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OF THE

1897

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

— • —

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

— • —

Volume XL

Monday, April 2nd. 1951.

— • —

The House having

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the select committee on Election Law, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: To the Honourable Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Honourable Members.

The Select Committee of the Assembly, appointed on April 4th, 1950, to act with the Chief Election Officer and the Assistant Election Officer for the purpose of studying the Voters' Lists Act, the Election Act, and the Active Service Election Act, begs leave to present the following as its report:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bill without amendment;

Bill No. 134, "The Active Service Election Act, 1951".

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 109, "The Voters' Lists Act, 1951."

Bill No. 110, "The Election Act, 1951."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Dana Porter.

Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1951", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Any dynamite in it, this year?

MR. PORTER: I never heard of any dynamite being in this Bill. There is very little, as compared with some of the lengthy bills we had in the days of the "Modern Liberal Democracy".

I am sure the hon. members will have an opportunity of looking at this. I do not think it is necessary to explain it in detail at the moment.

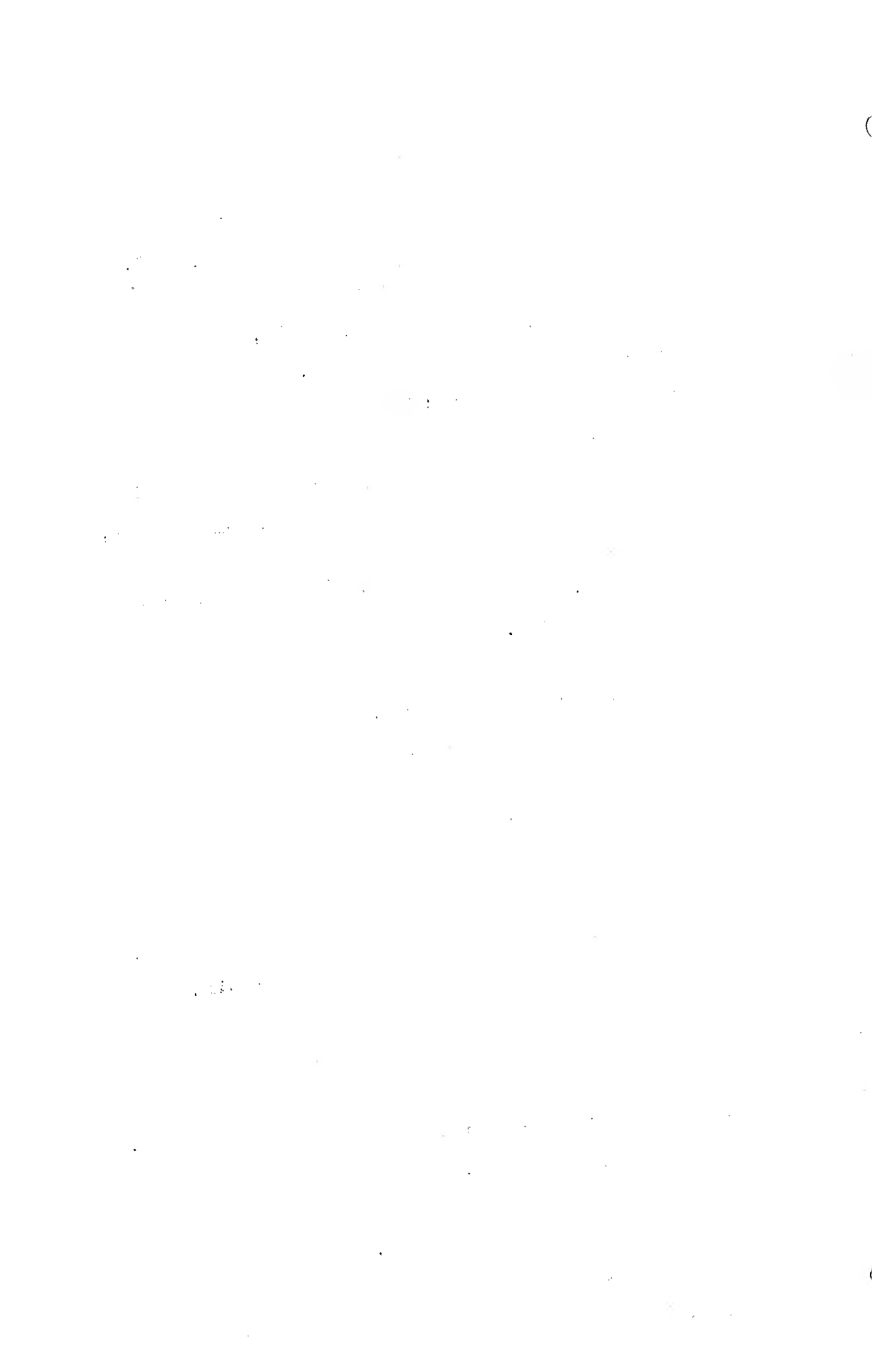
UNIFORMITY OF ASSESSMENT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Provide for Uniformity of Assessment in Greater Toronto", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker; This Bill provides for the establishment of a Board to be known as the Greater Toronto Assessment Board.

The first function of the Board will be to value, in accordance with The Assessment Act, all land



and buildings in the municipalities in the Greater Toronto area. This re-valuation will be carried out by the Board and its staff in collaboration with the assessment departments of the various municipalities.

The Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to declare in any year by proclamation that the assessment roll for the following year in any area municipality designated in the proclamation shall be prepared under the direction and control of the Board as provided in the Bill, and the remaining provisions of the Act will apply in the municipality.

The rolls of all the designated municipalities will be returned on the same day, to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to enable rate-payers to compare assessments in all the designated municipalities.

Special courts of revision will be established in each designated municipality for the purpose of hearing appeals in relation to assessment rolls prepared under the direction of the Board and appeals in relation to additions thereto under Section 51a of The Assessment Act. In relation to other appeals to the court of revision, the court of revision of the municipality constituted under The Assessment Act will continue to have jurisdiction.

Once an appeal has been made to the special court of revision under this Act the normal appeal rights from that court of revision under The Assessment Act will apply.



In other words, no person loses any right of appeal that he has under The Assessment Act. The only interference is that the appeals in relation to this roll will go to the special court of revision rather than to the ordinary local court. Thereafter, appeals to the county judge and the Municipal Board can proceed in the normal way.

The Board is given a broad authority to appeal in relation to any assessment.

The expenses of the Board, the additional help that may be required, and the remuneration of members of the special courts of revision will be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

When this Board is created the initial step will be an investigation of the basis used in arriving at the value of land and buildings for assessment purposes in the City of Toronto, and no doubt the Board will use such a basis in arriving at the valuations for assessment purposes in all the municipalities in the Toronto area, if in their opinion the Toronto basis is applicable to the whole area.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, would the Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) allow a question?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, what is it?

MR. SALSBERG: It is really a question in two parts. First, have the municipalities affected been consulted before the introduction of this Bill.

Secondly, will the Special Assessment Board include the Assessment Commissioner of the city of Toronto?

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MR. DUNBAR: In answer to the first part; yes. The representatives of each municipality met in my office a week ago to-day, and a number of them have written in since. It may be we will hear from some others later on.

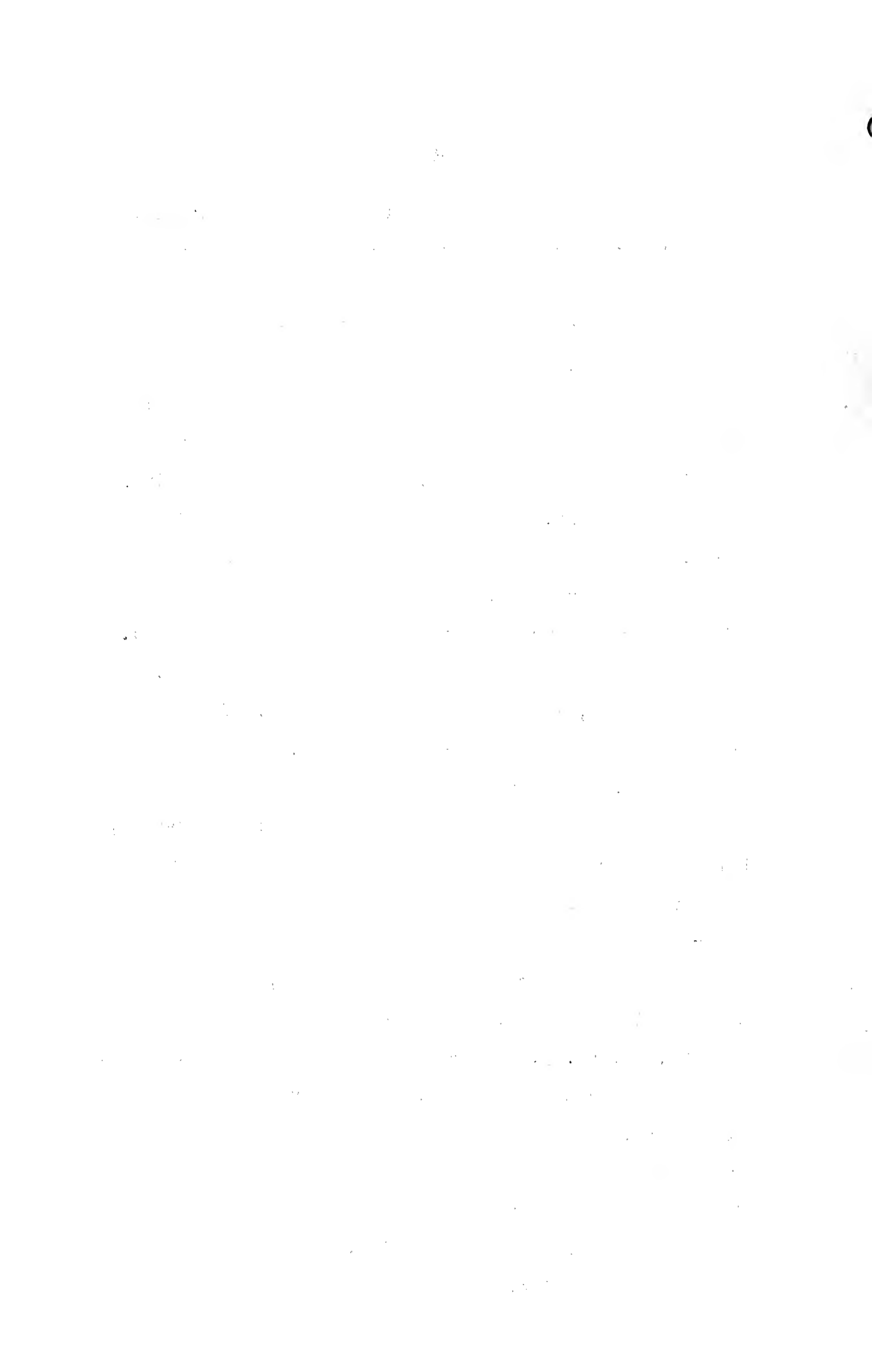
In reply to the second part of the question; in most of the correspondence we are receiving from the different municipalities, they express the feeling, as I have felt, that this should be an independent Board. It would not be fair to have any assessor, or elected representative, or any official from any one of the thirteen municipalities, a member of that Board. That was their feeling, and was my personal feeling, but, of course, I do not appoint the Board. That is the function of the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I have a large number of answers here, having worked ceaselessly during the week-end.

I find in regard to Question 254, there was an error in answering. The correct figure should have been \$29,556,551.19. In error it was given as \$29,556.00. This was filed some time ago, but nobody noticed the difference, so I suppose it was not drawn to anybody's attention, but I would like to make the correction, and file with it a letter from the Hydro, who found the error and drew it to our attention.

I also wish, Mr. Speaker, to table answers to



Question 228, 48, 180, 35, 74, 216, 219, 259, 68, 214, 231, 12, 97, 98, 105, 258, and 241.

Mr. Speaker, a number of these questions are very lengthy and I will ask the Clerk of the House to look over some of them, and advise if it may be deemed advisable that they be made orders for return, instead of publishing all these details.

I have one with a number of pages of leases by the Liquor Control Board, and so forth. I do not know whether it is desirable to print those in the Journals of the House. Perhaps it is.

I also table answers to questions 108, 218, 46, 86, 102, 53, 54, 124, 125, 133, 135, 136, 141, 230, 225, 224, and 223. You can see I have done a great deal of work over the week-end. I think that is all I have for the moment, Mr. Speaker.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) could tell me when I will get the answers to Questions 19 and 20. They have been on the Order Paper since February 1st, and are quite simple.

MR. FROST: I will look those up for my hon. friend (Mr. Temple.)

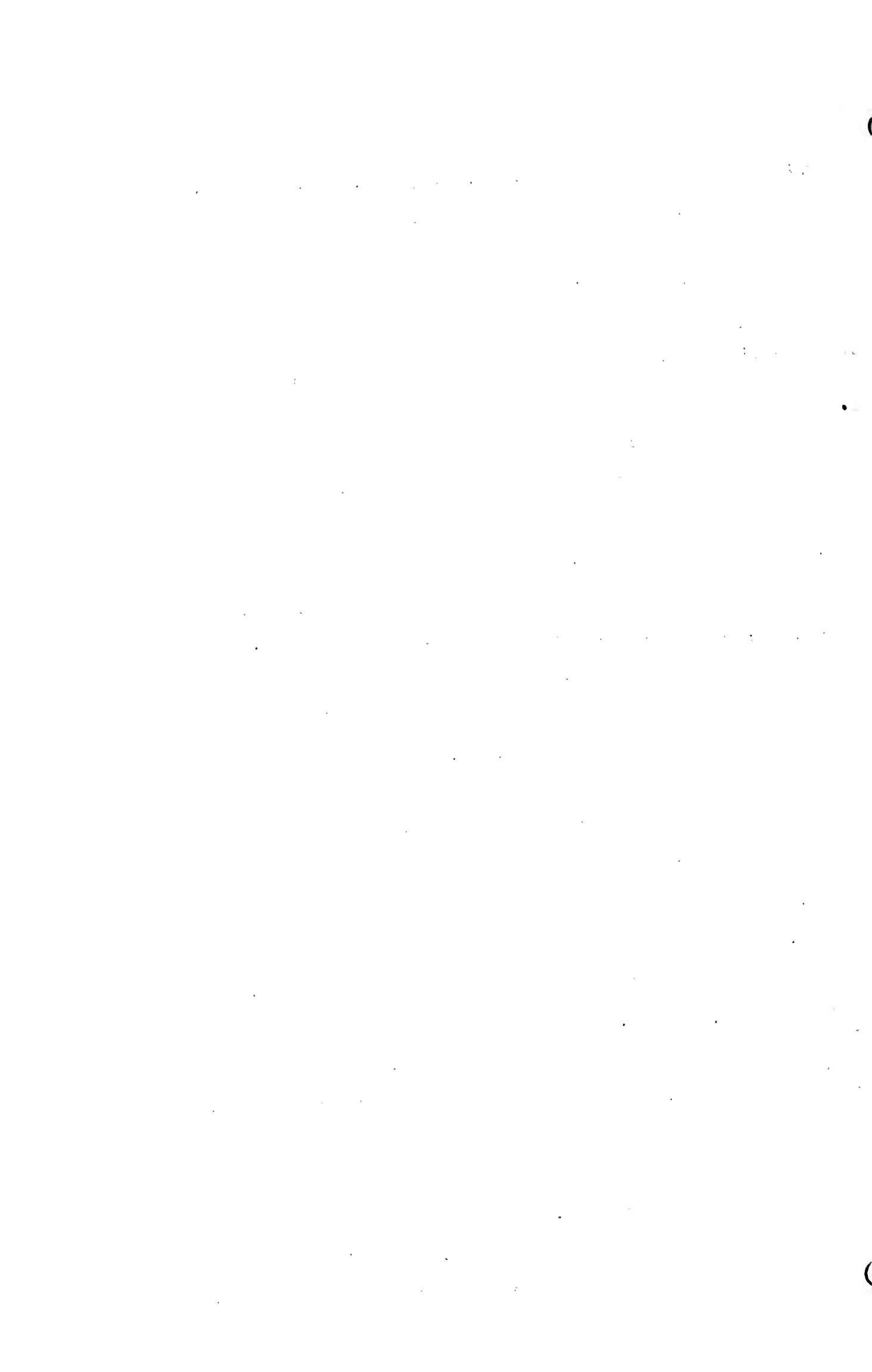
MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee (Mr. Patrick in the Chair)

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 24.



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REGULATION OF LEASEHOLDS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, House in Committee on Bill 133, "An Act to Provide for the Regulation of Leaseholds," Mr. Porter.

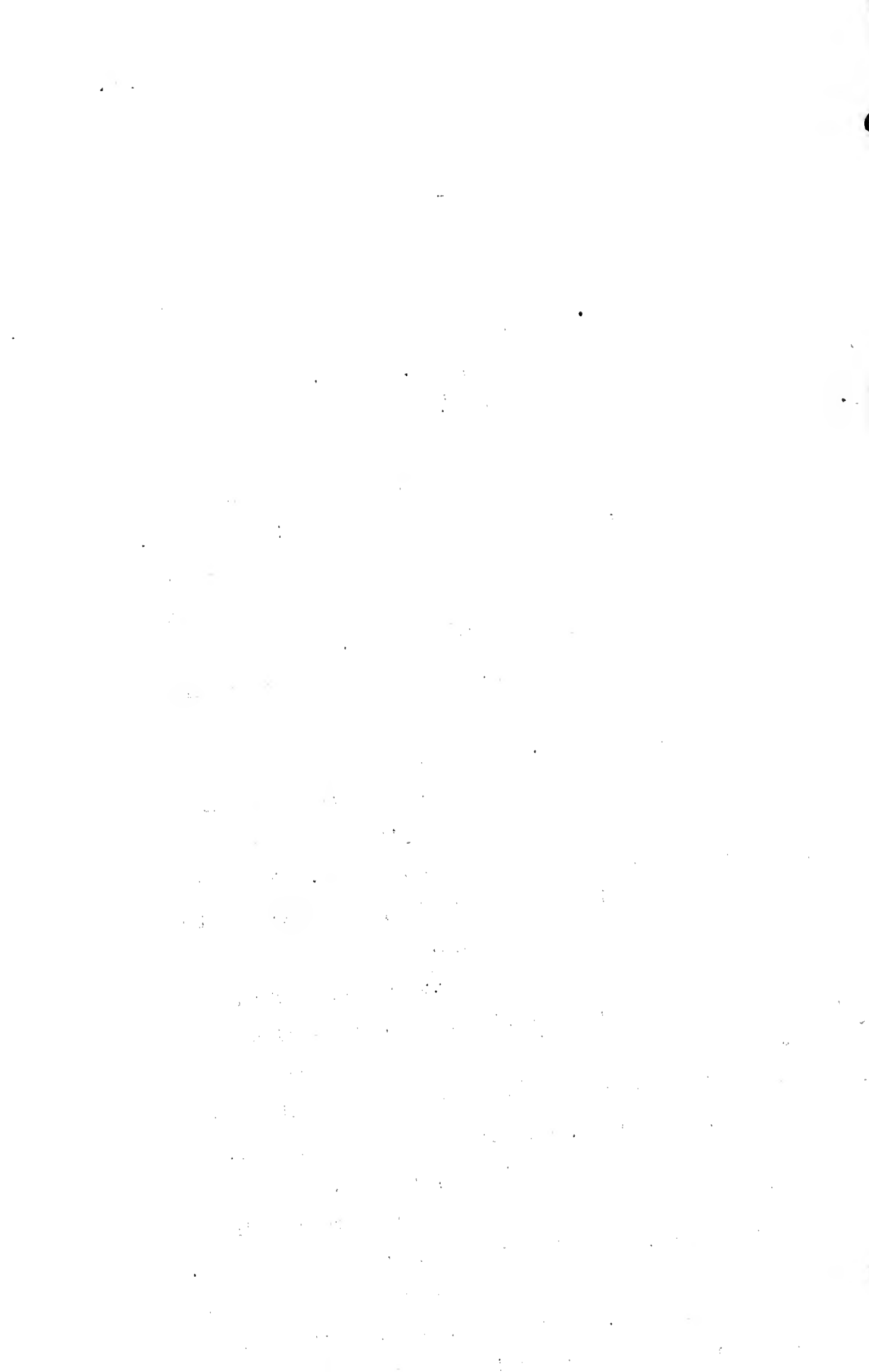
Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, whatever may have appeared in the Press, I do not think there has been any official notice of which Minister will be called upon to administer this Act. Is the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) able to say now under whose wing, this difficult matter will come.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, the matter has not been finally determined as yet. I do not think it is necessary to consider that at the moment -- by that, I mean, within the next day or two. Consideration is being given to that matter, and determination will be made within a few days.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Then the other aspect of the matter is in connection with the administration of the Act. I do not suppose that the province has yet any civil servants who are experienced in this type of work. Of course, the Dominion had a good many, most of whom have been laid off, in fact, the vast majority of them have certainly been discharged in recent months. I believe the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had in mind that some of them might be used by the province here. Is the Government, or the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in a position to say



whether any of them are available now, or will that stand until the end of the month? A great many of them have already found other employment.

MR. PORTER: I have had personal discussions with some of the senior men in the organization, and they know that the organization will be taken over as it is. They are aware of that. We have already arranged through the federal authorities that the present premises they now occupy for office purposes will not be vacated, but we will be entitled to take them over in accordance with an arrangement we have with them.

AN HON. MEMBER: At the same rent or a higher rent?

MR. PORTER: I never thought of that. It is all under control.

Motion agreed to; section 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I spoke to the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) about this, but perhaps some of the hon. members of the House will be interested to hear his views with respect to a certain class of tenants who, **recently**, entered into a lease with the landlord upon the representation that the rent control would end at the end of April. This particular section provides that the wartime leasehold regulations shall continue in force in Ontario, as if they were enacted as part of this Act. I understand that under these regulations as they now exist, a lease entered into by the parties with respect to premises now under control, thereby takes those premises out from under

control. I am sure the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) appreciates this problem, and that it does exist. I do not suggest we are in a position now to deal with such problem in the Act, but I know that some hon. members who have ^{been asked} many questions on the point will appreciate hearing what the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has to say.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I may say to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that I am very much aware of the nature of the problem. I think, however, the only way to deal with it is together with other very acute problems which have been mentioned by hon. members of this House on different occasions.

No doubt there are others, in addition to that. I think some consideration should be given immediately we take over these controls to a policy which might give effect to an adjustment in the situation, if it appears to us to be of a sufficiently glaring nature.

I agree with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that we may not be in a position immediately to decide on a formula to deal with the situation, until we can deal with it in relation to all the other problems.

MR. SCOTT (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that I understand just what the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) means by that. May I ask if, in a case where a tenant of an apartment house has received a letter informing him that at the expiration of controls he will become a monthly tenant, he can avoid that, by

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entering into a lease at a greatly increased rental? Do I understand that some action will be taken to deal with cases of that kind? I know it is not misrepresentation of any kind, but the threat that a tenant will become a monthly tenant at the end of the lease, has been used to get him to sign for two years at a tremendously increased rental, in many, many cases in apartment houses in the city.

MR. PORTER: That is a matter which will be dealt with as soon as we take over the controls. We will get to the bottom of the nature of the problem, and get an understanding of it, to find out all we can. When we have these officials under our jurisdiction, we can get complete information from them, and anybody else who may be concerned. It is all very well to bring forward a few examples of what might be going on, but until we are able to look at this problem as a whole, and in perspective, and the various aspects of it in relation to other aspects, I do not think we can make any definite commitment as to how any particular problem will be dealt with.

(Take B follows.)



MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): While we are on this point, may I give an illustration of what happened in a large apartment block in Bloor St. West? A tenant received notice last December from the landlord advising him that in April, rent control would be off and unless he signed a lease increasing his rent from \$62.50 to \$97.50 a month -- an increase of 50% -- the apartment would be considered vacant. All the tenants in that particular apartment block received a similar notice from the landlord. Some of them under a threat, or fear, of vacating at the end of April signed the lease. Others, I think perhaps the majority of them, did not sign these two-year leases that the landlord had demanded. Would it be practicable or is it desirable to have half the apartments rented at \$62.50 and others, with the same accommodation, rented at \$97.50?

MR. PORTER: Well, that is an example along the line that has already been mentioned, and that is undoubtedly a problem that will have to be dealt with, and we are clothing ourselves with the fullest powers to deal with that, as well as any other problem under the rental regulations.

MR. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre) You would not be a party to that!

MR. PORTER: I would like to know whether the increase is normal. I would like to have the facts before I pronounce on that. Because the increase is 50%, it does not follow that it is exorbitant because the rent might have been very much the other way; the tenant might have been living there for years at an unfairly low rental for

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all I know. Until we are able to examine these things, I do not think we can be expected to go off at a tangent and commit ourselves as to whether the rents in the particular apartment building that the hon. member mentions are high, or low, or proper.

MR. THORNBERRY: They are high.

MR. PORTER: I know that is the hon. member's opinion. Whether he has any basis for it I do not know. If it is like some of his other opinions, it might raise a question.

MR. W.B. ELLIS (Essex North): I would like to ask the attorney general (Mr. Porter) whether the Committee that will deal with this will sit immediately, and whether it will formulate regulations on or before the expiration date?

MR. PORTER: Oh yes. We expect the Committee will sit just as soon as convenient and will be able to deal with certainly some of these problems before the end of April.

MR. R. SCOTT (Beaches): Just one other point I wanted to raise. This deals with the many cases where people have purchased tenanted homes, I mean with tenants already occupying them, and because the people were in on an early tenancy it is impossible for them under the yearly regulations to obtain possession before next April, - that is the usual term. Many of these people knew that the homes had occupants at the time they purchased them, but they were not aware of the rental regulation under which you have to give a six months' notice to end a tenancy. I wonder whether the Minister has any idea of allowing these people some method whereby they may be able to get possession of the houses they have purchased.

1980. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **17**, 103-114.
1981. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **18**, 103-114.
1982. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **19**, 103-114.
1983. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **20**, 103-114.
1984. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **21**, 103-114.
1985. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **22**, 103-114.
1986. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **23**, 103-114.
1987. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **24**, 103-114.
1988. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **25**, 103-114.
1989. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **26**, 103-114.
1990. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **27**, 103-114.
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1994. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **31**, 103-114.
1995. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **32**, 103-114.
1996. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **33**, 103-114.
1997. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **34**, 103-114.
1998. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **35**, 103-114.
1999. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **36**, 103-114.
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2001. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **38**, 103-114.
2002. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **39**, 103-114.
2003. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **40**, 103-114.
2004. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **41**, 103-114.
2005. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **42**, 103-114.
2006. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **43**, 103-114.
2007. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **44**, 103-114.
2008. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **45**, 103-114.
2009. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **46**, 103-114.
2010. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **47**, 103-114.
2011. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **48**, 103-114.
2012. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **49**, 103-114.
2013. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **50**, 103-114.
2014. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **51**, 103-114.
2015. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **52**, 103-114.
2016. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **53**, 103-114.
2017. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **54**, 103-114.
2018. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **55**, 103-114.
2019. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **56**, 103-114.
2020. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **57**, 103-114.
2021. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **58**, 103-114.
2022. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **59**, 103-114.
2023. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **60**, 103-114.
2024. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **61**, 103-114.
2025. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **62**, 103-114.

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MR. PORTER: Of course that is another example of the problems that will have to be dealt with when we have control of the situation and can look at it as a whole. We have had a great mass of what might be called complaints from one side and the other as to the effect of the present rent control regulations, and what the hon. member has mentioned is a very conspicuous example of the sort of thing that is going on and, in many cases, unjustly.

There are injustices as a result of the situation the hon. member mentions. On the other hand we want to find out how extensive that is, and what would be a fair way of dealing with it; and I think that under this Bill we are taking the power to do this very thing.

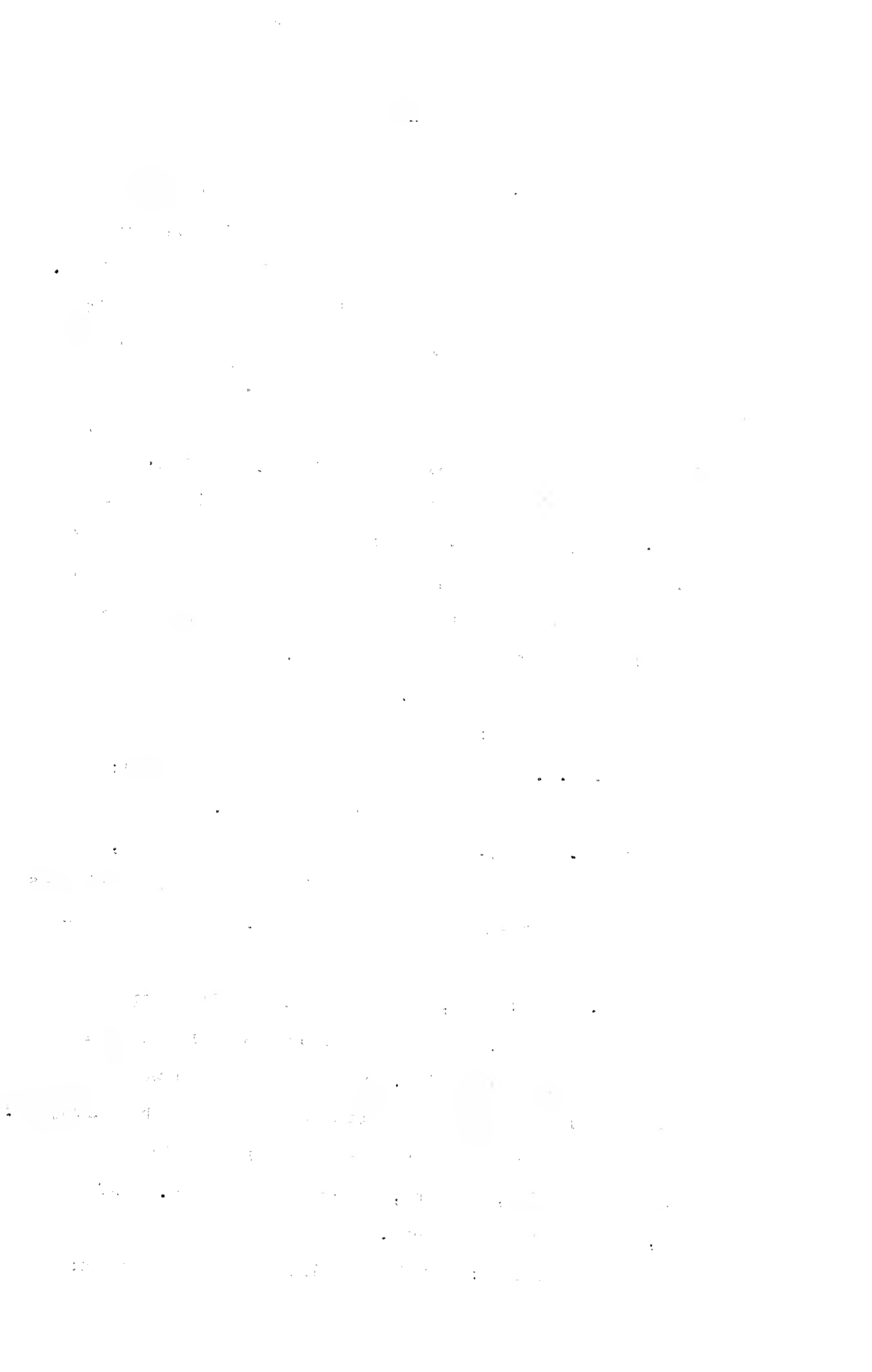
Section 4 agreed to.

On Section 5:

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): I would like to direct a question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). My memory may be at fault here, but I do not recall any provision being made in the estimates for the cost of administering this system. Was that overlooked?

MR. FROST: Well, we were hoping against hope to the very last moment that the federal Government would accept its responsibilities, and on this ground we did not do anything to commit ourselves or the taxpayers; but now we are faced with the task of doing justice to these people and bringing, we hope, order out of chaos. We, of course, have to find the funds.

MR. JOLLIFFE: If I may follow up that question;



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I suppose that means that the Treasurer on bended knee will be given a warrant from the Lieutenant-Governor. Is that correct?

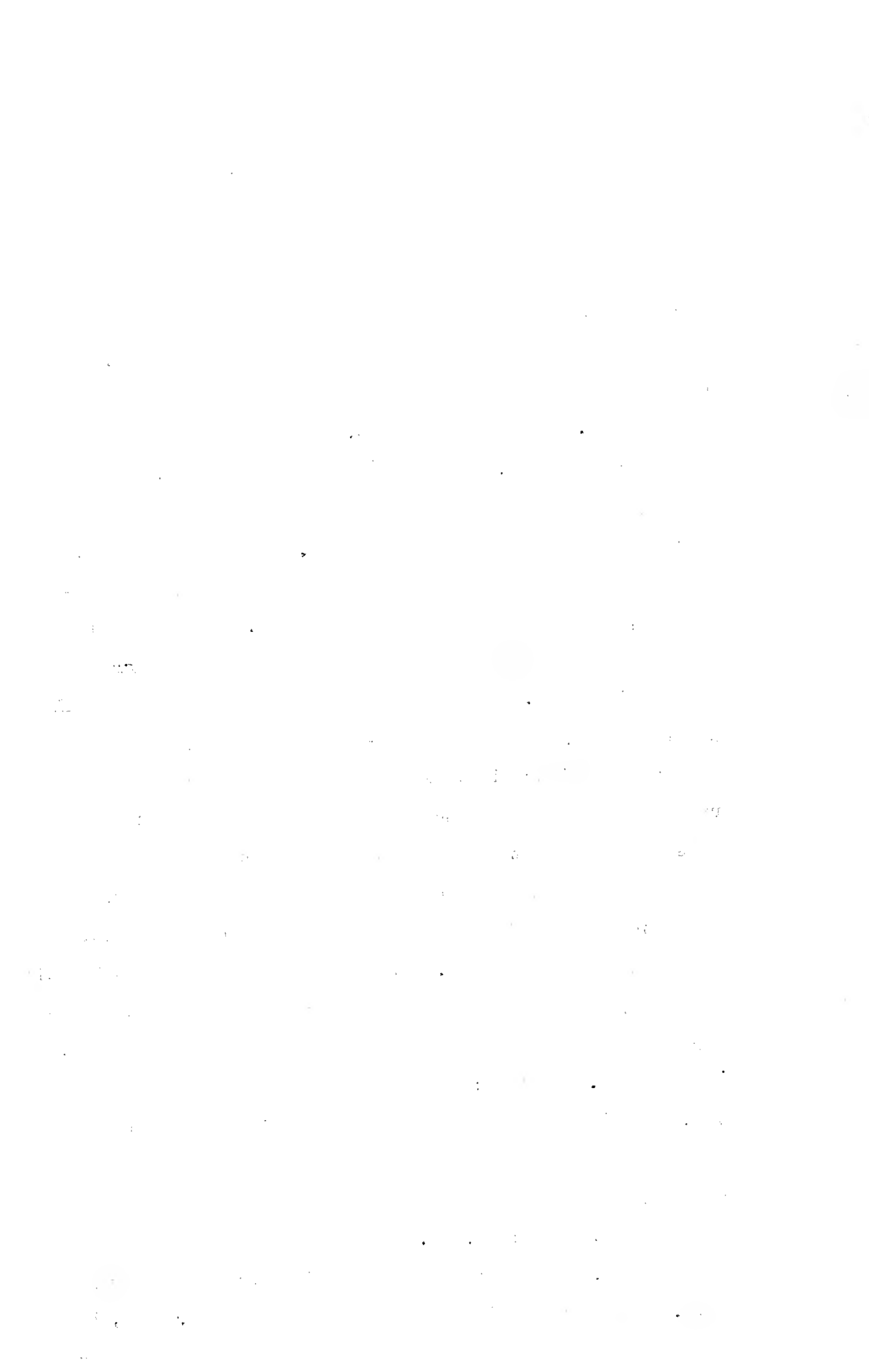
MR. FROST: That is so. I would say that the Federal Government, in all fairness to the Provinces of Canada, in view of the circumstances, should really make arrangements to pay the bill for the first year or so. That was in the original proposals, if my friend will recollect, a year or a year and a half ago. This situation is not the making of the government of Ontario nor of this Legislature. We are taking this mess -- and it really is in many ways a sorry mess -- over after many years of Federal administration. It does seem to me that it is unfair to ask the provinces to foot all of the bills for this, and I think the Federal Government ought to make arrangements to indemnify the provinces in some way or other, at least for the first year of the operation of the Act. And I may say to the hon. friend that we have been optimistic enough to feel that way to the extent that we did not place anything in the estimates to meet the amount of the costs.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I agree with the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) about that. I think that some assistance or contribution should have been made by the Federal Government. I gather that they have indicated that they would--

MR. FROST: No, no.

MR. JOLLIFFE: -- but it is impossible that they will. I am not raising any strong objection to it, but would not the proper course now be to introduce a supplementary estimate?

MR. FROST: I would say not at present. I



hope the Federal Government will see the fairness of this situation as far as we are concerned. I

hope the members from the various provinces will urge that on the Federal Government. I hope that the newly-elected Leader of the Party, who sits in the House of Commons, and who has a great propensity for making speeches --

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Grey South): Very good speeches, too.

