in the Co-operative Branch, being the director, but I'd like to know what, or if any promotional work is being done by the Department of Co-operatives in attempting to have new co-ops established and in particular, co-ops in northern Manitoba; co-ops among our Indian and Metis brethren. And I appreciate that there are certain sections in Manitoba, particularly in the southwest where the co-operative movement or ideology has been firmly ingrained for many years. And there are a number of smaller areas at which there are co-operative stores. There is a very nice one that I had the pleasure of going through last summer in the Fisher Branch, courtesy of the Honourable Member for Fisher, and I note with great interest that there are others throughout the province. But I'd suggest that outside of the large co-op store here in Greater Winnipeg, and the section as I mentioned in southwestern Manitoba, there is a great field for promotional work in respect of co-operatives, and I would like to hear from the Minister if there is any continuing program, again appreciating as he said, that where there are established co-ops they are doing a job of salesmanship, and we can all appreciate that; but I would like to again direct to the Minister, what is the department doing in promoting them in other areas? And what is the department doing in respect of the promotion of co-ops particularly, as I mentioned, in the northern parts of Manitoba? And again, in connection with our Indian and Metis people?

MR. HUTTON: Well, I think I spoke briefly at some time during this debate on the opportunity that arose to assist the Indian and Metis at Norway House. Now it might be of interest to the Assembly to know that this was a spontaneous effort on the part of the Indian and Metis in that area. They got the idea that they they wanted the co-op and so because they faced the prospect of failure, due to being in the financial position where they were unable to put in the necessary inventories to carry them through the winter, this the Co-operative Services Branch through the co-operative promotion board, with the recruiting of the co-operation of the Federated Co-op people, were able to put in these stores for the winter. And the co-operative promotion board have guaranteed a portion of the inventory that was put in at Norway House. And as I said the last report that I had indicated, (I'd like to say that this was done with the--after consultation with Mr. Legasse and with his approval; he thought that this was the right step and a wonderful opportunity) and so far it has proved most satisfactory. As far as actually going out and carrying on an educational program, I must say that the department has not done this, except insofar--I think this is a very important contribution, whether you want to credit it to the branch or not; that is for you to decide--but the co-op promotion board does make contributions out of the funds to the Co-operative Union of Canada, to the Co-operative Union of Manitoba. There is a \$3,000 grant to the Co-operative Union of Manitoba for organizational and promotional work in the co-op field; and there was a \$500 grant to the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Council Co-operation for the same purpose; and by the way, this is for the purpose of promoting co-operatives among the French-speaking people. And then in the past and at the present time, the co-operative promotion branch has been giving bursaries; they have been making a grant of \$2,500 to the University of Manitoba for grants to the students in the diploma course in agriculture and to the students in home economics. Now aside from this, there is no actual program except that we try to co-operate in every way possible with the existing co-operative people whenever they try to promote an interest that is to the benefit of the people, and I think that we all, in this House, recall at the last session that money was voted to assist in the development of a co-operative canning plant and that this sort of thing is of real value to the province; and certainly, it is our job to do everything to help. But getting back to the question of education, the central organization for the co-operative movement do have a very comprehensive and very effective educational and promotional department; and I think that to a large extent, there would be duplication if we were to start in on a program along the same lines; because

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd) I am quite sure that federated co-ops are aware of every opportunity that exists or is likely to arise in Manitoba for the establishment of a co-operative society, either the Consumers Co-op or otherwise; and I don't think they miss many bets; and I think the best indication of the kind of operation that the co-ops carry on is the recent acquisition of the Manitoba Pool Elevators of more, another string of elevators in the province. These people are not asleep. They are top businessmen and if there are any opportunities to expand they will be there to take advantage of them.

MR. PAULLEY: I appreciate and I join with the Minister that the Federated co-ops and the other co-ops are doing a good job. I also appreciate the fact that the co-operative board is giving bursaries to students in home economics. As a matter of fact I had the pleasure on Wednesday evening of sitting down at a table in the Faculty of Home Economics at the University with one of the recipients of a bursary, so I know that they are doing a good job, and I also know that the students in Home Ec. know how to cook. But one sentence that the Minister, and maybe it is unfair to pick out a sentence, that struck me in all due respect to the Federated co-ops and also the development of co-ops in Manitoba, was his reference to the development of the co-op at Norway House, wherein he said that it was spontaneous among the Indian population there that they were faced with a problem and then as a result of that banded themselves together being faced with this problem to form a co-op; and then they did receive assistance from the Federated Co-op, if I remember the Minister's words correctly, and have now become fairly well established. And we trust and hope and I'm sure that the Minister and I can join together in this that they develop in that area and expand within that area; but it was the fact of it being spontaneous. And while I appreciate very much the work that the Federated Co-op, the Red River Co-op and all of the larger co-ops -- and also I'm sure that insofar as the Prairie Cannery are concerned the fact of the assistance of the government in the establishing of the canning plant was an aid, but it seems to me as though it's not until some thing is about to happen that somebody comes to their assistance such as the Federated did in respect of Norway House. And I think there is a vast field there. I would suggest to the Minister that he finds out what is happening in other jurisdictions and follows it through. I am sure that one of my colleagues will give him some indication now as to what is happening in some other jurisdictions.

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, I was struck by the fact that we are proposing this year to spend just \$50,000 for co-operative services. The Minister has reported that we have in this department a total of 8 employees, 5 of whom work in the field of credit unions. Now I agree with what the Minister said and what the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition said last year to a certain extent, that the co-ops can and do in many respects function very efficiently themselves. At the same time I must tell the Minister and this House that I am struck by the tremendous difference between what we are spending and what the Province of Saskatchewan spends. I have their estimates for last year and in the field of co-operatives which are comparable to our fields, they are spending not \$50,000 at least they spent last year, but \$400,000. They have an extension service which lists 14 permanent positions. They're out helping the co-ops to promote further use of co-ops in areas which are not now serviced. They have a research and statistical service department which has 8 people. The Minister already mentioned the fact that the co-ops have problems; one of the big problems that the co-operative movement in Western Canada is facing is the fact that while traditionally their membership has been to a large extent in rural areas, as the people move from rural areas to urban areas, their membership is tending to shrink, and this problem of extending co-operatives to the urban areas is not an easy matter and the co-operatives can certainly use assistance.

In the field of credit unions, they have 14 people on staff in the field of what they call co-operative association services have 14 people on staff. And so as I say, Mr. Chairman, they are spending \$400,000 where we are spending \$50,000. So it is not surprising Mr. Chairman, that we find that while I think the Minister said that co-operatives did somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 business last year, that in the Province of Saskatchewan in the year 1957-58 they did something like \$560,000,000 business. I'm not suggesting for a moment that this is simply because the government spent eight times what we're spending. I recognize the fact that theirs is more a rural population than ours and this is a factor. But I'm suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that the co-operation of the government and the spending of money is an

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd)...important factor. Mr. Chairman, I didn't rise to speak about this. I am concerned, and I'm sure other members of this House, all members of this House, are concerned with the plight of the Indian and the Metis population of this province. We had initiated by the former government a three-volume study which came out on the problems of the Indian and the Metis. The Minister spoke about this...

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform my honourable friend that that matter is now being handled by the Department of Health and Welfare and when their estimates are reached we expect to present our decisions on those particular reports in full to the House, so perhaps I might suggest that we should have that discussion then rather than on this item.

MR. ORLIKOW: Well Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to discussing it later. I'm not quite certain that our approach here will be the same as the approach which they are following there. The fact is that there they have through their co-operative service followed a definite policy of encouraging co-operatives among the Indian people. Now if the Honourable the First Minister would prefer me to leave this particular item till later I don't mind, except I want him to know that I want to talk about the work of co-operatives amongst the Indian people. As long as I leave it now I can come back and talk about co-operatives later. I have no objection.

MR. ROBLIN: Well, on the subject of co-operatives if my friend wishes I have no objection to his continuing to discuss it here, but I do say that it's all really bound up with the whole of the community development idea, it seems to me, and the community development idea will be discussed under Health and Welfare. I'm quite sure it will be in order for my honourable friend to talk about the co-operative aspect of that then. I wouldn't suggest that it be done then but I leave it to his good judgment.