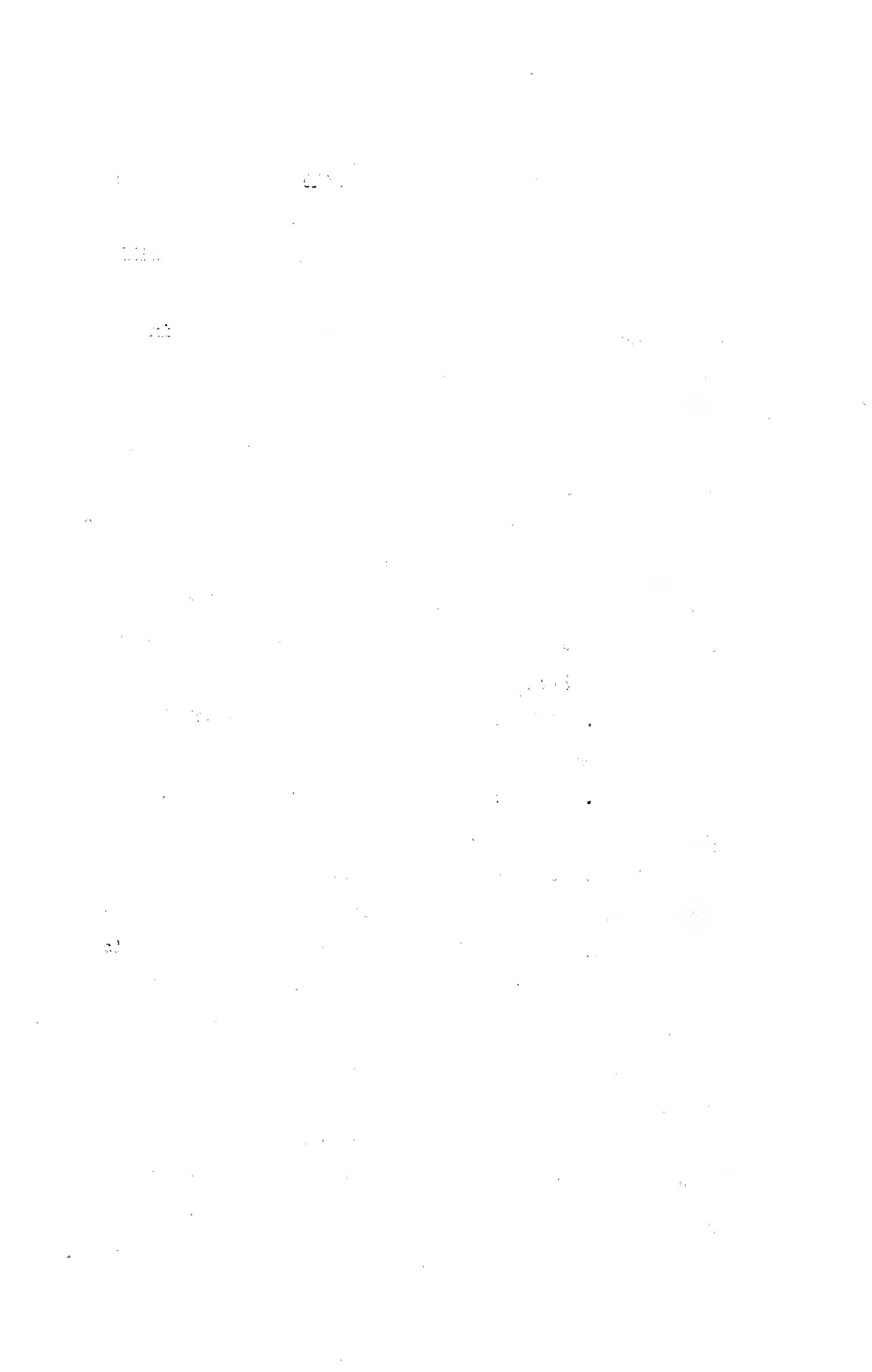
MR. FROST: That is what you think. That is also a question-- a great propensity for making speeches around the country, might make a speech on that subject in the House of Commons. It would be a speech which we would like him to make.

MR. PORTER: Has he ever made a speech in the House of Commons?

MR. OLIVER: Oh yes, a good many of them. You ought to read Hansard.

MR. E. PARK (Dovercourt): And he does not say any more in the House of Commons than on the hustings.

MR. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I should appreciate a word from the Minister as to the sub-section which gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the right to make regulations "in substitution of, revoking, amending or remaking any of the regulations!" As I read that section of the Bill, it seems almost like an April fool trick where a purse is left out on the street for the passer-by to pick up, and then you find somebody with a string pulling it away, as one reaches out to grasp it.



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In other words, it will make it possible for the Government to nullify rent control regulations between now and the next time the House meets. I suggest that this is rather alarming from the point of view of the laymen, the person who is not examining it from a legal aspect, but from the point of view of the maintenance of rent controls as long as those controls would be necessary. Unless there would be a good explanation from the Minister as to why this thread should be attached to the gift, I would suggest that we delete it, and leave no doubt about the maintenance of the controls that are in effect now or the improvement on them if that should be necessary.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member suggest that the present regulations, there should be no ⁱⁿ power to alter or amend them or change them or substitute for them. Does the hon. member advocate that the present control system is complete and workable and fills the bill?

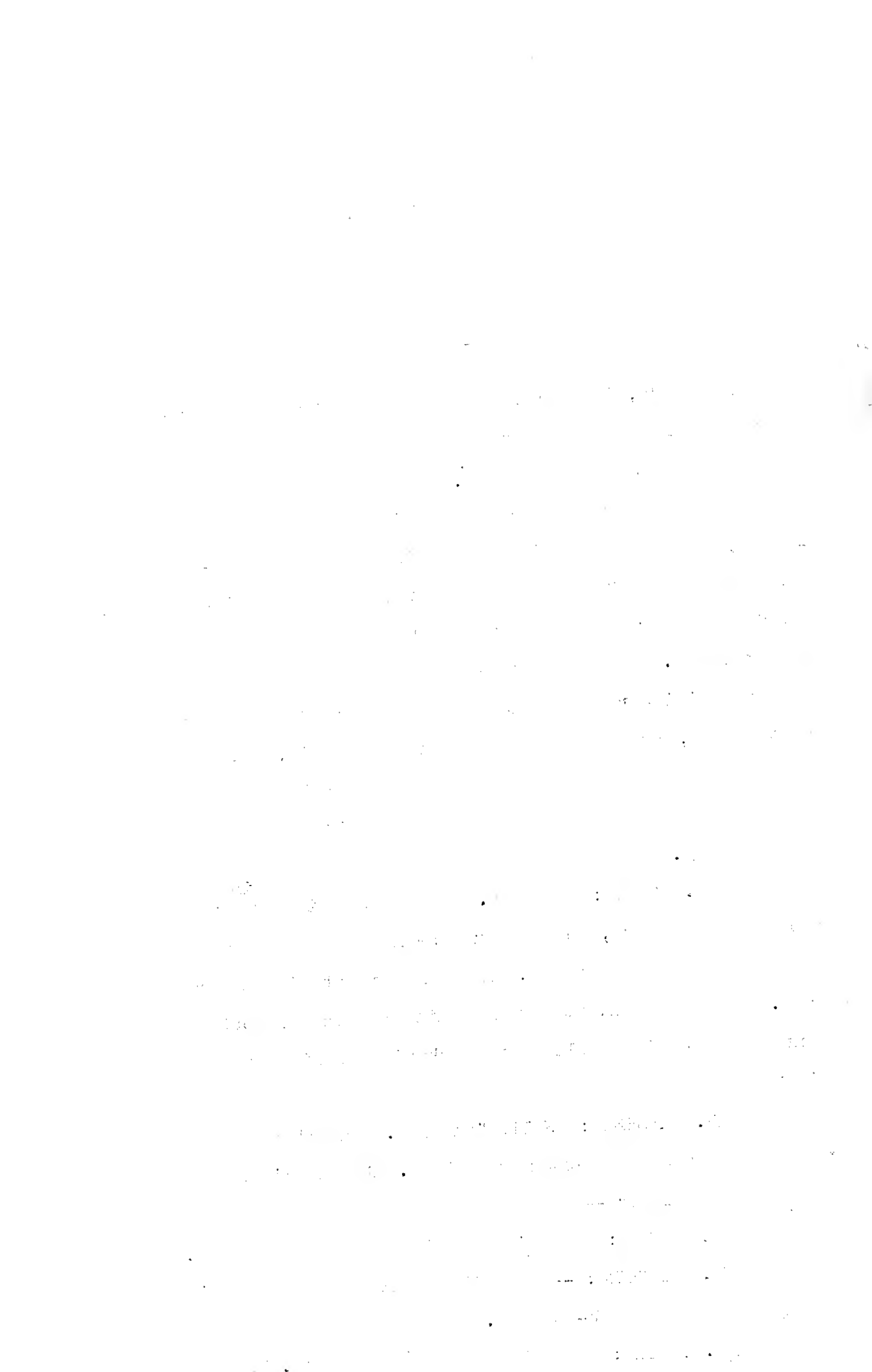
MR. SALSBERG: Well, "the hon. member" has said nothing about the present regulations. All he did was to ask the minister --

MR. PORTER: I am just asking you what you mean.

MR. SALSBERG: -- who pilots this Bill to explain the effect of this sub-section.

MR. PORTER: That is not what you asked, but I will be glad to explain it.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I thought I asked it very definitely.



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MR. PORTER: Is that what you are asking now?

MR. SALSBERG: If the Minister wants me to make a speech about controls in general --

MR. PORTER: Heaven forbid!

MR. SALSBERG: -- I would oblige him on another occasion. In the meantime all I ask is for an explanation that will justify the maintenance of this subsection, which to me looks a bit strange.

MR. PORTER: Of course we are always filled with deep regret when the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) fools the way he does now. I am sorry to find he is in such a bad way. The obvious purpose of this amendment is to clothe the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with the broadest powers to deal with these rent regulations in any way from time to time as we may see fit; and there are no strings attached to it at all. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) gave us a long speech there about "string", and then he got all tied up in a knot himself.

MR. SALSBERG: No, I did not.

MR. PORTER: But this is a very simple clause. This is the most simple clause in any Bill we have had before the House this Session or, as far as I can recall, in any other Session. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has the fullest power to improve the regulations or repeal and substitute something else, or take into control or out of control, or do whatever he thinks will meet the changing conditions of the time. We may make one sort of regulations that will apply more suitably to some areas of the province where the problem may be of a



different kind. We may have a different approach to problems in such a city as the city of Toronto; because, under the present regulations, one of the difficulties of course is that we have an overall system of controls that applies equally to all parts of the country, to all provinces, to the areas of villages and towns and to the great cities. But in many respects the problems are different and may have to be handled in a different way in different areas of the province; and unless we have the fullest power, so that we can act with flexibility, so when we find that a regulation does not work satisfactorily, we can change it without delay, it will be impossible, I think, to administer under present conditions any system of controls at all. I assure the hon. member that we have given ourselves the fullest possible power to deal with this problem, and shall look forward to the best advice and information from any person, any groups or any organization that may have anything to say that will be of assistance.

MR. SALSBERG: If I may be permitted just to complete this question, for the record, -- would a member be justified in assuring his constituents that this subsection does not provide a way out for the government to relinquish rent controls before the House will meet again, after an election for ^{instance,} if an election should take place between the present Session and the next.

MR. PORTER: This does not give us a way out of anything. We are facing our responsibility, and

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we are going to face it reasonably and well and with justice and equity, as far as humanly possible, to everybody, whether they are tenants in the apartments of the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Temple) or whether they are constituents of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: For the record, -- that was a good answer.

MR. L.F.K. FELL (Parkdale): It seems to me that most of the questions I was going to ask the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) on the Bill have been answered. It becomes clear from the statement of the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) that the government does intend to take over rent controls. The wording of the Bill indicates this. The statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) is to the effect that if anything is done under this Bill that it will be done by way of improving the present set up that Ottawa has handed down; that there is certainly going to be no effort made to lessen the benefits under the present set up; and the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) has just stated that every effort is going to be made to discover just where the inadequacies of the present set up exists, and that something will be done about it. That leads me to this particular question, dealing with paragraph (b) of Section 5, sub-section 1, which reads:

"in substitution of, revoking, amending
or remaking any of the Wartime Leasehold

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regulations."

I presume that is the Section to which the Minister had reference when he said that those people who were interested or affected by rent control would be given an opportunity to express themselves so that the Department would have a better idea of how to improve the regulations. Can we take it that the administration of this Act is going to provide for such things as hearing from the Tenants' Association, for instance, the Landlords' Association, and other interested groups in the province of Ontario who have some very sound ideas of how the administration of this Act can be improved. I can appreciate personally the position that the government is in. They certainly did not have any intention of taking over the rent control field; and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has suggested it was thrust upon us in this province, in spite of the fact that the government in Ottawa has been informing us continually for some time now that they were going to vacate the field. I have no sympathy with the government in Ottawa. I think that for some time the situation in the field of rent control has been unsatisfactory, and that the regulation under the authority of Ottawa should have been improved to the extent where we would not be taking over, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says, a bad situation. Nevertheless, if we are going to take over the field -- which is now obvious -- I think every effort should be made to improve the legislation under which the system is going to operate, as rapidly

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential to ensure that every entry is properly documented and verified. This process helps in identifying any discrepancies or errors early on, preventing them from escalating into larger issues. Regular audits and reconciliations are key to maintaining the integrity of the financial data.

Furthermore, the document emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability. All stakeholders should have access to the relevant information, and any changes or updates should be communicated promptly. This fosters trust and ensures that everyone is working with the most current and accurate data available.

In addition, the document outlines the various roles and responsibilities involved in the financial reporting process. Each team member should understand their specific duties and how they contribute to the overall success of the organization. Clear communication and collaboration are vital for ensuring that all tasks are completed on time and to the highest quality.

The document also addresses the challenges associated with financial reporting, such as data collection, processing, and analysis. It provides practical solutions and best practices to overcome these challenges, ensuring that the reporting process is efficient and effective. By following these guidelines, the organization can achieve its financial goals and maintain a strong reputation in the market.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the importance of continuous improvement. The financial reporting process should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the business environment and regulatory requirements. This ensures that the organization remains compliant and competitive in the long run.

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as possible.

I would suggest that as soon as the Bill receives Royal assent it should be made possible for all groups and individuals in the province to state their cases, and make their recommendations to the department. What I am suggesting at the moment is a public hearing, a formal Committee hearing if you like, to which the people of the province can come, and state their cases, and give concrete examples of where inequities and inadequacies have arisen under the present set up.

I had occasion the other day to see a man who, when he heard that this Bill was coming up, mentioned by way of an example that he and his neighbour built their houses at about the same time; his neighbour being to his left. Another chap came along a few years later and built a house on his right. The three houses were built on exactly the same plan. On two of them the rents that may be charged are restricted to something like \$25 or \$30 a month less than the other. I think that is a case where it can be said that the landlord is having a bad time, too. I think there are serious inadequacies on both sides of the fence, both from the landlords' and the tenants' point of view. And I would suggest that if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is seriously interested in "revoking, amending or remaking" any of the Wartime Leasehold regulations, he should take up these problems and find a proper solution for them. A public announcement should be made that at an early date delegations will be entertained for the purpose of presenting their cases and their recommendations to this government.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, of course it has been announced that a Select Committee will be appointed, and I hope to bring in the resolution perhaps tomorrow. I have now the names of the representatives from the other groups; and a motion will be made to appoint a Select Committee of this House for the very purpose that the hon. member (Mr. Fell) from Parkdale suggests.

MR. FELL (Parkdale): In other words, that will be the terms of reference for the Committee?

MR. PORTER: Oh yes. They will be in a position to hear any group of people or any individual who may want to place their representations before the Committee. The only way I think this can be handle is to have the fullest and continuous information from people who, one way or another, may feel aggrieved in this very difficult situation; because if you do something for one group of people you are taking away something from somebody else, and vice versa. It is not always easy to be just and equitable; and unless we have the fullest possible light on the situation from everybody who may have any interest in it, things will be difficult. This is the policy that will be followed.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo North) : A great many tenants have received notice that their tenancies will expire on the 30th of April. I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) could give these people assurance that under these regulations that will not take place.

MR. PORTER: Under this Act the present leasehold regulations will continue until they may be changed at a

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible format. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster.

Accounting Procedures

Double-Entry System

The double-entry system is a fundamental accounting method where every transaction is recorded in two accounts. This system helps in maintaining the balance of the books and provides a clear view of the financial position of the organization.

In this system, the total debits must always equal the total credits. This principle is known as the accounting equation. It ensures that the books are balanced and that all transactions are properly accounted for.

The following table illustrates how a transaction is recorded in a double-entry system:

Account	Debit	Credit
Accounts Receivable	100	
Cash		100

As shown in the table above, the debit to Accounts Receivable is equal to the credit to Cash, demonstrating the double-entry principle.

Another key aspect of the double-entry system is the use of T-accounts. These accounts help in visualizing the debits and credits for each account, making it easier to track the flow of money and identify any discrepancies.

The following diagram shows a T-account for Cash:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	100	100

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later date by Order-in-Council; so the people who have notice, if they are living in controlled premises, will continue to have just exactly the same rights they have to-day, until changes may be made under this Act.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I agree with the Attorney General (Mr. Porter), and since there seems to be some public confusion about the matter, I think it is important to make it crystal clear, and I propose to do so now, and if the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) does not agree with my interpretation, he can say so,

If this Act is passed by this House, the layout, as it now is under the Federal Rent Control Regulations will remain exactly the same on the 1st of May as on the 30th of April; unless and until it is changed by Provincial Order-in-Council.

MR. PORTER: Yes.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I hope that that gets across to the landlords and tenants, because obviously there is great confusion about it. I have received many inquiries from people who really ought to know better as to what ^{will} happen on the 30th of April.

MR. PORTER: I agree entirely with the statement of the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) in that respect. The law as it is under this Bill continues, and it will continue indefinitely until, as, and when it may be changed. If no Order in Council is brought in at all, then the law as it is, will continue. It may be that an Order-in-Council may be brought in, changing some aspects of it within the week; or an Order-in-Council may

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not be brought in for a month, or six months. That is all we know. The law will continue to be as it is to-day until changed by Order-in-Council.

MR. G. B. ELLIS (Essex North): I might just point out one reason that led to confusion, especially down in Windsor. There is no agency now representing the Federal Rent Control Board, and too many people have no understanding of the Federal Regulations; and no place to go to get that understanding. I think that has brought a great deal of confusion, and I hope there will be an agency established where people can get this information.

MR. PORTER: That undoubtedly, I think, will be considered, although I am interested to see the implication in the hon. member's remark that some people at some time did understand the rental regulations. I would like to meet those people.

MR. JOLLIFFE: What the hon. member was implying is that people were at least able to go to the Rental Administration Office and receive what purported to be an interpretation of the regulations. That is a little different. I was hoping I might be of some assistance to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), who raised a question as to the meaning of Section Five. Of course, Section Five is a blank cheque. Generally speaking blank cheques are highly objectionable.

MR. PORTER: When there is money attached. Not in this case.

MR. JOLLIFFE: There is going to be money

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and that the system is regularly updated.

The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data.

These methods include surveys, interviews, and focus groups, each with its own strengths and weaknesses.

The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis and the tools used to facilitate this process.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for future research.

The findings of this study indicate that there is a significant correlation between the variables studied.

It is recommended that further research be conducted to explore the underlying causes of these findings.

The data collected from the surveys and interviews provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of affairs.

The analysis of this data reveals several key trends and patterns that are worth noting.

Overall, the results of this study are promising and suggest that there is potential for further progress in this field.

The authors would like to thank the participants who made this study possible and the funding agencies that supported this research.

This document is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the research findings and is not to be used for legal purposes.

For more information, please contact the author at [email address].

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attached to this too. This will involve an expenditure of some Provincial funds. I think as a general rule, we should be very suspicious of legislation which goes as far as this in delegating authority to the executive to make and unmake legislation of great importance by Order-in-Council. But, as of the 2nd day of April, 1951, I do not see what else we can do. As I mentioned the other day, I regret that we did not have legislation ready a year ago; but we did not, and as it now stands, it seems to me this is the only possible way of taking care of a very difficult situation. I think I can say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that if under certain circumstances the Government were to revoke even the highly unsatisfactory controls which now exist, if they were to remove even that small measure of protection from tenants, I could only conclude that the Government was determined to make certain of the re-election of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), and I doubt that very much.

MR. SALSBERG: I agree with both conclusions.

Section Five agreed to.

Section Six and Seven agreed to.

Section Eight.

MR. SALSBERG: Is there any reason why no date is fixed for the proclamation?

MR. PORTER: Of course the present regulations, do not expire till the end of April. But I suppose this will be proclaimed immediately. After all, when this was originally drawn, we were not sure whether the



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Federal controls were coming off or staying on.

MR. SALSBERG: You wanted to be consistent and conform to the "Blank Cheque" pattern.

MR. PORTER: We did not^{want} to do something which would encourage the Federal Government to shirk their responsibility.

Section 8 agreed to.

Section Nine agreed to.

Bill 133 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order number twenty-five.

THE NIAGARA PARKS ACT.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth order; House in Committee on Bill 141, "An Act to amend the Niagara Parks Act", Mr. Daley.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I think I might make a brief statement to the Committee, because the arrangement was made at the time of second reading, that we would discuss some of the features in Committee, and in addition to the remarks by the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in whose name this Bill stands, I should like to say something about the purposes of this Bill, in a very brief way.

I think the Niagara Parks system was founded by legislation of the Mowat Government way back in the 'Eighties, some time around 1884. At this time, I should like to take the opportunity of saying that the move that Oliver Mowat made at that time was a very far reaching one, as was also his action, in the

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, it is crucial to review the records regularly to identify any discrepancies or errors. This proactive approach helps in resolving issues before they become significant problems. The document also mentions the need for secure storage of these records to prevent loss or unauthorized access.

Furthermore, the document highlights the role of technology in record-keeping. Modern accounting software can automate many of the manual tasks, reducing the risk of human error and saving time. However, it is important to choose a reliable and secure software solution.

Finally, the document stresses the importance of training staff on proper record-keeping procedures. Everyone involved in the financial process should understand their responsibilities and how to use the tools effectively. Regular training and updates are essential to keep the system current.

By following these guidelines, businesses can ensure that their financial records are accurate, secure, and easy to manage. This not only helps in compliance with legal requirements but also provides valuable insights into the company's financial health.

The document concludes by reiterating that good record-keeping is a fundamental aspect of sound financial management. It encourages businesses to adopt best practices and stay up-to-date with the latest trends in the field.

April 2nd, 1951

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same period of setting up Algonquin Park. There was foresight involved in those actions which to-day makes possible two great park systems in this Province. If one wants to see the wisdom of the Niagara Parks set-up, one only has to look at the American side and compare it with the Canadian side. The Canadian side is consistently better than the American side. The fact is that on the American side there has been very little planning. Since the foundation of the Niagara Parks Commission nearly seventy years ago, this measure advanced to-day is the first put forward by any Government to give any municipality representation on the Commission. I am quite conscious that it is arguable that the municipalities contribute nothing in the form of funds to the Commission.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)



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The funds of the Commission come from water rentals derived from the river, and they are given to the Commission. That is the source of their funds. Of course, they have other sources of funds, as the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will explain, for instance, the fees and profits arising out of the operation of certain parks and certain businesses in that area, but as far as public funds are concerned, I think I am correct in stating that the funds come from the Ontario Government in relation to the water rentals in that area.

As far as I know, in the history of this matter, in the fourteen years I have been in this House, I never heard any discussion of this matter up until about 1944, when the mayor of Niagara Falls, as an individual, was placed on the Commission. Thereafter, there was no statutory provision provided for succeeding representation from the city of Niagara Falls. In other words, the nomination of a person who might be strictly a municipal representative was left in the hands of the Government of the day.

There are a number of representatives from the municipality of Niagara Falls on the Commission, and until recently -- I am not sure whether Mr. Inglis is a member of the council --

MR. HOUCK: That is right.

MR. FROST: Mr. Inglis is a government appointee on the commission.

This enactment, of course, goes much further

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than giving representation to the city of Niagara Falls. The field is much wider, and the following are the considerations:

"The area under the Niagara Parks Commission covers not only the extensive parks and works in the city of Niagara Falls, but also the following municipalities in Welland county, the town of Fort Erie, the townships of Chippewa, Willoughby, Bertie, and Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, the village of Queenston, the township of Niagara, and the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake."

There are nine municipalities, I think, in the Park Area which includes the city of Niagara Falls.

It was felt unwise in providing for municipal representation that the Board should be extended to include a representative of each municipality. The Board then would be too large and unwieldy. Obviously the Government appointees should have the majority, as it is government money which supports it. Therefore, it was felt desirable to have adequate municipal representation without enlarging the Board to an unwieldy size. Therefore this Bill provides for the addition of three municipal members to the appointed Board of eight, making eleven members in all.

It was felt wise to have the counties each appoint a member. The city of Niagara Falls, of

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course, is not represented on the county council of the county of Welland. Therefore, we have two classes of municipalities, namely, the two counties, and the city of Niagara Falls. This act does not presume to name any elected person to the Commission. The power to appoint is left with each of the county councils, and with the city council of Niagara Falls.

It is assumed that the county of Welland will appoint a representative from the members from the area, the municipalities being Fort Erie, Willoughby, Bertie, Stamford and Chippewa. We should think it would be natural if the county council appointed a member from the municipalities most concerned from time to time. The members of the county council, however, can settle this themselves; the member to be appointed, of course, must be a member of the county council. The County of Lincoln could do the same thing. This would involve Queenston, Niagara Township and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The city of Niagara Falls can also make a nomination of any member of the city council. This provision, we believe, will give wide municipal representation, and much wider than has ever been heretofore suggested in this House. Any suggestions, heretofore made in this House, insofar as I am aware, have been limited to the city of Niagara Falls. This provision now gives representation to not only the city, but to the municipalities in the two counties.

The city of Niagara Falls is not limited to the appointment of its mayor or a member of the Board

of Control, if there is one there, or to any particular member of the city council. It can make any nomination from its own membership. This provision, we believe, will give wide municipal representation, much wider than has ever been suggested in this House.

I well recall the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck), on at least one occasion two years ago, suggesting there should be a representative appointed directly by the council of the city of Niagara Falls, but there was no suggestion at that time we should go as far as we are going in appointing three municipal representatives, as I have outlined.

Mr. Speaker, I think in doing this, we are doing a very wise thing. The Board was founded some 70 years ago, and as far as I am aware, this is the first time that a measure has been advanced by any government to give any one municipality direct representation, and to allow the municipalities to choose their own members to the Board. These members are members of the Board in every sense; they enjoy all of the privileges and the responsibilities of the Board, and the Board then instead of being composed of eight government-nominated members, will become eight government-nominated members, and three direct municipal representatives, and at the present time I think all of the other members of the Board come from the immediate area of Welland and Lincoln counties, which means that while the Park is really provincial park, contributed to and maintained by funds allotted to it by the

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province of Ontario, which are received in the form of water rentals, nevertheless, the local aspect of the Board will be assured by means of the representation to which I have referred.

Mr. Chairman, I felt I should tell the hon. members of the House the reason for making the representation, as I have. To be frank with you, in looking it over in the first instance, I took the representations and the statements made in this House, together with the statement made by the former Premier (Mr. Drew) concerning the representation covering the city of Niagara Falls. The hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) made certain statements concerning his city, and in giving this consideration, we felt we should take in a broader area than that, and by some method of representation cover the seven or eight rural municipalities in that area.

MR. HOUCK : Mr. Speaker, I agree with this Bill, with the exception that I do not think it goes far enough at the present time. The Parks Commission at the present time -- as the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) so well said -- is composed of eight commissioners, four of whom are from Welland county, and four, from Lincoln county. Within the course of the past year, they have had one death, Mr. Lewis, the member from Welland, and one resignation, and a replacement has been appointed in the person of Mr. Mellor, and I must say, Mr. Speaker, that it was a good appointment, and Mr. Mellor will add to the Commission and will throw himself into the work of the Commission itself.

I have always argued that the Parks Commission

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April 2

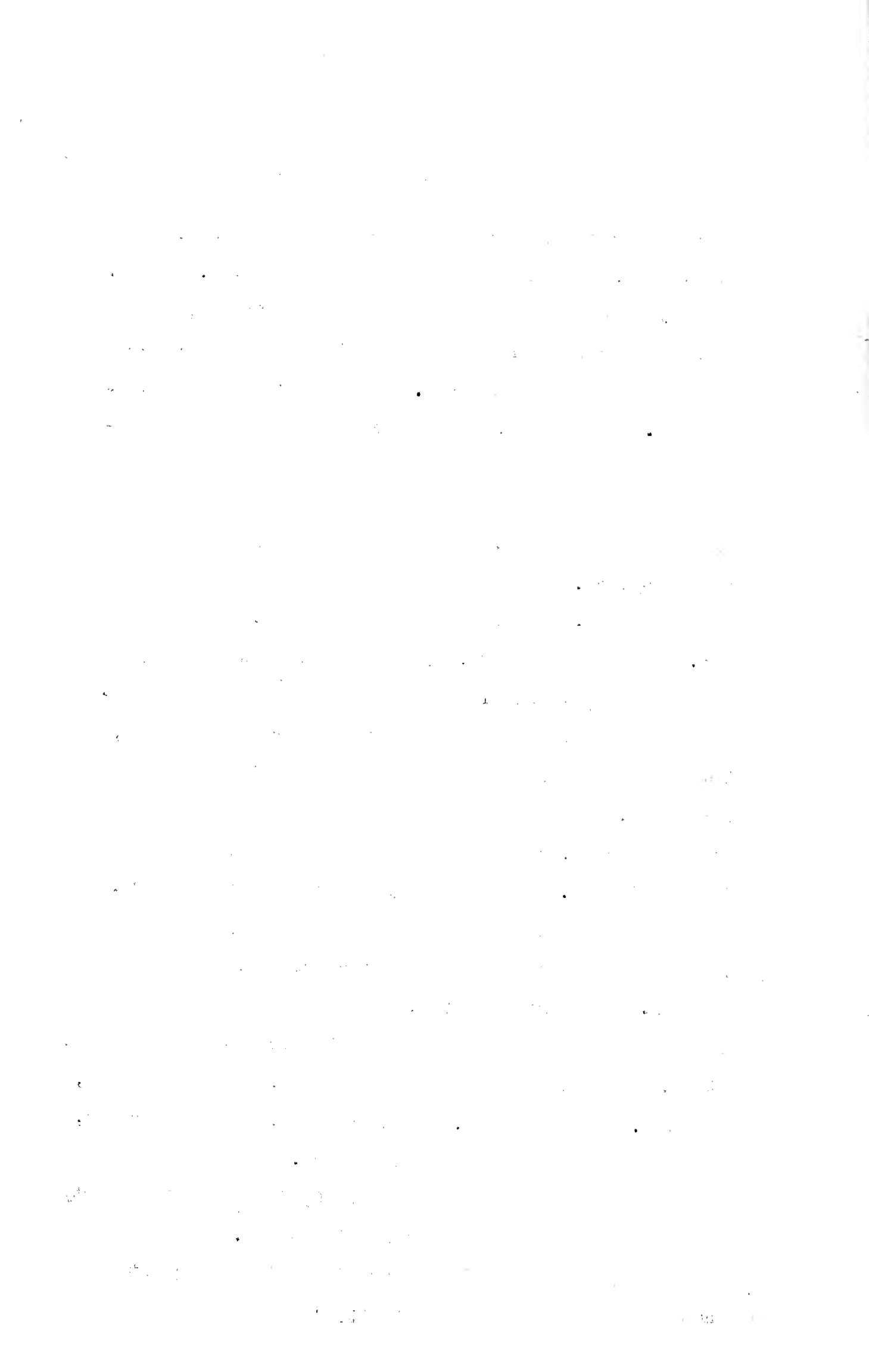
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should be controlled as near locally as possible. In this, I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). If they were to put all these municipalities on, it would increase the Parks Commission to a size which would be very unwieldy. I think it was in 1949 the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) asked me about representation --

MR. FROST: It was not I who asked my learned friend that question. He raised it himself in his budget speech.

MR. HOUCK: That is what I said. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said the current Mayor of Niagara Falls should always be a member of the Parks Commission, and I wholeheartedly agreed with that, because of the intimate workings between the two organizations. My argument is we should put the township of Stamford on, that is, they should be represented on the Commission. It would only enlarge it by one more. Stamford township has more property than any municipality touching the Parks Commission grounds, and I think, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will agree with me that there are more buildings in Stamford township than any other. It includes the Golf Club House, the Golf Course, the Glen, the Whirlpool, the Aerial Car, and the gardens, the new greenhouse, and the Refectory. I think the township of Stamford has over \$3,000,000 worth of property within the confines of the township itself.

I feel this is a very justifiable request, that they should be allowed to appoint a representative



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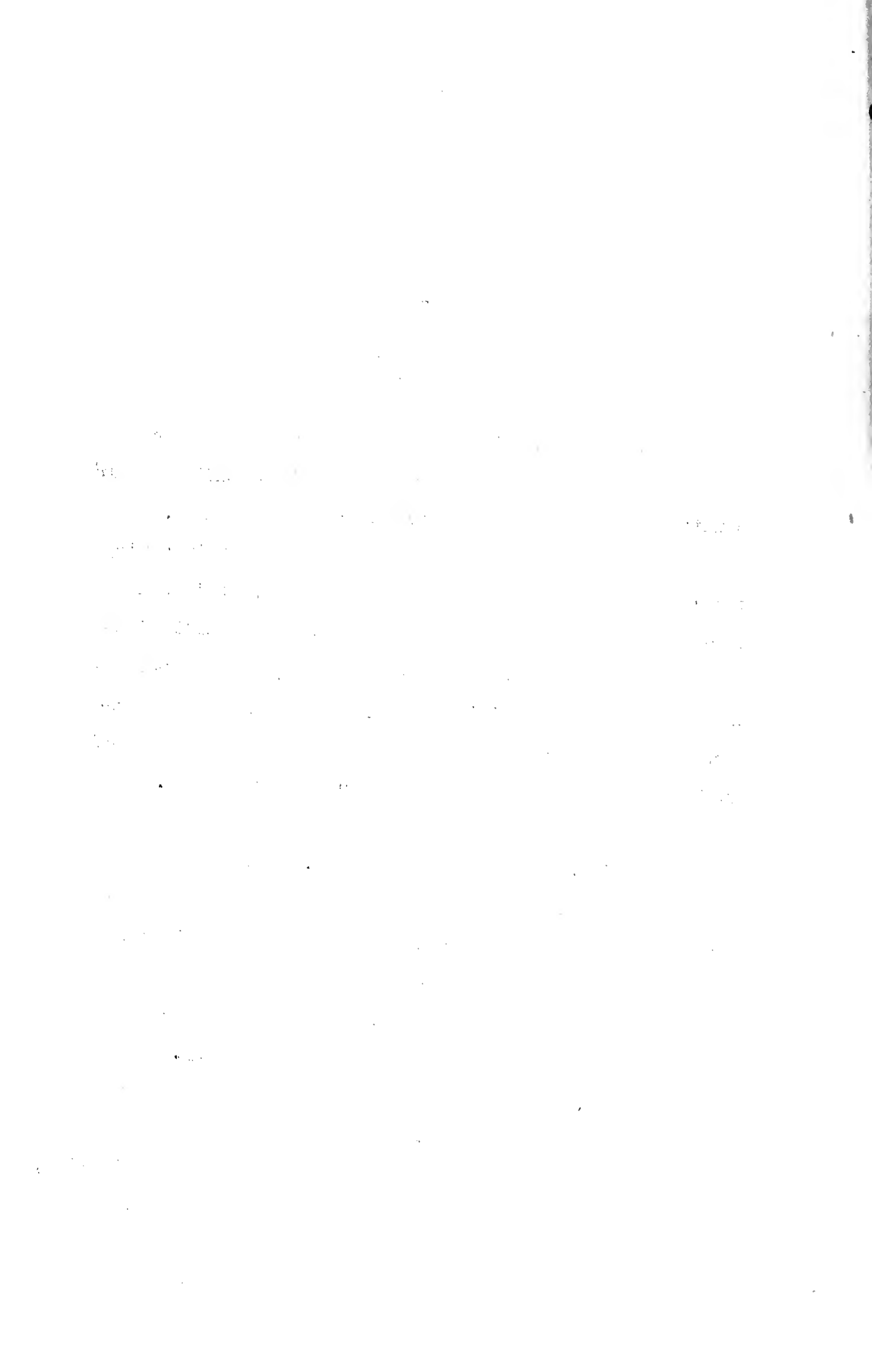
on the Commission. Outside of Niagara Falls, Stamford has the largest population of any municipality touching the Park propriety. I think Stamford has nine hundred and some odd acres in the Parks Commission, while Lincoln county has only some seven hundred and fifty acres.

So I say that Stamford is justified in asking for representation on the Parks Commission. It is only increasing the Commission by one more. This Bill gives the Commission power, by Order-in-Council, and I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the government on their fore-sight in allowing the three additional municipalities to be represented on the Commission.

I know I have been asked by everyone of these municipalities, and perhaps other hon. members have also been approached, to represent on the floor of the House that they should have representation on the Committee. I think there is no question but what someone from along the Boulevard will be appointed, and it is not necessary to specify the Reeve or the Warden of the County.

I leave the thought with the government and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), that because of the property values in Stamford and the size of the municipality, they be allowed to have representation on that Board, and I, therefore, move, seconded by Mr. Oliver,:

"That Section 1, Subsection (2)
be amended by striking out the word
" Eleven" in the second line thereof
and substituting the word "twelve"
therefor and by striking out the word
"three" in the third line thereof and



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substituting therefor the word "four" and by striking out the word "And" in the eighth line thereof and adding at the end thereof the words "And the fourth the member of the Council of the township of Stamford who is designated by the Council", so that the said section shall now read:

1.-(1) Subsection 2 of Section 2 of the Niagara Parks Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(2) The Commission shall be composed of not more than twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council four of whom shall be appointed annually as follows: one the member of the Council of the county of Welland who is designated by that Council, one the member of the Council of the County of Lincoln who is designated by that Council the third the member of the Council of the City of Niagara Falls who is designated by that Council and the fourth the member of the Council of the township of Stamford who is designated by that Council."

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labor): Mr. Chairman, I regret that I do not think that we can accept the



amendment. I would like to say that from time to time, the Parks Commission have decisions to make, and things to deal with, which have a direct bearing on the municipalities adjoining the Parkway, and while I may say that in the seven or eight years I have had the honor to be Chairman of the Commission, I have never had the slightest bit of difficulty with any of these municipalities. If there is something which should be done, we have conferences with Councils of the various municipalities. Sometimes they have in mind something they think we should do, and some improvements which should be made in their municipalities, but these matters are always considered, and decisions made on a mutual understanding between all parties. We have at one time earlier worked out an agreement regarding the policing, between Victoria Park and the city of Niagara Falls. But we held meetings, and we worked it out very nicely, and I think everything is going along very smoothly. As a matter of fact, I think it has been four or five years since we have heard anything from the Council of the city of Niagara Falls, which required us to get together. But we have felt all along that from time to time the Parks Commission might be required to make decisions which might affect certain municipalities, and we felt it would be a good thing to have a representation on the Commission, and that is what this Act proposes to do. At one time the representation was rather limited, and we felt as there were two counties bordering on the Parkway, representatives from each of these counties would be sufficient, but we then realized

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It provides guidance on implementing robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and breaches.

5. The fifth part of the document explores the importance of data quality and integrity. It discusses strategies for identifying and correcting errors in data, ensuring that the information used for analysis is accurate and reliable.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the ethical considerations surrounding data collection and use. It emphasizes the need for transparency in data practices and the importance of obtaining informed consent from individuals whose data is being collected.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a comprehensive data management strategy that encompasses all aspects of data collection, storage, analysis, security, and ethics.

8. The final part of the document offers concluding thoughts on the future of data management. It suggests that continued investment in technology and training will be essential for organizations to stay competitive in a data-driven world.

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that the city of Niagara Falls has no representative on the County Council, and we felt they should certainly have representation on the Commission. It is quite reasonable, I think, to expect that the county of Welland, in which Stamford lies -- and I am not arguing against what the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) says that Stamford has a tremendous area of land in the Park system, and very extensive buildings, and plays the most active part in the Park system --- but I would expect that the County Council of Welland, knowing this, would not pick somebody from one of the more outside points to represent them, but I would think they would pick a representative from Stamford.

(TAKE "D" FELLOWS)



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I mean that it would be just good sense to do that. He would be the person closely connected with the activities.

MR. HOUCK: It might depend on his politics.

MR. DALEY: On his what?

MR. HOUCK: On his politics.

MR. DALEY: I never consider politic in this sort of thing.

MR. HOUCK: The County Council might though.

MR. DALEY: I think, with the addition of the three members suggested in this proposed legislation, things might work more smoothly than in the past, smoothly as they have worked.

I wish this House was not so pressed for time, because I would like to bring to the attention of hon. members a great deal about the Niagara Parks system. I think it would merit ^{at} /sometime a real discussion. But as the Prime Minister (Hon. Mr. Frost) said, the fixed revenue is from the water power developed there, and there are other concessions which in good time bring in some money, in other times, not so much, but for the last few years, it has been quite profitable to operate some of the concessions, among others the whirlpool rapids, at which point ^{there} /is an elevator that is a privately-owned concession, but pays the Commission a rental, and in due time will become the property of the Commission, after a certain number of years. The aerial car over the whirlpool is owned by

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One significant finding was the correlation between certain variables, which suggests a causal relationship. This insight is crucial for understanding the underlying factors influencing the outcomes.

Based on the findings, the author proposes several recommendations to improve the current processes. These include implementing more robust data management systems and enhancing the training of staff involved in data collection.

Finally, the document concludes by highlighting the overall significance of the study. It provides a comprehensive overview of the research process, from the initial objectives to the final conclusions. The findings are expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in this field.

Spanish Aerial Car Company^{which} pays a rental to the Commission of a fixed sum, and then a sliding scale according to the amount of money they take in. That in turn in the last few years has been very profitable, although there were many years when they were just scraping the bottom. But, unlike the whirlpool elevator, it never becomes the property of the Commission. The rental on the whirlpool rapids ~~elevator~~ is based on the fact that it will eventually be owned by the Commission.

At this time, because I will not have another chance, I want to say something about the Gardeners' School. I feel very proud of the Gardeners' School.

MR. HOUCK: So did we. We started it.

MR. FROST: Why did you not start municipal representation at the same time that you started that? That would have been something.

MR. DALEY: We sometimes criticize members of the Commission for little picayune reason, but I want to say something about the work of two men whom I appointed as a special committee to take an interest in this Gardeners' School. We have twenty-four students there, young students who have indicated that they would be interested in learning that profession, because it really is becoming a profession now. We graduate eight each year, and bring in eight new boys. Sometimes, some come from other Provinces. I hope that the odd one or two more will ^{continue to} come from some of the other Provinces. The purpose of the School when it was

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data management processes remain effective and aligned with the organization's goals.

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originated was to create and develop gardeners for the Parks System, but the School has developed, and these young men, with the curriculum they have, and the knowledge they gain, find better positions available for them than could possibly be offered by the Parks System. We want a few top flight men, but these boys as they graduate from this School are really skilled. The curriculum has been improved -- if I do say it -- since this Commission was appointed. The men who were given the task of developing this School are Mr. Rollison of St. Catherines and Mr. Secord of Brampton. Mr. Secord is a well known and prosperous gardener and horticulturist.

MR. SALSBERG: Is he a descendant of:
"The" Secord, -Laura Secord?

MR. DALEY: Yes, he is.

MR. PORTER: You hit the bull's eye that time.

MR. DALEY: They have spent a great deal of time ^{on} /this work, and I suggest that any hon. member who is in that area should go and see the School. We bring these boys in and house and feed them. We provide them with a reasonable amount of recreational facilities, and a truck on occasion to take them to the Y.M.C.A. at the Falls, or the swimming pool, or various camps that are open. We pay them a reasonable amount, sufficient as we think to give them spending money. It is true they won't save much out of it; I think it is \$12.00 a week, and they keep and everything found. They

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. These include surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of method depends on the specific research objectives.

The third section provides a detailed overview of the statistical tools used in the study. It covers both descriptive statistics, which summarize the data, and inferential statistics, which allow for conclusions to be drawn about a larger population based on a sample.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and their implications. It highlights the key results of the study and discusses how they can be applied in practice. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

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graduate from there, and you will find them in many high places throughout this Country and even in the United States.

MR. HOUCK: They are in good demand.

MR. DALEY: One of the boys is chief landscape and horticultural man in Victoria for the Canadian Pacific Railways. These boys have really done well, and we are proud of that School and the work it has accomplished.

(Page D - 5 Follows)

It is not an obligation of the Niagara Parks Commission to operate it; and I am not taking the credit for starting it, It was there. It was promoted to offer something to the youth of Ontario who cared to avail themselves of it, and who indicated some desire to develop along that particular line.

I thought I would mention that while I had this opportunity. The school is well worth going to see, and to observe one of the things that Parks Commission is doing.

I would like to close with a few remarks about our policy. When I was appointed chairman of the Commission I found certain conditions there in regard to debt I have briefly mentioned at an earlier date, though not at this Session, that there were quite sizable debts in connection with this Park system. There was a sinking fund to amortize some of these debts, amounting to \$1½ million, which became amortized about three years ago. There was a further \$3 million debt which has been carried on and on and on for many years. I am not offering any criticism of the men who had this debt placed against the Parks Commission, because certain things required to be done, and one was the taking over of the electric railway system, which comes somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$1½ million, -- I speak only from memory as to that figure. But these debts were there, and I decided that we should endeavour to limit our capital expenditures and press on with the amortizing of these debts. I might say that we set up a "pay-as-you-go" system. We have not allowed maintenance or what we consider necessary capital expenditures to be by-passed

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because we were over-anxious to pay off the debt. We built new greenhouses, we enlarged the restaurant, we built the Princess Elizabeth Building, we spent a sizable amount of money on the refectory, the cafeteria, because the cafeteria was inadequate for the thousands who came there, and the rest rooms for the visitors were totally inadequate and rotting out, because they have been there a great many years. All these matters had to be attended to, and while it cost a considerable sum of money to do it, I think it was well worthwhile. Indeed, our receipts have showed it was well worthwhile. We improved the main dining room there, and it might be interesting for you to know that some busy days in the midsummer we have handled as many as 700 people for lunch in the main dining room and 1100 at night, for dinner. That is a tremendous number of people.

We think we are giving a service there. We do not actually operate it with the sole intent of making a profit. We feel it is a service to the tourists and visitors who come there. But of course we do like to come out on the right side of the ledger, too. We are paying for all these things out of current income, and we have been paying for the last four years \$100,000 a year on this \$3. million debt which was against the Parks system for a great many years; it is now reduced to \$2,600,000. If we have a good year this year, we shall do even better, because I have instructed my people over there that the government above all things wants people to be careful in the use of labour and of materials, and cut expenses

right to the bone this year, in order to assist the Federal government in conserving labour and materials. So we shall not do anything that we are not actually required to do to keep up the standard of the Parks system.

While this is a big undertaking, I have been extremely honoured to have been the chairman, and to follow in the footsteps of other men who took, as I take, a great interest in it, and in my opinion did a wonderful work. As the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said, the man who had this vision many years ago and set this area of land aside -- which has been added to from time to time -- for this particular purpose, really deserves the credit.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I must ask the House to accept the Bill "as is", without amendment.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I should like to say something about this amendment for a few minutes. After all, perhaps we in this House may get tired from time to time of hearing these plaintive suggestions that "this Bill does not go far enough". I should just like to point out that this is a pious after-thought on the part of the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck). The hon. member for Niagara Falls sat in this House, I believe, from 1934 to 1943, or was it 1937 to 1943?

MR. HOUCKS: Take it back to 1934!

MR. FROST: And I never heard the hon. member for Niagara Falls mention the municipal representation. Certainly the hon. member never mentioned it in the fourteen years I have been a member of this House.

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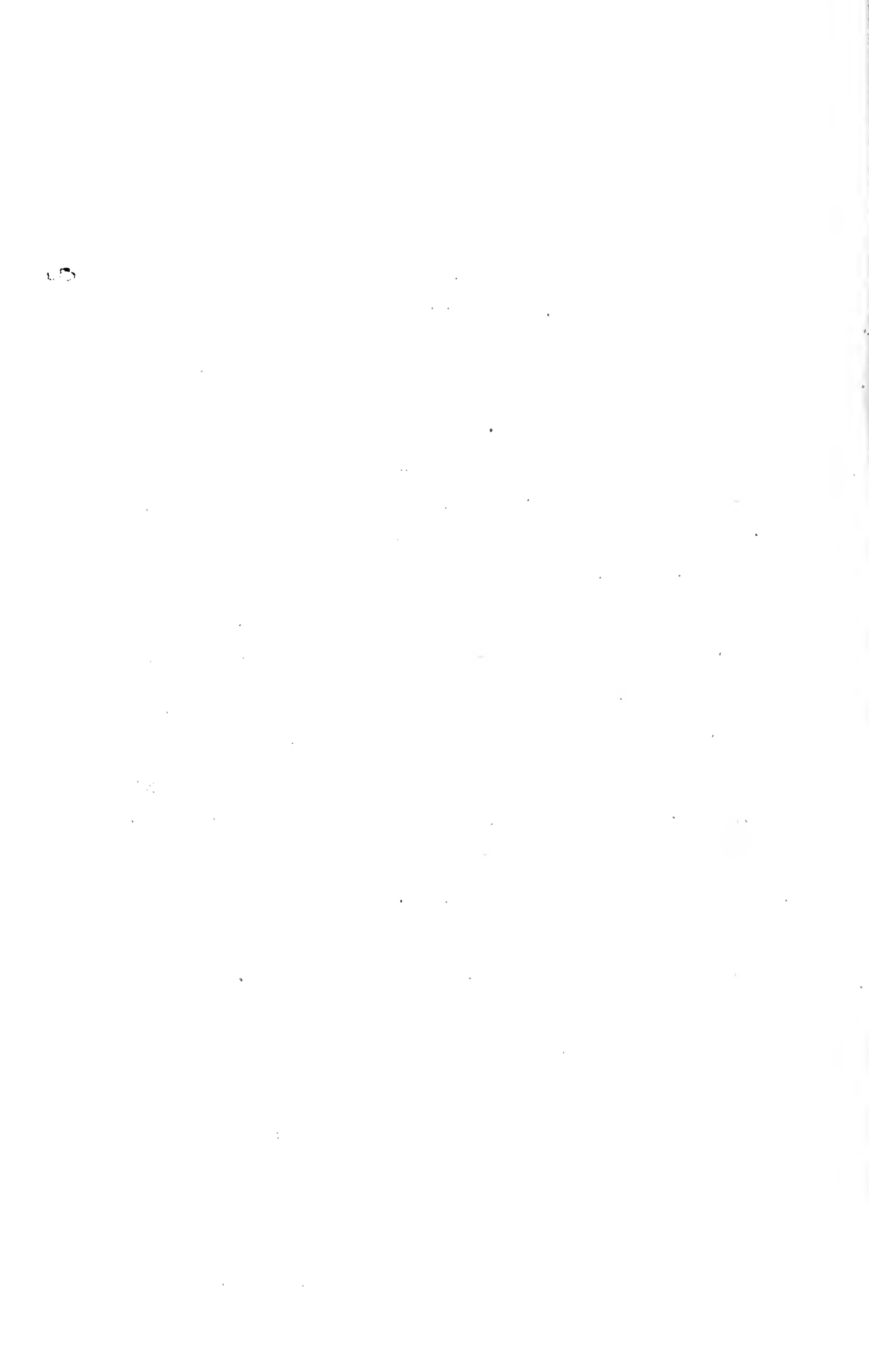
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It is only when the Government undertakes to provide for municipal representation, we hear that "the Bill does not go ~~on~~ enough." The hon. member for Niagara Falls was sitting for many years on the Government side of this House as a member of the Government, and he never at any time suggested that. I do not want it to be inferred that the claims of the Township of Stamford are not substantial, but what about, the Township of Niagara, and the Village of Queenston, where those great parks are to-day, and where the great field of Queenston Heights is laid out, and where the refractory, or whatever it is called, is located? What about that great waterfall running down to the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake? These are substantial things? What about the claims of the fine town of Fort Erie with ^{its} Peace Bridge? All these are important. I have explained to the House that our desire is to give these people representation on the B board, -- something, Mr. Chairman, that no Government ever advanced in the seventy-year history of this Commission, and least of all did the hon. member for Niagara Falls ever think of it when he was a member of the Government. It might have been easy to have introduced the Bill when he was a member of the then Government. I never heard of such a Bill, and the only complaint the member for Niagara Falls ^{ever} made was in 1949, in this House. I very seldom read Hansard, but I took time off to read this. On the 27th of February, he made a speech in this House, but did he



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mention the Township of Stamford? He never so much as breathed the Township of Stamford or Chippewa or Niagara or any other. He asked for a representative of the City of Niagara Falls; that is as far as his thought went. I quote his words, He said:

"I think I -- "

He was talking as Mayor of the City of Niagara Falls.

"I should be asked to appoint someone from the City of Niagara Falls to the Parks Board."

MR. OLIVER: May I say to my hon. friend that was because his former leader had said he was going to appoint one.

MR. FROST: It was not until this Government --

MR. OLIVER : This great Government!

MR. FROST: ~~After~~ ^{After} nine years of modern liberal democracy, -- when no representation was given to the municipalities in the Niagara area at all -- ^{when this} government decides to give municipal representation, ^{hon.} does my friend from Niagara Falls think about the present claims of the Township of Stamford. He never mentioned Stamford in all the years he has been in the House until this afternoon.

I just say these things, because, after all, we are endeavouring to do a good job in this locality. I think we need the Niagara Parks Board. We have rubbed out a lot of rotten political conditions that used to be there. We have been trying to give a nice



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non-political representation, and now we are **giving**, a generous representation from the municipalities on that Board. I was just saying to my friend that I think a great deal more of his representations if he came here this afternoon and said, "Now, here is something that should have been done about seventeen years ago, and everybody has overlooked it up until 1951, and now it is being done, and it is a progressive thing." Instead of that, after all these fourteen years, we have ^{the} plaintive cry that "it does not go far enough." Well, if it does not go far enough, why in the name of common sense did not he who used to sit on this side of the House, do the job, instead of **waiting** until 1951 for this Party to do it?

MR. NIXON: "Hooray for our side!"

MR. HOUCK: May I again call to the Premier's attention that when I spoke three years' ago, on February 22, I was only referring to a statement made by a former Premier of the Province, that a representative of Niagara Falls would always be a member of the Parks Commission. -- and the Premier must have had a change of heart lately, because two years' ago, we passed a Bill establishing a Niagara Parks Commission of eight members, and now it has been extended **by** three.

MR. FROST: Why did he not say at that time that a former Premier said it did not go far enough, that it must include Stamford!

MR. NIXON: We will fix it up at the next election.

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Motion negatived.

Section agreed to.

Section two and three agreed to.

Bill reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order number twenty-six.

RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS BILL.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order number 28, House in Committee on Bill number 146, "An Act respecting Rural Telephone Systems", Mr. Challies.

On section one.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): This Bill, "an Act respecting Rural Telephone Systems", was introduced last week, and I believe received first reading and came up for second reading on Thursday. I suggested that I would like to speak to it. The Premier was rather hurried to get a number of Bills through; he said he would leave it over till this week. Further, on Friday, in my absence, it received second reading

In the first place, I would like to express my appreciation to the Government for having done something in this respect. I hope I am not

MR. DOUCETT: Be careful.

MR. McEWING: -- criticized too severely because I do not approve in its entirety of all the Government is doing.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

Maybe it is the wrong day. I don't know.

MR. DUNBAR: You want to be fair about it.

MR. McEWING: Absolutely. I will try to be fair.

I think a year ago I spoke at some length in the Speech from the Throne on this subject. I have been interested in this for some years. In fact, I have discussed with the officials of the Department for several years back regarding the possibility of doing something which would bring about a better condition in our rural telephone situation. I know that the Department made a survey two or three years ago, following different inquiries on behalf of a number of rural telephone companies. I believe that was done under the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) and I discussed this with him some time ago, and he was rather at a loss to know just what was the best thing to do. I know it is quite a problem. He said, after discussing it, and looking upon it as something he would not rather undertake in his department, as he had enough to do -- and has done a very good job -- but in his characteristic way he said, "Tell us what we can do with it." I thought it over for a while, and last Session I decided there was no use talking about a thing, if you do not suggest something, and so at that time when I spoke in the House, -- on March 2nd -- on this subject, I introduced a resolution dealing with this matter, which reads as follows:

"That a Select Committee of the House be

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appointed to study, during the recess, all factors relating to the serious condition confronting the Independent Rural Telephone Companies of Ontario, such Committee to have authority to send for and examine persons, papers and things, and report its findings at the next Session of the House."

I think the Hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) considered it seriously and decided to leave it over until a little later, but he promised, in casual conversation, that they would do something about it this Session. That has proven to be true.

What I want to point out is this; there was a critical stage in the telephone situation a year ago. It is there yet, but it was very critical at that time, due to the fact that there was an application before the Transport Board regarding certain increases of rates, which had to do with our rural telephone companies. I felt that if the Government had taken some action at that time, it would have had a great bearing on the decision made by the Transport Board at that time, because, after all, there were amongst these little organizations, companies which were not able to present a very strong case. Very few of these small companies have chartered accountants and satis-

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ticians who can prepare and present a case in the manner the Bell Telephone Company does, with all its officials. We know they go to great lengths to prepare their side of the case, and can present a very good case, as I will show you later. Had the Government taken some action then, I think it would have meant a great deal to these rural telephone companies. However, they saw fit to do it in this way, and it is not for me to say which is the best way, but there are a number of things which bear on the issue which might prove conclusively that a Committee of that kind, if it took such action, would have had a very, very beneficial result.

After the Transport Board did hand down its decision, the rates they approved bore very heavily on the small rural telephone companies, and it made the situation more serious than ever. So that I am very pleased, indeed, that the Government saw fit not to pass this matter over. This Bill has some commendable features; in fact, in many respects, it is very commendable. It says the Hydro Commission shall be in charge of the investigation. I know that the Hydro Commission has certain engineers and technicians and other sources of information which are very valuable to this investigation, and such information should be fully accessible at all times.

There is one thing I might bring in, on a somewhat less favourable note, and that is that this Commission is a very, very busy commission; they have a tremendous

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undertaking, and will they take the time to take this matter seriously enough? It is true, when you compare it with the Hydro, it is rather small and I hope they will not pass this over as being something not too important, because, after all, rural telephone service is a very important factor to the people of Ontario. I think the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) in his statement showed that he is alive to the fact that this is a serious situation, and something ought to be done about it. But I am afraid that in this set-up, possibly the Commission will pass it over as a rather unimportant matter. Possibly a Committee, if appointed under the resolution I suggested, might have given the matter a little more serious thought. Perhaps I am wrong in that respect, but after all that is one thing I suggest.

The Bill is very definite. It says, "The commission shall" do some things, and then they ease that feature of it, and say "may do this" or "may do that". I hope it does not taper off in this way, on some of these things which "may be done".

Speaking generally, just now, Mr. Chairman, I think under Clause 3, "The Lieutenant-Governor may authorize the Treasury to pay the Commission out of the consolidated revenue." Well, if the Commission is charged with a duty and "shall do" these things, there should be no doubt about them having the money. That they shall have the money, I think, is important, and I hope that they will rely on the

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors. By conducting these audits frequently, potential issues can be caught early, preventing them from escalating into larger problems. The document also highlights the need for proper storage and security of financial records to protect sensitive information.

In addition, the text mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with current financial regulations and tax laws. Compliance is a critical aspect of any financial operation, and failing to adhere to these requirements can result in significant penalties and legal consequences.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that a well-organized and accurate financial record is the foundation for sound decision-making. It provides the necessary data for analyzing performance, identifying trends, and planning for the future.

- William

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. It begins with a summary of the total revenue generated, which was significantly higher than the previous year due to increased sales and market expansion.

The document then breaks down the revenue by product line and region, showing that the most significant growth came from the new product line in the eastern market. This success was attributed to targeted marketing efforts and strong customer feedback.

On the expense side, the document notes that while overall costs have increased, they have remained within budget. The primary drivers of this increase were higher raw material costs and increased R&D expenses for the new product line.

The net profit margin is reported to be stable, indicating that the company has effectively managed its costs despite the challenges. The document also includes a comparison of the current year's performance against industry benchmarks, showing that the company is well-positioned in its market.

Looking ahead, the document outlines the company's strategic goals for the next year. These include further market penetration, continued investment in R&D, and maintaining a strong focus on customer satisfaction. The financial record is expected to remain a key tool for monitoring progress and achieving these objectives.

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Bill and not say "Well, we will give that up and quit now, we do not think it is going to be workable."

The hon. Peemier (Mr. Frost), in his remarks, spoke of a comparison of the province s in regard to our telephone communication with other features, and pointed out the possibility that we were far behind in this form of the transmission of messages. I think we are. I think we are about in the stage where the farmer would be plowing with a single plow, in this day and generation, which is a thing of the past.

There are very wide possibilities in the future in the communications fields, and I hope this Commission will go as far as possible to explore all these, and take charge of them. Our police have established a system of communications; our taxi cabs also have them, and various others in various fields, and here we have entered into a new field entirely, and I hope their investigation may find some solution for a condition where the miles of line damaged by ice and sleet and windstorms which is a very big factor in the upkeep of rural telephones. I hope something can be discovered in connection with these features, which will be of great assistance and eliminate some of the problems we have today. They say that "Necessity is the mother of invention". I think right now we are in need of some inventions, because these small companies are up against an impossible situation. However, I think we are making some progress every year. If I remember

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rightly, last year, when I spoke of this, I suggested that in connection with our secondary lines, they could use our Hydro poles for the servicing of those lines, and the hon. Minister for Glenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) shook his head decisively, and intimated there was no use in considering that. Today, we accept it as quite feasible, so I think we are making progress in the way of discovering ways and means, where we have as many miles of lines throughout the province of Ontario as we ever had, covering many farms, certainly a lot more than were serviced by the rural telephones, and I think if we could have almost three times as many more, it would be a further boon, if the poles which lead to these places could be utilized. There may be things which the engineers have discovered, which will make it possible for communications to be carried on the electrical lines. I do not know. I am not advanced enough in that, but it has been suggested. But I know there is in the field today the possibility of conveying messages in different fashions, by pairing one wire of one line, and one wire of another line, and making a circuit. There are a number of things which should have entered into the field years ago, but nobody has ever taken them seriously enough. Maybe what we lack is a man like Sir Adam Beck, who had a vision with regard to Hydro a few years ago. If we had had a man with vision in regard to the telephones, we might have been in a more advanced stage today, but we did

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not, and therefore we have to deal with the situation as it is to-day.

We realize that the building of lines is much more costly than it was a few years ago. Poles are twice the cost and wires are more than twice the cost formerly charged. In my experience in the telephone work, I would think we are paying perhaps three times as much for wires as we did at one time. Even the rate that was approved by the Bell Telephone Company, does not meet the cost of construction and maintenance of telephone lines.

I had the pleasure of travelling across Canada to Vancouver last year, and I think I visited almost every capital between here and there, and discussed rural telephone lines with the people in the various communities, and I found they were also having a serious problem. I do think, however, that they have dealt with it in a little more advanced manner than Ontario has, and we are behind them as far as this day and age is concerned.

I think the system we have been following is an out-of-date system of communication, and the sooner we realize that, the better.

Another reason why I am glad the Government has taken this up, is because of the hope that we will get these rural telephone companies into one body, so that we can deal with a proper arrangement between the Bell Company and these smaller companies. It is a very difficult thing for the smaller companies to go to the

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Bell to make a proper arrangement, and anybody who has anything to do with it, knows that it is a very unfair situation.

I will give you an example. I am interested in the company myself. We could sell for about twelve thousand dollars, but in twelve months we will pay the Bell Telephone Company a little better than ten thousand dollars in rentals, and they would not consider taking it over. Why should they? We are simply the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the Bell Telephone System, and that is a most unfair situation. I have the bill here for the last month showing a payment of \$878.00. Multiply that by twelve, and see what you have.

MR. FROST: Twelve times that.

MR. McEWING: We would continue to have to pay for it. And yet, if we built a new line, we would certainly be worse off than ever.

(Take F follows.)

Certainly, those in small companies are not making any money. A lot of people have the idea that this result is due to mismanagement and bad financing, but that certainly is not the reason, because the reports of all the different companies prove that a Rural Telephone, with the line mileage it has, cannot be financed for less than from \$45.00 to \$65.00 a phone per annum, if it is figured and carried on the basis of its own rural area. Unfortunately, some of the larger companies finance the rural area from the profits of urban centres, but a purely rural line is unable to do that. I think the Government is quite entitled to make some contribution and give some assistance in this field. Look at the amount of money that the Government of this Province has paid to our Hydro to help extend the service to the rural areas -- a sizeable amount. Yet nothing has been paid toward the cost of extending the line to give telephone service to anybody. The Government is paying a great portion of educational costs, of Police, Fire protection, and Community Hall Services, as well as many others. If you look over and follow the estimates as they go through, you will find that great sums of money have been granted to extend services to the rural people. I cannot see that this service is very different in this respect from the others. One Province I know -- Manitoba -- subsidised rural telephones some years ago. At the present time I suppose the Government owns and controls all the telephones in that Province. They find that

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second part covers the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's internal records. It highlights the need to identify and explain any discrepancies between the two sets of records. Regular reconciliation helps in detecting errors or potential fraud early on.

3. The third section addresses the handling of cash transactions. It provides guidelines on how to properly record cash receipts and payments, including the use of specific journals or ledgers. It also discusses the importance of securing cash and ensuring that it is deposited promptly.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the management of accounts payable and receivable. It offers strategies for tracking these accounts effectively, ensuring that bills are paid on time and that receivables are collected as quickly as possible.

5. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key principles for successful financial record-keeping. It reiterates the importance of consistency, accuracy, and regular review of the financial data.

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the rural telephone system is a little more difficult to finance than the urban systems, and for that reason they are subsidising the rural areas in order to assist them. I think it is no crime, it is nothing that anybody should object to or complain about, if, assuming no other means or no systems can be found, the Government should assist in extending and bringing about a better telephone system in the Province of Ontario. Certainly, such action would stabilise the system; it would help extend telephone services to every farmer; and this Province is just as good as the people that are in it, and the advantages which they possess. The assets of this Province include highways, Hydro and other services; this would be one more. Again, I would like to express my appreciation to the Government and to give any support that I can to bring about what the Premier has said he hopes to give Ontario, -- the best telephone system in the world.

Section one agreed to.

Sections two to nine inclusive agreed to.

Bill 146 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister)

Order number twenty-seven.

HIGHWAYS TRAFFIC AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-seventh order; House in Committee on Bill 152, "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act", Mr. Doucett.

Sections one to twelve inclusive agreed to.

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Bill 152 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister)

Order number twenty-eight.

FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth order; second reading of Bill number 116, "An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act", Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture):

In moving the second reading of this Bill, I want to say that it was presented to me by Farm Organisations; and it will come before the Agriculture Committee to-morrow at ten o'clock, when it will have a thorough discussion. Copies of proposed amendments are on the desk of each hon. member; also there is an amendment which will be moved when the Bill is before a Committee, and which will be discussed to-morrow.

As regards the first amendment, it is provided that instead of one outlet, there will be five. The producers and the wholesalers get together and set the price, and then chain stores with more than five outlets will have to conform to that price. The words added are: "except where the buying by a central organization and the selling by retail is done through more than five outlets."

Under the old Act, the Board has power to set the price, but not to set regulations regarding the price, -- which is more important than the price itself. The local Board, the Commodity Group, have different agreements to decide what time payment shall

be made, what grading will be done, and other regulations as to size. We have been doing this for some years, and we put this provision in the Bill to make the proceeding legal.

As regards the second amendment; the Dominion Government passed Bill 82, which allows any regulated product and provides the powers to be given for any regulated product to be used in every Province. We asked Ottawa's Commission to carry that price, under Bill 82, to consumer's in other provinces, and this gives us power to do that.

We also are asking power to own land under the Companies Act, Sections 23 and 24, and that the Board shall be dissolved on the terms that its own members decide they want the Board to be dissolved.

Section four, it is the one relating to beans. We have set a licence fee of five cents for growing beans, and an equalization price of 45¢ per bushel. It was found that it was unconstitutional for us to set an equalization price of 45¢, and we are dealing with the situation by charging a fee of 50¢. That is the reason for the repeal of the Section.

As hon. members will see, sub-section two of Section Two, is to be amended to authorise any marketing agency appointed under a scheme to pool the payments to the members of the scheme received from the sale of any regulated product, provided that the members of the scheme engaged in the producing of the regulated product, by a two thirds majority on a vote by

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signed ballot, have requested such authorization.

There will be a vote on tobacco next month, if it comes under the regulated scheme. Power will then be needed to carry out what has been done by voluntary act for sixteen years. It has worked well with tobacco, and we thought we should put in an amendment in case the vote favoured the scheme. If the vote is adverse, of course, it will not be used. The amendment is as follows:-

(1) to regulate and control the quantity of tobacco that shall be marketed;

(11) to determine the grade and class of tobacco that shall be marketed; and

(111) to prohibit the marketing of any grade and class of tobacco

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): What does the Minister mean by that?

MR. KENNEDY: It is exactly what they are now doing by agreement. For instance, the Burley tobacco this year have two or three groups, and they have all their contracts filled for about two and a half years supply, by agreement they cut the acreage by 60%, so where they had ten acres last year they will have four this year. This arrangement has worked well in the tobacco industry.

MR. OLIVER: Will the amendments be before the Committee to-morrow?

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which suggests that the current strategy is effective. However, there are still some areas that need further investigation.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. These include improving the data collection process and exploring new methods of analysis. The author believes that these steps will lead to even better results in the future.

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MR. KENNEDY: Oh, Yes.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I might add a little by way of **explanation** of the background of these amendments. I will deal first of all with what we call the pool amendment. I want it to be understood that we appreciate the difficulties. ~~That we might call~~ the pool amendment has been proposed by the Federation of Agriculture and some of the other Agriculture Organizations for some time past. Now we recognize the implications of such an amendment. We recognize that there never has been in Ontario any legislation of this nature. We recognize that it carries with it that there is one organization that so, and the price becomes an average price. I mean, a certain price may be \$1.75 one day, and may be \$1.25 the next day; and that it averages, say for purposes of convenience, \$1.50 period. Now that practice is not new in the western pools, but it is new in Ontario. It is a very important proposal. I should say first, for myself, and I know many hon. members who are interested in and connected with Agricultural Organizations agree, that the pool idea is really essential in the end to proper Farm Organizations. We realise that, when applied to a particular product, it takes away from the rights of the individuals. Remember that the farmers are the most individualistic citizens of this Province. It therefore seems desirable that before action of this kind is taken, there should be adequate support

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. These include direct observation, interviews with key personnel, and the use of specialized software tools. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and they are often used in combination to provide a comprehensive view of the situation.

The third part of the report details the findings of the study. It shows that there are significant discrepancies between the reported figures and the actual data. These differences are primarily due to incomplete reporting and a lack of proper documentation. The author identifies the areas where the most errors occurred and provides suggestions for how to improve the reporting process.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations. It suggests that management should implement stricter controls over the reporting process, including regular audits and training for staff. Additionally, it recommends the use of more robust software solutions to help reduce the risk of human error. The author believes that these steps are essential for ensuring the integrity and accuracy of the organization's financial data.

for the idea. Remember that this applies to a regulated product; it does not apply across the board holus bolus.

There is another angle on which the ^{hon.} Attorney General may elaborate in a moment. We are meeting this problem head on. We have given it over many years a good deal of thought. There are grounds upon which it might be argued that this amendment is unconstitutional. The contention is arguable, indeed it has been supported in two British Columbia cases, that if the application of the pooling idea involves the levelling of prices, in effect it is indirect taxation in so far as it regulates the product and the producer receives through the pool system an average price. We recognize that. We know that constitutional difficulties were raised in 1935 in the references by the Federal Government of the Natural Resources Marketing Act, first, I think to the Supreme Court of Canada, and then to the Privy Council, by whom certain features of the Federal Government legislation were held to be unconstitutional.

All this we recognise as inherent in this amendment. But we decided that our farmers should not be for ever hog-tied by constitutional difficulties. Therefore, we determine, as I said, to meet this problem head on; and if this Act or any portion of this amendment is declared to be unconstitutional, we propose to take the matter to the next Federal

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Provincial Conference to have its straightened out. I do not know of any way by which we can deal with problems relating to Farm Marketing unless we find out just what the law is and then try to straighten it out. One of the important things which a Federal Provincial Conference must consider is the chains which make it at the present time so difficult to pass marketing legislation for the Canadian Farmer. I think it should be possible to solve these difficulties, and we propose to try to do so. I repeat that we appreciate the difficulty of passing legislation in connection with pooling matters which will be valid from a constitutional standpoint. But, we have felt that the time has come to clarify this problem; if necessary, to take this legislation to the Courts and have it passed upon, and if it is found by them to be invalid, we shall have to go direct to the Federal Government and the other Provinces to see whether we cannot work out a reasonable and practical way of providing our farmers with the marketing legislation they require.

These matters are involved in the amendments before us. We recognize that. We appreciate the difficulties which are inherent in this, and we make full acknowledgement to the House. The Attorney General, and no doubt some other hon. members, may have a word to say about the matter in a few minutes. I mention this in connection with a statement made by the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy).

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and make informed decisions.

The third section focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. These include issues such as incomplete data, inconsistent reporting, and the need for standardized procedures. The author provides practical solutions to these problems, such as implementing regular audits and providing training to staff members.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data collection process remains effective and efficient. The author also suggests areas for future research and improvement.

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MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, in my opinion the farmers of Canada -- which of course includes Ontario -- have been bedevilled a great many years by the lack of clarity in regard to the constitutionality of marketing legislation. First, they would pass a marketing Act at Ottawa, and for some reason or other it would be found unconstitutional, it should have been passed by a Province. Then, if a Province decided on its own to pass some legislation, that legislation would be declared ultra vires, the law should have been passed by the Dominion Parliament. I believe farmers generally will welcome the Prime Minister's statement this afternoon. It is time for a show-down on this particular matter. It is time to determine once and for all just where we stand in regard to our ability to put marketing legislation on the statute books of this Province. I want to make it very clear to the House this afternoon that I, for one, am not the least bit afraid that farmers generally, given the power conferred on their organization in this statute, will not use these powers in the way that will better the whole economic condition of the Province. After all, those who criticise such legislation must recall that it can come into effect and be operative only after, by ballot, such action is approved by two thirds of the farmers voting in that particular area. The farmers who vote in the particular area know what they are doing, and they are entitled to take the responsibility

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

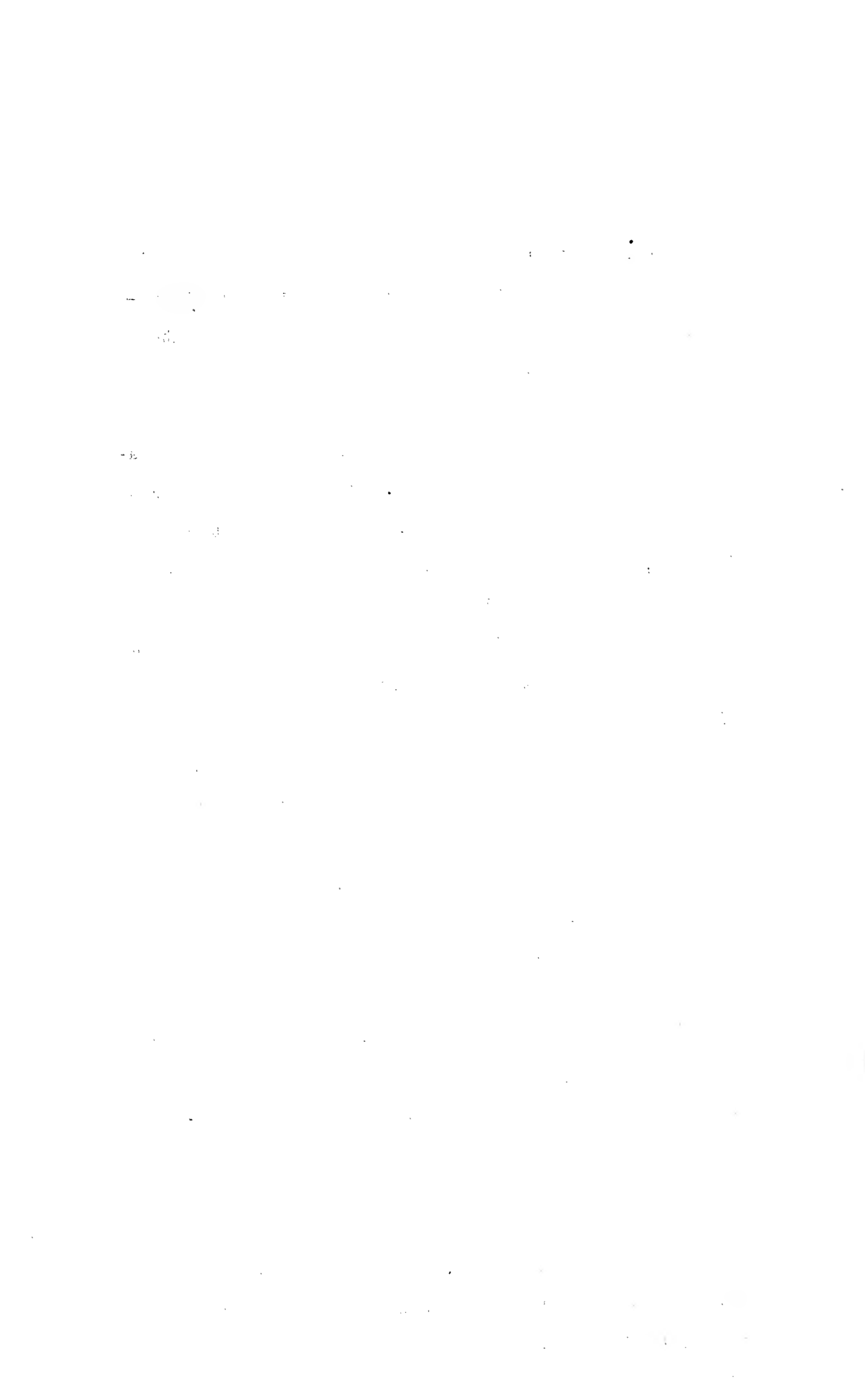
In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and provides recommendations for further research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and offers suggestions for how these can be addressed in future work.

of knowing what they are doing; and in so far as it meets the needs of farmers for a marketing legislation, I am in agreement with the Bill before us at the present time.