MR. ORLIKOW: Well Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to take very long, and I would prefer to deal with it now. This year in the Province of Saskatchewan they have organized 12 fishermen co-operatives. This has been done largely through the work of the Department of Co-operation in the Province of Saskatchewan working with certain other departments. I want to suggest to the Minister that it is very unfair - would be completely unfair in my opinion to expect the Federated Co-op or any other co-operative organization to do this work, because while the co-operatives are not in business simply to make money, it's very unlikely that the co-operatives amongst the Indian and Metis would be likely to operate in the black for some considerable time. And in view of the fact that the more effectively they work the less money will have to be paid to them in the form of social allowances, I think this is a responsibility of this government rather than of an organization like federated co-ops. I give them credit for the work which they have done apparently at Norway House but I don't think that this is the answer. Now, in the Province of Saskatchewan as I said, they have now 12 fishermen co-ops. In 1959 these banded together in a new marketing co-op called Co-operative Fisheries Limited. The provincial government has turned over the operation of its fish marketing service to this co-operative enterprise. Assets of the Crown corporation will be purchased by the co-operative over a reasonable period of time. Similarly, government trading stores which had been established in northern areas are being turned over to a new co-operative known as Northern Co-operative Trading Services Limited with the corporation assets being purchased by the new group. They have six co-operative stores; five.....co-operatives and a credit union as well as two recreational co-operatives. Now Mr. Chairman, it's not very often that I turn to the Winnipeg Free Press as a source of information, but I would commend to the Minister and to the members of the House in case the Minister and the members haven't seen it, an article which appeared in the magazine section of the Winnipeg Free Press, Saturday, February 13th, 1960. An article by Thecla Bradshaw. And I want to read just a few excerpts from this article to show what this lady who has visited the Indians in northern Manitoba and in northern Saskatchewan has to say about the situation. She says, "In 1956 the Little Duck Lake Chippewas who live in Manitoba were packed off to Churchill to learn the white man's way and seek employment in his industries. The results are depressing to see". It goes on to say, "Camp 10, that's where they now live, the town's principal Chipp community, is a dismal collection of frame houses provided by the government and set on a rise of the barren treeless land. What is the employment potential at Churchill for the Chippewayans?" It goes on to say "very little". Then she says, "Leaving Churchill I crossed the province into northern Saskatchewan. There is a stark yet exciting and hopeful contrast between the Chippewayans of Saskatchewan and those

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd).....of Manitoba's Churchill. Saskatchewan Chipps are still materially underprivileged but the great gnarled root of poverty of a kind that destroys human initiative no longer exists in the little community of 150 Chipps who live a semi-nomadic life centering about Wollaston Lake." She goes further; she says, "There are varied facets in the Chippewayan settlement of Wollaston; a lively co-op fishing industry; the store gradually but harmoniously transferring from private to co-operative management." She winds up by saying, "The morale of the Canadian Indian is high at Wollaston Lake and with good reason according to the manager of the community supply store. He spoke of their co-op and he said, 'Here they earn what they get and they get what they earn'."

Mr. Chairman, I'm not suggesting for a moment that the Saskatchewan government has solved the problem of the Indian in Saskatchewan but what I am suggesting to the Minister and hoping that he will take a good hard look at, is that it is not enough to wait for the Indian to get the idea about co-ops because they have had very little experience in this, but what is needed is real effort on the part of the Department of Co-operatives or of any other department to use the co-operative way to help the Indian and Metis in northern Manitoba begin to be able to function on his own rather than to live on the basis of welfare provided by the rest of the people of Manitoba. I am certain that they would prefer that infinitely to the hand-out which has been their lot for so many years.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I just want to pass on some information to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture on co-ops. As the Honourable Leader of our group stated, we have a co-op store in Fisher Branch. It's not too big of a store; it turns around sometimes \$130,000 to \$140,000 a year, but also in Fisher we have two Reserves and at times we have these Reserve people come down to Fisher Branch and shop, but it is quite a distance and they have an expense to come to shop at the Fisher Branch co-op. But anyhow, we were approached by these two Reserves on different occasions that we should start a branch on one of these Reserves as a co-op store. Well we just simply are low of funds. We went in Fisher Branch just recently into a gas bulk plant where we are going to have eight tanks and a truck deliver the gasoline and we find ourselves a little bit short of funds. Now the Minister stated that federated co-ops are doing a swell job. That is very true, but if I may remind the Minister that the federated co-ops are spending their shareholder's money, their member's money in extending these co-operative stores. Now as far as the Reserve people are concerned I'm very happy that they are enthusiastic in coming into co-ops, but there is one reservation that I have that as far as on the Reserve, you'll have to have people there for a while to inform them about it. You have to have quite a long time for guidance and also you would have to have personnel to train the people to operate their own store. So that would involve a little bit of money. Therefore, in my opinion, the government should take more initiative in that because it's not only going to help the Reserve people it's going to help the government. It's going to help the whole of Manitoba, and when I mean that it's going to help the whole of Manitoba when these people can look after their own business, when they can save money, they surely are not going to come to the government and ask for assistance. And as far as these two Reserves I'm just speaking on the small locals, on these two Reserves we surely can have a fish co-op, we can have a consumer co-op, and possibly when the study would be made we could even have a gasoline co-op also, because on the boundaries of these Reserves there are settlers, and there is no doubt in my mind that the white people would join also with the Reserve people and it would be beneficial. So therefore, Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to pass this little information to the Minister what is happening on the local level, never mind on the provincial level.

MR. KEITH ALEXANDER (Roblin): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few comments on what the CCF party has said so far, on the matter of co-operatives, and it seems to me as if they are trying to set themselves up as the champions of the co-operative movement in Manitoba, and, in my own opinion, nothing more harmful could be done to the co-operative movement in Manitoba than to have that idea given throughout the province. The honourable members made some mention of the program of the Saskatchewan government and as most members here know, my constituency borders alongside the Saskatchewan boundary and the consumer co-operative district that services Roblin also goes into Saskatchewan, and just the other day I was talking to one of the directors of that district and asked him what he thought of the Saskatchewan program -- and he's not a Conservative, by the way, in any stretch of the imagination.

(Mr. Alexander, cont'd)... I think my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, knows him very well and I wish that parliamentary procedure and language would allow me to repeat his reply. The Honourable Member from St. John's mentioned the fact that because the Saskatchewan government was spending \$400,000 on the co-operative movement that they were being of particular and increasing amount of benefit to that movement. Now that isn't the picture that those of us who live alongside Saskatchewan get of that plan because the one comment that this chap who has been active in the co-operative movement all his life stated, in his opinion, the Saskatchewan plan was complete duplication and sometimes its services were not wanted and he thought the plan was mainly a waste of money and was for the purpose of making a little bit of noise and trying to get the support of the co-operative movement in that province. The Honourable Member also mentioned the fact that because they did \$560 million of business in Saskatchewan to \$150 million in Manitoba that that plan must have been of considerable effect. And I wonder how much of that business in Saskatchewan is done in the field of farm fields alone because of the proximity of the co-operative refinery at Regina which does a considerable amount of business in the province and with the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Now the word I have from Saskatchewan is that there are a lot of co-operative locals at the consumer level and I think we should point out here that in the co-operative movement there are basically three separate movements. One, the producer control co-operative; two, the consumer co-operative, and third, the credit union movement. Now the word I have is that in the consumer field particularly that the government of Saskatchewan has over-developed co-operative locals, that there are a large number of very small co-operative locals now that have been formed under government sponsorship and through government organization that are very very close to the breaking point. They are 5 and 6 miles apart and they are competing with each other for business and none of them are doing very much. I think that the honourable member should realize that before we can have a good co-operative movement that there must be first of all a recognized need for it by the people in that district; and secondly, there must be a great deal of interest by the people of that district, because we should remember one thing in the co-operative movement and this is where it is diametrically opposed to my socialist friends across there who are doing so much talking right now. The co-operative movement depends on the individual; it depends on the interest of the individual; it depends for its livelihood on the work of the individual concerned, and if that is not there and if that interest is not maintained we will never and cannot maintain a co-operative in the true meaning of the word. Now there's a lot been mentioned about the need for increased expenditure for the co-op movement. Now I know that there are two large co-op headquarters or large organizations in Manitoba. First of all there is the Manitoba Pool Elevators of which I am very proud to belong to, and I might state that ever since the Manitoba Pool Elevator's association was formed in my district that not one bushel of grain off our farmers have ever been delivered to any other system or elevator handling grain. But both Manitoba Pool Elevators and Federated Co-ops are more concerned and continually more concerned with the developing of true co-operatives than my honourable friends who have been doing all the talking this afternoon. And not once, not once in any convention that I know of or ever heard of, did any request come from those organizations for increased government assistance to the co-operative movement in Manitoba, because Mr. Chairman, they don't want it. They don't want government interference in the co-operative movement. They feel we're doing a good job. They are well satisfied with the progress that the co-operative movement is making in Manitoba today and I think the honourable members opposite should realize and remember once again that the true co-operative is a group of individuals operating together, working together and forming a basic unit and a basic part of a private enterprise, free enterprise system, and they're doing a good job. And I think if the members of the CCF party really want to help the co-operative movement and not handicap it that they would quit trying to connect it with the socialist movement in Manitoba because if it ever gets tarred with that brush it will be the end of it. (Interjections).