MR. G. B. ELLIS (Essex North) If I may say a word, I want to commend the Government for the amendment that has been brought in, if it conforms precisely to what the Federation asked. If the Minister says it does, I accept his word. But I wish to mention that I believe there has been an attempt by the elevator interests to misrepresent statements I made at a meeting of the Essex and Kent corn growers in Tilbury, some weeks ago; and I have reference to a series of telegrams which arrived here last week, and also to copies of the Windsor Star, with a marked article which is now on all members' desks. I do not know why in the marked article I am quoted as supposedly having said something when I said the absolute contrary. When I spoke to the corn growers I criticized the Bill we then had, because it lacked the right to the growers to pool, and I was hopeful that the Government would bring in legislation that would confer upon the growers the right to pool. That was precisely my statement, and why the elevator interests have circulated telegrams and used my name in an apparent attempt to misconstrue something I said, I do not understand. I say again that I am 100% behind legislation that will give the growers the right to pool.



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MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (York South): Mr. Speaker, It is natural for me to say at this stage, that this Bill obviously, should go on to committee. It does mark a considerable advance towards meeting all the objectives of the producers in this problem. You agree with us, do you not? I do not see anybody putting up their fingers against it.

(TAKE G FOLLOWS)

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I was hopeful that the government would bring in legislation which would give the growers the right to pool. That was precisely my statement, and while the elevator interests have seem fit to circulate these stories and use my name, is something I do not understand. But I am 100% behind legislation which gives the growers the right to pool.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, it seems necessary for me to say at this stage that this Bill should go on to the Committee. It does mark a considerable advance toward many of the objectives of the producers in this province, and while reserving the right to make some further suggestions which can better be discussed in Committee, I think the Bill is to be welcomed.

With respect to the matter referred to by the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis), I think I might go a little further than he has gone, and point out that the headlines of the Report he mentioned as appeared in the Windsor Star, read:

"Farmers protest against pooling agreement".

That is not borne out by the Report itself, and it seems to indicate that the actual protest is being made by the Elevator Association, which is a different matter altogether. So, if the headline is no more dependable than the quotation of the remarks by the hon. member (Mr. Ellis), then it does not matter very much.

I was interested to hear the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) refer to the constitutional aspect of this matter.

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I can assure him that, like the hon. Leader of the Liberal Party (Mr. Oliver), we are very anxious if there is any problem in this connection, to have it cleared up once and for all. I think we have had trouble on that ground quite long enough, and if there is any remaining difficulty, I would hope that the province will be able to get it ironed out with the Dominion, at a very early date.

In the meantime, I see no reason to suppose that this Bill will come to grief in the Courts.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 30.

THE COMPANIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirtieth Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 155, "An Act to amend The Companies Act", Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 155.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, as I explained on first reading, this Bill is ancillary to the Insurance Bill which has not been printed, and is not before the hon. members. This is an amendment to the winding-up section of the Companies Act, and brings the provision in line with some of the sections in the Insurance Bill, which have to do with the winding-up of insurance companies.

I do not know if there is any point of my going into the technicalities of this at this stage. It is really ancillary to the other Bill, and I do not think there is



much question about the necessity for it, in view of some of the difficulties which have arisen in the winding-up of a certain company recently.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 31.

THE PHARMACY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-first Order; second reading of Bill No. 156, "An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act", Mr. Phillips.

Hon. MacKinnon PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 156.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) say a few words about the experiences which prompted this Act? I have no objection to it, but have there been any experiences --

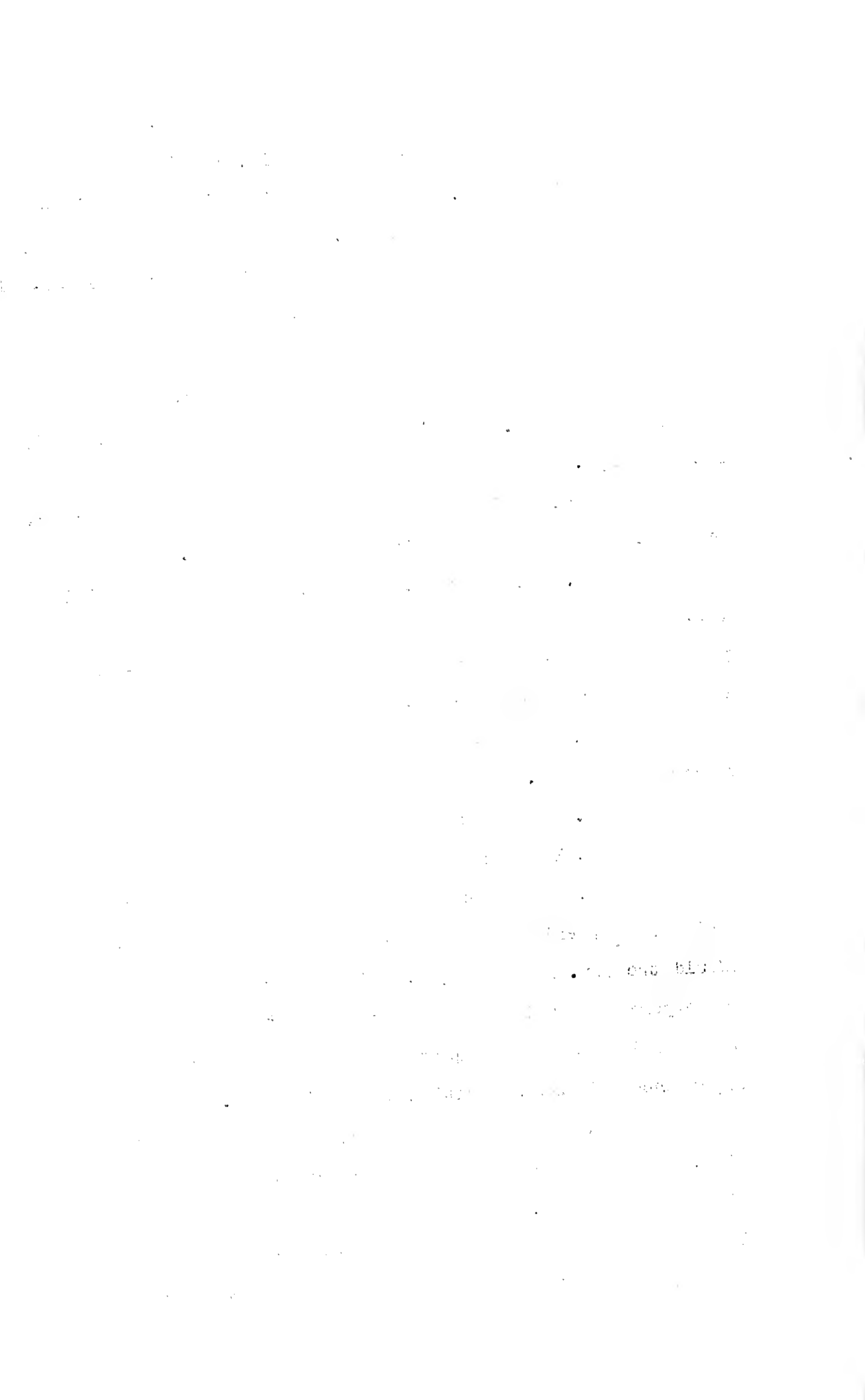
MR. PHILLIPS: Will you speak a little louder, I cannot hear you.

MR. SALSBERG: I generally speak loudly enough.

MR. PORTER: That is right, you generally do.

MR. SALSBERG: I did not realize the very important Minister (Mr. Phillips) did not sit in the front benches. Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) care to explain the experiences which prompted the Department to introduce this Bill? I have no objection to it, and perhaps our experiences should be mentioned at this time.

MR. PHILLIPS: There are three sections in the Bill. Section 1 has to do with prescriptions which are already compounded, that is, the Drug Store buys them in capsule or tablet form, and the amendment is designed to prevent the filling of prescriptions in any manner by



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any unqualified person, and where the word "dispense" is used, it refers to tablets and capsules.

The second part of the Bill deals with the cancellation and suspensions of registration of persons who are mentally ill, and who are certified by a physician to be such, and it also gives the person the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The third Section has to do with the indiscriminate sale of drugs such as the barbiturates. In the past, we find that the barbiturates have been handed out by stores other than pharmacies, and we felt that the indiscriminate sale of drugs, such as Nembutol, and Seconal, should be prohibited, except by registered pharmacists.

Motion agreed; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister). Third Readings. Order No. 1.

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN ONTARIO ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, third reading of Bill No. 121, "An Act to promote Fair Employment Practices in Ontario", Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 121.

MR. NIXON: Was there not some understanding with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. FROST: No understanding with me, but if you want this held over, all right.

MR. NIXON: I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) knew that the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) was going to move an amendment on third reading.

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MR. FROST: All right. Hold it over, Mr. Speaker. He should be here.

Order No. 2.

THE CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, third reading of Bill No. 27, "An Act respecting The City of Toronto", Mr. Blackwell.

MR. C.E. REA (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No. 27.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

THE OLEOMARGARINE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, third reading of Bill No. 114, "An Act to amend The Oleomargarine Act", Mr. Kennedy.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 114.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

THE REGISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order, third reading of Bill No. 142, "An Act to amend The Registry Act", Mr. Porter.

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MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 142.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

THE ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, third reading of Bill No. 143, "An Act to amend The Alcoholism Research Foundation Act", Mr. Phillips.

Hon. MacK. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 143, "An Act to amend The Alcoholism Research Foundation Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.6.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order, third reading of Bill No. 144, "An Act to amend The Public Health Act", Mr. Phillips.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 144.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

1891. The first year of the century.

The first year of the century.

The first year of the century.

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THE LAND TRANSFER TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, third reading of Bill No. 147, "An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act", Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 147,

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolve that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 9.

THE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, third reading of Bill No. 148, "An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act", Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 148.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do not pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 10.

THE PROVINCIAL LOANS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, third reading of Bill No. 149, "An Act to amend The Provincial Loans Act", Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading

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of Bill No. 149.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 11.

THE HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, third reading of Bill No. 150, "An Act to amend The Hospitals Act", Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 150.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 12.

RAISING MONEY ON THE CREDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth Order, third reading of Bill No. 151, "An Act to authorize the Raising of Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund", Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 151.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Public Bills and Orders; Thirteenth Order.

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THE FACTORY SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 92, "An Act to amend The Factory Shop and Office Building Act", Mr. Gordon.

MR. G.T. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 92.

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs).
Would the hon. member (Mr. Gordon) explain his views on the Bill?

MR. GORDON: There is not very much more to explain about this, Mr. Speaker. I am quite clear on the Bill, and I think the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) are, too.

MR. DUNBAR: I was wondering if it was taking away the power to ask for half a day.

MR. GORDON: No. I went to the Law Clerks and found that this does not interfere with the half day at all. There are two separate Bills. In a shop in any municipality, which can get a petition containing 75% of their numbers, they can either petition for a half day or for a full day. The only difference is when they petition for a half day, the Council shall pass a by-law, but under this Act, the Council "may" pass a by-law.

MR. DUNBAR: That is very reasonable.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair, and the House

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resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY; MR. PATRICK
IN THE CHAIR.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): I thought the understanding was we would have Budget addresses this afternoon, and the estimates tonight.

MR. FROST: If the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott, Peterborough) and the hon. members of the House find it more convenient, I am quite content to accept that. We might ask the Committee to rise and report progress. Certainly we have made substantial progress in the last minute or so. We will proceed with the Budget Debate.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T.L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report progress, asks leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 23.

THE BUDGET DEBATE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third Order, resuming the adjourned on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.



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MR. T. L. PATRICK(Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly, my predecessors in this Assembly have stated what a wonderful County Middlesex is, and, frankly, I doubt very much if I can do this grand Old County justice.

Middlesex is actually the hub of Western Ontario and its settlers were all of fine old Scotch, English and Irish descent. They are indeed a fine people and justly proud of their stalwart sons who have made an outstanding contribution, not only to Ontario, but to Canada. I would like to mention at least two of these sons. Quite familiar to everyone across Canada is the family name of Saunders. Dr. William Saunders was the first Director of Experimental Farms in Canada, while his son Charles became famous for his development of the Marquis Wheat that played an important part in the development of Western wheatfields in the year 1903, and this, perhaps, is one of our greatest agricultural contributions to mankind in some 50 years.

I also would like to mention Dr. Zavitz, formerly head of Field Husbandry Department at the O.A.C., Guelph, who developed the very famous barley known as O.A.C.No.21. This barley, while known as a brewing barley, definitely has been appreciated by all the livestock feeders in Ontario. Dr. Zavitz spent his retiring days in the small hamlet of Poplar Hill where he was born.

Also worthy of mention are two very outstanding Canadians. I refer to the Honourable Member from Peel, Ex-Premier of this Province; and to the Honourable Member from Brant, also an Ex-Premier of this Province. These Honourable Members have contributed much to the

development of Ontario, and through the soundness of their judgment I have noticed in debate these past eight years they definitely hold a great stabilizing power over all Members in this Legislature. I would like to state that regardless of their political affiliation they are friends and friends of all Members of this Legislature. I feel that a great injustice has been done to them both in the past in that they have never received the nod to enter the ~~circle's~~ the inner sanctorum of the Upper House at Ottawa. I know that both of them would have made a wonderful contribution to the Senate of Canada, and I can assure them that it is far from my wishes that they should ever leave this Legislature. I feel they hold the respect and admiration of us all for their many years of untiring and faithful service to the Province of Ontario.

To the Honourable Premier I would like to suggest when the time rolls around for a provincial election, if it is in your power, see that the Member from Peel and the Member from Brant receive acclamation as a fitting tribute to the service that they have rendered to the Province of Ontario.

I quite well realize that the general field of debate has been closely scrutinized by all the Honourable Members in the House this year, and it leaves perhaps only one subject for a rural Member to discuss. I do that somewhat hesitantly considering that for a period of years farming has been referred to by many writers in a very disparaging manner.

500 A.D. Farming is a senseless pursuit, a mere labouring in a circle. You sow that you may reap. Then

- you reap that you may sow. Nothing ever comes of it.
- 1778 Farmers are often worthless fellows. They have all the sensual vices of the nobility, with cheating into the bargain.
- 1807 Our farmers around here are well pleased with constant gain. Like the farmers, flourish and complain.
- 1854 It makes but little difference whether you are committed to a farm or a county jail.
- 1930 With the introduction of Agriculture, mankind entered upon a long period of meanness, misery and madness, from which they are only now being freed by the beneficial operation of modern machines.
- 1935 Nobody can discuss agriculture so learnedly as a farmer who hasn't paid the interest on his mortgage for last year.
- 1947 The farmers works the soil. The agriculturalist works the farmer.

Mr. Speaker, last year the Committee on Conservation brought in a very excellent report that indeed covered a very broad field, and perhaps I may be permitted to mention that conservation is not only the concern of Canadians, but Americans as well.

Some two years ago, one of the leading Farmer magazines in America offered a prize for the best essays on two unnamed pictures that were printed in this magazine. One picture showed an old dilapidated farmhouse, the other

a field where erosion had taken place. The first prize was awarded to a Navajo Indian who wrote:-

WBoth pictures show white man crazy. Make big tepee. Plow hill. Water wash. Wind blow soil, grass all gone. Squaw gone, papoose too. No chuckaway. No pig, no corn, no hay, no cow, no pony. Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat. Indian eat Buffalo. Hide make tepee, mocassins too. Indian no make terrace. No build dam. No give a damn. All time eat. No hunt job. No hitchhike. No ask relief. Great Spirit make grass. Indian no waste anything. White man much crazy."

The modern version of this, Mr. Speaker, would be -- sow plenty of permanent pasture on the hill and turn in the Suffolk sheep.

In Middlesex we have two conservation schemes well under way, the Thames Valley and the Auxsauble. I am not so alarmed that we are losing all of the top 6 inches of our soil because Middlesex has many intelligent sons who are doing a remarkable job for agriculture. Good farming practices will not deplete our soil and we are still able to produce, and will always be able to produce, some of Ontario's outstanding crops. Middlesex has been fortunate in recent years in having one of her native sons crowned, on two occasions, Oat King of America. With men of this type, we need have no fear of agriculture in Ontario.

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I would like to mention one other man who was once a Member of this House, from the County of Lambton, who made a worthwhile contribution to agriculture. Quite true, he did not have the ability to write like the noted Louis Bromfield, nor did he have the education to enable him to put his thoughts into words. His experiments with grasses and fertilizers on the farm at Forest are well known to us all. His close association with the Department of Field Husbandry made him one of America's outstanding farmers. His experiments in producing permanent pastures for live stock, palatable and high in protein, have proved of untold value to the live stock industry in Ontario.

I do want to say to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture how much we appreciate the very splendid work that he has been doing for agriculture and I wish to refer to him in the most kindly manner, were it not for the fact that I realize that he is somewhat susceptible to flattery, especially if the bouquets come from the Honourable Member of York East. However, perhaps one of the finest Bills he has ever introduced in this House was the Community Centres Act which has met with the entire approval of rural and urban municipalities. In Western Ontario we have community halls and rinks, some under construction and some finished, where the youth of to-day may enjoy themselves to the fullest. Some 58 Community Halls, 59 Athletic Fields, 73 Skating Arenas, 12 Out Door Skating Rinks and 31 arenas and Halls have been constructed, costing the Department well over \$850,000.

Each Session the Honourable Minister introduces a Bill which he usually refers to as a "Tidying-up Bill" and I would like to direct my remarks in this respect to Agricultural Societies which are perhaps the oldest and finest organizations in existence in Ontario.

Many of the policies in connection with Agricultural Societies are antiquated. As a matter of fact, several of the policies still in vogue are hand-me-downs from the former administrations.

Last Session we introduced and passed legislation giving aid to Class "A" and "B" Fairs in the Province of Ontario, and it is deeply regretted that although the Minister is very much in sympathy with Class "C" Fairs, as yet they have received no assistance.

One policy I wish to mention has probably not been changed for forty years. It is the Wet Weather Grants to Class "C" Fairs, and I would like to say to the Honourable Minister that the small grant of \$9,000. or \$10,000. that is set aside for this purpose is most inadequate. Frankly speaking, it should be not less than \$25,000. as it is most unfortunate that when Agricultural Societies are rained-out, after all the stock is at the show, they find they cannot pay the exhibitors one hundred cents on the dollar for prizes awarded.

Last year we passed legislation giving assistance to Class "A" and "B" Fairs with no mention of "C" Fairs. This is not right. "C" Fairs are most essential to rural municipalities. They should receive first consideration

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem of finding the maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of a multivariate normal distribution is equivalent to the problem of finding the maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of a linear model. This is done by using the fact that the likelihood function of a multivariate normal distribution can be written as a product of the likelihood functions of a series of linear models.

In the second part of the paper, the maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of a multivariate normal distribution are derived. It is shown that these estimates are unique and that they are unbiased and efficient. The maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of a multivariate normal distribution are given by the following formulas:

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\mu})(x_i - \hat{\mu})'$$

where x_i is the i th observation, μ is the mean vector, and Σ is the covariance matrix.

In the third part of the paper, the maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of a multivariate normal distribution are derived. It is shown that these estimates are unique and that they are unbiased and efficient. The maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of a multivariate normal distribution are given by the following formulas:

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where x_i is the i th observation, μ is the mean vector, and Σ is the covariance matrix.

in any grants that are made to shows, and I would like to say to the Honourable Minister that we should consider, during this present Session, legislation to give grants to "C" Fairs on capital expenditure, realizing fully that it is at "C" Fairs that our Junior Farmers and Junior Institute exhibit as amateurs and are worthy of our earliest consideration. If it is government policy to spend \$1,000 to place a pylon on agricultural grounds that have been in operation for one hundred years, I will say it is a very fine gesture, but we should be able to spend up to \$5,000 on approved "C" Fairs for buildings suitable for holding exhibits for Junior Farmers and Institutes who are the men and women of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I have before me the original book of the Minutes of London Township Agricultural Society, dated January 29, 1951. This Society has played a very important role in the development of our farming community. Among the prizes offered at their local Fair 100 hundred years ago, was one for --

"50 lb. lots of butter suitable for exportation".

We now find many Societies compelled, under the Community Centres Act, to turn their property over to local municipalities in order to get the 25% grant for improvement of grounds for Community Park purposes. I would like to ask, why should Agricultural Societies be forced to relinquish their grounds, before it is possible for their community to obtain the 25% handout?

What would our forefathers think of us for selling

their birthright, when their grandchildren are actually the men and women of the community, among whom are members of the Township councils and the leaders in community welfare, just for the privilege of making a park and building a \$1,000 memorial pylon.

I appeal to all Honourable Rural Members to freely express their views on this question and let be amended the Community Centres Act to include Agricultural societies.

It is no idle boast to claim that Ontario is Canada's premier live stock producing province. In the past year dairy cattle have been exported to approximately 20 different countries located on several continents. Pure Bred Beef cattle have been sold in fairly large numbers to breeders in the United States, and our trade in pure bred sheep, while down slightly, still remains at fairly high levels. The mere fact that breeders from other countries have seen fit to purchase foundation stock in Ontario is indeed a high tribute to the quality and health standing of our livestock.. This trade is much appreciated by our live stock breeders and has been valuable to the Dominion as a source of sorely needed American dollars.

Live stock provides the principal source of farm income in Ontario, and last year accounted for over 70% of farm revenue. Ontario's production occupies an important place in the national picture. In 1949 this province produced 43% of Canada's hogs, 33% of the cattle, 30% of the sheep and lambs, and 33% of the total milk supply. A portion of this milk was used to manufacture

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over 70% of Canada's cheese and nearly all of her concentrated milk products. It is only right and proper that live stock should occupy such an important place in the economy of our province.

Most farms in Old Ontario have been cultivated for almost a century. This has resulted in the depletion of soil fertility. These soils cannot be brought back to their original state of fertility until the humus content is increased. Commercial fertilizers will replace minerals that have been lost. Unless humus is present, erosion and leeching will nullify their benefits. Humus is supplied through the addition of manure and by the ployghing down of green crops. The process can be stimulated by the production of such soil building crops as hay and pasture. If these crops are grown, cattle and sheep are essential if they are to be marketed advantageously.

It now appears we have reached the point where all forms of assistance have been reduced or withdrawn altogether. In the process, foreign markets, which have been so important to Canada's agricultural economy, are becoming more difficult to obtain. This is particularly true of Great Britain, the country which during the past century has purchased the largest quantities of agricultural products in this Dominion. Fortunately, our population has increased and most of our people are gainfully employed, thereby providing a larger domestic market than ever before.

Regardless of this fact, Canadians cannot consume all the live stock products that we are capable of producing. Other countries are in the same position, which leads to the conclusion that we are now approaching a period of keen competition in world markets. Such being the case, the country that produces the best product at the lowest cost is in the best position to survive.

Floor prices do not necessarily mean highly profitable prices; in fact, experience elsewhere leads to the conclusion that floor prices usually bear a direct relationship to world prices. Under such circumstances, it would appear that Ontario farmers must be fully conversant with world markets and market requirements and adjust their production in such a manner as to produce those commodities which can be sold to best advantage. Furthermore, they should concentrate on the production of those classes of live stock which can be produced as economically in Ontario as in other parts of the world, and finally they must employ methods which will enable them to produce more economically wherever possible. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has an important role in this programme, particularly in assisting farmers in improving the quality of their products and lowering their costs of production.

Now, to deal more specifically with the various classes of live stock, if Ontario farmers are to follow a system of crop rotation which will increase soil fertility, they must have approximately 40% of their land in hay and pasture each year. If those crops are

to be marketed satisfactorily, cattle, and possibly sheep, are essential. At the present time, we have a market in the United States for our surplus cattle under the most favourable conditions that have prevailed since 1921. At the moment there is no reason to believe that our trade relationships with that country will be materially altered. As a consequence, the price of cattle will bear a close relationship to prices prevailing in the United States. As long as this condition exists, Ontario beef cattle producers are at some disadvantage in purchasing feeder cattle in Western Canada as the better feeders from that area will be diverted direct to American outlets and only the inferior animals be shipped to Eastern Canada.

(Page G-22 follows)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors, including the steps to be taken when a mistake is identified. The third part provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data, including a summary of income and expenses. The final part concludes with a statement of the total balance and a recommendation for future actions.

Ontario farmers can counteract this situation and place themselves in a more stable position by producing more of their feeders right on their own farms. If the volume of production on these farms is to be increased, more attention must be paid to pastures. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has done a great deal by way of demonstrating approved pasture mixtures and the benefits to be derived from their use. However, there are still a great many areas, particularly in Western Ontario, where more effective work could be done. We find that the Department has established a pasture demonstration farm in the area where there is the greatest need for improvement. Unless something is done to reconvert some of these farms back to good pasture lands, they will soon become overgrown with thorn trees and weeds. Experience has shown that many of these farms which are now carrying one animal for every five acres could carry one animal to every two acres or less if proper pasture management practices were employed.

Dairying is one of our most important industries. While the bulk of our milk production is consumed at home, we have the capacity for producing an exportable surplus which, incidentally, should be diverted into cheese because of the high reputation that our product enjoys abroad. Any change in production should be effected through the medium of increased production per cow rather than an increase in cow population. Ontario is in the enviable position of having some of the highest producing cows in the world. Unfortunately, our average production per cow is still too low to meet the competition of other countries engaged in

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producing cheese for export.

The Department is to be congratulated on its efforts to improve production through artificial insemination. This policy has made it possible for most farmers in Ontario to use better sires than they could afford to purchase, and it is not wishful thinking to expect that the average production in the herds of members of A.I. units will show a substantial increase in the next few years. As so often happens, those people whose herds would benefit the most are still not taking advantage of the service being offered. The Dairy Herd Improvement Policy will assist commercial dairymen in identifying the good producers and also the animals that should be eliminated. At the present time, in 44 associations in the province between 15 and 20 thousand cows are on test. This programme should be expanded as rapidly as possible.

I would like to mention the assistance that the Department of Agriculture is giving to the beef cattle breeders in Ontario, by holding an annual bull sale here in Toronto for the three beef breeds this year. The show and sale takes place the 20th and 21st March, where an entry of some 286 bulls will be shown and offered for sale. Herefords averaged \$703.; Shorthorns, \$549.; and Angus, \$456.

These bulls are from many of the leading herds in Ontario. They are all T.B. tested and negative to Bang disease. Also, they have been inoculated against shipping fever. The Department assists the purchasers of these bulls by giving a bonus of 1/3 of the cost, up to a maximum of \$150.00 per animal. This assistance gives a commercial

breeder of beef cattle an excellent opportunity to buy a better sire and improve the quality of his beef cattle.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to take immediate steps to stop the inferior bull traffic that exists at all stock yards. This traffic is definitely not in the interests of good livestock, and we find dealers or jobbers buying inferior animals there, T.B. testing same and then taking them back to the country, not exactly for sale, but giving them to a farmer to feed and take care of for one or two years. Then, when the animal becomes in good condition and has considerable weight, they are again brought back to the stock yards and sold.

This must be stopped immediately and, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that during this Session the necessary legislation should be brought down to protect the Pure Bred Breeders of Ontario Livestock, and that no animal of male persuasion of cattle, sheep or hogs, should be allowed to leave any stock yards in its entirety. The men who are the backbone of the livestock industry in Ontario must be protected against these nondescript practices and all males that are brought to the yards should be slaughtered.

I would like to say a word about the Ontario Veterinary College. It is a grand institution and is doing a wonderful job for the livestock breeders in Ontario.

Calfhood vaccination is only in its infancy here in Ontario. I know the hon. members will be surprised to learn that only some 47,000 calves were vaccinated in Ontario in 1949, although some 179,000 doses of vaccine were sent out.

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Only 162,765 calves were vaccinated in Ontario in 1950, although 194,500 doses of vaccine were sent out. I believe I am correct when I state that each dose costs approximately 40 cents, so actually we are getting ahead with this programme, although I feel greater strides should be made.

If we are going to hold our export markets for cattle, I would urge the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) to clean up this province of Bang's disease. I will venture to say that if all the heifer calves in Ontario were vaccinated that in three or four years we would have eliminated 90% of the Bang's disease which raises havoc with the dairy and beef industry and causes untold agony to mankind through undulant fever.

Perhaps this Legislative Body should give consideration to the enacting of legislation whereby vaccination would become compulsory in those areas where the majority of people favour such action.

Hogs have an important place in our agricultural economy. At the moment, it is not outside the realm of possibility that Canada may have to seek a market for pork products in the United States this year. Regardless of what happens in that connection, our hope of obtaining a premium price depends upon the quality of the product exported. In the past there has been a tendency to become indifferent about quality of hogs during those periods when exports directed to the U.S. It should be borne in mind that Americans appreciate good quality bacon and are prepared to pay a premium for it. Consequently, if Canadians hope to obtain the highest possible price, they should not relax in

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their efforts to produce bacon type hogs.

Many of the hon. members of this Legislature have suggested many times that perhaps I should say a few words with regard to the sheep industry, as I am somewhat interested in the sheep business in a small way. Many of the hon. members are perhaps not aware of the name of the shepherd who, perhaps, has the largest flock of sheep in Canada, and I would like to remind the hon. members that it is none other than the federal minister of Agriculture, Mr. James G. Gardiner. For eight years he fleeced us with wool pegged at 31 cents.

I would like to give you briefly the broad picture of the sheep industry the world over. Five years ago we had a huge stock pile of wool. At that time we were told it would last for at least 13 years. This stock pile has entirely disappeared, and today we find a real shortage of wool, which has made prices advance rapidly the world over.

Prices in England have advanced beyond all reason, while in the United States we find the price of wool in the grease anywhere from \$1.25 to \$1.65, but not in Canada. Last year in this country the top price of wool was 41 cents, and it is possible that it may bring somewhere from \$1.00 to \$1.10 this year, while imported wool is allowed to enter Canada and is purchased at a higher price than our own domestic wool.

It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. of wool in the grease to make a suit of clothes. After scouring, perhaps 55 or 65%, you will find actually very little weight in a suit of clothes. The grower of this wool would not receive over

\$3.00 for the fleece last year, and if the farmer of sheepman desired to have a good suit of clothes it would cost him at least \$100. to \$125. tailor-made. In other words, a man who produces wool would be compelled to sell the wool off at least 33 sheep to buy himself one good suit of clothes. The manufacturers and our labour friends take all the rest.

At the present time, lamb is selling at the stock yards from 35 to 42 cents. The housewife states that it is too expensive to buy and regards lamb as a great delicacy. However, that is not the fact. Lamb is not as expensive to buy as veal at present. Lamb is the easiest digested of all meats and the most nutritious.

The sheep population in Ontario is the lowest in fifty years. Perhaps we have too many breeds of sheep here in Ontario. I believe some ten breeds are recognized at the record office. Frankly, I think that if we had six breeds and our leading livestock shows were to recognize only six breeds, perhaps greater interest would be taken.

Parasites cause great losses. Farmers become discouraged and the whole flock is sent to market. I believe in the province of Quebec assistance is given to the sheep owners by the distribution and purchase of phenothiazine which eradicates entirely the parasites that raise such havoc.

In 1947 assistance was given to the Ontario sheep breeders in the purchase of stud rams in England. This was much appreciated by that association and excellent

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results have been obtained through the introduction of these sires.

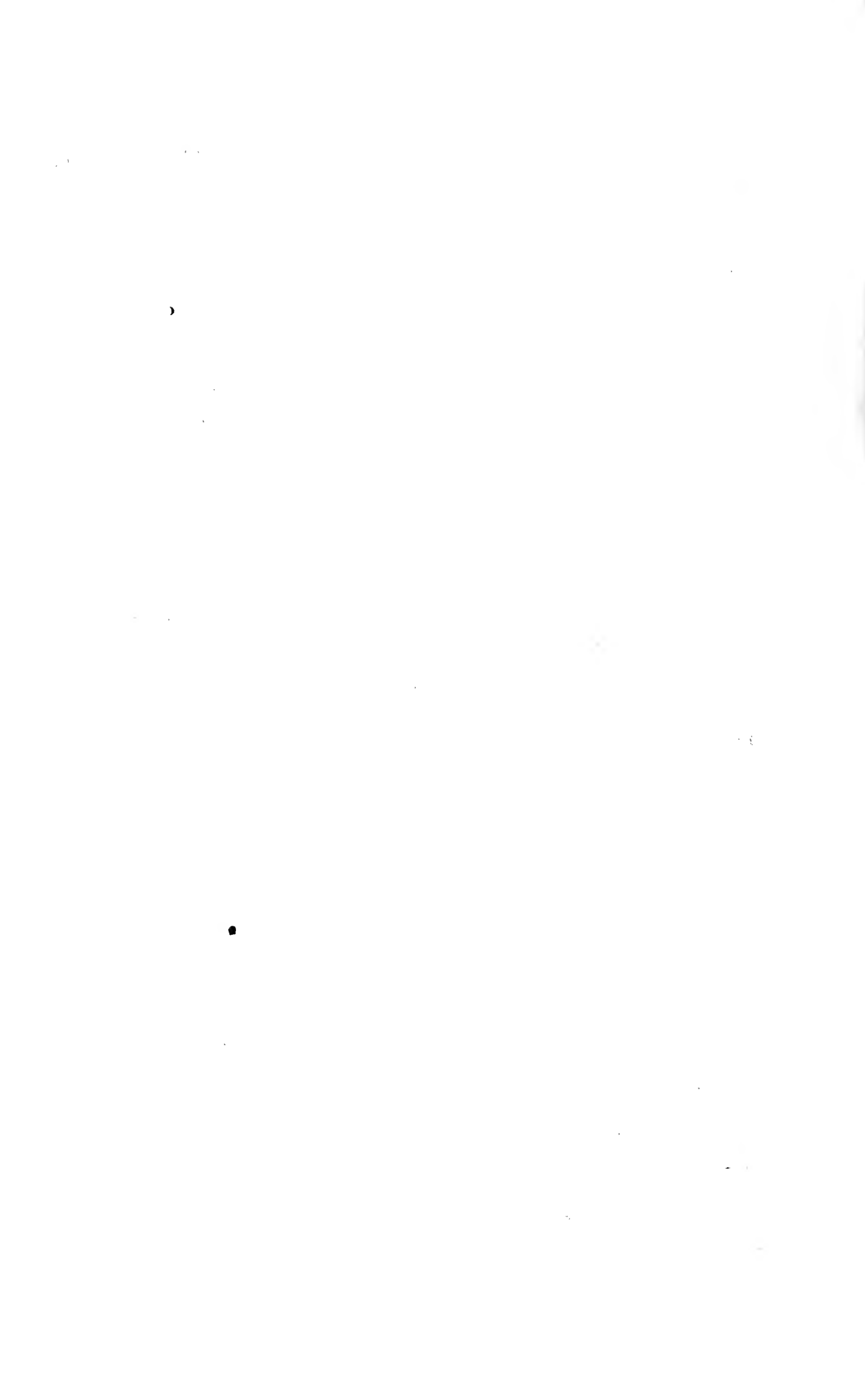
I feel that both the Dominion government and the Department of Agriculture in Ontario should establish a definite policy in the interests of the sheep breeder in this province.

There is a place for sheep on almost every farm and they should not be treated as scavengers, but should have the best of care, and for the money invested they will perhaps bring the greatest returns of any livestock on the farm.

Strange as it may seem, the sheep population usually increases when our country has a slight recession, as farmers find they can then raise sheep with a small investment.

We have agricultural representatives doing a wonderful job in each county, and I would like to say to our hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that there is no reason why our agricultural representatives cannot get accurate data or statistics as to our livestock industry in Ontario each year. In England and Scotland they have accurate tab of this, and I feel that it would be of great assistance for the hon. members of the Legislature and the farmers of Ontario to have these figures each year so that legislation and policies could be adopted to aid the Ontario farmers. I feel that any information we have with regard to the livestock in Ontario is most inaccurate, and the card system, having the rural school children secure this information, is somewhat antiquated. Under our Department of Agriculture, we could secure accurate data each year before this Assembly sits.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.



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MR. PATRICK: Mr. Acting Speaker, I am quite sure it is very nice to see you in the chair and I wish that you would convey to Mr. Speaker my regards, and I want to thank hon. members for their very good attention.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

H-1

MR. H. L. WALTERS (Tracondale): Mr. Acting Speaker, may I congratulate you on your sudden elevation, and may I express the hope that your descent is not quite so sudden.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh. oh.

Mr. WALTERS: So far, Mr. Acting Speaker -- that is, to date, we have listened to financial experts and, lately, from an agriculture expert. I can lay claim to being neither.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. WALTERS: So far as being a financial expert is concerned, this is a part of this debate where we have reached, shall I say, an anti-climax; for I am not an economist, as a matter of fact, I belong to that class of people who go through life trying to see how far they can go without money. As Sir Montague Norman once said -- and he was the governor of the Bank of England -- "Money is something I know nothing about." Well, I belong to the same class, money is something I know nothing about.

AN hon. MEMBER: When you can get it.

Mr. WALTERS: When I can get it, yes.

Mr. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): But you hear plenty about it.

Mr. WALTERS: It has been said that money is the root of all evil, but I think that it is also the cause of infinite good, if it is handled wisely and well. After all, it is only a service, although some people think it is a flower and try to make it grow, I have noticed that. However, I am going to return to economics later, in my peculiar manner, and I am going to exercise what apparently is the prerogative of a back bencher and wander around a little

After all, I represent a city riding, the Riding of Bracondale. I am not going to spend too much time on the riding, but there are a couple of items I want to reiterate for the attention of the Treasury Benches. In the south of the riding is Stanley Barracks, and to my mind, Stanley Barracks, Mr. Acting Speaker, is the finest example of why there should be a concerted effort by all levels of government in the field of housing.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. WALTERS: I would like every hon. member of this House to go to Stanley Barracks.

Mr. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): And made to live there for six months.

Mr. WALTERS: Yes, it would be a lesson, believe me, if they did. That is a housing effort which was brought forth by the City of Toronto, and after all, in the situation at that time I suppose we should thank them for their efforts. But during the Exhibition, a very peculiar thing happens. They string a very large canvas across in front of Stanley Barracks. I do not know whether this canvas is strung there so that people in the Barracks cannot see the visitors to the Exhibition, or so that the visitors to the Exhibition can't see the people in Stanley Barracks. Well, at one time I did think that maybe it was because of social conscience that the City Fathers put that canvas in front there; of course now I have come to the conclusion it is just a matter of civic pride -- or maybe civic shame, that is the only reason.

Then a little farther north -- I am sorry to hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) is not here, I would like

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to jog his memory once again -- we have 999 Queen Street West. It should be removed. Another place that is known as "The Snake Pit", a mental hospital--I think that is a ground for its removal, and I would reiterate again that the Treasury Bench take it into consideration -- I know the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) cannot do it himself, he must have the assistance of the Treasury Bench, particularly the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett).

The hon. Member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) speaking in the House said that he was a kindly man. Well, I think we are all kindly men. Maybe we are kindly for various reasons, I do not know; however, some of us I think are kindly by instinct, some of us are -- well, with some of us I guess / ^{kindness} is a matter of diplomacy. I think as far as the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), the hon. Member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) and myself are concerned, our kindliness arises from the fact that we are probably too old to fight and too fat to run.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh. oh.

Mr. WALTERS: However, despite the fact that we are all kindly men, we do approach the problems of this province with a number of divergent views. People sitting in the gallery listening to the debates and noticing hon. members coming in to their seats would think there was practically no difference, but there is a very wide gulf between us. To someone sitting in this gallery for any length of time ^{it} would become apparent, that we do look at our problems and approach our problems with very, very divergent views.

Well, it has been said that we learn. I have not been

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in this House very long in comparison with some hon. members, and yet I have learned quite a few things, both in this House and out of this House, about the political life of this province. Now, my own class in this society is that of labour, and I have learned a few things about labour. I have learned in hearing from others that labour has two cheeks, one to kiss and one to slap. Far be it from me, Mr. Acting Speaker, to be a "wet blanket" and to dampen the ardour and ambitions of other people, but too much has transpired that is reminiscent of another day, and labour has a long memory and were it, as a matter of expediency, decided that all the workers' cheeks be kissed, I am afraid it would avail not.

(TAKE I FOLLOWS)

Another thing I have learned is that political life is becoming a very strenuous proposition. I hear that one is supposed to go into training now to be a politician, one cannot have any second helpings of turkey and no ice cream on pie. That is carrying it just a little bit too far. So far as I am concerned I think I have a better idea, I think I have a better recommendation to make. If you are going out on a long, prolonged political campaign I think one should prepare himself by taking voice culture. There is nothing like the Bellento method on a long campaign. It is much easier on one as a form of voice protection. If one takes the Bellento method one can still eat what he likes and enjoy life generally. Some people even say what they like.

I would like to paraphrase a very fine, old saying, of English literature. For those who are interested I hope they take note. I hope, Mr. Speaker, I will be excused, because what I am about to do would be considered literary mayhem. After all, I hope certain people in this House will take note. In paraphrasing, I quote: "You can scrub, you can scour the pan if you will, but the scent of the onions will stick to it still." Mr. Speaker, they say that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. As far as I, personally, am concerned, I have no desire to wear a halo. When certain hon. members get up in this House to speak I always take a second look to see if the halo is on straight. You will never see a halo on my head. I have never, so far, ever spoke politically about ^{the} misdeeds, the shortcomings, or the waywardness of my fellow man. I am prepared to accept his faults with his virtues because he is a human being. However, there are situations arise where we must check up, as it were. We have heard a lot of things said in this House on the abuses of

alcohol. I have been reading articles lately on what is known as drug addiction. Frankly, while at the present moment the use of drugs is not as serious in Canada as it has become in the United States, yet I can foresee the time when it may very well be. It has gone to the extent in the United States^{where} they have adopted a plan, --- and I would say if the government in this province were to adopt that plan it would have to be done in conjunction with the Federal Government--they give the drugs free to the drug addicts on the proviso that they will register their names with the authorities, take treatment and the authorities guarantee that those names will not be revealed. From what I can gather, while it has not been in practise for any length of time in the United States, so far, they say it is very successful. As a matter of fact, some of these States of the Union claim they have driven the illicit peddlers of drugs right out of business. It looks reasonable on the face of it.

Now we come to alcoholism: The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) gave us quite a lecture on the antiquity of intoxication. We know that all these things have been going on for thousands of years. I do not expect this government is ever going to reform them; as a matter of fact, I do not expect any government is going to reform them. The best you can do is educate the people and try and retain them. That is about the best approach one can make to it. However, it rather reminded me of the story, when I was listening to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) about the time a man got the first "hangover," as it were. He happened to be looking for a spring. He was hot and thirsty. He could not find a spring from which to drink. He happened to notice a gathering of juices in the crevices of the rocks. The grapes had fallen in there. He tasted it and he liked it.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the operations of the army and the navy. The report concludes with a summary of the achievements of the year and a forecast for the future.

The operations of the army were marked by a series of successful offensives. The most notable of these was the capture of the city of ... The navy also achieved significant successes, including the sinking of several enemy ships and the capture of a large number of prisoners.

The progress of the war has been most gratifying. The enemy has been driven back to their original positions and is now being steadily pushed back. The morale of our troops is high and they are confident of ultimate victory.

The achievements of the year have been most impressive. We have won a series of important battles and have captured a large number of prisoners. The progress of the war has been most gratifying and we are confident of ultimate victory.

He drank. In the words of the story it warmed his body, it gave him ^{strength} and it fired his brain. He suddenly realized that those big animals he had been running away from were stupid and proceeded to trap them. From then on man progressed. That is that man's idea, not mine.

I have no wish to minimize the devastation/^{from}the excessive use of alcohol has made. I have rather strong feelings in this regard, because I think that of all classes of society my own class, the working class, suffers most. It has always struck me that alcohol is an analgesic for the misery of the exploited and an opiate for the conscience of the exploiters. However, I can readily understand why people drink, even in such times as these---bad housing, instability, disordered life, chaos, no certainty about anything, day by day wild scramble. People will drink. One sees on the corner a nicely lighted up, warm place where, in the evening, he can go and spend a few social hours with his fellow man, forgetting for a while his troubles and/^{the}misery of his existence. When the closing hour comes they toddle out into the cold, cold world again to go back to such places as Stanley Barracks. That is why people drink to excess. As a matter of fact, there is historical proof of it. If you look through the pages of history you will find that the working class drank most excessively in the disturbed periods of civil war, rebellion, degradation and tyranny. That is when the working class drank and drank heavily. It is not a sin of the working class any more. Excessive drinking, I repeat, is not a sin of the working class any more. I would like to emphasize that point. While the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) was speaking a certain thing occurred. It is all right for me to get up and say that we have this problem and "What is the answer?" While the hon. member for York West (Mr.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical software for quantitative analysis.

3. The third part describes the process of identifying and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). It highlights the need to select metrics that are relevant to the organization's strategic goals and to establish a clear baseline for comparison.

4. The fourth part details the implementation of a data management system. This involves setting up a secure database to store all collected information and ensuring that access is restricted to authorized personnel only.

5. The fifth part discusses the importance of regular reporting and communication of findings. It stresses that management should be kept informed of progress and any emerging trends or issues in a timely manner.

6. The sixth part addresses the challenges often encountered during the data collection and analysis process. These may include issues related to data quality, incomplete responses, and the time and resources required for thorough analysis.

7. The seventh part provides recommendations for improving the overall effectiveness of the data collection and analysis process. This includes suggestions for streamlining procedures, investing in training, and fostering a data-driven culture within the organization.

8. The eighth part concludes the document by summarizing the key points and reiterating the commitment to continuous improvement and data-driven decision-making.

Millard) was speaking, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) kept asking "What would you do?" The hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) did not tell him. He told him some things but not all things. I do not know whether the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) can or would want to do what should be done. As I stated before, you have situations and problems which I do not think any government can solve. They have been going on for five thousand years. I do not think this government is any cleverer than any government preceding. I cannot expect this government is going to solve it. However, the government could do its best with a plan. I do not think this government or any government which has gone before has done the best with the situation. There is a plan, and that is social ownership of the means and production--the distillery--social control of the outlets, the quality, the price and a programme of education on the evils of excessive alcoholism. Those three combined, taking all the profit you can take out of it/^{to} use it for other things, will keep the use of liquor down to a minimum. Not one of them alone, however, is going to do the job. Education by itself will not do the job so long as you have misery all around. If you do not correct it all the way through you will have the excessive use of alcohol. This government has done something, which I commend, in respect to the treatment of those people of whom we know as alcoholics, which, in itself, I think is a disease, although I do not think that alcoholism is a disease. I think it is a result of adverse economic conditions to a large measure.

MR. DENNISON: They at least look after their best customers.

MR. WALTERS: After all, we come back to economics, at which I am not an expert. There are experts. I think most of our troubles arise from economics. I think most of our present-day troubles arise from economics. Even our world conditions arise from economics. The underprivileged of some nations find themselves in a very difficult position. Other nations find themselves in a privileged position. So far as international affairs are concerned, however, I realize a provincial government has not too much control. There are, however, some things for which it should be responsible in a general way. I said last year that the best we can hope to do is keep our own house in order. I say that again more strongly because it is becoming apparent now that, whether we like it or not, we are the salesmen of democracy. Nations are emerging which have never had the responsibility of self government before. They are looking for a way. I repeat, they are looking for a way. We have an article to sell. We are not doing a very good job of window dressing. We do not know how to set up our own windows to display our goods. After all, if we are going to come into this House and argue back and forth in debate about the things we have argued about, what is a person sitting in that gallery, from one of these countries, going to think about democracy? He will think "They cannot even keep their own house in order and they ask us to adopt that system." They are going to do a lot of thinking and go further afield until they find a system which is efficient. Nothing is permanent which is man-made. Progress, itself, will roll along and roll over you like a juggernaut if you are not prepared to go along with it. Economics is the cause of most of our troubles. I am not an economist.

Here is a collection of clippings I have collected over the months. Here is a clipping ^{from} front page; here are clippings ^{from} editorial pages, and, whatever you may think about the newspaper--and I have heard several opinions expressed about a newspaper--there is one page which is, like the Holy Bible, almost Scripture. You cannot get away from the facts which are on that page. It is the financial page.

MR. PORTER: What would you say about the sporting page?

MR. WALTERS: Some funny business goes on in the sporting page. You usually get the information you want in the financial page because you know that figures do not lie, and you can sort it out. Of course, with all due respect to my cousin Chester, they say higher accountancy makes figures appear to be something which they are not. One has to be careful of that sort of thing. However, Mr. Speaker, I have collected these remarks, with respect to economics, and the thing which surprises me is that in these newspapers, the economists are the people who are carrying the torch for this system. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will admit that we are in an economically buoyant period. There is a fair amount of employment, money, and the treasury, over there, is bulging. The one in Ottawa is bulging even more. Everything is fairly buoyant, yet these people who are economists, are really perturbed. Unless I misjudge it, from my reading, if I can read English, those people are very worried. They want controls. Other groups say "We do not want controls." I can readily understand why one group would not want controls. They take the attitude "You can milk any cow you like but do not milk our Jersey, because that is where the cream comes from." For the benefit of the farmer element here, I suppose one should say "Udderwise you will upset the whole economic

system."

Mr. Speaker, while I am going to quote from these clippings, I am not going to read very many of them because I would not want the hon. members to think I am going to keep them while I go through all of these clippings. If there is any question about any of the information contained in them the hon. members are perfectly free to look at it and come to the same conclusion to which I came. I came to the conclusion, when I read them, that they were vershivel and after I read them I came to the conclusion that I was vershivel--

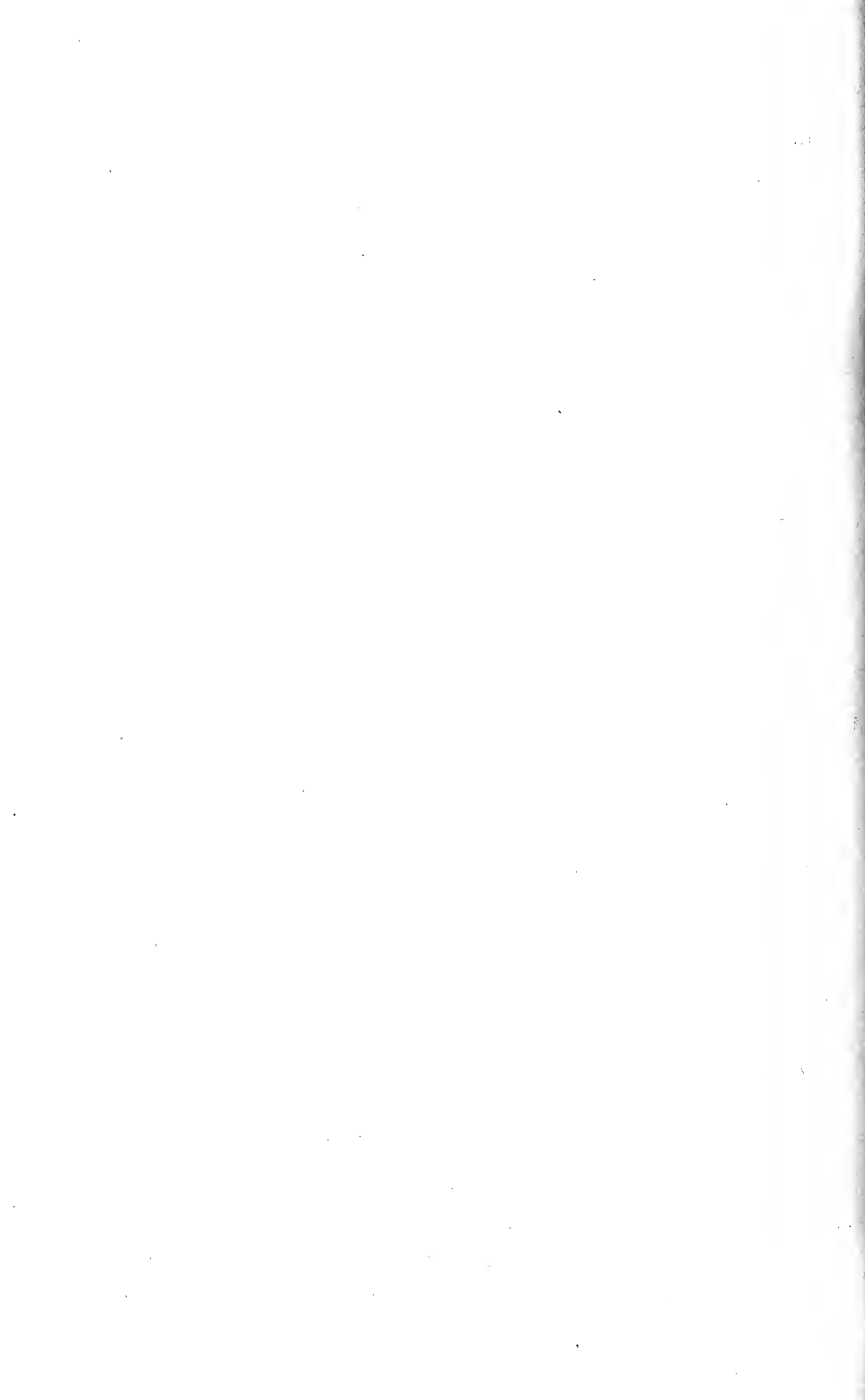
Hon. LESLIE M. FRIST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Walters) if he would like to move the adjournment of the debate and continue his very interesting address tomorrow?

I may say that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) is desirous of introducing a Bill here in connection with the matter the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) raised on Thursday. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has to be away this evening. If that were done it would enable us to introduce the Bill and enable the hon. members of the House to see the purposes of the Bill and the idea contained in the Bill without waiting until tomorrow. I do not like to interrupt the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Walters) in his address, but if he would move the adjournment of the debate we will call on him first tomorrow to complete his address. Would that be satisfactory?

MR. WALTERS: That is perfectly satisfactory, Mr. Speaker. After all, as I said at the outset, I am not an economist or an expert on economic affairs. If there is a Bill of importance to come before the House I am perfectly willing to cooperate.

I take pleasure in moving the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.



Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to revert to the order of Introduction of Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

THE CHARITIES ACCOUNTING ACT

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Charities Accounting Act," and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: This Bill has two main sections. In the first place, it may be recalled that the Charities Accounting Act now applies only to cases where there is a trust or where there is a will. It is proposed to add to the scope of that Act by including any corporation incorporated for charitable and other purposes of that kind, so that not only will charities and other allied activities such as are now covered by the Charities Accounting Act, be covered when they are carried out under a trust or a will, but also where there is a corporation incorporated for that purpose.

In the second place, the amendment proposes to provide a procedure which will lead to passing of accounts in case of any complaint about management of a charitable organization or an organization which has wider powers than that. Any person may complain as to the manner in which any person or organization has solicited or procured funds from the public and there is a certain amending addition, which is not in my copy--funds from the public by way of contribution or gifts. Of course, this Act is not intended to apply to ordinary commercial corporations which raise funds by issuing shares and giving shares for consideration, but this is for the purpose of covering ^{all kinds} corporations or organizations, or persons, who

raise money by way of contribution or gifts for any purpose, whether it is strictly technically charitable under the law, or whether it may be for any other purpose, that is, of a public or general nature, where gifts are asked for, or as to the manner in which any such funds have been dealt with or disposed of. Every such complaint shall be in writing and delivered by the complainant to any Judge of any County or District Court. Whenever the Judge is of the opinion that the public interest can be served by an investigation of the matter complained of he may make an order directing the Public Trustee to make such investigation as the Public Trustee may deem proper in the circumstances. In making any such investigation the Public Trustee may exercise any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act or which may be conferred upon a Commissioner under The Public Equities Act. The cost of such investigation, being approved by the Attorney-General shall form part of the expenses of the administration of justice in Ontario. As soon as the Public Trustee has finished his investigation he shall report in writing thereon to the Attorney-General and to the County Court Judge who ordered the investigation. Upon receipt of the report the County Court Judge may order a passing of the accounts in question, in which case section 23 of The Trustees Act shall apply and the Judge may make such order as to the costs of the Public Trustee thereon as he may deem proper. There will be an addition, which I unfortunately have not noted on this draft, but it is in the Bill as presented, excluding organizations which are formed for religious and fraternal purposes. That is the content of the Bill.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General

(Mr. Porter)?

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) at the outset referred to corporations or a person. Do I correctly understand from the remarks of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that the Bill relates to not only appeals by an incorporated body but appeals by any person or unincorporated body?

MR. PORTER: Yes. The second part of the Bill applies to any person or organization. It is as broad as possibly may be. The first section was for the purpose of bringing corporations in within the purview of the Charities Accounting Act. It is a little different from the second section and is not, perhaps, related to the second section.

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): Did the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) not say that religious and fraternal organizations would be exempt?

MR. PORTER: Yes.

MR. EASTON: What is to prevent somebody--

MR. PORTER: You cannot argue that now. It is in the Bill.

MR. JOLLIFFE: One other point, which may be rather important to us since our time is getting so short. Will it be possible to have this Bill printed by tomorrow?

MR. PORTER: Yes. I would be very pleased to let the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) have a copy.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I was not worrying so much about myself as about other of the hon. members.

MR. PORTER: I will provide some copies.

MR. FROST: If the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) would have some copies struck off we could make distribution of perhaps a dozen copies so that the hon. members may

look the Bill over. That will save time and give the opportunity of looking over the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that we will be going into Committee of Supply tonight, and it would not be necessary to bring your honour back at eight o'clock.

I would like, therefore, to move that you do now leave the chair, your honour, and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply. If your honour would do that and just appoint one of the hon. members of the House who can cast his eye at the clock and call it six of the clock.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. T. L. Patrick (Middlesex North) in the chair.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I ask you to cast your eye at the clock and call it six of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It being six of the clock, I do now leave the chair and will resume at eight of the clock.

The Committee took recess at six of the clock p. m.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. If there is a difference between the recorded amount and the actual amount received or paid, it is crucial to investigate the cause immediately. This could be due to a clerical error, a missing receipt, or a fraudulent transaction.

The final section provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the need for diligence and attention to detail in all financial reporting. The document concludes by stating that these practices are essential for the long-term success and stability of the organization.

The second part of the document focuses on the importance of regular audits. Audits help to identify any weaknesses in the internal control system and provide an opportunity to correct them before they become major problems. It is recommended that audits be conducted at least once a year.

Furthermore, the document discusses the role of the board of directors in overseeing the financial health of the organization. The board should receive regular reports from management and have the authority to request additional information if needed. This oversight is a key component of good corporate governance.

The document also touches upon the importance of staying up-to-date with changes in tax laws and regulations. Financial managers should consult with legal and tax advisors to ensure that the organization is in full compliance with all applicable laws. Failure to do so can result in significant penalties and legal consequences.

In conclusion, the document serves as a comprehensive guide for financial reporting and internal control. It provides clear instructions and best practices that can be applied in any organization. By following these guidelines, management can ensure that the financial statements are accurate and reliable, and that the organization is in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

The document is intended for use by all employees involved in financial reporting and internal control. It is a living document and should be reviewed and updated as needed to reflect changes in the organization's operations and the regulatory environment.

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The Committee resumed at 8.00 of the clock, p.m.

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 65.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Have we got a quorum, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Department of Lands and Forests, Vote 105.

MR. W. DENNISON:(St. David): On 105, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Scott) if he could tell us under what vote we will find such items as The Forest Protection Branch and The Reforestation Branch.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): There is no separate breakdown for those five divisions, reforestation and so on, which are integrated with all the otherjworking divisions.

MR. DENNISON: Well, now, what I am getting at is, to discuss these divisions we really have to discuss them under a certain appropriation.

MR. SCOTT: Well, That would come more under 108, the basic organization.

MR. DENNISON: Under the basic organization? Thank you.

MR. C. W. COX (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I was going to make a suggestion that perhaps this Committee which you have been kind enough to appoint should meet again before we consider the Estimates on the Lands and Forests Department. We have had two or three meetings, which were indeed very informative, and I want to congratulate the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and the government for making that committee possible. However, it seems to me that

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the members of the Committee could talk much more intelligently if they were to have another meeting, particularly with the Accountant. The Lands and Forests being perhaps the most important Department in the government, I would suggest that the Committee should have a little more time to consider the Estimates before they are brought up in the House.

For instance, I do know, Mr. Chairman, that the costs of the Department of Lands and Forests, have increased very, very materially the last few years. I will only pick out one item. I notice in the Estimates, that you have one item, \$70,000. for travelling expenses. I want to point out that in 1940 the travelling expenses for the Department, the head office, were approximately \$5,000. In 1945, they were \$8,000. Now they have jumped up to \$70,000.

And there seems to be a proportionate increase all along the line, so I do suggest that that might have been very helpful to the Committee if they could have another meeting before the Estimates were discussed in the House.

And while I am on my feet, I do want to say something, and it might not be opportune again because I understand the House is going to prorogue very shortly, I do want to suggest that the Committee be given the power and authority to continue throughout the year, somewhat similar to those which have been already appointed, with similar powers. I do not know of any Committee that could bring more valuable information into this House than a Committee of hon. members of this House studying the Department of Lands and Forests. This Department is, I think, the most

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important of all Departments of the government. To a great extent the welfare of this and future generations depends on the proper handling of our natural resources, and I am just wondering if hon. members of this House realize just how serious a problem this is. You all know that I have been talking on this many times before, many times. The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) must know that many years ago I was talking; Italked about the general policy, I talked about the exports, Italked about the magnitude of the area. I want to suggest that by any yardstick of economics,

at least \$1 million or \$2 million a year should accrue to the Department. I am not saying this in a critical way about the present hon. Minister (Mr. Scott); this was the situation before, but I think a careful study should be made and I know of no better way than to have a committee of hon. members of this House, the Committee which has already been appointed, carry on throughout the year and bring back their recommendations. I would like nothing better than to have a Committee come to northern Ontario. They could go into the woods, they can watch the vessels load, they can see the trains and the boats going down to the States. They could watch where our work goes, they could go down into the State of Wisconsin, and they could see where our timber is going and where it is being manufactured. You can only get that through practical application, practical knowledge of what is going on.

I have termed this policy of exporting this wood many times before "economic suicide". I suggest it is driving Canadians out of Canada, making work for Canadians

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. These include surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of method depends on the specific research objectives.

The third part of the document focuses on the ethical considerations of research. It highlights the need for informed consent from all participants and the importance of protecting their privacy. Researchers must also ensure that their work does not cause any harm to the subjects.

Finally, the document concludes by discussing the future of research in this field. It suggests that with the advancement of technology, there will be more opportunities for data-driven insights. However, it also warns against over-reliance on technology and the potential for bias in data analysis.

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in other lands, and I am just wondering if it is fully realized how serious a problem this is, in exporting such an enormous degree of natural resources. As I said the other day, in the last eight years we have exported

double the amount of wood than in any similar period of history, and if that wood had been manufactured in Canada

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HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): ^{My} hon. friend (Mr. Cox) knows that is not true since 1947.

MR. COX: I beg your pardon?

MR. FROST: Or 1948. There has been a complete reversal of old policy in that time and now the export is being cut down very radically. My hon. friend (Mr. Cox) knows that, and he also knows that he was one of the biggest exporters himself. The questions that have been asked and answered in this House, show that my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) himself was one of the biggest exporters of wood in this province, and during all of that time he sat as an hon. member of this House.

I like to be fair about these things, and I like to be consistent, but my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) himself, through this company, I think it was C.W. Cox Limited, -- was one of the biggest exporters of pulpwood in this province, during the time that my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) sat in this very House.

MR. COX: Well, I am sorry, I will have to disagree with the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost). I was never one of the largest exporters in this House. The amount of wood which my company exported is a bagatelle to that which

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has been exported by other companies and in comparison with the amount being exported today.

MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. Cox) knows that under the policy of this government, since 1948 the exports have been very radically cut down, and they are being cut down very rapidly too.

MR. COX: I just cannot agree altogether with the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) I think I have those figures here. In 1950 --

MR. FROST: Oh yes, but 1950 is quite different from 1948 and 1945. Look it up and see what it was in 1938.

MR. COX: Well, in 1938 there was 324,000 cords In 1945, which you suggest, there was 395,000 cords -- much more.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South); Ten per cent increase.

MR. FROST: Yes, ten per cent increase.

MR. OLIVER: It was supposed to be down.

MR. FROST: What was it in 1950?

MR. COX: 1950, it was 305, and 1947 -- Mr. Premier (Mr. Frost), 1947 it was 623,000, the largest year in history.

MR. FROST: That is right. It has been cut in two in the last three or four years.

MR. COX: No, Mr. Premier (Mr. Frost), I will have to disagree. It has not been cut in two.

MR. FROST: Well, pretty close to it.

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MR. COX: No, not even close, not even coming close. There has been double the amount of wood exported in the last seven years, than any previous year.

M.R FROST: And how much did my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) export in that period of time?

MR. COX: I didn't export any last year from Crown land.

MR. FROST: And how much the year before?

MR. COX: Perhaps two or three thousand cords

MR. FROST: This last year?

MR. COX: This last year? None.

MR. OLIVER: That wouldn't upset it very much.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is cutting it down 100 per cent, then.

MR. COX: I beg your pardon?

MR. DUNBAR: That is cutting it down 100 per cent, then.

MR. COX: Well, I cut it down 100 per cent, but you are not. Now, I want to show you the disastrous effect of this. I do not know whether you realize it or not.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I want to say that that is realized, and the fact is that for the first time in the history of this province a government has come out with a policy of ending export. My hon. friend (Mr. Cox) when he was here did not do that.

M.R OLIVER: Then a policy is all you have got, you are not reducing exports to any appreciable extent.

MR. FROST: Oh, of course we are. Look at the

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figures.

MR. OLIVER: Of course you are not.

MR. FROST: 600 to 300, is not that a reduction?

MR. COX: Would you mind letting me talk?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: You have been talking for so many years, but you are not doing anything.

MR. COX: Well, not unlike John the Baptist. They should listen to me. There may be, as a result of your policy. When you said this is the first time you exported Crown wood, that is not correct. Prior to the depression of 1934 and 1935, why, it was almost treason to export wood from Crown land -- almost treason.

MR. FROST: When?

MR. COX: Prior to 1934. And let me tell you why that was brought in. It was due to the fact that there were thousands and thousands and thousands of men working for \$5. a month on the government road contracts. It was suggested, and I subscribed to the suggestion that by making the bargain temporarily, that some men could be put to work and some money could be brought into the country. But, what was supposed to be a temporary measure, and what was a blessing then, has turned out to be a curse to the country today.

MR. FROST: Well, is that not your policy? Who came in 1934 but your government?

MR. COX: Yes, but look at the debacle we found the country in, look at the position of the country.

M.R FROST: Well, you say you created this debacle

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various expeditions and the results obtained. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have taken part in it.

The first expedition was to the mountains of the north, where we found many new plants and animals. The second expedition was to the mountains of the south, where we found many new plants and animals. The third expedition was to the mountains of the west, where we found many new plants and animals. The fourth expedition was to the mountains of the east, where we found many new plants and animals.

The results of the work done during the year are as follows: We have discovered many new plants and animals, and we have also discovered many new facts about the life of the country. We have also discovered many new facts about the life of the country. We have also discovered many new facts about the life of the country.

The names of the persons who have taken part in the work are as follows: [List of names]

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in connection with exports, which has nothing to do with this government.

MR. OLIVER: He didn't say anything of the kind.

M.R. COX: I did not say we created any debt, we created the measure which would offer some temporary relief from the most unfortunate position we found ourselves in then. Bennett was in power in Ottawa.

(TAKE "3B" FOLLOWS)

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You can see why --

HON. MR. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): How did you think of that?

MR. FROST: That was pretty bright. You talk about exports like the pot calling the kettle black -- the biggest exporter in the country.

MR. COX: I wonder if the hon. members realize that all this unmanufactured wood is going out of the country? I wonder if the hon. members realize the disastrous consequences which are likely to follow?

MR. DENNISON: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) has moved a motion that we do not discuss this at the present time, but put it over until after the special committee meeting?

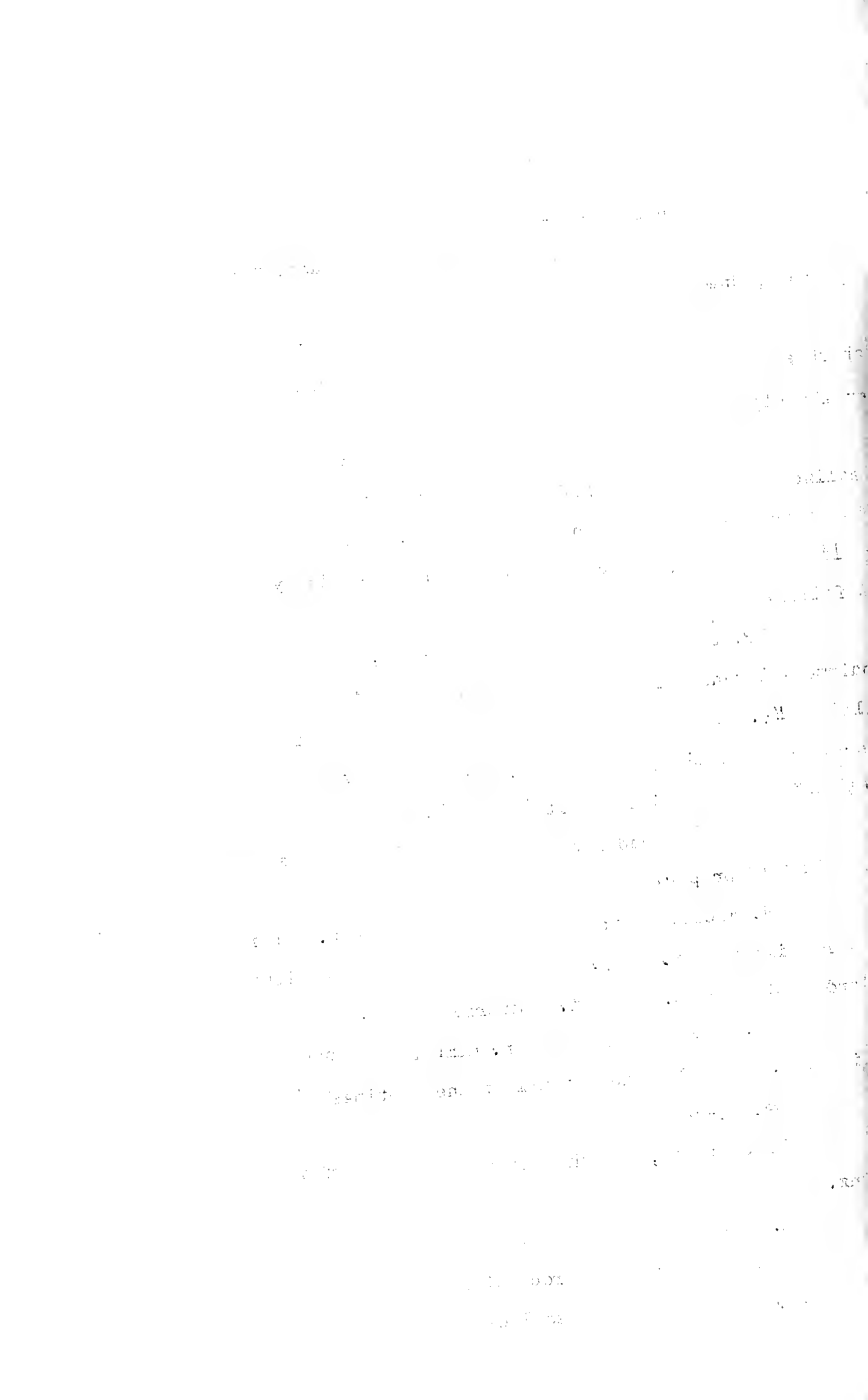
MR. COX: I did not make that motion but I suggest that might be proper.

MR. FROST: I want to be fair to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox), but you have on the Committee of Lands and Forests, two hon. members, Messrs. Brown and Chartrand. Might I ask the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) if he was at all of the meetings of the committee, to-day?

MR. COX: Yes, ^{one} one this morning and Saturday morning.

MR. FROST: Because you were not able to be there, you ask us to delay the proceedings of the House.

MR. COX: Simply because I was there, I did not



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hold up the procession.

MR. FROST: But you did not think it was important enough?

MR. COX: I should have been notified.

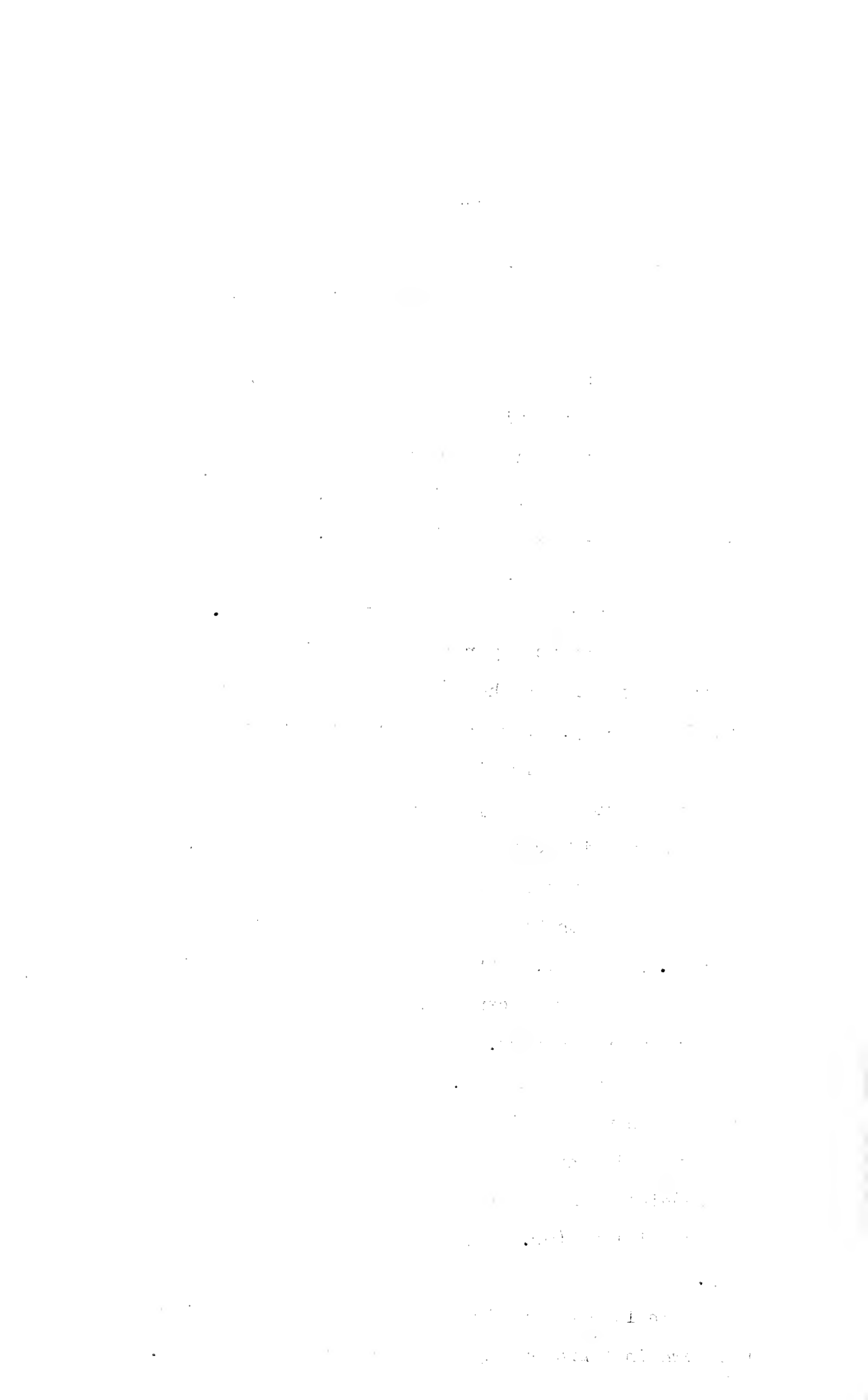
MR. FROST: Notice was on your desk.