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, I resent what the honourable member said very much. I made it very clear, and I think that when we check Hansard today, I made it very clear that I did not suggest for one moment that the fact that the co-operative organizations of Saskatchewan were doing \$560 million of business last year compared to our \$150 million was because the government of Saskatchewan had spent more money. I said that this "helped" and that's

(Mr. Orlikow, cont'd).... all I said. I certainly said nothing about politics and I want to say something else, Mr. Chairman, that if the Honourable Member for Roblin thinks that the problem of the Indian and the Metis in northern Manitoba will be solved because suddenly, spontaneously, they will realize out of an experience which they have never had that co-operatives are the way for them, then we're going to wait a long, long time. He and I won't be around here before that problem is solved. To my way of thinking, Mr. Chairman, that's one of the most nonsensical things I have heard in many a long year.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I want to make one or two comments and I think that of all the individuals in this House, I can make them, because I exhibited today what co-operation can do for the members of this House -- namely, quitting at 5:30 instead of meeting to-night. I want to disagree with my honourable friend in many of his statements. It is a truism I think, acceptable to all with possibly the exception of himself, members of this House, that we have never yet suggested that the government or an agency of the government should take over control or interfere other than on a supervisory basis of the co-ops that we have here in the Province of Manitoba. The honourable member has suggested the reverse, attributed to us which I resent and I am somewhat surprised to hear that because I'm sure if the Honourable Member for Roblin had listened while I was speaking on co-operatives and also my honourable colleague from St. John's, we were appreciating very much the fact of the co-ops that we have here in the Province of Manitoba. I joined with the Minister of Agriculture in saying so. Our criticism has been with the previous administration as it is with the present one that there is a job to be done by government in selling the co-operative idea. Had the member for Roblin been listening to what I had said, I pointed out to the Minister that in the southwestern part of Manitoba there is a large concentration of co-ops; that in other areas there are smaller ones; that a start, spontaneous start has been made in Norway; that rather than wait for spontaneous starts, the government should be undertaking a program itself apart from the good program and we have emphasized that is being done by the co-operatives. But the government should go into those areas and promote within the areas themselves. We appreciate what the Manitoba Pool Elevators have done; we appreciate the fact that they have taken over more elevators. It is not of necessity a marked matter of party propaganda because the co-operative movement started long before there was what we consider CCF parties and all that we're suggesting is that the government should give greater effort. We're not suggesting at all interference with the co-ops. We know that they can operate well.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the member from St. John's. I listened to the member from Roblin and certainly I did not hear the member from St. John's even so much as imply that the co-operative movement was in any way wed to the CCF. If anybody is completely unfounded in making statements here it is the member from Roblin because I believe that in closing he said that the co-operative movement was predicated to the capitalist free-enterprise system and that is not true, and my honourable friend should know better than that because the co-op movement is wed to no system whether it be democratic, socialist or capitalist, because if he were to go to Denmark he would find there a country that has perhaps the maximum degree of co-operative development and that is a democratic-socialist nation. And I resent very much him trying to say that the co-op movement is predicated or wed to the free-enterprise system because it is wed to no system in point of fact. And if anybody's mixing politics into the co-op movement he is the one who is doing it - not us. Now then the reason why we raise the question about co-operative development in these estimates is because we feel, and we feel sincerely that a great deal more can and should be done in northern Manitoba for the underdeveloped areas where the Indian and Metis people live. I take up to a point, I take well the words of the honourable member when he said that there should be no interference. It's all very well. But in northern Manitoba there is no co-operative development and there must be some educational program; and there must be some supervisory services rendered for a few years to come. In the southern part of the province we realize that where the co-ops are set up and functioning well why should the government interfere or why should it try to duplicate things? But it is in the northern part of the province where there is a great deal of work to be done and we haven't done it as of yet, and we'll never do it if we keep the attitude that the Honourable Member from Roblin has.

Now then I come from a family that's been just as interested in the co-operative

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd)....movement as I daresay my honourable friend is, and I happen to have a relative living in the Province of Saskatchewan who works in the field of co-operatives and I've heard some criticisms and I've heard a great deal of praise. One of the reasons why I've heard praise is understandable. They have a well-organized department functioning. When it comes to problems of co-operatives which the Honourable Minister of Agriculture admits exists, in Saskatchewan they have a research and statistical branch of the department of co-operatives which gives the co-operatives a chance to avail themselves of the opportunity to help solve their own problems, and I'm not sure that the member is justified in saying that there is any great amount of interference there. And before I sit down I would once more like to challenge the member on his last statement when in point of fact he was the one who was guilty of bringing the co-ops into politics, not us.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I am surprised and disappointed in the member for Roblin that he comes out with such statements. The federated co-op have different branches and one co-op competes against the other. Federated co-op has one charter...

MR. ALEXANDER: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, that was on the Saskatchewan locals, not the federated themselves.

MR. WAGNER: Of Saskatchewan what?

MR. ALEXANDER: Saskatchewan locals.

MR. WAGNER: Clothing?

MR. ALEXANDER: Locals.

MR. WAGNER: Well, the federated co-op has the tie with the branches, with the locals..

MR. ALEXANDER: You'd better brush up on your co-operatives.

MR. WAGNER: No, I'm just coming to it and the federated co-op has its annual meetings and a delegate body meets from every local. They discuss the matter. They are not going to start any local in any part of the country unless there is a desire of the people.

MR. ALEXANDER: Who's not going to start it?

MR. WAGNER: The federated co-op.

MR. ALEXANDER: Federated co-ops don't start locals.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I'm just wondering what the Honourable Member for Roblin tries to bring up. I've seen him many a time at Pool Elevator delegate meetings and he is trying to tell us that the co-operative is socialist or the government. Is he going to bring Alberta Social Credit, Saskatchewan CCF and Manitoba Conservative Governments all socialist? Is he against the Pool Elevators and the three wheat pools they are operating under the one charter just as equally as the federated co-operatives operating under one charter? I am surprised and disappointed that the honourable member, a farmer as he is, and he says he's a member of the co-op, that he ties in the government into such a democratic enterprise as the co-op movement is.

MR. ALEXANDER: Mr. Chairman, first of all, I'll say I never mentioned the government. I happened to mention a political party which never will form a government. I'd first of all like to state this, that one honourable member from Brokenhead stated that there should be government supervisory services and no government interference. That's a little bit of playing with words as far as I'm concerned. You can't have one without the other. And for the benefit of the Honourable Member for Fisher, I would like to say the co-operative locals themselves are autonomous. Our local at Dropmore is associated with the Manitoba Pool Elevators but as long as--and we are in this position at Dropmore at the present time -- as long as they have no debts, liabilities with Manitoba headquarters in Manitoba Pool Elevators, we can pull out of that association any time we wish -- at any time. And any group of people wishing to start up, they start up their co-operatives first. If they have financial difficulty then they can go to Federated Co-op and try and get financial assistance from them. Federated co-ops don't start up the locals. That is the point I've been trying to make. Co-operatives have to be started by the individuals concerned. The need has to be there and the interest has to be there by the individuals. The individual starts the co-op.

MR. WAGNER: Then why did the honourable member bring in that we are Socialists, that we are trying to dominate the co-ops?

MR. ALEXANDER: I just felt, Mr. Chairman, that possibly the CCF party in Manitoba was trying to get a little publicity and ride on the coat-tails of the co-operative movement

(Mr. Alexander, cont'd).....in Manitoba.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I would like to say a few words with respect to this item, especially so with respect to credit unions, but before doing so I might say that I listened to the Honourable Member for Roblin but I was somewhat surprised with his initial statement to the effect that our friends here to the left were setting themselves up as champions of co-operatives. I think this was imputing motives to a certain extent. I was surprised that he made that statement, and I believe that these members are just as honest as anyone in this House, and that they had the right to speak for the co-operative movement in this province. They did it well, and I believe that they are sincere. As far as I'm concerned, I agree with the Honourable Member for Roblin with respect to his statement that after all the co-operatives are part of the free enterprise system that we have in this province and that we should not go too far in -- he didn't use the word but I may use it -- spoon-feeding them. That they are, in certain parts of the province, and now I'm not aware of the situation with respect to the Reserves, as I have none in my constituency, but generally speaking, with respect to our local co-operatives in the organized part of the province, they are doing a good job and they don't need much government assistance, especially the credit unions that I've seen in my constituency - St. Malo and St. Pierre and Steinbach. And in Steinbach they have a big credit union - two storeys - a lot of employees doing fine business, and I don't think they need too much government assistance. My constituency, Mr. Chairman, saw the birth of the first credit union in the Province of Manitoba when Reverend Father Benoit was appointed Parish Priest in St. Malo and started to try and help the poor people of St. Malo, who at that time were in dire circumstances, and this credit union was established. It worked well and from it the co-operative store was established; the Co-Operative Lumber Yard was established; and it is doing business very well. And the Credit Union Society now have a shield. It is called the Father Benoit Shield to be given to credit unions who are doing a good job. And I say that the co-operatives in this province and the credit unions are doing a good job, that they are deserving of government assistance up to a certain limit, depending on the circumstances under which they are called upon to operate, and I do not suggest that we should have an item of \$400,000 at the present time. We might do a little more with respect to those co-ops in the northern parts of the province who need more assistance possibly, but I would like maybe to have a part and say to the Honourable the Minister that I appreciate his fairness in helping the two important credit union groups that we have in this province, and that promotion work is done with respect to those who are of the French language and those who are of the English language, and I think it's good work that is being done. I wish to compliment the Minister on this matter, but as far as going as far as the CCF I don't think that I would go, but I certainly believe that they are sincere and trying to do a good job on behalf of the co-operatives of this province.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) Passed (b) Passed. Co-operative Services, Resolution 31 -- \$50,645.00, Passed. Appropriation No. 8. Economic Research. (a) General Research.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, is the Minister going to give us some outline of the work under this vote? It's a pretty large one -- pretty nearly half a million dollars -- and I'd like to hear the program explained by the Minister to the extent that he thinks is necessary.

MR. HUTTON: Well, as you know, there is an ever-expanding field for research into the problems that affect the farm group and the farm community. The field is growing both in plant science, animal science and agricultural economics. It's one of those unique fields where, at the same time that you may solve one problem you can create another, and the University of Manitoba has carried out a very extensive program in the plant science field. It is a real education to go out there and see what they are doing, and see the equipment that they are acquiring in order to carry out this work. Then I believe that you must keep in mind that in order to have a satisfactory program you must have the very best in the way of personnel to carry out these programs, and I think we are exceptionally fortunate here in Manitoba that they have over the years, and are continuing to do, to build up a Faculty of Agriculture at the University of which we can all be justly proud. Their work in plant science is significant. I think that the work that was done in the past two or three years has resulted in the breakthrough, and which they referred to as species building, where they have been able to discover the cross that produced what we consider a good hard wheat today. When they discovered the

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd). . . . principles and were able to apply these principles in creating or developing new species, that they have done a most remarkable thing and have in all likelihood opened the door to a new and revolutionary approach to plant breeding.

For the benefit of those who may not understand what I'm talking about, thousands of years ago a very miserable plant called goats grass happened to, through the process of nature, to cross with Durum wheat or the heads of Durum wheat, and man took this cross and he developed it into the wheat that has made Western Canada famous over the world. But then any further development in this line was restricted to experimenting with different strains. Well somehow or other, and I don't know how they arrived at it, they discovered that they could substitute something else for goats grass. If they could find the seeds with the same number of chromosomes as goats grass they could substitute it with Durum wheat and they could come up with a new species altogether. And this is exactly what they did. They substituted rye for the goats grass and they have come up with what has been referred to very casually and lightly as "Whye" or "Reat". To date I don't believe they have given any scientific name. But the significant part of it is that in 1960 we are at the same stage in development of this new species as mankind was when he first tried to improve the available strains of hard wheat, and if you haven't seen this new cross, this new species, it grows like a willow; it has heads on it 8 inches long; the kernel is at least 50% larger if not more, than ordinary wheat; and the potential for production in this new field is just tremendous. Now you of course could very well pose the question, what good is this when we have more than we know what to do with today? But in the light of the exploding population of the world and in the light of the fact that even today losses to farmers, the maintenance of production and so forth is still a very real problem to the individual farmer, this is a very significant advance. This is only one of the very great number of projects that they are working on. They are carrying on extensive research in all the fields of plant science. The University is going to get a new plant science wing underway this spring. Now in order to make use of these new facilities there must be a certain expansion in the staff; there must be certain expansion in the equipment. It's going to cost more money for just maintenance and so on to carry out the program that they have envisaged and are putting into operation.

In the field of animal science, they wish to carry out a much broader program than they have in the past. If you do go out there any of these days you'll notice that they are moving certain of their buildings. They have a new poultry house to the west of the old site; and they have a new mixing plant which is going to permit them to carry out a much broader program of experimentation in feeding and nutrition. They are going to put a great deal more emphasis upon nutrition. I was quite interested to hear the comment at a meeting one night from a veterinarian and a dairyman who stated that it was an odd thing that in 1960 you still had to feed your cows on a stack of hay for approximately a month or six weeks to find out whether it was any good or not, and I think that a great deal more can be done in this field. Certainly the University feels that there's a wide range in which they can make a worthwhile and an economic contribution to the livestock producers.

And then in the field of agricultural economics and the general field of farm management there is need for, and a demand for more service, for more research, for more study into some of the current problems. I think an attempt is going to be made to extend the type of program that has been carried on in the Carman area. There are other special studies going on that have gone on, and more contemplated, but in order to carry out these programs you have to have the personnel, you have to have trained people -- the economic analysts and economists in every field of social problem -- social and economic problems to do this work. And so the one part of it is a general expansion of an existing program and the other part is the funds that are necessary to undertake the new programs that I'm sure that we all agree must be undertaken if we're going to deal with the problems that we have to face.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the review that the Minister has given about the activities under this research program and I found his statements very interesting. I think he shows that he certainly has an appreciation of the kind of work that's involved and I have a fellow-feeling for him when he talks about the, what might be called the romance of the wheat growing industry and the romance of the work of the plant scientist, because really that's an engaging story by itself. I wouldn't think of taking the time of the committee or the Minister to ask for comments on anything like the number of projects that are given in here and I wouldn't expect the Minister to be completely familiar with all of them, because from the progress report that we have, there certainly is a wide range of subjects. From what he has said it's certainly evident that he is acquainted with the broad program and no doubt with many of the individual ones as well, but there are some of these, that I know they've been on the go for some years, and I would think that some of them must be starting to show some results by now. I was wondering if it would be practical and feasible, without in any way restricting the discussion here of course, if we would ask the Minister if on certain ones of --- well put it the other way --- would it be practical for us to ask that some of the people who have been most closely associated with various of these studies would attend at the Agricultural Committee some day so that we could talk -- or perhaps days -- so that we could ask them questions about it.