MR. COX: I think I am stating facts, and I still say I doubt very much if the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) realizes how serious it is.

The only reason I read this is because the figures make it clear how serious the matter is. I am going to preface my remarks by saying that the Toronto newspapers are having difficulty getting newsprint to-day. The Brandon Sun has had to reduce the size of its publication because it is unable to secure an adequate supply of newsprint. The Edmonton Bulletin, has difficulty and went out of business, a contributing factor in that paper going out of business was that it was unable to get an adequate supply of newsprint. . Surely, with all of this timber going out of the country we can find some way of supplying our Canadian newspapers.

MR. FROST: The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) knows that in 1948 there were a number of contracts which had been made years before, many of them running back into the days when the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) sat on this side of the House.

In 1948 the policy was brought in of cutting that down in a graded way to end it within ten years.



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That policy is in effect and is being carried out.

Would the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) go further than that and cut it off at once? Is that the idea? Or, might I ask the question of the hon. member for Fort Willaim (Mr. Cox) if he would continue the policy which was brought in at that time? I may say that there were some protests from parts of Ontario about the policy which was introduced in 1948. Does the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) agree with it or not?

MR. COX: Probably the protest came from those who were primarily beneficiaries.

MR. FROST: They were beneficiaries under contracts made by the government of which you were an hon. member.

MR. COX: You mean for the exportation of wood?

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. COX: What has that to do with the situation today?

MR. FROST: We are the ones who are in here.

MR. COX: Let me read this: During the past eight years, Ontario has exported from Crown lands 3,427,744 cords of pulpwood--

MR. FROST: From what are you reading?

MR. COX: I am reading from something I prepared myself.

MR. OLIVER: This, at least, is authentic.

MR. COX: Had this wood been manufactured into newsprint here it would have produced approximately 3,000,000 tons of newsprint or a sufficient quantity to supply the three Toronto dailies for approximately 15 years; also provide work for 2000 employees and would be the means of maintaining 6000 persons. That only refers to raw pulpwood. Also there

is exported from Ontario annually approximately 600,000 tons of pulp of various grades. This is a semi-manufactured product. Providing this pulp and pulpwood could be processed in Canada, many thousands of persons would be assured of employment here and in addition to other far-reaching and substantial benefits for Canadians.

The policy followed by the present government and that previously by the Drew Government of exported unmanufactured resources is not only unsound injurious, but is a form of economic suicide, ever-increasing the annual exodus of Canadians from Canada. In other words, Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott) you may say, providing employment for citizens in countries other than Canada. By this policy, thousands of workmen have been robbed of employment owing to the pulp and pulpwood not being processed in Canada. In other words, Mr. Chairman, you may say, providing employment for citizens in countries other than Canada. As I say, by this policy, thousands of workmen have been robbed of employment owing to the pulp and pulpwood not being processed in Canada. Are you aware, ^{of that,} Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott)? I hope the hon. members of this Assembly will listen to these remarks so that they will fully understand how the resources of this country are being exploited and how not only by this policy are the people of the North and Northwestern Ontario being injured, but the people of the whole of Ontario.

In support of this contention let me read you one paragraph from the Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry, 1947, by Major-General Howard Kennedy:

"Whether the export of unprocessed wood is sound on a long-range policy for Ontario is open to grave doubts. I cannot believe that any system

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"of long term agreements which permit overcutting of timber and 'mining of' the most desirable species, is a sound policy. As long as the present export policy continues in effect, the people of this province may well be classed as "Hewers of wood" for the United States who are the beneficiaries."

I have, in support of my contention, that paragraph from the Kennedy Report, which, as you know, was prepared by this government. He is expressing himself in that paragraph in similar words to mine with respect to the effect resulting from the export of this wood. I would like to point out that this policy provides to a very great degree employment for the unskilled only. Many of our trained young people are forced to leave their homeland in order to seek an outlet for their talents.

Well, Toronto newspapers and others throughout Canada are having difficulty in securing adequate supply of newsprint, some being forced to curtail and reduce the size of their publication---the export of our unmanufactured forest resources continues. Surely this unsound economic situation demands immediate and drastic action in order to protect Ontario citizens and their forests. Canadian newspapers should be assured of a steady and sufficient supply of newsprint in order that they may continue to function and correct the present policy which is having the disastrous effect of driving citizens from Canada. These are interesting facts, I think.

Mr. Speaker, it may be of interest to know that the Sunday edition of only two American newspapers utilize more newsprint in producing one Sunday edition than all the newspapers in Canada combined require for a single day. Also,

the Sunday edition of one American newspaper required and cuts 200 acres of Northern Ontario timber to make this one day's edition possible. This may give you some indication as to the extent of Ontario's forests being depleted.

MR. SALSBERG: Is that the Chicago Tribune?

MR. COX: I did not mention the name. One newspaper utilizes more paper for one edition than all the papers in Canada combined. I do suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this is a very, very serious problem for Canadians.

(Page BB-7 follows)

The following table shows the results of the
 experiment conducted on the 15th of
 the month of August, 1900. The
 results are as follows:

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bringing D. P.s in the front door and we are driving Canadians out of the back door.

I would like to have such a committee formed to go up into Northern Ontario. I think it would be one of the most valuable committées. It would bring more information to this House, perhaps, than any committee which has ever been formed before. I would like ^{these} to go down into Wisconsin, to the state of Michigan, to Illinois and find where our timber is going, find, perhaps, where our men are wokking on the rough wood produced in their own country.

I want to say something about dues. The only way you can determine the value of dues would be perhaps on the ground, itself. Let me mention one company--the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company. I think they are paying--and the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) will correct me if I am wrong--dues on 3000 square miles. They are paying \$1.62 for spruce, 90¢ for balsam, 70¢ for jackpine and 40¢ for poplar, per cord. I suggest that is a reidiculous price. That should be at least doubled. Everything seems to me to have gone up but the people's assets. They are paying very little more to the government for their stumpage than they did during the dark days of depression. Poplar is worth only 50¢.

I noticed in The Financial Post not long ago that the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company had an offer to sell that limits ^{for} \$15,500,000. If it is worth \$15,000,000 odd to another company, surely the timber is worth something more to the people of Ontario.

MR. SCOTT : It would not be the limit they would seel. They cannot sell limits.

MR. COX: I do not just understand that.

MR. OLIVER: He says he cannot sell the limits.

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MR. COX: Yes; but I immediately agree, Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott) that this would not be the first time sales of this character have been made. I think it would not be unusual if they were to sell the mill to another company that the limits would follow the mill. Surely that would happen.

MR. SCOTT: The limit, yes; but you said "sell the limits" in the first place.

MR. SCOTT: Obviously the limits would not be of much use without the mill, and vice versa. I do not think you could put a great deal of value on them. I think they bought it for \$1,500,000. I doubt if they paid that for it.

MR. SALSBERG: When?

MR. COX: Only a few years ago. I am sure that they were offered \$15,500,000 for that limit, based on perhaps 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 cords, which would be at \$3 a cord. It does not sound reasonable, Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott). Not many years ago pulp was \$50 a ton; now; it is \$100. Not many years ago paper was \$60 a ton; now it is more than \$100. Not many years ago lumber was \$40 and \$50 per 1000; now it is \$75 per 1000. All these articles have gone up, and I suggest that a proper corresponding increase in the dues should have been charged to these companies. 70¢ a cord; two cords of wood per 1000--about \$1.50 or \$2 per 1000, whereas you pay \$75 to \$100 per 1000 when the lumber is manufactured.

Across the lake, in the State of Wisconsin, similar sales of timber, not nearly so accessible, bring as high as \$4 a cord. Here we are selling it for \$1.60.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that these problems are very important. I want to repeat that I think any

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prudent businessman, if he controlled these areas, would bring at least into the Province of Ontario another \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a year, by the present yardstick of values. That is one reason, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott) why I think if this committee could function throughout the year it would be able to secure a lot of valueable information upon which it could report back to the hon. members of this House. Only in that way would you be able to gain the information to which I refer. Why should we build up the mills in Wisconsin, the mills in Michigan; why should we provide those in another country with work? I think a thorough investigation should be made of these resources of the Province of Ontario. There is a market for newsprint in South America.

(Take CC follows)

There is a market in India and in England, all these outlets should be canvassed for our product. I noticed the other day there was a demand in British Columbia that the ore of the Province of British Columbia be manufactured in that province and that should apply to all natural resources wherever possible. They should be manufactured here. So, Mr. Chairman, I want to reiterate and repeat that I think it might have been a good thing if the committee could have met again before we had gone into these Estimates so the hon. members of the committee could familiarize themselves with the forest accounts. I think one of the most important was Mr. McMillan who has charge of the accounts.

MR. SCOTT: It happens Mr. McMillan met the committee on Friday morning and discussed the accounts with the committee.

MR. FROST: And you were not there.

MR. COX: We had not had the Estimates then.

MR. FROST: I say, when you were not there.

MR. COX: I am always around.

MR. FROST: You were not around that day.

MR. COX: I never saw any notice, nobody gave me a registered letter. I would have been there had I been advised. I do hope the hon Minister (Mr. Scott) will give some consideration to the suggestion that this committee can continue to function throughout the year. I would be glad to take them around myself, take them to these forest states in order that they might see for themselves just where the timber is going. If you decide to go on with these Estimates tonight I suppose we will have to go into them but I think it will take considerable time. I notice the cost of the Department of Lands and Forests ten years ago was something like

\$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. I think now it has increased to something like \$10,000,000.

MR. FROST: That is because we are giving more service. You people drained it off and used/^{it}for something else, we are using it for the forests.

MR. COX: I do not recall your giving much service at the Mississauga fire.

MR. FROST: Would you tell me anywhere else that a fire was handled better? A quarter of a billion dollars worth of lumber was salvaged for the people of Ontario from that fire. Tell me of any other government in the Province of Ontario that did that.

MR. COX: I do not know of any government in the province that had such a fire.

MR. FROST: Do you think we lit it? I would say the hon. member (Mr. Cox) knows better than that. Does he think we went up and lit the fire?

MR. COX: I am not making any such suggestion at all but I have been operating there quite a while, I have been watching these fires for a long while and let me say, my personal opinion, is, if we do not get some more effective measure of keeping out these fires and some plan of reforestation this whole territory will be as bad as the Sahara Desert in 25 or 50 years. I cannot agree with you when we have had such disastrous fires as that.

MR. FROST: Was there a fire at Garden Lake in 1936? Would the hon. member tell me about that?

MR. COX: It was scrub compared to your fire.

MR. FROST: How much timber did you or your government salvage from that fire?

MR. COX: That was shortly after we came into power.

MR. FROST: It was two years after you came in, you came in in 1934 and that was in 1936. How about that?

MR. CCX: There was no relation between the two.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: No relation at all, the timber at Garden Lake was all poor quality and inaccessible. The timber burned up two years ago was a virgin stand of the best timber on the North American Continent, accessible and easy to put out, it should never have started.

MR. SCOTT: I agree with you there, it should never have started.

MR. CCX: I am glad somebody over there agrees with me.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: If the rest of you agree with me, I will make you a few million dollars and save you a few million dollars. So, Mr. Chairman, if you want to go on tonight, I can assure you if we go into these astronomic figures, how they have increased in the last few years, it will require a lot of explanation because they certainly have jumped. If you decide to go on tonight the hon. members on this side of the House and myself will be glad to go into them with you but I want to say again I hope you will give serious consideration to allowing that committee to operate throughout the year and bring back a very intelligent report for you.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, on the main office vote, I do not ^{want} to speak at length, but there are a few words I would like to say in the light of what was said about the committee. I must say I agree with much the previous speaker (Mr. Cox) has said. The committee gave us a great deal of interesting information but in listening to

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the length reports of the authorized departmental officials it did not give us the opportunity to bring up questions in committee that may now come up tonight. I want to make it perfectly clear, and that is one of the reasons why some of the questions were not asked in committee. I agree also with what has been said, that if there is any committee of this government that deserves to be a select committee, this would be it because I know that the hon. members of the committee, from conversing with them have many, many questions they would like to have answered but they have been requested to listen first to the departmental officials so we can get an idea of the framework of the Department. and that is very desirable. The unfortunate part is, this House is just about to prorogue and the Standing Committee dies with the House and the opportunity to ask and get answers to these important questions is not going to present itself. I think that is what is going through the minds of every hon. member of the committee and so I would like to associate myself with the idea that ^{there} should be a Select Committee of the House.

One point I would like to mention on this vote is the position this government is now in insofar as basic policy is concerned. Throughout the last three or four Sessions I have striven as best I could to get a statement from the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and from the discussion tonight I would say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) seems to have undertaken that portfolio. What I have tried to get is some statement of the basic forestry policy of the government. In reading over the remarks the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) made a year ago, on March 28, 1950, he pointed out that the inventory was then going on and he wound up his remarks by saying that in some areas the inventory was completed and the initial steps

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28	Chapter XXVII	28
29	Chapter XXVIII	29
30	Chapter XXIX	30
31	Chapter XXX	31
32	Chapter XXXI	32
33	Chapter XXXII	33
34	Chapter XXXIII	34
35	Chapter XXXIV	35
36	Chapter XXXV	36
37	Chapter XXXVI	37
38	Chapter XXXVII	38
39	Chapter XXXVIII	39
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41	Chapter XL	41
42	Chapter XLI	42
43	Chapter XLII	43
44	Chapter XLIII	44
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46	Chapter XLV	46
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in these areas in which the inventory is, three stages has been completed, is going forward to forest management policy. Speaking earlier in the House this year in reply to a question asked by myself, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made it quite clear that they thought that the solution laid down in the Kennedy Report insofar as it involved forest operating companies was a highly doubtful experiment. Other than that the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) went on to say that you could not take these contracts and repudiate or alter them, so the natural assumption would be from that statement that the solution laid down by the Kennedy Report was not acceptable to the government. Now, if that is the case I think the time is past when this government should tell the people of Ontario what their solution to the problem is. I think it is perfectly clear that the Kennedy Report through pages and pages and pages of this most interesting and commendable information lays down the shortcomings of our present forest system in very vigorous language and in very commendable language. Then, ⁱⁿ several places throughout his report when he runs into a real serious problem he points out that the solution is found in the final chapter of the Report. When we get to the final chapter of the Report he suggests three points, one that an advisory committee be set up by the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and in fairness to the government, that has been done. But the real importance of the Kennedy Report was his effort to get away from the single purpose operation and get a real genuine forest policy in this province. His suggestion was to set up operating companies and cancel or suspend agreements and so on for ten years. He then went on to say inside of that framework you can find the answers to the problems. Now, if we are not going to work under that framework, I would plead with the

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hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) tonight, now this inventory is at least nearing the end, surely the government now knows what their basic forest policy is. It is very fine to talk about sustained yield and all those things that have been talked about year after year but the real meat, the real \$64 question is, how do we solve our problem? So, I do say to this government that it owes to the people of Ontario now to tell us what the basic forest policy of this government is to meet these problems that are so clearly defined in the Kennedy Report and that, I would plead for tonight.

SCHE hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, regarding the first speaker's remarks (Mr. Cox) on exports, it has been mentioned before, the policy was laid down in the Fall of 1947, whereby there were two classifications of exporters, those who had fixed investment in the line of mills or railroads or a highway system, had contributed to the development of the province would be placed in the ten year category; those who had only put in logging roads and camps were put into the three to four-year category. On that basis the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) was a little unfair as he mentioned that export in 1947 was around 600,000 cords. Under this policy in 1948 it became 470,000; in 1949 394,000, and in 1950 305,000, showing that we were carrying out the policy as enunciated at the lakeheads in the Fall of 1947. Now, he referred to the export of unfinished pulp. I have here this quotation from "The Forests and Forest Industries of Norrland, by Gunnar Lowegren:

"Why was cellulose pulp, for which so many forms of refining processes exist, sold abroad mainly in its semi-fabricated state? Why was so little use made of the waste cooking lye and the many substances it contains?"



April 2

"The first question has been answered by a prominent expert as follows: The more refined the products are, the higher the customs barriers that are generally raised against them in international trade. Just as the forest is the raw material in Sweden for semi-fabricated pulp, so has this product over a long period, and very extensively, formed the raw material for the industries of the foreign purchasers."

MR. MacLEOD: Who was the expert quoted there?

MR. SCOTT: This is a booklet from Sweden.

MR. MacLEOD: He quotes an expert but does not give the name of the expert.

MR. SCOTT: I have given you the name of the man who made the report. He does not name the expert.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, his information is not worth very much then.

MR. SCOTT: Now, the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) referred to the recommendation which was to end all the forestry problems. I think you must admit that the Commissioner in summing up qualified this that he did not know definitely whether this was the proper thing or not. You have complimented us that we have implemented his Report to the extent of setting up an advisory committee. The hon member (Mr. Robinson) will admit that the man who wrote the Report is on this committee, we expect him back in the early Summer. If the twelve operating companies was not the proper idea, something else could be worked out. We would hope that something would come from that committee work with the Department officials which would tend to solve the problem.

MR. COX: Mr. Chairman, may I speak again?

MR. ROBINSON: At the moment, there is no basic policy, you still have to work that out. (Take DD follows)

MR. WISMER: Mr. Chairman, on Vote 105, there is a very large salary item, dealing with temporary employees, and some days ago I sent several questions with regard to this matter to the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott, Peterborough) and I wonder if perhaps he might have the answer.

HON. MR. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): The hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) was kind enough to send me some questions, to which he would like answers. I might say that they are not as simply as they look, and I am very grateful to the hon. member (Mr. Wismer) for giving me some opportunity to delve into the records on these.

His first question was:

QUESTION 1: "For what types of work does the Department of Lands and Forests hire casual employees? Are these included in the general classification of temporary employees."

The Department of Lands and Forests hires Casual employees to take care of any peak load of work that cannot be handled by the staff on the regular establishment of the Department. These peak periods are reached in different seasons of the year, but, in the main, occur between May and October of each year. They are caused by: the existence of fire hazard; extra work in connection with Reforestation projects; seasonal work in connection with Fish and Wildlife propagation and surveys undertaken during

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the spawning seasons; timber cruising and scaling; surveying and running lines for townships and other boundaries; the operation of boats and automotive equipment; construction of various types of building and observation towers (although this type of operation is now largely taken care of by the Department of Public Works); and in executing the extra duties in our many offices throughout the Province at these peak periods.

Employees are engaged, as well, on a Casual basis for the duration of a particular work project when it appears fairly obvious that the projects involved are too great to be absorbed into the regular establishment of the Department. An example of such a project is the Mississauga Salvage Operation. There are a few persons engaged there that the Department feels it may not be able to absorb into the regular establishment. They will remain on staff only for the duration of that project. Before the end of it, however, this condition may have changed, either due to vacancies occurring in our establishment or the expansion of the establishment, and it could be that these persons may be offered regular employment on the completion of this project. The Department insists, when a person employed has been kept on a Casual basis for one full year, that our Field Officers review the existing establishment to ascertain whether or not the establishment should be extended, as we are opposed to engaging persons on

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Casual employment when they should be regularly employed and come under the provisions of the Public Service Act. If, after such a survey, our District Officers recommend the extension of the District establishment and prove the need for such an extension to Head office, we proceed to authorize the appointment of the persons concerned to regular staff.

There are many persons engaged by the Department for part of a year, who regard this employment as their "off-season" work and their other occupations as their life's work. In this category there are trappers who are not interested in full-time employment and who, in many instances, make a considerable sum of money during the winter season at trapping. They are happy to be gainfully employed in the off-season and many have worked with the Department during the summer months, mainly at Forest Protection work, for a number of years. We have, as well, many who work for woods operators in the fall, winter and early spring, and who, like the trappers, are happy to work with us in the summer months. For many years, in the summer months, in certain Districts, we have been employing persons who have worked in the woods in different parts of Canada and journey to Ontario in order to work with the Department. In looking over the records of Casual employees, it is not unusual to see that the home addresses given are places in other provinces. We have persons on our Casual staff, who regularly work in Manitoba in the winter months and in

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Ontario in the summer. It is not unusual in these cases to find their home addresses given as Elmo, Transcona or Indigo -- all places in Manitoba. On the other side of the Province, we have persons who regularly work in our Cochrane and Temiskaming Districts in the summer months and in the Province of Quebec in the winter months, and here again the homes of these men are located in the Province of Quebec and a number of this group comes from the vicinity of La Reine. Some, too, come from the Province of Saskatchewan and have been doing so for years -- working in the woods in the northern part of that Province in the winter months and in Ontario in the summer months. These are all experienced men and the Department is very glad to have their services. Our District Officers inform us that this transient group of woodsmen are numbered amongst their best men.

In the winter months, when scaling operations are heavy, it is sometimes necessary for a District Forester to go outside of the regular establishment in order to get a sufficient number of men to assist the scalers in their very exacting duties. In this group we employ settlers who do not engage in trapping, persons who work in connection with the tourist establishments during the tourist season.

In connection with Fish and Wildlife, we require persons to collect spawn from the natural breeding grounds of the fish for transportation to our fish hatcheries; to collect parent fish for



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breeding ponds; to assist in the distribution of fish from hatcheries; and, in the autumn season, to assist our Officers in pheasant distribution. Very few are employed in the last named category.

In some Districts where there might be gaps in employment at peak periods, for example, between the Forest Protection season and the Scaling season, in order to retain the services of certain Casual employees for the latter period, our District Officers have these men assist in lot inspection and land tax inspection, for example, checking to see that persons, who have acquired rights to Crown lands, have lived up to the terms of their agreement. Also, in Districts where a large number of Tourist Establishments are operated, they are employed in checking on these establishments and the data that they collect on such inspections are used for the compilation of land tax, which must be revised every five years. To give some idea of the amount of this type of work that goes on, there are 7,000 such inspections required in the Kenora District every five years.

There is another very small group of Casual employees that could be described as the "old timers" group. These are persons that have worked in the open all of their lives. Many of them worked periodically with this Department for some years on a Casual basis, and who are now beyond the normal retirement age for employment as regular Civil Servants. In these cases, every effort is made to find them employment at which

they can continue to work and gain a livelihood. One such employee, now 82 years of age, an old boatman, still operates a boat for us on the Lake of the Woods for six months of the year and assists in scaling operations for five months of the year. To deprive such men of the right to work would, in effect, be depriving them of the right to live, as the bush and the open spaces have provided their life's work. This group is small in number.

Are these included in the general classifications of Temporary employees? Assuming this question to mean are these persons appointed as Temporary employees within the meaning of the Public Service Act, the answer is - No.

QUESTION 2: "About how many such casuals are employed each year?"

To give an accurate answer to this question would require a great deal of research work, which would necessitate the counting of names on paylists as personnel files are not established for employees until they are appointed to the regular staff. The average monthly total of Casual employees for the past five years is as follows:

1946-47	1341
1947-48	1437
1948-49	1634
1949-50	1445
1950-51	1304

The average over a five year period would be in the

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neighbourhood of 1500.

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYEES

	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Extra Fire Fighters</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
April 1946-Mar.47	6	1025	1031	310	1341
April 1947-Mar.48	34	1120	1154	283	1437
April 1948-Mar.49	52	1144	1196	438	1634
April 1949-Mar.50	40	1209	1249	196	1445
April 1950-Mar.51	33	1117	1150	154	1304

MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYEES 1946-1951

Fiscal Year 1946-47

<u>1946</u>	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Head Office and Field Total</u>	<u>Extra Fire Fighters</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
April	5	1222	1227	187	1414
May	15	1469	1484	262	1746
June	9	1486	1495	692	2187
July	12	1539	1551	576	2127
Aug.	14	1369	1383	1458	2841
Sept.	7	1251	1258	259	1517
Oct.	-	882	882	265	1147
Nov.	-	671	671	21	692
Dec.	2	702	704	8	712
<u>1947</u>					
Jan.	4	688	692	-	692
Feb.	4	561	565	-	565
Mar.	3	524	527	-	527

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYERS

6	1025	1031	310	1341
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Fiscal Year 1947 - 48

<u>1947</u>	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Field</u>	Head Office and Field <u>Total</u>	Extra Fire Fighters	<u>Grand Total</u>
April	3	1755	1758	-	1758
May	28	2612	2640	75	2715
June	37	2915	2952	609	3561
July	38	1627	1665	322	1987
Aug.	50	1498	1548	1368	2916
Sept.	72	1399	1471	589	2060
Oct.	31	1121	1152	435	1587
Nov.	36	840	876	3	879
Dec.	30	701	731	-	731
<u>1948</u>					
Jan.	31	620	651	-	651
Feb.	29	599	628	-	628
Mar.	29	647	676	-	676
AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYEES					
	34	1120	1154	283	1437

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Fiscal Year 1948 - 49

<u>1948</u>	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Head Office and Field Total</u>	<u>Extra Fire Fighters</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
April	30	1146	1176	73	1249
May	70	1697	1767	591	2358
June	95	1533	1628	3022	4650
July	118	1562	1680	562	2242
Aug.	117	1534	1651	161	1812
Sept.	103	1390	1493	475	1968
Oct.	23	1103	1126	350	1476
Nov.	21	888	809	16	825
Dec.	16	651	667	9	676
<u>1949</u>					
Jan.	13	606	619	-	619
Feb.	13	564	577	-	577
Mar.	8	554	562	-	562

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYEES

52	1144	1196	438	1634
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Fiscal year 1949 - 50

1949	Head Office	Field	Head Office & Field-Total	Extra Fire Fighters	Grand Total
April	8	1382	1390	2	1392
May	81	1798	1879	53	1932
June	84	1785	1869	265	2134
July	79	1905	1984	368	2352
Aug.	80	1932	2012	1407	3419
Sept.	72	1473	1545	229	1774
Oct.	11	1132	1143	36	1179
Nov.	13	801	814	-	814
Dec.	17	642	659	-	659
<u>1950</u>					
Jan.	12	576	588	-	588
Feb.	12	520	532	-	532
Mar.	12	568	580	-	580

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYEES

40	1209	1249	196	1445
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FISCAL YEAR 1950 - 51

1950	Head Office	Field	Head Office & Field: Total	Extra Fire Fighters	Grand Total
April	9	1102	1111		1111
May	71	1840	1911	1144	3055
June	76	1751	1827	335	2162
July	78	1788	1866	114	1980
August	72	1656	1728	167	1795
Sept.	63	1397	1460	78	1538
Oct.	5	1201	1206	16	1222
Nov.	4	767	771		771
Dec.	8	639	647		647
<u>1951</u>					
Jan.	6	678	684		684
Feb.	3	585	598		598

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL OF CASUAL EMPLOYEES

33	1117	1150	154	1304
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Do you wish me to go on with the other questions?

MR. WISMER: If it is convenient, yes.

Hon. MR. SCOTT (Peterborough):

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QUESTION 3: "How many would be employed for more than one job at different times through the year?"

To answer this question accurately would again involve a great deal of research. Our District Foresters have been consulted in the matter and their estimate is that approximately 15% of all Casual employees are employed for more than one job at different times through the year. This would place the number at somewhere between 225 and 300 employees.

QUESTION 4: "How many would be employed for six months or longer, at one job or another?"

This is a very difficult question to answer as a different answer would probably be obtained for each year, depending upon the nature of special projects undertaken by the Department. It would be safe to say, however, that approximately seven to eight hundred would be continuously employed for six months, and some of them perhaps longer.

To give an accurate answer to this question would involve a considerable amount of work in tallying our records of casual employees.

QUESTION 5: "(a) How many of these Casuals are rehired from year to year?"

Approximately 50% of our Casual staff are men who have worked the year before. Our practice is to rate previous year's performance and to indicate whether or not the man's performance won him further consideration for employment. Sometimes these men do not re-apply for one or

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which suggests that the current strategy is effective. However, there are some areas where improvement is needed, particularly in terms of efficiency and cost reduction.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future action. These include implementing new software tools, training staff on best practices, and conducting regular audits to ensure ongoing compliance and accuracy.

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more years, during which time they have sought to win their fortunes elsewhere but many of them return to us year by year seeking off-season employment.

(b) "How many have been employed in this way from three to five years?"

Our District and Regional Foresters estimate that approximately 40% of this group have had employment with the Department as Casuals for periods ranging from three to five years.

(c) "Five to ten years?"

Our District and Regional Foresters estimate that approximately 20% of this group have had employment with the Department as Casuals for periods ranging from five to ten years.

(d) "Over ten years?"

Our District and Regional Foresters estimate that approximately 25% of this group have had employment with the Department as Casuals for periods ranging over ten years.

QUESTION 6: "What access do Casual or Temporary employees have to superannuation benefits?"

Casual employees do not come under the provisions of the Public Service Act and are, therefore, not entitled to superannuation benefits. It is the practice of the Department, as previously stated, to nominate employees for regular appointment as soon as it becomes apparent that their services must be retained continuously and establishment enlarged.

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Temporary employees come under the provisions of the Public Service Act and on appointment to Permanent staff are given the right to pay back superannuation to the beginning of their service as Temporary employees. We insist that an employee shall not remain on Temporary staff for a period in excess of one year, as we deem one year to be a sufficient probationary period. He, at the end of that time, shall be placed on Permanent staff or be dismissed from the Service. The exceptions to this rule are persons who do not pass the medical examination, as required by the Civil Service Commission, and those who have been retired but their services have been retained after the usual age of retirement. I might say that Dr. Zavitz is one in that category.

QUESTION 7: "What is the provision of sick leave benefits for Casual or Temporary employees? Can it accumulate from year to year? What guarantee is there for these employees that sick leave accumulation will be honoured by successive administrations?"

The Casual employees of the Department of Lands and Forests come under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and in this respect are treated in exactly the same way as employees in industry.

Temporary Civil Servants are employees within the meaning of the Public Service Act and are awarded sick leave credits at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for each month of regular attendance. This can accumulate from year to year. We can reasonably assume that each successive administration will honour this accumulation of sick leave, although,

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it is quite obvious that we cannot forecast the will of any succeeding Legislature.

QUESTION 8: "What is the provision for vacation benefits? How is it guaranteed."

The Department pays 2% of the gross earnings of a Casual employee in lieu of vacation with pay. This amount will be included in his final salary cheque at the close of his employment.

It does not apply to extra fire fighters who may be on for only part of one day or until the particular fire for which he has been employed is over. This is guaranteed in Circular instructions issued on the authority of the Deputy Minister and this arrangement has been honoured since August, 1945.

Casuals employed for a term of employment that exceeds one year are granted 12 work days holiday per year, and, therefore, do not receive the percentage of gross salary in lieu of vacation.

Accounts Circular #10 - 4 gives full particulars concerning payment and the accounting instructions issued to Departmental Officers.

QUESTION 9: "What means of appeal have casual or temporary employees who may feel they have been wrongly fired?"

As casual and temporary employees are not Civil Servants within the meaning of The Public Service Act, the provisions of the Civil Service Board of Review as set forth in Section 18 of the Regulations made under the Public

Service Act do not apply to them. In the Department of Lands and Forests, however, we have insisted that before any employee be summarily dismissed he must be given the right of access to the officer superior to his immediate supervisor, who has recommended his dismissal, and if he so desires, a further appeal to the District Forester.

If an employee is not satisfied with the treatment that he has been accorded by the District Office, we have provided an additional safeguard by making available the services of the Chief Inspector, who acts as the representative of the Minister and his Deputy in the field and will review any such case and report thereon directly to the Deputy Minister. The present Chief Inspector was for numerous years prominent in the labour movement and, prior to his employment by the Department of Lands and Forests, was a conciliation officer with the Department of Labour. As a result of his investigations, over a period of years, numerous employees have been retained on staff who otherwise would have been dismissed.

On the whole, however, our staff relations are very good and we are very proud of our staff and of the job that they do for this Province.

MR. WISMER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott, Peterborough) for giving such full answers, and if I may ask for one more in question in relation to that:

In answer to Question 5, the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott, Peterborough) was good enough to give some percentages

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of, for instance, how many casuals are re-hired from year to year. In the three to five year period, I think I got the figure "40%"; from five to ten years "20%", and over ten years "25%".

MR. SCOTT: Right.

MR. WISMER: The question I want to ask is would it be possible for people of that sort to be brought into a status somewhat on that of the temporary employees, where they would be able to get superannuation benefit? It seems to me, although they do not work the full year, yet they are the same people working year in and year out. Without too great difficulty, would there be some possibility of bringing this type of casual employee into line for superannuation benefits?

MR. SCOTT (Peterborough): On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member (Mr. Wismer) will realize that for so many of them this is just off-time employment, when they are away from their regular work, such as trapping, and so forth. They come to us, but they look on their other work as their life's work. I think it would take a great deal of consideration before anything could be worked out along that line. I think actually the Public Service Act would have to be changed, before anything could be done.

MR. WISMER: I do not want to delay this any longer. Quite apart from my own interest in the large group of the casuals and temporaries of the Department, an editorial appeared in the 1951 issue of the Civil Service Association "Official News", and there is one paragraph which rather startled me. It reads as follows:
(TAKE "EE" FOLLOWS)

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"For these --"

and that is, casual, --

"For these more than 12,000 employees "

Now, this is rather startling to me, that there should be 12,000 casual employees of the government of Ontario,

"There is:

(a) No promise of superannuation when they become too old to work;

(b) No sick leave accumulation on a guaranteed basis (a change of government or even a departmental Minister could wipe out the accumulation provided by previous authority)

(c) No guarantee that vacations at present granted all but seasonal workers will be continued on a basis of equality with permanent employees; and

(d) No appeal to a Board of Review should they be fired for purely personal reasons even after 20 or 30 years of faithful service."

And I bring that up, because it would appear that this is something that is of considerable concern to the employees of the government, and it seems to me perfectly reasonable to suggest that they are employed by the government because the government needs them. And while perhaps if a man is only on for a few weeks or half a day or that

1. The first part of the document
describes the general situation
of the country in 1911.

2. The second part of the document
describes the general situation
of the country in 1912.

3. The third part of the document
describes the general situation
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of the country in 1914.

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describes the general situation
of the country in 1915.

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of the country in 1917.

8. The eighth part of the document
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9. The ninth part of the document
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10. The tenth part of the document
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of the country in 1920.

11. The eleventh part of the document
describes the general situation
of the country in 1921.

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sort of thing, not much can be done, but wherever they recur year in and year out on part-time basis, perhaps some change could be made in the provisions of The Public Service Act so that they can at least participate in superannuation on the percentage basis and participate in sick leave -- after all, under the present hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) one might not need to worry about this, but perhaps someone else some day might be Minister of Lands and Forests and a whole lot of these casual people might lose employment and despite anything they might have done in service for the province, any sick leave which they might have accumulated would all just disappear -- in other words, it might be possible for these people who go on year in and year out to have a guarantee of the accumulation of sick leave and vacations with pay.

HON. MR. SCOTT: I think you are getting a little beyond my Department. I have given a reply which concerned my Department, you are now coming to a matter of government policy which I am not qualified to discuss.

MR. COX: Mr. Chairman, I might ask another question, and make another suggestion. I know what the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) said about my reading over the figures. I exceedingly regret that I misconstrued the figures about the exports. He then made some mention about tariff, the final quality of the manufactured article on the other side, that there is a proportionate increase in the tariff, to which I agree, but I should like to point out to you, notwithstanding the tariff, there was still over \$100 million worth of products brought into Canada last year from

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articles which were made out of wood, irrespective of tariff I can bring you all manner of things made out of Canadian wood. We send the wood over and we buy it back -- ladies stockings and everything else -- almost everything you buy around the table is made out of wood.

Then getting back to the actual export, I do not want to appear as though I were asking too embarrassing questions -- I wanted to point out first that while there might be some reduction in some of those who are exporting, you must bear in mind that some of that wood is now going into pulp, which is only a semi-manufactured article, and more than 30-40 percent manufactured, and if this question is not embarrassing -- and I do not want to suggest it if it is, Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott) -- do you think anybody actually knows how much wood is being exported? Do you think anybody knows? I am extremely doubtful, myself.

MR. MacLEOD: What do you mean by that?

MR. COX: Well, no one has any clear knowledge. This wood, from a practical standpoint, goes across the lake in five, ten, fifteen thousand rafts, it goes 250 miles across the lake, and it is loaded on the other side. Now, who knows whether there was five thousand cords, ten thousand cords, or twelve thousand cords of wood in those rafts? I will challenge anybody to tell me, and I am just wondering, and my suggestions are supported by the remarks of Gen. Kennedy, who clearly indicates that there is confusion and likely to be confusion in the method and manner upon which this wood is



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being exported. I have been in this business a long while, and I suggest that nobody knows how much wood is actually going across Lake Superior.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I should just like to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) about exports, just to keep the record straight, so to speak: under the Government, previous to 1934, my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) knows that there was virtually no export of pulpwood from Crown lands.