Now I'm certainly not wanting in any way to go over the head of the Minister. I'm sure that he recognizes that. I think it's unrealistic though to suppose that he can be acquainted with the details of all of these research projects. For instance, perhaps the Minister is in a position to comment on some of them. I know that the dwarfism in beef cattle study has been going on for some years. I would like to know if those who are in charge of it think that there are conclusions emerging now that seem to be definite enough that we could perhaps get the considered opinions of the experts on that study. I recall that it was thought that the affliction pertained mainly to one breed at one time. I don't want to mention the breed because it's one that some of us are pretty fond of, but I have the impression that they felt that it was not confined to but seemed more prevalent in one particular breed. I gather from the report that we have presently on our desks that the program has branched out considerably. I would like to hear what the present feeling is about the loose housing studies with dairy cattle. I know that there's some of the practical farmers, of which I used to be one, that are inclined perhaps to not give as much credence as we should to the opinions of the people that we call experts, and it seems to me that maybe this was one where the experts may have been a bit too enthusiastic for the kind of climate that we have in Manitoba, that maybe some farmers were a little bit optimistic about the possibilities. I've been wondering what the feeling of the people who have been engaged in this study is now, and I repeat that I don't expect the Minister to know all of the factors with regard to these things, but I would like to know if we could have the people who are closely associated with certain ones of them meet perhaps with the Agricultural Committee.

I have been rather closely connected with the barley studies there for some years, similarly, with the potato ones. The potato studies there must have been underway nearly 20 years now. It's a continuing program. I think it's been very well handled and surely we must be getting to some conclusions in regard to either or both of them. And then I couldn't help but notice as I went through the Progress Report the fact that there is continuing work being done with regard to corn improvement. I'm sure the Minister's aware that back, oh 15 or thereabout years ago, that it looked as though there was a really important and continuing grain corn industry developing in the Province of Manitoba. For some reasons -- it's still important to individual farmers I've no doubt, but the promise of those times didn't seem to materialize and I gather that that was one of the reasons that these programs, these research programs were established. The same with -- not the same but certainly the studies with regard to alfalfa have been carried on for a considerable length of time. I'm not trying and saying this to establish the fact that a good many of these were begun under a previous administration. That isn't my point. What I'm saying is that in a good many of these I would think they must be getting towards some pretty solid conclusions and I would like to hear what they were.

The rapeseed came in for some discussion last evening, was it? I won't say any more about that one at the moment. I remember the soybean studies being going on many years ago and so I have been very interested in the comments here, but it seems to me that there still is an opportunity for some of these crops to make a pretty valuable contribution in a wider section

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.)....of the Province of Manitoba than they are now. And then the field peas. That's an industry that was a very important one on the Portage Plains for some time and still is important, but is not being developed in the way that it showed promise of a short time ago. I couldn't help but be interested in the winter wheat section here and the Minister will realize that I have spoken of very few of the multitude of research projects that are mentioned here. Now does the Minister -- naturally if he would like to make any comments on any of these or others I'd be glad to hear them, but does he think the suggestion would be feasible that maybe for individual ones of these we might ask the appropriate people to attend at the Department of Agriculture.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I have a better suggestion to make. I suggest that it might be very valuable if we had a Manitoba Legislative Assembly Day at the University of Manitoba next summer, because I think to ask these gentlemen to come down here and explain what they are trying -- endeavouring, and are doing at the university, would only be a very small and inadequate indication of the tremendous work that's going on out there. And so I would suggest that it would bear much more fruit on our part if we could spend a little more time out there and see what is going on. I think it would be useful though if I indicated to the Assembly what programs are either new or have a great deal more emphasis put on them at the present time, and if you'll take your Table of Contents, under Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, all but No. 7, the comparison of Hand and Mechanical Thinning of Sugar Beets, are either new or have a great deal more emphasis put on them than in the past. Under Agricultural Engineering, all 6 are receiving more emphasis. Under Animal Science, and I'm not listing these because you can read as well as I can and there's no point in my reading them aloud -- it would take a good deal of time -- under Animal Science, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are not receiving any increased emphasis -- they are old programs; 13, 14, 15 under Poultry are not receiving any -- I should put it they are old programs. Under Entomology, 2 and 3 under Crop Insect Pests are the only ones that aren't receiving -- are either new research projects or aren't receiving increased emphasis. Under B, Blood-Sucking Insect Pests of Livestock and Man, this is a new program. Under Barley Improvement, the 3 new aspects of the program, or aspects which are receiving greater attention are: Studies of techniques in the improvement of autotetraploid barleys, inheritance of malting quality; and the study of the effect of awns and hoods on barley performance. Then on the following page, under Corn Improvement, Special Investigations is getting increased attention. Then under Agronomic experiments, 3 and 4 are new or receiving increased attention. On the following page, No. 5 -- An Evaluation of Six Formulations of Non-Mercurial Fungicide for the Control of Covered Smut in Wheat, Oats and Barley. Under Ornamentals, and I might say here that there is a growing interest on the part of the general public and a growing demand for research into ornamental plants, and here we have six new items which exclude hardy chrysanthemums and bulb increase in tulip varieties, and seed maturity of woody ornamentals. Those are the only three that aren't either new or receiving increased consideration. Under vegetable crops, No. 5, 6 and 7, Tomato Spacing Trial, Polyethylene Mulches, and the Effect of Spacing and Fertilizer on Celery, are new programs -- new or greater emphasis is being placed on them. Under potato breeding, Spacing Trials is a new item. Under Rapeseed, we have 4 entries here that are receiving greater attention: the selection for specific qualities; potential oil crops -- other species; yield trials involving mustard; and insect control tests. Field peas is receiving more consideration. And Quality Research Laboratory is receiving more consideration. Winter grains is another project which is receiving greater consideration than in the past.

Under Soil Science, the Study of Residual Phosphorus -- and if any of you were out, and I know some of you were, you probably saw the little experiment that they were carrying on there where they use radioactive phosphorus. The plant takes it up and then they can -- by using a detector they can detect and measure the amount of phosphorus that the plant has used and thus determine the amount of phosphorus the farmer should use if he is going to get the most out of his soil. It's a rather unique method and I think points up very dramatically the very technical approach that they have to solving the problems and getting the information they want.

Under 4, Physical and Soil Moisture Study, there is Relative Water losses by Evaporation and Transpiration; and Mineralogical Investigations. Now these that I have pointed out to

(Mr. Hutton, Cont'd.) you are those which will receive increased emphasis or be new programs for the current year.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister's suggestion is better than mine. If we could get the members of the House to attend a field day, I think that would be an excellent idea. I, for one, would be delighted to go, because I think the folks who are engaged in this work can do their very best work right out there at their own workshop. On the other hand, from my experience with trying to get the members of the Legislative Assembly to take part in something like that, I think it would take quite a bit of arranging. But if it can be arranged, I think that's excellent. I was wondering though, if in the meantime, inasmuch as we will be having -- we are pretty sure of having an Agricultural Committee sometime during the session-- maybe it would be better to combine the two. I do think the Minister's suggestion is the better one but maybe it would be best to try the other one as well. However, he would perhaps have to consult with the people concerned before that could be developed.

What I would like to ask again, Mr. Chairman, and perhaps this question should be addressed to the people in charge, directly in charge of the work rather than to the Minister, but does he know if these programs that are not being expanded at the present time are the most of them drawing to some conclusion? Is there a decision on some of these? Then before the Minister answers, Mr. Chairman, maybe I could ask him one other thing -- I presume that a good many of these studies that are being carried on are useful to the university in teaching as well. I guess that's correct?

MR. HUTTON: That's right. And a lot of the investigation and a lot of the research that they carry out might not be of the same use to you or I down on the farm, but it is vital as basic research and fundamental research in determining decisions farther along in the process of research, and so that some items here they may not seem compatible in the interest of the farmer, if they were taken out, would leave a gulf that you couldn't bridge in reaching a decision later on that will be valuable to him. But to my knowledge, there is at all times a wealth of information coming out of the university on these various projects. I receive, I forget now how often, a publication from the university which outlines the information that has been derived from their experiments in various fields. I consider it a very valuable publication. It keeps us up to date and beyond this of course our department is always in a position to take advantage of a lot of the information that flows, I would say, in a steady stream from the University of Manitoba in relation to the projects they are carrying on.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one word apropos of the suggestion of either meeting with the gentlemen from the university or the suggestion of the Minister. I think it would be very worthwhile and I know I would appreciate very much the suggestion of the Honourable the Minister to go out there and spend a day. The other night I made reference to the fact that I was out at Home Ec. One of the chaps that was with me was Dr. Peterson of the Dominion department and we had quite a conversation in respect of -- what is it -- plant -- oh, I just haven't got the word for it -- plant science and the likes of that, I have an invitation from him to go back and spend a day with him and I think it would be really worthwhile for us, particularly those of us who receive these reports and do look at them, but there we could see the practical application of them. So I hope that the Minister pursues the thought that he has and makes arrangements when possible for us to go out to the U and go over these things.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I just would like to bring to the Minister's attention under this item -- I believe it would be appropriate on research. From time to time I have attended the Farmers' Union conventions and the farmers are disturbed that the big machine companies are not going to have depots in the rural areas. They are going to reorganize themselves and have only one big depot in Winnipeg, and that will create quite a loss to the farmer. And also, the farmers are disturbed at a lack of service of these machine companies in supplying the repairs to the farmer. I attended the last Farmers' Union convention and they passed a resolution with a lengthy discussion, and this is the resolution -- I want to just quote because if I'll be talking I'll be talking too long on machinery repairs -- "Whereas farmers are faced with increasing difficulty in obtaining machinery repairs, often resulting in back order delays, crop loss; and whereas repairs are unobtainable from Winnipeg on long week-ends from Friday night until Tuesday morning; therefore be it resolved that the MFU take up this matter with the government or machine companies in the hope that this

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.) . . . situation may be alleviated; and be it further resolved that repair depots be set up in Brandon and Dauphin, and that in seeding and harvest time we ask machine companies for 24 hour service 6 days a week." Now, Mr. Chairman, the farmer, if he gets a breakdown at the week-end, everything is closed here in Winnipeg and he does not get his repair part until about Tuesday, if he gets it at all. While I was sitting in that Farmers' convention listening to the farmers complaining, presenting their grief, that they were waiting at times six weeks for repairs, and at that they would get a faulty repair, a little bit cracked and it's painted in and then the company would not accept it back because they say the farmer broke it. And I just wonder whether the Minister of Agriculture has any comment to make, whether it was brought to his attention or whether he thinks it would be an appropriate thing.

But before I sit down I would just like to bring to the attention, I just don't say that it is the perfect plan because when we mention Saskatchewan here Heaven and high water is falling down, but they have a new direct service for farmers. It is provided by the Agricultural Machinery Administration set up in 1957. This organization tests equipment to guard the farmer against defective machinery and conducts an inspection program to insure that implement dealers carry adequate stocks of repair parts. Now possibly the government can have some influence in this machinery and have depots in different parts of Manitoba rather than in one center at Winnipeg.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I believe, since we have a member of the Assembly who serves the farmer in this regard, that it would be only fair if he replied.

MR. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Chairman, I think that it is only fair to point out to the Honourable Member from Fisher that the farm machinery industry is going through the same metamorphosis as the farming industry, and the machinery companies in order to facilitate service and decrease costs to the companies -- to the farmers rather-- are centralizing their parts facilities in large depots. We have very good transportation facilities to all parts of western Canada now and I think that the long run effect of this centralization will be to increase the grade of service to the farmer and also to decrease the cost. With regard to the legislation brought in in Saskatchewan, there is considerable concern amongst the companies that it will have the effect of raising costs of all farm machinery to the farmers by needless interference in the normal processes of trade. The present Manitoba law states that the companies must maintain adequate stocks of repairs in the province for ten years after the machine has been introduced. This I think is quite adequate under today's rapid development in farm machinery, it doesn't seem that any longer period would be necessary.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, I'm not in the farm implement business as is the Honourable Member for Portage, but my brother is and I am quite familiar with the difficulties that the farm implement business has had in the last few years, and I would agree with him that they are striving for efficiency. Perhaps that with the centralization of depots they might be able to effect a situation where they will have on hand a supply of all repairs, or almost all, and I think that transportation facilities are good and getting better, so that might take care of that problem. But there is one aspect of this which is not too happy and that is the fact that even though there are these provisions that implement companies must have repairs on hand up to a ten year period, it is very often, and perhaps this isn't true of all companies, but with some it is very often the case where a machine might only be three, four or five years old, and not only do they not have repairs on hand in the smaller towns but even in the city, and when you wire the factory they don't even have them there and sometimes, quite often, although not in ratio, quite often there is a waiting period of weeks and it is rather disturbing. I'm not saying that we can achieve any great success in improving the situation but it exists and thought must be given to it.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, just for clarification. The Honourable Member for Portage says centralization would help the farmer a lot. Wouldn't he agree, if we had a depot at Brandon and particularly at Dauphin, wouldn't the transportation be a lot shorter and wouldn't it give the farmer faster service than from Winnipeg? And furthermore, I believe that the service on a regional basis would be more appreciated and would be supplied on a more efficient basis and faster than on such a large scale centralization as in Winnipeg. And what's 50¢ more, I would say, when you are in need than you would have to wait a day or two or three before the repairs come?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I noted the long list of experiments which the Honourable Minister has listed off as being new and continuing types of experiments and I think they are an excellent group. I think that the field is being very well covered and I think that the amount of research going on at our Agricultural Faculty is really stepped up and is quite wonderful. I can't help but remark though, as I did under the early days of these estimates, that I do not think that enough economic research is being conducted. I suggest that one of the subjects for economic research is the very subject which the Honourable Member for Fisher has just brought up, because this is the type of problem that can be argued day in and day out by people who are on both sides of the story and yet none of us can speak with any great certainty because no one has conducted any research on the subject of farm repairs. I suggested other subjects the other day, contract farming and contract in-farming, and I think that this is a field in which research should be conducted because these are important things to farmers, to actual farmers in their day to day operations. And without some research, without some real knowledge of which are the right types of contracts for farmers to go into, which contracts benefit them and which don't, I think that the farmer really is often at a loss in his planning of his program. I have a great deal of respect for the personnel of the Department of Economics at our university but unfortunately I think they are too few in number, and I would suggest that in consideration of the great field of research that is being conducted at the present time that not enough emphasis is being placed on agricultural economics, research in economics, farm research, family living research and research of the type that the Honourable Members from the CCF Party have brought up today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. 32 -- Economic Research, \$445,500. Item 9. Assistance re Seed and Fodder (a).

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Honourable the Minister could elaborate a little further on the answer that he gave us on February 17th as appears on Page 670 of Hansard, February 17th, because it is kind of confusing in light of what has appeared recently in the papers. Would the Honourable the Minister like to refer to Page 670 and he'll know what I'm referring to -- February 17th, Monday's Hansard. Do you want me to read it? Well the point is -- I get in trouble sometimes when I get reading. The point is this, that the Honourable the Minister is replying to a question put the day before as regards the number of applications received under the Crop Disaster Plan, and he quotes 2,800 are being dealt with and 700 have been rejected and another 2,000 have been laid aside pending some returns from PFA. Then the paper picks it up apparently and suggests there's 77,000 been paid out and 100 have been paid on and it's rather confusing. Now I think to clear this matter up, could you tell us the number that have actually been paid and the number of dollars, and whether they total 5,500 as the press has suggested or do they total 2,800?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I don't like to intervene but I'd just like to once again appeal to the honourable members not to debate the same item twice. We have had a pretty thorough discussion it seems to me previously on other points in the estimates on this matter, and while I'm not trying to suggest my honourable friend shouldn't ask his question, I would like to appeal to the House to avoid reviving debates which really have been concluded.