MR. COX: I agree.

MR. FROST: That is right, is it not?

MR. COX: That is right -- almost treason.

MR. FROST: We understand that. Now the principal export at that time was from private lands.

MR. COX: Practically all, yes.

MR. FROST: Yes, that is right. Well, in 1933, the last year of the previous Government, that was the Henry Government at that time, there was 26,400 cords of wood exported from Crown lands.

MR. COX: In '33?

MR. FROST: 1933, and if my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) would take these figures down, they would be very interesting for him.

MR. COX: I think I have read them before.

MR. FROST: Yes. Well, they are interesting. In 1933 from Crown lands there was 26,240 cords exported. That same year from private lands there was 190,566 cords exported. Now, in 1935, the first year of the government that my hon. friend (Mr. Cox)

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supported and is now represented by that group opposite there; 1935 there were 45,413 cords from Crown lands.

MR. COX: 45 thousand?

MR. FROST: Yes, 45,413; and 220,741 from private lands, making a total of 266,154 cords. Now, by 1942, the last year of that regime, the 26,240 cords from Crown lands had risen to 482,598 cords.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame.

MR. COX: In 1942?

MR. FROST: That is 1942, 482,598, and from private lands, 254,450. I do not blame my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) for being surprised to hear that this happened under the great conservationist regime of my hon. friends opposite.

In 1950, the 482,598 cords had dropped to 305,690, and from private lands had dropped to 129,948. Now, to give you these combined figures --

MR. MacLEOD: What about the 623,000 in 1947?

MR. FROST: Yes, but the point is that this is a reduction, of nearly 200,000 cords over the mark of 1942. Now, I will give you the combined figures, they are easier to follow. From both Crown and other lands in 1933 the amount exported was 216,806 cords. In 1935 that had gone up to 266,154 cords. In 1942, which was the last year of the conservationist regime, that my friend the member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) has spoken of, it had gone up to 737,048 cords. That is under the conservationist regime.

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MR. MacLEOD: That is right.

MR. FROST: Last year, under the policy of curtailing export and bringing it down to nothing over a period of ten years, the 737,000 cords had dropped to 435,636 cords.

MR. MacLEOD: That is that we know of.

MR. FROST: Those are figures for my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) to take with him, down to the hotel, and think about the enormity of the crime that he and his friends perpetrated against the forests of this province.

Examples of what curtailment is resulting in are to be seen all over the province. I will give my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) an example of a limit that he knows very well. I imagine my hon. friend (Mr. Cox) has heard of the Little Pic limit.

MR. COX: I know it well.

MR. FROST: From the Little Pic limit was nothing but export work. I notice my hon. friend the member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) smiles knowingly at that. From the Little Pic limit went nothing but export to the United States. When this Government introduced its plan of curtailing export, the limit was sold to a domestic company and there now is not a cord of wood being exported there as far as I know.

Now those are the facts which my hon. friends can take home and think over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. COX: Yes, that sounds fine, but as I

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pointed out, Mr. Premier (Mr. Frost), of these 100,000 cords of wood which we were exporting before, you are just simply putting through a semi-manufactured product, little different than a bale of straw, and shipping it over to the other side.

MR. FROST: It is at any sight better than sending 437,000 cords over to be processed in the United States, which is what you did.

MR. COX: Certainly not 100,000 --

MR. DUNBAR: Tell us about Little Pic.

MR. COX: Well, I did not export any wood from the Little Pic.

MR. DUNBAR: The fellow behind you there knows more about it.

MR. COX: This fellow here.

AN HON. MEMBER: Two Little Pics.

MR. COX: No, no. I am forced to suggest -- I might use the word "subterfuge methods" which are now being adopted to get around, around the semi-manufactured wood, to get it out of the country -- subterfuge methods. But I did not have an answer to my question. Does anybody really know how much wood is being exported now? I do not think anybody does. My suggestion is -- and I am not making any implications -- my suggestion is supported by the statements of Mr. Kennedy that in all probability there was confusion in the quantity of wood which was being exported.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I have not said anything up to this point, because I was hoping that

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the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) would, at the very outset of presenting his Estimates, deal with some of the more fundamental questions affecting the operations of the Department of Lands and Forests. Now, of course, I am a comparative newcomer to politics in this province, and I do not know what happened during those dark, dismal days when the Modern Liberal Democracy was in power.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not know much about that.

MR. FROST: Well, I have just been telling you a few things; and that is only a few things.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, but I do know that the present government, the present party that forms the government, has been in power since 1943, and I also know that when that party sat over on this side of the House and I used to sit up in the "mourners' benches" up there --

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: -- that the then leader of the Progressive Conservative party (Mr. Drew) had a great deal to say about the Department of Lands and Forests. Mr. Drew certainly did deal with the fundamental questions; he did not confine himself to the picayune items in the Estimates, but he really got down to the bed rock of department policy. And I think in fairness to the late Mr. Drew --

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: It should be said that he really

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discussed forest policy with poise, and, I think that he could, during his heyday in the province of Ontario, lay claim to being one or any of the best-informed men on that question in the political life of Ontario. You agree with that, do you not? I do not see anybody putting up their fingers.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

(Fake FF follows.)

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Now, Mr. Chairman, all the members of this House, have had in their possession for some little time, the report of Major John Kennedy, following a very exhaustive study of the forest industry of the Province of Ontario. It has been said many times, and it can be repeated now, that the Kennedy Report constitutes a scathing denunciation of Governments that have been in Office in this Province down through the years; and he does not make any distinction between the record of the Liberal Party and the record of the Progressive Conservative Party. As far as he is concerned, both of them, in so far as their forest policy was concerned, were "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

I would have thought, Mr. Chairman, that after the Kennedy Report had been before us for a period of years, after the public press in the Province of Ontario has had so much to say about the iniquities of the Department of Lands and Forests, in view of the serious charges, that have been made against this Government's forest policy for the last few years, and in view of the serious contributions that have been made in this House by the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) and the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox), and others who have spoken on this question --

I would have thought that the Minister of Lands and Forests (Hon. Mr. Scott) would have thought it necessary -- ver y necessary -- to have made a full length speech, a full length policy in this House

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that would clear up this question which has been the subject of such wide-spread discussion throughout the Province. I do not think that it suffices for the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to stand up in his place, with his usual expansiveness, and point an accusing finger at the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) or the members of the middle group. I do not think it suffices to say that "You did thus and so between 1935 and 1942; we did less than thus and so during the period of 1943 to 1950". The fact of the matter is that when you add up the export of pulpwood from crown lands for the period 1935 to 1942, you get a total of 2,237,127 cords for those eight years. Then, when you take the period from 1943 to 1950, you get the total of 3,427,734 cords. And that, of course, contradicts the statement made in the House a couple of weeks ago by the Attorney General, that since this Government has been in Office, there has been a substantial reduction of the export of pulpwood. Actually, there have been more than a million cords exported since the present Government has been in Office than were exported during the period that the friends to my right were in office, -- according to the figures issued by your Department. And, as the hon. member for Fort William has pointed out, these figures do not begin to tell the whole story. No one has any idea of the volume of pulpwood being exported from the Province of Ontario to the United States. Suffice it to say this, that for every job our forests

in the Province of Ontario are providing, they are providing three jobs in the United States of America. That is a statement which I do not think the Minister will be able to contradict, -- that for every job provided in the forests of Ontario, this great asset of ours is providing three jobs for somebody across the line. That is what Mr. Drew has correctly called 'Economic Lunacy', and it is an explanation of that serious statement of affairs that we want the Minister of Lands and Forests to give. Of course, as the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) has pointed out, it is not just a question of the amount of pulpwood that we are shipping to the United States. We must also include in our reckoning, the great value of wood pulp which is being shipped to the United States and there providing tens of thousands of jobs across the line, where hundreds are provided here. As the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) has reminded us, Major General Kennedy had a great deal to say on this subject. I quoted said portions of his report when I spoke on the throne debate. I should like to repeat again a couple of sentences that I referred to at that time.

On page 155 of his report, Major General Kennedy says:

"I was much impressed by the argument in one brief presented before the Commission. It pointed out that unprocessed pulpwood exported has a

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value of roughly half a cent per pound; but if this same wood were processed, it would result in a product worth at least 4¢ per pound possibly, and possibly several times that amount." The difference in cost per pound between the pulp-wood stage and that of the finished product would be made up largely of wages paid to Canadian labour. I subscribe to the idea expressed and recommend that the future policy of the Province be aimed at the development of the final product at the higher cost per pound."

That is the idea of the chairman of the Royal Commission appointed by this Government, and that was ~~brought to the attention~~ brought to the attention of this Government in 1947. It has had since 1947 to consider that point along with the other important points contained in the report.

Now, what conclusions have the present Government and the present Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) drawn from the Kennedy Report, and where do we go from here? What is the perspective? Are we going to continue year after year permitting the forests of Ontario to be mined by these great monopolies who are carrying on these great assets of ours, taking it across the line, and providing permits and employment for the people of another country.

The first part of the report
 deals with the general
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 and the progress of the
 work done during the year.
 It also mentions the
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 different departments.
 The second part of the
 report deals with the
 financial situation of the
 country and the progress
 of the work done during
 the year. It also
 mentions the various
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Financial situation of the country

The financial situation of the country
 is generally satisfactory. The
 revenue has increased during
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 has been kept within the
 limits of the budget. The
 government has managed to
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 country is therefore
 sound and the government
 is confident that it will
 continue to improve in
 the future.

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This is not a matter that is engaging only the attention of the few members of this House, who happen to come from the Forest areas of Ontario, like my friend from Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) and the member for Fort William (Mr. Cox). The situation has become so serious that it is now engaging the attention of the presidents of our great Canadian banks. Here is what Mr. Carson, the president of the Bank of Toronto, had to say in his annual report,

"The matter of processing of goods in Canada applies particularly to the pulp industry. In 1945 this industry took pulpwood valued at \$240,000,000. and converted it into products having a gross value of \$338,000,000., thus increasing by three and a half times the value of wood which is used. Nevertheless, it is my understanding that there are still large quantities of pulpwood being exported to the United States, and this also applies to pulp."

and so on.

Now, we were told the other day that this country of ours bought back from the United States in a single year wood products to the tune of over \$100,000,000. Surely that bears out the contention of Col. Stevens, whom I quoted in the House last week, that we are getting a dime for a product which is worth a dollar.

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 discusses the general principles
 of the system. It is divided into
 several sections, each dealing with
 a different aspect of the problem.
 The second part of the document
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 the components and their functions.
 The third part of the document
 describes the results of the
 experiments. It includes a table
 of the data and a discussion of
 the results. The fourth part of
 the document contains the
 conclusions and recommendations.
 The fifth part of the document
 contains the references.

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Mr. Chairman, I do not think that this state of affairs can be permitted to continue, and I do not think that the Government should expect the members of this House to be satisfied merely because a very select committee of twelve members is formed and committed to sit down with the officials of the Department of Lands and Forests and be grieved . . . certain matters affecting the administration of that Department. I have no doubt that the members of that Committee found what the officials had to say very interesting, very illuminating; but that does not absolve the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) from his responsibility of coming before this House in the year 1951 and telling the members of this legislature exactly what the basic policies of this Department are and what the perspectives of this Government are in so far as the exploitation of our great forest areas is concerned. And I would urge the Minister even now, before we move into the separate items, to bring us up to date in this matter, tell us where the Government now stands so far as the implementation of the recommendations of the Kennedy report are concerned, bring us up to date to the plan this Government has in mind for demanding that the pulp and paper industries now operating in Canada shall be compelled to process a greater volume of products in this country. Those are the things we would like to hear about. This is what we have a Minister of Lands and Forests for; and I think he should stand up and

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speak up and bring us up to date.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): I wanted to say a word in regard to this question of export of pulpwood. Sometimes I marvel at the agility of the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to handle figures in a way that convinces himself he has made a good case. Tonight I think he really was right on top. He excelled himself. He takes the figures of exports of pulpwood from the crown lands and he mixes them up with the export from the private lands, and between the two of them, he works out a formula that is somewhat satisfactory to his point of view.

(TAKE GG FOLLOWS)

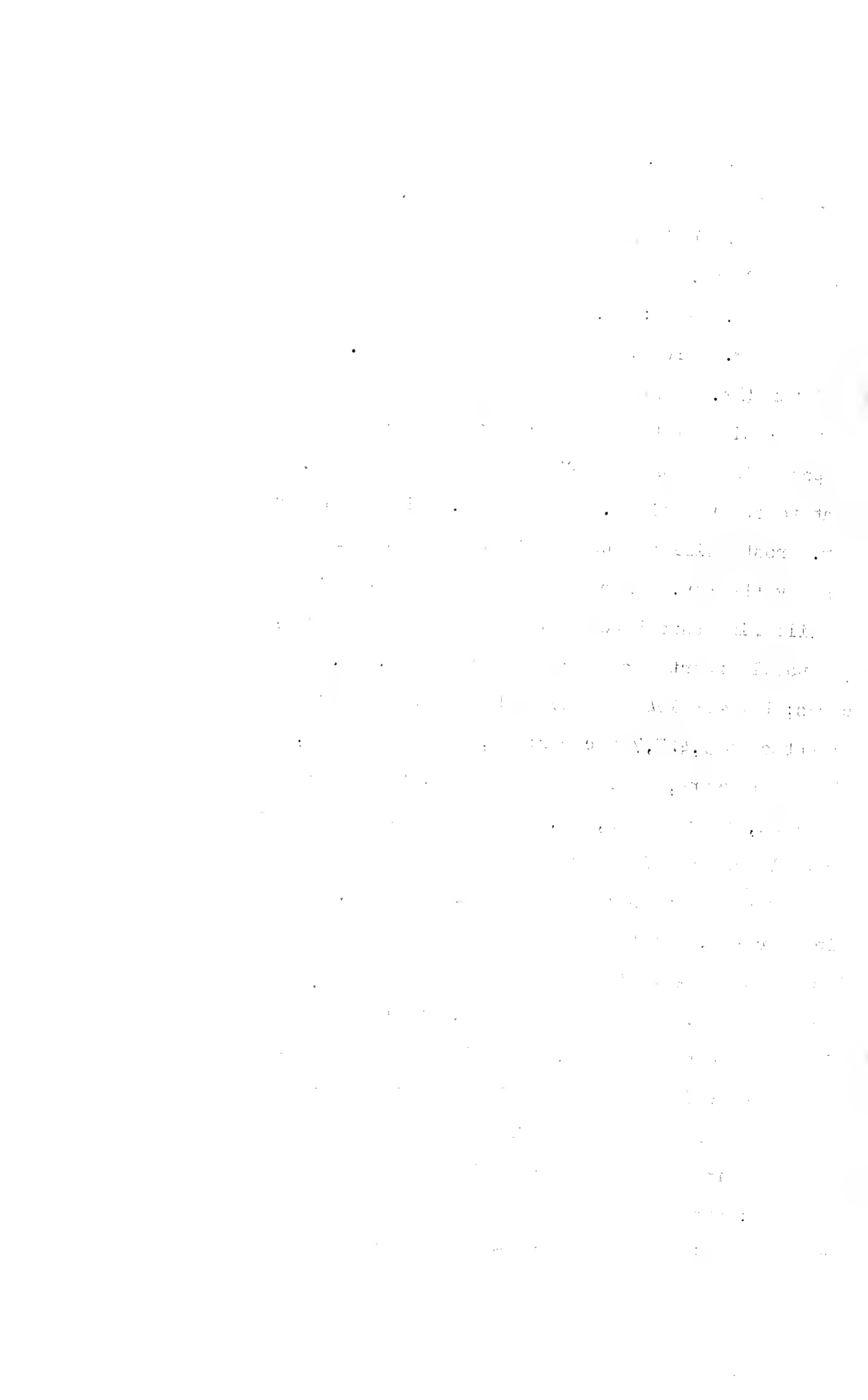
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MR. FROST: The hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) could take them separately.

MR. OLIVER: I have no desire for anything else but facts.

MR. FROST: Oh.

MR. OLIVER: I suggest to the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the only real basis to get at a solution of this problem and to appraise it properly is to take the figures for Crown lands. I want to do that first. If the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will add up the figures as was already done by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) he will find that between the years 1935 and 1942, the total exports from Crown lands was 2,237,127 cords; between 1943 and 1950 the total exports amounted to 3,427,734 cords; or, in other words, in the seven years, say, whatever it is, between 1935 and 1942, there was 1,190,000 cords less shipped from Crown lands in this province than there was in the seven years between 1943 and 1950. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will suggest that we should include those exports from private lands. That is where the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made his figures look not too bad, from his point of view. It is true that in the years of the Liberal Government there was a heavier export from private lands than there was in the seven years this government has been in power; but I suggest to the House that the reason was very obvious why there was an increase in the



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exportation from private lands in those days, because as the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) well knows, there were thousands and thousands of people in this province who were on relief, drawing \$5.00 and \$6.00 and \$10.00 a month.

MR. FROST: The biggest year was in 1942. Was there unemployment in 1942?

MR. OLIVER: It afforded those people an opportunity to make a living, to earn something from the export of pulpwood from private lands. That need does not exist to-day. The picture is entirely different, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows it -- and he talks about cutting down the pulpwood ten by ten until it goes away. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) goes back to 1947, which is the year that Mr. Drew made the great pronouncement that things had been bad before, but from now on they are going to improve.

MR. FROST: They have.

MR. OLIVER: In that year we exported from Crown lands 623,000 cords of pulpwood. In fifteen years that is the highest figure from 1935 to 1950. It was in that year that Mr. Drew chose to make his great pronouncement that he was going to cut it ten percent; whereas anyone so stupid would not think that that would be an end easily accomplished. If you take a year in which there has been a tremendous increase in pulpwood exportation --

MR. FROST: It has been cut over fifty percent.

MR. OLIVER: From that figure; but let the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) look at these figures. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says it has been cut by fifty percent, and it almost has; from 1947 to 1950 it has been cut about fifty percent, and I would like the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to look at this. In 1950 we are still shipping, according to these figures -- and I think they are correct, 305,000 cords from Crown lands. Back in 1939, in the depth of the depression, we were only shipping 25,000 cords. We are shipping to-day, in 1950 --

MR. FROST: How much did you ship in 1942?

MR. OLIVER: It was more.

MR. FROST: How much?

MR. OLIVER: 482,000 cords; 404,000 cords in 1941; 360,000 cords in 1940, 248,000 cords in 1939; 344,000 cords in 1948; or, in other words, in 1950 the figure is comparable to the average over that period of time. So, if we are going to cut out the pulpwood exportation from Crown lands, we have to go a long ways yet and make a start.

MR. J. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, might I ask the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) apart altogether from this business of thrashing over this old straw, we thought we had something that justified us in exporting wood back in those days of the depression. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will remember, surely, when this House divided on a resolution --

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MR. FROST: About the hon. member's for Brant (Mr. Nixon) call of 1942 during the depth of the depression?

MR. NIXON: We were in another situation at that time. You get tied up with the export of power and wood and get into a war condition. We are dependent on practically all we produce in wartime years --

MR. FROST: I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) wishes to be fair, and he has got down to something which is fair, now. As soon as the war was completed in 1947 we brought in the export policy which has so radically reduced the exports.

MR. NIXON: The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows the difficulties involved under war conditions to withdraw any trade condition which existed between these two countries.

MR. FROST: That is the most sensible thing you have said to-night.

MR. NIXON: Might I ask, has there ever been any attempt to limit the export of pulpwood from private lands and Indian reserves by the government of Ontario; or has it always been considered these people had the right to cut their wood and export it if they found a more favourable market?

MR. SCOTT: With respect to the Indian lands, we have no control; that comes under the federal government. On private lands, I do not think it would be a good thing to limit it because it acts as a check against the buyer for domestic mills, in that it might assure their getting

a better price. We have made no attempt to control it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, I want to raise another point. I hope the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) does not think I take an undue interest in radio programmes, but I would like to ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) whether he is aware that a series of school broadcasts began this morning on the subject of Ontario's lands and forests? Was the Department consulted about that? Was the Department consulted about these broadcasts and the content thereof?

MR. SCOTT: Frankly, I have been so tied up with committees the last few days, I know nothing about it. I will have to find out from the Department. This was under the Department of Education?

MR. JOLLIFFE: As in the case of the previous broadcast, I understand it is another of those which are arranged in collaboration with the C.B.C. and the Department of Education. However, the subject-matter of the broadcast is such that I think it would be very foolish to accept such an undertaking. There is to be a series of broadcasts on lands and forests. I would think it would be very foolish to undertake it without consulting the Department of Lands and Forests. I have no particular fault to find with this broadcast. I think it is a good one, although I was a little disturbed to be informed that the general approach this morning was in defence of the city slicker who cuts down our forests. I thought that was a rather remarkable beginning. I will

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reserve further comment about it until I see it.

I must take this opportunity of saying, since apparently the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) cannot tell us, at the moment, about this; I want to take this opportunity of saying that I think the hon. members of this House are entitled to see these broadcasts, if they desire so to do. Some two or three weeks ago I raised the question of a previous broadcast. After many promises, we did not get it. This is the Legislature of the province of Ontario. Hon. members of this House ask the C.B.C. if they can see such a broadcast. They are put off with the usual bureaucratic elusiveness that, "We cannot do that without the consent of the Department of Education with whom we collaborate." We have not been able to see the previous broadcasts. I would like some assurance now we are going to see it. I would like some assurance now we are going to see this broadcast which began to-day. I think the hon. members of this House are entitled to a little more respect than has been shown in this matter, and I am not joking this time.

MR. SCOTT: I have received a note from my officials that we have not heard of these broadcasts, we know nothing about them.

MR. JOLLIFFE: If that is the case, I think the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) or his Department should have heard about it and should have been consulted. I am wondering what is wrong with co-ordination in the

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government when an undertaking of this sort, a series of broadcasts about our lands and forests, undertaken by the Department of Education in collaboration with the C.B.C. and the Departments of Lands and Forests knows nothing about it. I think that is entirely wrong. I think the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) is entitled to know about it, and he should inquire to find out why he was not informed about it, why his Department has not been consulted.

I still have not my assurance about whether we mere hon. members of this House may be permitted to see these broadcasts which are given to all children over the air on Monday morning. What about it?

MR. SCOTT: I am inclined to agree with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) on that. I will certainly look into these broadcasts, if they are under our Department. I was not aware of it, nor were our officials.

(Page GG 8 follows)

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HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I may say that I have not, so far, the answers to all of these questions, which have been asked, and I have had to overlook some things. I promised the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that I would give him a copy of that broadcast with which I --

MR. MacLEOD: Why the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) only? Is he a privileged character here?

MR. FROST: I will table the broadcast, with which I assure you I had not the slightest thing to do. I was not even consulted, either directly or indirectly. The first I heard of it was upon walking into the House one afternoon and hearing the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) talking about it. I give my undertaking to table that broadcast. I will get it from the C.B.C. and I will table it before the House prorogues, probably some time before the latter part of this week.

MR. MacLEOD: Have you seen it?

MR. FROST: No. My wife heard it. My wife is a little bit critical of it, in fact., I was a little bit afraid to get a copy of this broadcast. I spoke to her about it. She was a little bit critical. I do not know whether she thought it overdone or to be "blowing". With women you have to be very careful.

I want to just say a word or two at this point, and I do not intend to say anything further -- believe it or not -- in connection with these estimates. I want to say just a word about the present Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and the magnificent job he is doing

1. The first part of the document
describes the general situation
of the country and the
state of the economy. It
mentions the fact that the
country is a developing one
and that the economy is
based on agriculture. It
also mentions that the
country is a member of the
Organization of American
States and the Inter-
American Development Bank.
It also mentions that the
country is a member of the
Latin American Caribbean
Community of Nations.
The second part of the
document describes the
social situation of the
country. It mentions that
the population is growing
rapidly and that there is
a high level of unemployment.
It also mentions that there
is a high level of illiteracy
and that the health care
system is inadequate.
The third part of the
document describes the
political situation of the
country. It mentions that
the country is a democracy
and that there is a free
press. It also mentions that
there is a high level of
corruption and that the
judicial system is weak.
The fourth part of the
document describes the
foreign relations of the
country. It mentions that
the country has friendly
relations with all the
major powers and that it
is a member of the United
Nations. It also mentions
that the country is a member
of the Organization of
American States and the
Inter-American Development
Bank.

for the people of this province.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: You say that comparisons are odious. Well, one of the previous Ministers of Lands and Forests of another government, having regard to the esteem with which he was held by his own party in the late leadership campaign, received about six votes, which showed what a job they thought he did. I will say I well remember another Minister of Lands and Forests who wanted to be Minister of Mines and his leader said that he had enough difficulty looking after him above ground without getting him underground. The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) would remember that incident. I remember it quite well.

I would just like to say, as a matter of general policy, that I do not think there is a Department which over the years, going back, indeed, fifty years, which has been a more difficult department to administer than the Department of Lands and Forests. The hon. members of this House will remember, going back a great many years, the various timber inquiries and probes which have been held. Going back fifty years in this province, the hon. members will remember that. Everyone knows the difficulty any hon. Minister would have in taking hold of that difficult department.

Mr. Chairman, I want, at the expense of a little repetition, to tell the hon. members some of the things the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has done during his tenure of office, or proximate to his

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tenure of office. I was just given a book by the Chairman of the Whole House, a book to which he referred in his speech this afternoon. I see written in this book, "Learning brings thereof noble things". I want to impart a little learning to the hon. members opposite and tell them that this government and this Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has embarked on a policy to correct the errors of not fifty but of one hundred years in this province. I will say to the hon. members opposite when you talk about policy, great things have been accomplished in the period of the last few years, with respect to all of which the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) either he, himself, has done, or he has been closely associated.

Go back, for instance, to the cancellation of 15,000,000 acres of forest lands which were returned to the Crown, which were granted during the days of these economic Royalists who sit opposite; fifteen million acres of land granted to the people. That was cancelled and returned to the people of this province.

I sat in the corner where some of the hon. members now sit, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, when the Lake Sulphite scandal broke in this province. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land were involved in that affair; Lake Sulphite was in bankruptcy. That has been cleaned up. On that point, you have hundreds of Canadian workmen engaged there, living at a high standard. That was a bankrupt concern when this government came into

GG-11

office. I have told the hon. members about exports being halted. The hon. members can say what they like about it, but the facts are these; taking export alone, when they came into office, there was about 26,000 cords of wood being exported from Crown lands. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) mentioned the fact that war conditions intervened. Of course they did. I know that those things made a difference, a very great difference, and I point that out to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), too.

(TAKE "HH" FOLLOWS)

but the fact is that when they left office, they were not exporting 26,000 cords, they were exporting 482,000 cords in one year, from Crown lands alone.

MR. MacLEOD: And you got it up to 683,000.

MR. FROST: With the termination of war conditions, and a return to some degree of normalcy -- and the hon. members know the extent that normalcy has returned -- we have been successful under this Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) in reducing the amount down to 305,000 cords. If I wanted some applause, I would hold up my fingers at this point --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: That is the record the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has every reason to be proud of, in that regard.

The Abitibi Company was in bankruptcy. It has been brought back to solvency.

MR. MacLEOD: What did your Government have to do with that?

MR. FROST: I want to tell you a few things about policy. The hon. member has been referring to "policy". I would like to tell you a few of the practical things in regard to policy.

Sturgeon Falls -- a ghost town; go up to Sturgeon Falls to-day and see what kind of town it is; a fine, up-and-coming community, where hundreds of workmen are employed as a result of the policy of this Government.

MR. MacLEOD : What policy?



HH-2

MR. FROST: ^{Regarding} the manufacturing and processing of wood in this province of Ontario; the same with Espanola. Then there is a great enlargement of the plant at Kapuskasing. The hon. member (Mr. Cox) was speaking about exports. I remind him of the Little Pig Limit, he will agree with that. New towns which did not exist before, Red Lake, Marathon, Terrace Bay, they are great projects which have been brought in, because this Government's policy is to administer the forests of this province for the people. I mentioned before an old saying which we used to hear, "God made the land for the people." With regard to the forests, I would say, "God made the forests for the people of Ontario", and that is the way that policy is being administered.

MR. MacLEOD: Mostly for the people of the United States.

MR. FROST: You have a Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) who is doing that job for you, that job for the people of the province of Ontario.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Consider the sustained yield program. The hon. member (Mr. Cox) spoke about the amount of export which has taken place from the province. I am not a forester, but I understand it to be a fact, that if you leave a forest to the stage where it rots and falls down, you do not get any benefit from it. If you can produce a sustaining yield from your forests, you can even think of an export policy, if that can be sustained from the yield of your forest. If you have timber, and

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you cannot process that timber in this province, then perhaps, under certain conditions, export may be justified. I point that out simply as an aside. Take, for instance, the limitation on our sawmills to 15 million feet a year. I received one of the books from one of the Gillies, telling us about the tremendous cuts taken from the Ottawa valley in the last century. Mr. Chairman, if there had been a limit of 15 million feet per year, to-day we would have great stands of pine instead of that timber being cut, and the lumber shipped all over the American continent. After all, the raw lumber, which is sawn, and is under processing, is not as much as the pulp we are exporting at International Falls. May I point that out to the hon. member (Mr. Cox).

Consider, for instance, a forest inventory; what other government in Ontario, what other government in Canada -- indeed, I say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), what other government in America has brought in a forest inventory policy along the lines of ours, and as extensive as ours? There is nothing that equals the forest inventory policy, inventory by both air and land, which this government has brought in, and it has been administered by the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), Peterborough, who is sitting here to-day.

I mentioned before about the salvage operations. We had an unfortunate fire arising from a very bad year in 1948. From that fire, I say to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) that we have salvaged, through the foresight and knowledge of this Hon. Minister of Lands

and Forests (Mr. Scott) over a quarter of a billion feet of pine -- principally pine, although I suppose perhaps some other timber, also. Such a thing has never been undertaken in the history of Canada before. The Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) stepped into that operation, and under very difficult circumstances, with no organization whatsoever, has been able to save and salvage for the people of this province, over 250 million feet of fine timber, which otherwise would have rotted, and been destroyed. Speaking of a policy of conservation, there is a great example in that one item alone.

Then, consider the ranger school at Dorset. That was started back in 1943 by the other government, but it has been extended and extended, until to-day it is one of the great practical means of education for the foresters in this province. In that connection, not all foresters go to the universities, but these are practical scalers from across this province.

Consider the protection by air, and consider the enormous expenditures on 44 aircraft, 5000 miles of telephone lines, thousands of canoes and motor boats, practically all of them new since 1943, and the great majority of them since the present hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), who is a practical lumberman himself, took over the Department.

Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to size up the opposition. One minute they talk about conservation, and conserving the forests of this province, and the next minute they "crab" about the expenditure of money.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. This finding is significant as it provides strong evidence for the proposed model.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends. Additionally, it recommends that the current findings be used to inform future decision-making.

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If there is anything in our estimates I am proud of, it is the fact that the expenditure of this Department is about four times greater than when we took office, because it indicates the tremendous expansion in conservation, forest management, sustained yield, fire protection, and a host of things this government has taken under the direction of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott).

I am not a bit alarmed by the fact that instead of draining millions of dollars from lands and forests, as was done by the other government, and the other departments of government, we are spending practically every dollar we get from lands and forests, and from fish and game, in conservation in this province. I think that is a great record.

I say to the hon. member who like to be critical. without any grounds for being critical, if you want to see what has been done by the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), just look about you, and look at these estimates, and see the extent that improvements have been made in the protection of our forests assets in this province. When we came into office, about two and one half million dollars was spent in the protection of our forests, in forest management, sustained yield, and things of that sort. No wonder the hon. member (Mr. Cox) does not want to talk about the Garden Lake fire. He said, "Oh, you have only been in office for about two years". If he would only recant and repent of his sins, and tell us what the previous government did -- if

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. Various statistical tests were used to determine the significance of the findings. The results indicate that there is a strong correlation between the variables being studied, which supports the initial hypothesis.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and their implications. It suggests that the current findings have important implications for the field and provides recommendations for further research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and offers suggestions for how these can be addressed in future work.

HH-6 .

he would only repent, instead of coming here and trying to throw sticks and stones at a man whom, I believe, is the best Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests this province ever had, he would do a much better job.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: . Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: That is what you said about the last one.

MR. FROST: Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say as regards the Kennedy report, just what the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has said. You can take his conclusions on the point that is raised. The hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) mentioned it in a very pious sort of way. I always think the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) has his tongue in his cheek when he says these things.

MR. ROBINSON: Oh, no, he has not.

MR. FROST: Let me tell you, first of all, and especially to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that General Kennedy's report provides, above everything else, for a sustained yield with integrated operations in our forest lands. In that there is positively no objection, not one positive objection, but there is positive agreement with the policy of this government. On the other hand, the method which General Kennedy mentions, according to my recollection of his report, he says he advances as a matter for discussion. I think myself that what he suggests -- and there are many elements which are sound in his suggestions for the cure of the situation -- is the

The first part of the document
 describes the general situation
 and the main objectives of the
 project. It is followed by a
 detailed description of the
 methodology used in the study.
 The results of the study are
 presented in the following
 sections, and a conclusion is
 drawn at the end of the
 document.

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method to be adopted. I do think, however, that it is radical, and perhaps in many ways unworkable -- very difficult of operation without creating in Ontario an all-out monopoly in management companies.

(TAKE II FOLLOWS)

II-1

Now, I think myself there are ways and that is what we are looking for, accomplishing the objective, that is of an intergrated operation and with the best forest management and with sustained yield, we think there is a way that that can be accomplished by other methods than that which General Kennedy suggests. On the other hand, we are not throwing overboard anything that General Kennedy suggests, we are looking at this whole problem objectively with the idea of giving to our province the very best service, promotion management and sustained yield better than anywhere in the world. The policy of this government is just this, under the Department of Lands and Forests to give to this province of ours the best forest policies there are in effect anywhere.

I will say to the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) who very grudgingly commented on what the government was doing, we did not bring in this Forestry Advisory Committee just because we are going to play with this subject, we brought it in because it is an indication of our intention and our earnest intention to proceed with giving to our people the very best forest policies that are in effect anywhere in this world. I might say the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and his officials are good men, as good men as you can get anywhere and I am satisfied they will give a real lead to the people of this province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the policy of the government and that is the confidence we have in the men who are administering that Department.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, that is all very well,

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the prospects for the future.

The work done during the year has been very satisfactory and has resulted in a number of important discoveries. The most important of these are the discovery of the new element X and the discovery of the new compound Y. These discoveries are of great importance and will have a profound effect on the science of the future.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important publications. The most important of these are the papers on the properties of X and Y, and the paper on the synthesis of Z. These papers are of great importance and will be widely read and cited.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important patents. The most important of these are the patents on the synthesis of X and Y, and the patent on the synthesis of Z. These patents are of great importance and will be widely used.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important awards. The most important of these are the Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the Nobel Prize in Physics. These awards are of great importance and will be widely recognized.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important honors. The most important of these are the Honorary Doctorate and the Honorary Fellowship. These honors are of great importance and will be widely respected.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important contributions to the science of the future. The most important of these are the discovery of the new element X and the discovery of the new compound Y. These discoveries are of great importance and will have a profound effect on the science of the future.

but what is the answer to my question? The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) --

MR. FROST: Ask your little question and I will see if I can answer it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I do not think you can answer it. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) began by making reference to the fact that in 1943 the Progressive Conservative Government had cancelled leases of many, many millions of acres of land and returned them to the people of Ontario. Now, my question should be easy to answer for a man who has been a member of the government since 1943. What has happened since to those millions and millions of acres?

MR. FROST: If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) would just go to Northern Ontario and see the new towns, Marathon, Red Rock, Terrace Bay, and those other places where previously there was nothing but wilderness and now you have good, thriving communities and full dinner pails.

MR. JOLLIFFE: My question does not refer to dinner pails, it refers to leases. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) takes great credit for having taken back or canceled leases which were presumably notorious because they had been granted by a Liberal government. Now, in what respect are the subsequent leases granted by this government? In what respect do they differ from the previous leases?

MR. FROST: I will say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) in answer, I was up in Kapuskasing -- I am not sure whether I was with the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) or not but I was talking --

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MR. MACLEOD: You were in bad shape that day.