MR. SHOEMAKER: I didn't intend to resurrect it but it is under this item that we should discuss it. I don't intend to pursue it any farther other than to just kind of clear up this one point, that's all.

MR. CORBETT: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to bring up a subject that is contentious, but what I want to speak on for a minute or two is not contentious. I'm not sure whether it comes under this Seed and Fodder assistance or whether it comes under the Natural Resources Department's Game Branch, but I think it's a proper thing that I could discuss under this Seed and Fodder which is closely allied to it. It's a matter of crop damage through wild animals and birds. Now up in our country we had a considerable amount of unthreshed grain and there's been extensive damage through deer, jumping deer and elk in the areas adjoining the Forest Reserves there. We know that these losses only occur under exceptional conditions such as we had last fall, but they have been quite extensive. I believe the Game Branch have made a survey of it and have some idea of the losses that obtained there. Most of the time losses due to animals is negligible if the weather conditions are proper and good because the grain is threshed in time, but in most cases owners of lands in these areas adjoining the Forest Reserves up in --- I'm referring to

(Mr. Corbett, cont'd)... the Riding and the Duck and the Porcupine Mountains -- the owners realized when they took up these lands that they were taking on a certain risk by taking lands too close to the Reserves in certain years, but the fact that they could get the land cheaper than the land further away from the edge of these Reserves offset any -- they took that gamble. But this year with a large amount of unthreshed grain in the Swan River area, in cases where there were no wild animal damage there's a possibility of them recovering considerable of their crop in the spring, but in the areas that have been trampled over by the elk and jumpers there's absolutely no chance of them recovering any of their crop in the spring. I know that if some form of reasonable compensation is made in these cases it would start what might become an intolerable situation, as I'm sure it would soon involve claims on the province for losses due, not only to wild animals but birds such as ducks and blackbirds, and then they'd bring in army worms and aphids and other insect pests, but I do consider that in an emergent situation such as we have been confronted with this past season, that these areas that have had extensive losses due to protected game animals should, if not given assistance under the unthreshed grain regulations, should be given emergency help through the PFAA even if it necessitates some broadening of the provisions of this Act. And if it cannot come through the PFAA, I would suggest to the Minister of Agriculture that some of the provisions in connection with the unthreshed grain restrictions, some of these restrictions should be removed and the assistance under the Unthreshed Grain Act should be broadened slightly. As I say, I'm not criticizing the government and I'm not wishing to enter into any altercation with my rather contentious friends on this side because I think what I'm saying is just common sense and I think it should be agreed with by everybody. Thank you.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, are we going to discuss the deer and duck damage under this section or is it under Item 12 because I wanted to talk on that too? And the Honourable the Minister said No. 12. Right?

MR. HUTTON: Let's talk about it under Predators.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Under 12. Okay.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, maybe I'll be just out of order as the Member for Swan River. I think he got in two different items. He got under the 12 and then under 15 I believe, because just yesterday I was directed to No. 12 and 15 and today the Member for Swan River got into it, but that's fine. My question is to the Honourable the Minister. My first question is, whether the farmers will get any assistance in acquiring the spring seeding and their fuel and repairs in those areas that they lost their crops or had any, and if so, to what amount? And how will it be appropriated in organized municipality and unorganized territories. Would the Minister give the outline?

MR. HUTTON: Well we have no idea what their requests will be. We haven't received any yet, and I would suggest that when we receive the requests and when the extent of the need has been determined, that that is the time that we will make a decision in this regard and not now. You know that money is advanced to the farmers in the local government districts. Loans are made to them for seed and fuel in the local government districts, and in the case of -- by the Government of Manitoba. This is a long established practice. In the case of municipalities, if the municipalities are not in a position to advance the necessary funds to the people in the municipality and if they are not in a position to raise the money, then there is a provision under the Municipal Act whereby the Government of Manitoba can assist them in that. But to say what our plans will be for April, at this time, would be very premature because I've not received one request as yet. I have no indication what the needs will be or the extent of them.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, the farmers, particularly in Fisher area they take it for granted that since the plan on the disaster crop the failure crop, they take it for granted that they will receive the assistance. Well then what will the farmers have to do to present a request? How do they go to present a request? To who?

MR. HUTTON: My honourable friend has a good deal more experience in this than I have and I am quite sure he knows the answer.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the Premier, when he was speaking on the Throne Speech debate said that some \$307,000 were spent in the program of assistance re seed and fodder. I would like to ask the Minister where this money is allocated? Obviously it is not allocated here. Just where has it been provided for?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should answer that question. The monies

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) required -- the preliminary appropriation of monies required were taken care of by means of a special warrant at the time that the policy was struck around the end of December I guess. It may be that we'll have to bring in a supplementary warrant before we're through here to catch up on the balance. We still are uncertain as to what the exact amounts are.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I am not satisfied with the answer the Agricultural Minister gave me. He says that I know what road to take and how to get it. Well that's fine, at that time it was a Liberal Government and this time this is a Conservative Government. And naturally the Conservative Government they were going to outdo the Liberal Government, so now I'm somewhat at a loss.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) Pass.

MR. E. GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Chairman, has the government given any consideration to a program to assist farmers who have suffered severe financial loss because of wild game?

MR. HUTTON: Well the Member from Swan River was talking about it.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman - (Interjection) - Pardon? Pardon?

Well, last night I asked about this item and the Member from Swan River started talking about this same item. Has the government given any consideration to helping these farmers that have lost grain to wild game such as deer? I know of one instance last fall, the farmer had a field in flax stooked and he estimates the value of that field of flax at \$3,600 and there was almost a total loss because of the deer getting into the field. And he was counting heavily on this crop. Would the Minister indicate if there is any program to assist farmers who are affected by wild game?

MR. HUTTON: This comes under the special program for crop loss. These people are entitled to apply and receive payments the same as any other losses that were sustained in the province. Because I think it is fair to say that in the last analysis, the initial loss was sustained by the storm.

MR. GUTTORMSON: This fellow hasn't applied, would he be given some consideration now then?

MR. HUTTON: Certainly.

MR. GUTTORMSON: The loss wasn't due to the storm it was due directly because of the animals.

MR. HUTTON: Well when was the loss sustained?

MR. GUTTORMSON: During the fall the months when the farmer is unable to get to thrash his flax but there was nothing wrong with the flax as far as the elements are concerned, it was due to the deer coming into his fields and eating the flax. Had these deer not gone into his field he says he could have thrashed the flax in the spring quite successfully.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, just to elaborate further what the Honourable Member for St. George is saying, I met the same individual as the member is speaking and he informed me that the PFA man, while he was out there to investigate turned him down because he said he wouldn't qualify under the disaster plan due the fact that his crop was not destroyed on account of snow but on account of deer.

And I have another farmer here that lost \$4,000 of oats in stooks and another \$800 and so on and so forth. And these people were excluded because their crop was not destroyed on account of snow because they had it in stooks and a high prospect to thresh it in spring, but due to the game ducks and deer. And if I may continue Mr. Chairman, if the Honourable Member for Swan River got out of bound maybe I can get out of bound too. And if I may continue, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the government, particularly to the Minister of Agriculture, to call upon the senior government and delete the clause there or add the clause in the PFAA where the farmer can be compensated under the PFA Act. Furthermore the game branch is looking after the wild animals, now that's their responsibility, and the game branch should look after the farmer's crop or the PFA should take care of it and while I am on my feet Mr. Chairman, as I said in the summer session that we have a clause in the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, such a difficult clause that the farmers cannot compensate and I again repeat myself that they are discriminated, penalized because due to the fact that they lost their crop in June and could plow those weeds under in August or July, they do not qualify for the award. Well that's what I call discrimination and penalizing the farmer because as the former minister

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd.)..... agreed with me and he stated that's a federal matter, I agree with him entirely, but surely the provincial government is concerned about the Manitoba farmer and send in the resolution that these clauses--one clause would be deleted, the other clause would be added that these farmers would be compensated under the PFA.

MR. CHAIRMAN : (b) Passed.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Would the Minister give me an answer to my question please?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Assistance re Seed and Fodder.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, I was asking the Minister to answer my question, please?

MR. HUTTON: I don't understand your question.

MR. GUTTORMSON: I asked you whether the provincial government had given any consideration to helping these farmers who are affected by deer and I haven't heard a reply yet.

MR. HUTTON: In the case of the man who had his crop out due to the storm he would qualify under the Crop Loss Assistance Policy that was established this past fall, or in December. And it doesn't matter what happened to his crop, whether the deer ate it up or whether it's still there, if it's out in the field, it's considered lost as far as we're concerned.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q.C. (Ethelbert Plains): Just a moment, I'd like a further explanation of the Minister's statement. For example a crop was not harvested because of heavy rainfall and then the snow covered it. Would you interpret that as being snow damage and he could make his application on that basis and obtain assistance? That's a new one on me. Could the Minister explain why the applications are headed with the word snow and not anything else?

MR. HUTTON: The crop -- the calamity was associated with the snow. The only place that the rain occurred was in the Red River Valley. Oh, yes. You must have been in California in October. The only place that the snow didn't occur in the Province of Manitoba to a lesser or greater extent was in the Red River Valley and east. The snow line started this side of Portage and extended westward and north. I'll admit they didn't have quite as much in the northern parts of Manitoba as they had through the west central section but this is beside the point. The crop that was in the field at that time, and the farmers were unable to harvest it before the -- I believe the figure was the 15th of December, the date, if they couldn't get it harvested and it was still in the field then they were paid compensation on it. They were eligible for compensation on it if they were eligible under the terms of the policy. But it didn't matter whether they lost it in that respect then anyone in the Red River Valley wouldn't qualify at all and this is not the case because the beet growers, the potato growers, all the root crop growers could only qualify if the storm that occurred early in October was considered a snowstorm right across the province. However the precipitation came down, it was interpreted as snow.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: That isn't my point at all. Supposing a man had a crop that had so much rainfall on it that he had lost hope of threshing it. Say it sprouted out in his swaths and he had given it up as lost and then it got covered up by snow. Would he still qualify for assistance?

MR. HUTTON: Absolutely.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Well that's the question I was asking.

MR. WAGNER: I didn't get an answer to my question. When the PFA checker was out to see these people, why didn't he tell them that these people can make an application for disaster crop, on the item under disaster crop? Why didn't he tell them to fill in a form? Now okay, he omitted that. Are you going to accept now these applications under the disaster crop, February 19th if they're filled?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I understood that the people in the constituency of Fisher had an ambitious, wide awake member who would be right on top of the situation, Mr. Chairman and certainly would know what the policy of the government was in this regard. And I am quite surprised that the people in that area have been under this misunderstanding all this time. I have been accused of being a publicity hound because of the number of press releases that went out in this regard. I don't think there's any excuse in the world for this charge that the people of Manitoba didn't understand that if they had lost over half their crop, had been unable

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.)....to harvest -- those were the conditions -- had been unable to harvest 50% of their crop or more and who had realized a yield of 8 bushels per acre of wheat or its equivalent, they would qualify. There was no doubt in the world about this.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I regret the statement that the Honourable Minister is making.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, we have had the debate on this matter some time ago on the Minister's salary and I submit that it is not, I almost said fair, I don't think that's the right word, but I think it is verging on the unreasonable for the honourable member to attempt to carry on the debate at this time, after we have a gentlemen's agreement that if we have a discussion of these items at one place we don't have it all over again. The only thing that will happen is that if members think that this is the right way to do it then obviously what happens is that Ministers don't expose themselves to having two debates on the topic. They simply won't say anything on their salaries, which I think would be regrettable because it provides an opportunity for a general discussion. And I appeal to the members of the house to use their discretion in this matter. We've had a thorough discussion on this point and I think it's time we regarded the matter as settled at least for the time being, and get on with the various matters that are before us.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I regret even the statement from the First Minister because I wanted to discuss under the Minister's salary and I was directed to this item. That's why I didn't discuss it. And now....

MR. ROBLIN:firm conviction that whatever it is my honourable friend has got something to complain about, something to grouch about, I might even say something to whine about, though perhaps that might be an unparliamentary expression. He never seems to be satisfied with anything.

MR. WAGNER: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am representing a constituency and I am here to get all the answers...

MR. ROBLIN: I'm sure you are, but I am also convinced there a few happy and contented souls in Fisher, though they probably didn't vote for my honourable friend.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, here the Honourable Minister tells me that we have such good qualified people there, of which I commend him for that, but he expects me to run a 108 miles long constituency and 27 miles wide, and yesterday he says that an agricultural representative can take care of 300 miles. Well, I resent that question. And Mr. Chairman, when his own official, when his own checker gets out on to the farmer's yard and tells the farmer that you do not qualify under this assistance because your crop was not destroyed by the storm, your crop was destroyed by the game, so you are not qualified for this assistance. Do you expect me, Mr. Minister to go and chase around to farmers, from farmer to farmer, to find out what the score is?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I doubt very much if it was an inspector under our program that informed the people in Fisher that they didn't qualify under the crop loss assistance program. If I am not mistaken, there was a PFAA investigation survey in certain areas that were visited and I would ask the honourable member to make sure whether it was a PFAA inspector inspecting under the jurisdiction of the PFAA people.

MR. WAGNER: Yes.

MR. HUTTON: Well, this has nothing to do with the provincial government program.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I didn't want to get into this at all. It's 5:30, we agreed that we would close the House at 5:30, but I think I must say this in fairness to my colleague, and I resent the injection of the Honourable the First Minister. I think it was entirely out of place for him to enter into it at all. I have a lot of confidence, if he hasn't, in the Minister of Agriculture, and he was handling himself well as was my colleague from Fisher. But it seems to me that it has been established here as a result of the questions directed to the minister that not alone was my colleague from Fisher unaware of the facts in connection with the coverage of snow -- the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains asked the question and was not aware of the interpretation which is now being given by the Minister of Agriculture. And I'm sure that the remarks of the Honourable First Minister were entirely unjustified and I'm certain that they were unthought -- he gave no thought at all -- so far as his little speech is concerned about getting on with the estimates. It was simply a repetition of what we had the

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.)....other day, word for word. But I regret very much that the Leader of the House in the Province of Manitoba would stand up and utter such nonsensical words as he said in reference to my honourable colleague. Now having said that, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we go through with our agreement in calling it 5:30 and having the evening off.

MR. CHAIRMAN:passedpassed.

MR. MOLGAT: That was 33 you called was it not Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think we can call it a day. I'll just take a parting shot at my honourable friend the Leader of the CCF. He's an expert at repetition, if there ever was one. I really don't know whether I should say this or not but I have been giving consideration to the representations made in this House by my honourable friend from Fisher for some time, and I really think that I perhaps was not so far off the mark as my honourable friend would lead one to suggest. So I'm going to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the committee now rise and report. Before I do so though, perhaps it might be in order, as I should not do this when the Speaker is in the Chair, to inform the House that a Royal Proclamation has issued from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the effect that Sunday the 21st day of February, 1960 has been designated and set apart throughout the Province of Manitoba as a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing for the birth of a son to Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness Prince Philip. This is a notice that perhaps our friends in the gallery would be kind enough to observe as this I believe is the first time we've had the, that it's been possible to make this announcement. Full details can be obtained from me or other members of the Executive Council when the House rises if anyone wishes further information. I move the committee rise.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is my honourable friend correct in saying Sunday, did he not mean Monday?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sunday. I notice that before we call in the Speaker, that the resolution we have just passed is No. 33, which is the age of the Queen. Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same, and ask leave to sit again.

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

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

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister for Industry and Commerce that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned until 2:30 Monday afternoon.