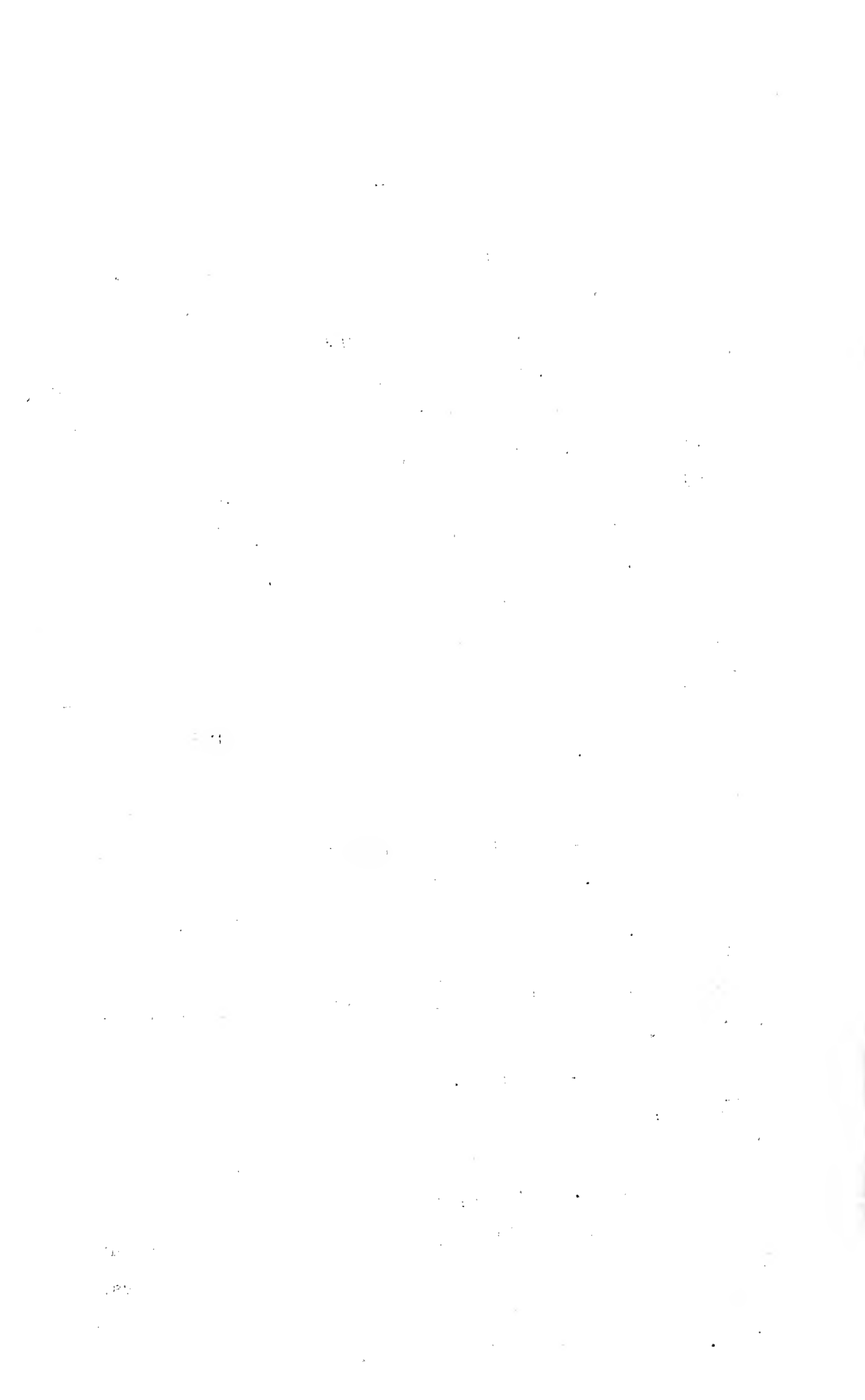
MR. FROST: He was on that tour anyway, and certainly I think the great wonders of northern Ontario were made plain to the hon. members of the House who went on that trip. I remember speaking to the General Manager of the Company at Kapuskasing, Spruce Falls, and I asked him "How many acres or miles of land have you?" And my recollection is he told me it was around about 6,000 square miles, that would be 60 by 100. That is the area of the land.

I said to him, "Will this land of yours here provide for the perpetual operation of this plant?" He said, "Mr. Frost, that area of land will not only provide for the perpetual operation of this plant but it will permit us to extend our plant", and he then mentioned the extent that forest management and the assistance given by our Department of Lands and Forests have contributed to the perpetuation of our forests. A short time after that,

I was flying over Northern Ontario going the South and I could not help ^{but} think, what a little bit 60 by 100 was to maintain that beautiful community at Kapuskasing.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the policy that we are following, that is the purpose of our ^{forest} policy to provide for our people a perpetuation of these plants.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I can take the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) down to Southern Ontario and I show him what has been done in the last 100 years, the devastated area line between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River. At the present time the hon. Minister of Lands and



April 2

II-4

Forests (Mr. Scott) and his Department are working that back with the planting of some twenty million trees a year with the natural growth of the forest which is a tremendous thing. I understand they mean to step that up to sixty million trees a year and more. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is a great record, a very great record. Somebody handed this to me just a moment ago, it is dated April 2nd, 1951, Forestry Practice in Ontario by Sir Shane Leslie, Irish author and lecturer who prepared a paper on Canadian forestry. He said in an interview today, China, Spain and Greece are striking examples of "my conviction that a nation goes to the wall once it has lost its trees."

Sir Shane, who so far has visited the forests of Ontario and Newfoundland, said "Ontario foresters are far ahead of any I have ever seen and this is due to the fact that they are alive to the great peril of losing their trees."

Sir Shane plans to complete a survey of all Canadian timber lands before the end of June.

(PAGE II-5 follows)

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has a long history of
 interference in the private sector.
 This has been done in a variety of
 ways, including the establishment of
 state-owned enterprises, the
 imposition of price controls, and
 the nationalization of key industries.
 These actions have been justified as
 necessary for the development of
 the country and for the promotion of
 social justice. However, they have
 also led to inefficiency and a
 lack of innovation in the private
 sector. This has resulted in a
 stagnating economy and a decline in
 living standards. The government
 must therefore take steps to
 reform the economy and to
 encourage private enterprise.

(continued on next page)

That, is a statement from an outside man and I think we have reasons to compliment our foresters and our Department and the job they are doing for this province.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I notice the story which has been quoted and the gentleman who was quoted is described as an author. I have noticed that the most important matters of our forestry practice usually come from authors, politicians and fiction writers rather than from the foresters, like Major General Kennedy. I think that is in about the same class in which that statement could be placed. Now, of course, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has not answered my question about leasing. He has referred to Bruce Lake, and refers to it because it was the first company to produce a forestry plan. It is the exception rather than the rule.

MR. NIXON: It was there when I first came in in 1919.

MR. JOLLIFFE: It is a work which has been in existence for many years.

MR. FROST: It is bigger and better after over 30 years, that is not the story in my country where it was devastated by sawmill operators and others.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) talks as though the Spruce Falls Development is something new. It is not new at all, large rights were there for many years, and it indicates how little difference there has been in the matter of cutting rights between his government and the previous government.

I want to say a word about the reference made to the Kennedy Report. It is becoming a practice of the government to give lip service to the Kennedy Report, to give assurance --

MR. FROST: I think that is very unfair, the fact is we have implemented wide stretches of the Kennedy Report and more all the time.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I cannot agree with you. As the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) pointed out, the solution put forward by General Kennedy, what he described as a solution, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), while he condemns it with big praise, eventually gets around to telling us that he does not think it is workable.

Now, sustained yield was undoubtedly the objective of that Report but I am sorry to say that this term "sustained yield" is becoming sort of an incantation which everybody uses without explaining what they mean. "Sustained yield" is repeated over and over again and the expression, of course, is meaningless. It is meaningless to say that an objective is sustained yield unless some action is given and the methods whereby sustained yield becomes possible and General Kennedy made his suggestion, perhaps the right suggestion, perhaps the wrong suggestion but nevertheless one to which he devoted a great deal of time and thought and one which he was well qualified to propose.

Now, we have been told definitely as we can expect that that solution is not acceptable to the government. I would not be so disturbed about that if the government

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B u$$
 as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions
 converge to zero if and only if the matrix A is
 stable. This result is proved by using the
 Lyapunov method.

In the second part of the paper, the problem of
 stabilization of the system is considered. It is
 shown that the system can be stabilized by a
 linear feedback control law if and only if the
 matrix A is stabilizable. This result is proved
 by using the Kalman's controllability
 criterion.

Finally, the problem of optimal control is
 considered. It is shown that the optimal
 control law is given by the state feedback
 law

$$u = -K x$$
 where K is the gain matrix. This result is
 proved by using the Pontryagin's maximum
 principle.

offered an equally definite alternative but we have not been offered an alternative either by the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) or the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). We have not been told how you assure sustained yield or integrated operation from companies which are interested in paper on the one hand or from companies who are interested in the lumber business on the other hand operating in different parts of the province and operating for their own purpose. How do you assure us of sustained yield and integrated operation through companies which are not integrated by their very nature. We have been given no explanation, no answer to that question and until we are given such an explanation we are obliged to conclude that the government as yet has not an alternative policy and no matter how much advertising is done and no matter how many expressions of good intentions are given we still would like an alternative policy from this government.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to the fact, he mentioned the Marathon Company. Now, the Marathon Company . . . I notice in Votes and Proceedings, is the one Company which is increasing its exports to the United States year by year. The Marathon Company in 1948 exported 20,000 cords of pulp; in 1949 26,000 cords, and in 1950, 29,000 cords. The Marathon Company, when we visited that Company in the Fall of 1949, was cutting up into pulp at that mill the day we visited there, they were cutting up into pulp logs at least 12 to 14 inches, being sawn up into four-foot

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for the position of [Job Title] has been received and is currently under review.

We will contact you again once a decision has been reached regarding your application.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
[Title]

[Company Name]
[Address]
[City]

[Phone Number]
[Email Address]

Thank you for your interest.

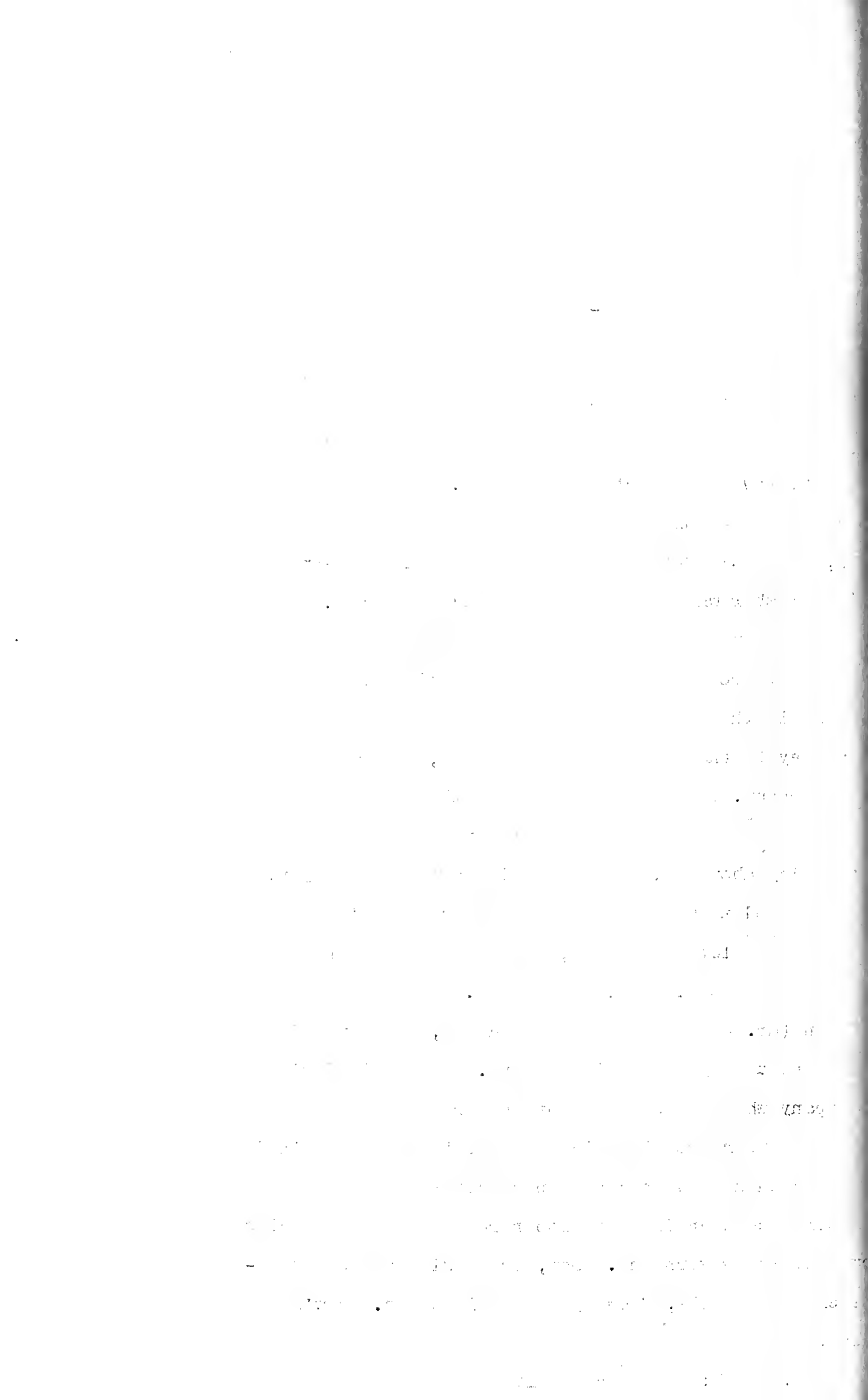
II-8

lengths and put through the barker and yet that company under a Report given to this House in answer to a question on page 17 of Votes and Proceedings, that Company is supposed to have three active saw mills. And now, I do not believe these pulp companies usual primary interest is pulp, it should further be able and willing to saw logs into lumber which should be devoted to lumber. Their main interest is pulp and if you ask my opinion I think the only reason some of these companies establish a saw mill in the first place is just as an excuse so they can say to the government Department, we are a dual purpose company, we are utilizing both the pulp and the saw logs in our operations and therefore you do not need to worry about us, we are looking after it for you, you do not need to bother at all about our forests, they are in complete operation, and we are operating on a sustained yield. Now, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has pointed out, that sustained yield may be a very inefficient thing. A sustained yield by a company which does not plant the tree may require 25% to 30% larger area in which to operate on a sustained yield basis than if we had a proper sustained yield basis and proper tree planting and proper reforestation policies followed by the government. Now, the basis of the government seems to be this, first you repudiated Mr. Drew's proposal.

MR. FROST: That proposal? We repudiated what?

MR. McCLEOD: Forest Resources Commission.

MR. FROST: Well, the Kennedy Report was against that.



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MR. DENNISON: No, no, the Kennedy Report was entirely different from the promise you made when you were first elected. I recall the Drew proposal was to establish a Forest Resources Commission, the same as the Hydro Commission.

MR. FROST: Yes, but the Kennedy Report recommends against that.

MR. DENNISON: No, the Kennedy Report recommends these forest operating companies will not be publicly owned but it will be a separate company operating and selling to the existing pulp companies. That is the Kennedy Report^{on} forest operating companies but Mr. Drew's proposal was a Commission the same as the Hydro Commission, a publicly owned Commission which would do all the cutting and the forest operations and would provide the lumber mills with logs, pulp mills with pulp logs and would develop the whole conservation of our forests and government land.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) introduced a Resolution in the House calling for just that.

MR. DENNISON: That is right, and I believe Mr. Drew himself introduced a resolution calling for that.

MR. FROST: I will refer the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) to page 183 of the Kennedy Report which deals with that and he said he is convinced that Commissions are far from infallible and he does not think it is in the interests of the province that be done.

(TAKE "JJ" FOLLOWS)

Now, I accept the Kennedy Report, we have been endeavoring to follow out the Kennedy Report wherever we could possibly do it. Now my hon. friend (Mr. Dennison) wants us to depart from it.

MR. DENNISON: Now then, you accept the Kennedy Report insofar as it quashes the Drew proposal for a Forestry Commission.

MR. FROST: Don't cross-examine me.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DENNISON: Now you have told us this afternoon, or this evening, that as far as the Kennedy Report is concerned--and I still do not understand what part of the Kennedy proposals for the operations of woods, or for the woods operation, you are accepting--certainly General Kennedy did not advocate leaving this whole thing in the hands of the pulp companies and trusting to their tender judgment and their tender mercies to provide the sawmill operators with logs. Now that just is not happening. We have large sawmills in this province that are being closed down for want of logs, are starved for logs, and the pulp companies make a pretence of operating 20 active sawmills in the Province of Ontario, and some of those sawmills are the most "haywire and prunes" outfit you ever looked at. The hon. member for Hamilton and I saw one at Fort William one day, and the men were working out in the open air. It was something like one might see up in the hills of Haliburton County.

MR. FROST: Do not get my county mixed up.

MR. DENNISON: Where they were operating on 25 acres.

Hon. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs):

You missed a wonderful afternoon seeing the nice sights, you spent all the afternoon in that mill.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

I have discussed this matter with the proper authorities and they have decided that it is not possible to grant your request at this time. I am sure that you will understand my position. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

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MR. DENNISON: Ch, no, not in that small mill. You could see that in five minutes, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar). That small mill did not solve the problem. But the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), having rejected Mr. Drew's proposal in having refused to implement the Kennedy Report, puts his whole faith in the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) is permitting a pulp company such as the Marathon Company and the Kimberley-Clark Paper Company, paper companies which already have mills set up, is permitting those companies to export pulp. Why should those companies of all companies export pulp? They^{can} manufacture it right here where we would get more revenue, where it would produce more employment for Canadian people. I cannot for the life of me see why those companies should be allowed at all to export pulpwood.

The final question is, where does the government stand on this export question? The hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) suggested in his speech that if there was plenty of pulp, exporting was not such a bad idea, after all; and a few minutes ago the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said almost the same thing, if there was lots of pulp to supply all the local mills, exporting is not so bad after all. I am wondering if you are now going to start to reverse your position and your stand on the question of export as you have reversed it on the question of Mr. Drew's proposals, on Mr. Kennedy's operating proposals and now will you reverse it on the question of export?

Now, that is a very vital question.

MR. COX: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that from the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) remarks, the implication was that perhaps we were rather antagonistic to the hon. Minister

of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), but I want to assure the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and yourself that that is not the case. I agree with everything you have said about the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott). There could not be a more estimable gentleman than he is.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): That is so, but that is not the Estimate.

MR. COX: I beg your pardon?

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) is not the Estimate.

MR. COX: Well, I will put it this way: He stands high in our estimation--if I may use that word.

MR. FROST: That are you going to try to do now, damn him with faint praise, as the poet says?

MR. MacLEOD: He is trying to praise him with faint damns.

MR. COX: No, I am not trying to do that at all. Everybody knows the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) is a splendid type of fellow, and I agree with everything you say.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Hear, hear.

MR. COX: He is a very popular fellow.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Hear, hear.

MR. COX: If he stays in public life as long as I have, probably he will be elected as often as I have. A very popular fellow.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN hon. MEMBER: Try again, Charlie. (Mr. Cox)

MR. COX: Now you have got me laughing. But I want to take issue with the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott). He said he was not practical. That is pretty obvious when he said that when wood was lying in a natural state it rots and decays and

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should be harvested anyway. That is not right; if wood is left in its natural state, it reproduces itself, but when you cut that wood down an inferior species of tree returns in its place. As far as this sustained yield we hear so much about, that is just plain "eyewash," it does not exist. That is one of the reasons I would like this Committee to come up North to try to ascertain that for themselves.

I rather resent that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that I am "throwing sticks and stones." People do not get elected 25 times who build their life on throwing sticks and stones. You say something about the past; I am only trying to correct the abuses of the past in the timber business, and they still exist, and I would like to tell the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) that if we were to have a thorough investigation/^{into conditions} during the past three or four decades, from my general knowledge and general observation, I think it would be just about as illuminating and just about as interesting as the Kefauver Report now going on in the United States.

Now, with that feeling, and having represented those two great districts--a third of the revenue of the Department of Lands and Forests originates in that district I represented 20 years, is it not a natural thing I take some interest in this Department/^{and try to} help conditions for the people?

It is all right to talk about the Marathon and the Long Lac pulp and paper company, and the nice glowing accounts you gave of them, but they are only semi-manufacturing that wood and shipping it down to the state of Wisconsin. And I would like to let you know that the people of Ontario have \$20,000,000 in that proposal---\$20,000,000. I would not give

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so much credit to the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company when it is being financed to a great extent with Ontario money. So I am not trying to throw any sticks and stones, and I am not trying to be critical, I am only trying to correct the situation that should be corrected.

MR. FROST: Well, that is what we are out to do. You should turn around and support us on the great efforts we are trying to make.

MR. COX: Support what?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Support us in the great efforts we are making to correct the 100 years of mistakes.

MR. COX: You support me and my suggestions and it will be helpful to all the province. Stop the export of wood from Crown lands and leave the wood in Ontario.

THE CHAIRMAN: Vote 105 carried.

MR. COX: Where are we?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Now, do not get off again.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Vote 105.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman--

MR. COX: I am still talking.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, I beg your pardon.

MR. COXA Where is 105? Oh, yes, I see \$70,000 of travelling expenses here. I do not know whether you are going to take us all down to Miami or not, I wonder how the head office is going to spend that much money? When we get to that one, we might have that explained, \$70,000 for one office.

MR. MacLEOD: Are you through?

MR. COX: Well, through this time.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, Mr. Chairman, there is a matter

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and offers recommendations for further research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and expresses gratitude to those who assisted in the research process.

here I think every hon. member of the House would like to get clear up. It is a matter that came to the attention of the Standing Committee on Lands and Forests this morning, and I may say that every hon. member of this House and every citizen of this province who reads the newspaper or who listens in on the radio has heard something about this matter, at least once if not a dozen times in the last year or two. I am going to raise it on the floor of the House in the hope that either the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) will make a statement on this question that will dispose of this matter for all time.

MR. FROST: What page is it on?

MR. MacLEOD: I am going to quote a report on this particular matter which appears in the Glube & Mail of tomorrow morning, which we received a few minutes ago.

MR. FROST: On what page?

MR. MacLEOD: It is on page 5 of the Glube & Mail. The headline says:

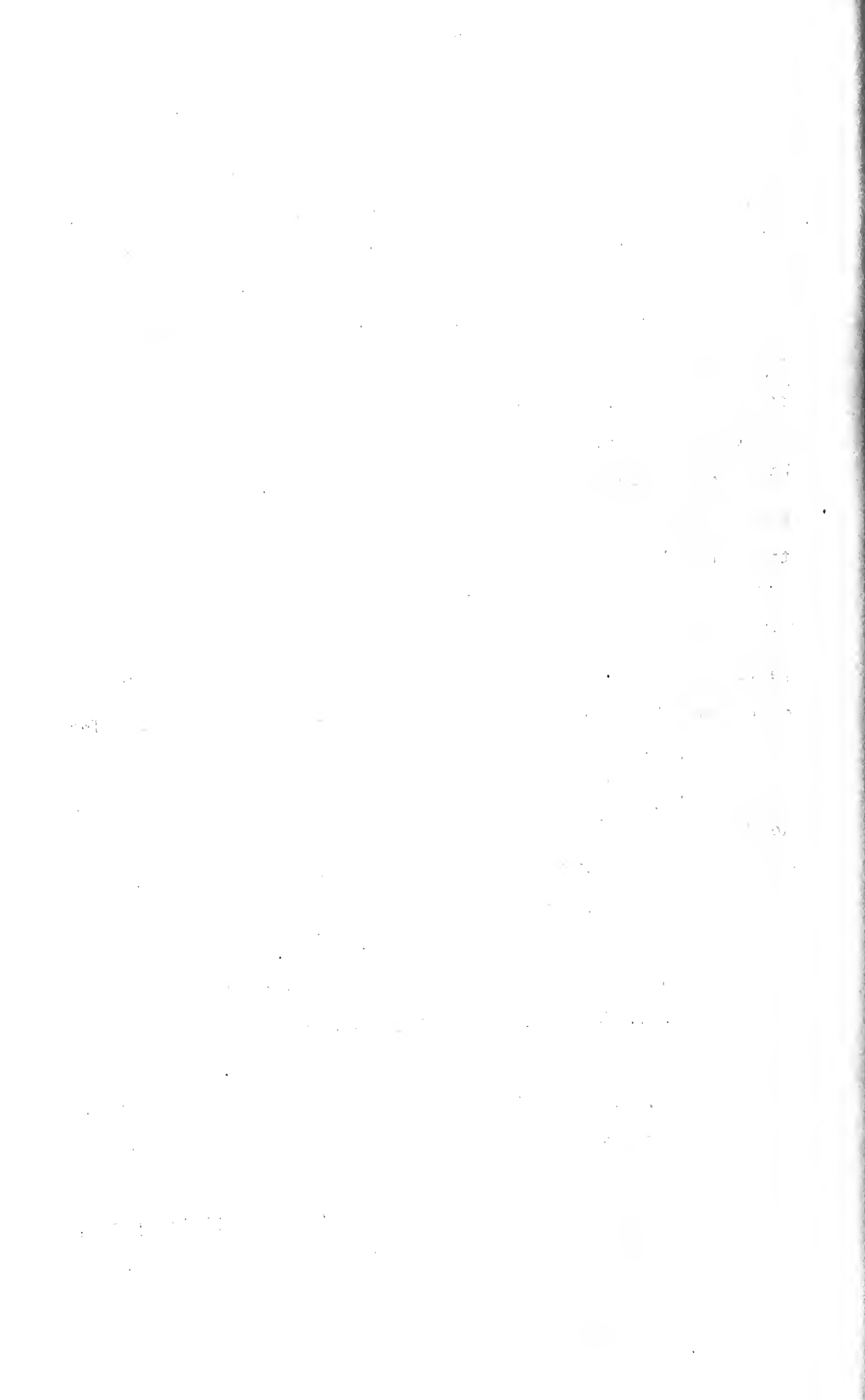
"SAYS WOODS FIRM FORCED TO FOLD BY ONTARIO GOVT.

"The Ontario Government was accused yesterday of forcing Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Ltd. of Fort William out of business to protect pulp and paper monopoly interests in the province.

"The charge came from the firm's president, E. E. Johnson, in a brief presented to the legislature's standing committee on lands and forests.

"He said the government had used strangulation methods in depriving the lumber firm of the right to access to timber for saw-log purposes.

"A shutdown of the company's Fort William plant, the largest east of the Rockies in Canada, put 3,000



"men out of work, Johnson's brief claimed.

"The government had ignored the recommendations of the Kennedy report on forestry to provide timber for lumbering concerns, he said, and had bestowed practically all of Northern Ontario's vast timber tracts on eight powerful companies.

"Johnson said his company, a merger of logging, transportation and saw-milling companies, was first hit in 1947 by restrictions on the export of pulpwood. Overnight, the company's pulpwood division went out of business.

"Other companies were able to continue practically unaffected by the government restrictions.

"The end of the pulpwood brought a quick end to the shipping division, leaving only the saw-milling business. In 1940, when lumber was in great demand for war purposes, the Ontario Government had assured him of a supply of raw materials.

"Three parcels of land on the west, east and south sides of Lake Nipigon had been allotted to the company for saw-log cutting, Johnson said, but the government had permitted him to cut on only one of them.

"Further restrictions and broken promises hampered the company for several years, but it continued to operate on a shrinking scale. When government directives compelling pulp and paper companies to produce saw-logs ran out and an agreement Johnson's firm had with Great Lakes Paper Co expired, the sawmill was left without any source of saw-logs, he said."

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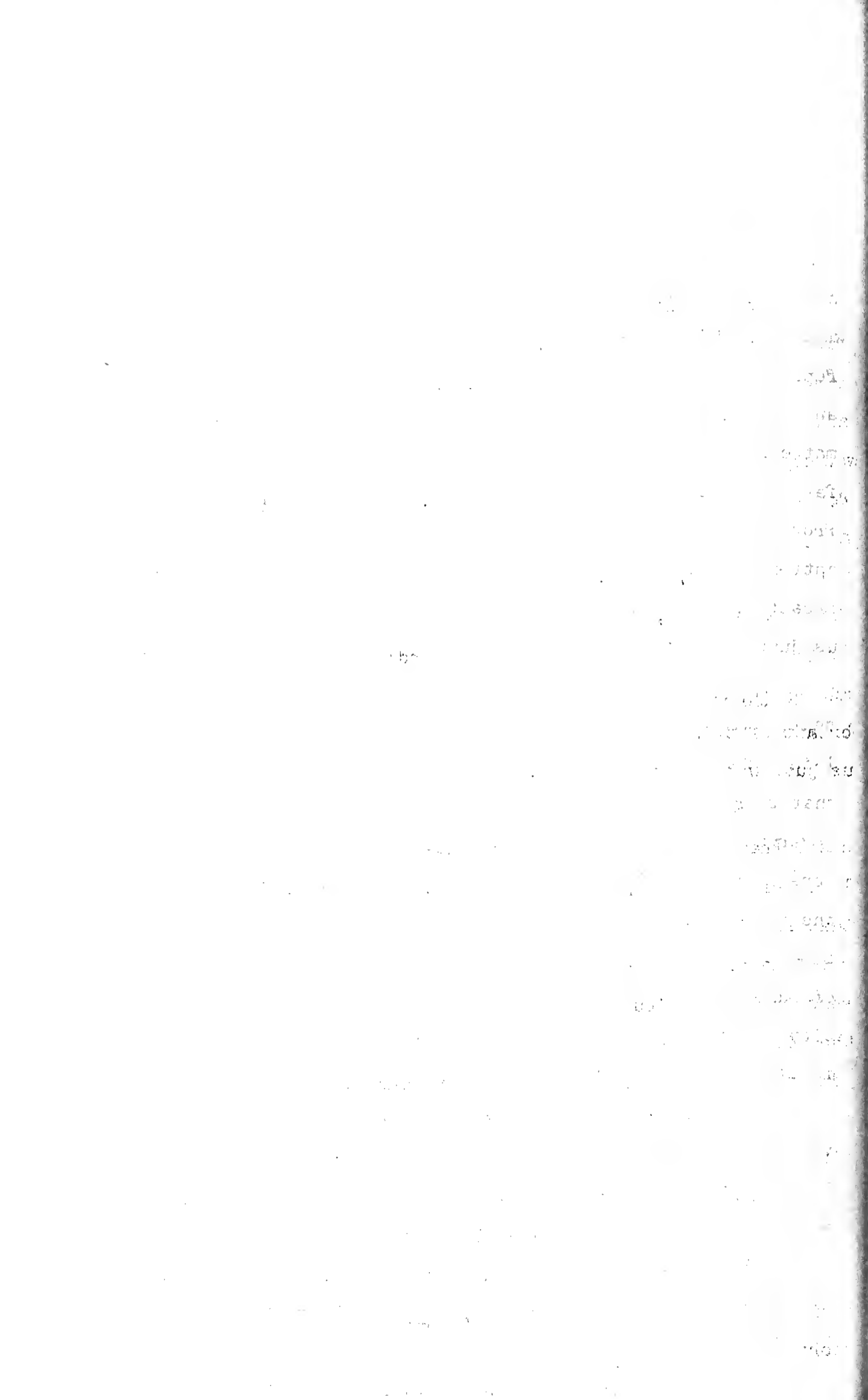
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Now I think it is rather important to have this matter raised at this time, because I recall that in the dying moments of the Session last year, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) informed the House that he at that time was negotiating this matter with the gentleman named in this report, and I believe he included Mr. Justice McTague as well, and that they were just about at the point of having the whole matter settled. According to this story, the matter is far from settled, this matter is being discussed all over the Province of Ontario, we are getting endless submissions on the matter through the mail and so on. Why not make a clean breast of this whole business, tell us the facts and inform us just where matters stand.

I would just like to add this point before I take my seat, that if all the things that are charged in the documents laid before this Committee this morning are true, if in fact that sawmill has been closed down by the policies of this government, then one wonders just how it is possible to make sense out of a situation where lumber is being shipped into the city of Toronto from a community 400 miles north of Edmonton. I know of a town three or four hundred miles north of Edmonton that is actually shipping board lumber into the city of Toronto, and yet that mill in the city of Fort William is closed down for want of an adequate supply of saw-logs.

What is the score? Will somebody tell us? Will you tell us, or if you do not want to tell us, will the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) tell us the whole story?

Hon. MR. SCOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am asked to certainly cover an awful lot of ground. I have not seen this brief which was presented to the Committee this morning. I



have not seen the article in this morning's paper--if it is now this morning.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, you have received a lot of correspondence from these people.

MR. SCOTT: Now I did not interrupt you, did I?

MR. MacLEOD: Okay.

MR. SCOTT: Thanks.

MR. MacLEOD: I will not interrupt any more.

MR. SCOTT: First of all, they refer to a diminishing cut under this government. Might I say that the actual cut of that mill increased each year up to I think it was 1949, to 60,000,000 feet that year, which is the largest cut that was ever made in its history. I am sorry the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) did not tell me he would go into this, I might have brought the figures with me. I came prepared to discuss my Estimates, not things of this nature.

I did mention last Winter in the House that I had hopes of coming to a solution of this problem, with the idea of setting up a n area of which the one section which the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) referred to on the west side of Lake Nipigon would have been a part. I had had discussions with the representatives of this company, they had asked also for further cutting rights on islands in Lake Superior and in Lake Nipigon. I thought that we would later on this Summer, come pretty well ~~to~~ an arrangement whereby this cutting would start, but the question then was interjected about the operation of 22 portable mills.

(Take KK follows)



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MR. SCOTT: They felt that it would take a year or two years before the drive could get down from this area of Lake Nipigon, and for the operation of their planing mill it was advisable that these profitable mills should be put in operation. At the time, Mr. Johnson, of the Great Lakes Lumber Company, pointed that there were certain areas lying north of the Lake heads which did not run to over 25% conifer timber, but mostly poplar and white birch, and in some cases had been by-passed by pulp operators in their cutting; in other cases they had not been touched yet. So we suggested that they give us a list of these areas, and we asked our officials at the lakhead to also review the area from their point of view and submit to us parcels which would permit the operation of one or two portable mills for this inter/period until such time as logs could come on the area established in the Nipigon waters. We had several meetings on this portable mill question, and some of the areas which the lumber company pointed out as being suitable to them . . . our officials were not familiar with, or our officials pointed out that in place of/^{what was} suggested in the first place, only 25% conifer, they were running very much higher in conifer content, therefore they did not feel they should fall in this category. On the other hand, the lumber company said that several areas which had been suggested at the lakheads they had not had the opportunity to look over, and they were not in a position to say whether they were suitable or not.

That apparently was the essence of the situation

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. This finding is significant and warrants further investigation.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations. It suggests that the current methods are effective but could be improved in certain areas. The author also notes that the data is still being analyzed and that more results will be published in the future.

at that time, and I suggested that we have planes go in there and fly a company and a department representatives to look over these areas with which we are they might not be familiar, to see if they were suitable. I think this meeting was held either Thursday or Friday, and we had two planes there Monday morning to fly the personnel selected to look over these various projects. They came back in a week's or so's time with their opinions on these several lots. Some were acceptable to the lumber companies, some were not acceptable to the lumber companies. Some which our foresters were of opinion were suitable, they claimed they had not had an opportunity to see. So I asked them to narrow it down then to how many are suitable. There was not enough for the 22 mills to go in operation on. I said, "Do you want us to negotiate with the pulp companies, make arrangements for these mills to start in there, or would you rather have the whole thing lined up?" They said they would rather have the whole thing lined up. The representatives went away last Fall to look over these other areas with which they were not familiar. I have not seen any of them in the office since last Fall.

That is how the situation stands at the present moment.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Have you reached the conclusion, then, that it is not possible to satisfy this company and that the perspective must be for the permanent closing down of the mill? Is that where matters stand now?

MR. SCOTT: Now, Mr. Chairman, I think you will have read from some of this literature which you have received,

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requests that this mill should operate at par, which is quoted as being 125 million a year. Now, translating that into cords, and taking into consideration that vast area produced approximately 25% sawn log, it would mean that to operate that mill at 125 million feet a year, to operate the other mills in the area, and integrate logging operations -- if you like to use the expression- we would produce a percentage of pulp work in excess of what the lakehead domestic mills can consume, and we would be forced to export that pulpage.

The hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod asked me whether it was feasible to operate that mill or not. One of the requests we have from this same company is for permission to operate a 15 million cut, a mill at the Lac Seul area. I cannot see how that ties in with the operation of this mill at Fort William at the rate of 125 million feet a year. It is my feeling that this mill can be operated.

MR. MACLEOD: The one at Fort William?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, but the annual cut of that mill must be tied with the domestic mill requirements for pulpwood. In other words, if the domestic mills require a million cords a year to operate, then, if the woods want 20% pulpwood, there will be 200,000 cords of sawn logs produced on a properly integrated operation. We have two mills, so the operators claim, in equal capacity there; therefore that 200,000 odd cords of sawn logs that would develop in operating the domestic pulpwood mills should be divided between them. I do not think that mill can be operated at the rate of 125 million feet a year and till

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have proper forest management in the area. Does that answer your question?

MR. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Oh, it is very interesting. If the facts as contained in the documents laid before the Committee this morning are to be taken at their face value, I do not see how the Minister's statement can bring very much comfort to the 3,000 people who are out of work because of the closing down of their mill.

(Page KK-5 follows)

KK-5

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I think that it is hardly fair to say they are out of work. They are working elsewhere. They are working on other things arising from integrated operations.

MR. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I know, but according to this gentleman --

MR. FROST: Well, perhaps I may say this to my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod). My friend the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), has, I think, given a very clear statement of the problems. He has, I know, himself spent endless days and hours of time trying to solve that situation.

The sense of the matter is, that the Johnson Mill has a capacity of run in three shifts a day of 125 million feet a year. Now, Mr. Johnson thinks that there is a lumber capacity up there, a logging capacity, to provide 125 million feet for the operation of his mill, and on a basis of a sustained yield policy and an operating policy for the area, on an integrated basis, he could be sustained at 125 million feet a year, and that these industries would operate up there. Frankly, our operation is different. We are acting, or trying to act, for the people of this province. We do not think that you can stand the operation of a sustained yield policy or that the country there would stand it. In any event, we certainly do not think that, without the completion of our forest inventory of that area, which will not be completed until this Fall or early next year, that would be possible or wise.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary research techniques. The primary research involved direct observation and interviews with key stakeholders, while the secondary research focused on reviewing existing literature and industry reports.

The third section presents the findings of the study. It highlights several key trends and patterns observed in the data. For example, there was a significant increase in the use of digital services over the period studied. Additionally, the data suggests that customer expectations are rising, particularly in terms of service quality and response time.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and practical applications. It suggests that further investigation is needed into the long-term effects of digitalization on traditional business models. The author also provides actionable insights for organizations looking to improve their operational efficiency and customer satisfaction.

The Minister of Lands and Forests has given the figures. This mill was started, according to my recollection, early in the forties.

MR. SCOTT: 1941.

MR. FROST: It never did operate at 125 million feet a year. The peak it arrived at were about 60 million a year. That was the positive peak. Now, we have looked at it from the standpoint of perhaps endeavoring to work out on that basis of 60 million feet, which is four times as much as the limit that we have put on cutting operations.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say quite frankly, ^{as} I have said it to the principals that not only are there differences in basic policy but we do not think that that mill can operate at anything like that capacity. The fact is, if it is properly developed it could operate on a sustained yield basis, in the area, of 60 million a year. You say "That is your opinion". It is the opinion of the Department. Mr. Johnson's opinion is quite different from that. He thinks it can't be. But again, that is the situation.

Now, the forest inventory is being completed, and there ought to be some of the answers to these fundamentals upon the completion of that inventory.

I will say also, and I might as well be quite frank about it, that there are differences of temperaments and points of view that make it extremely difficult to do anything in this case. I think in most of the cases, that the Department of Lands and Forests that , working between forest interests and individuals in

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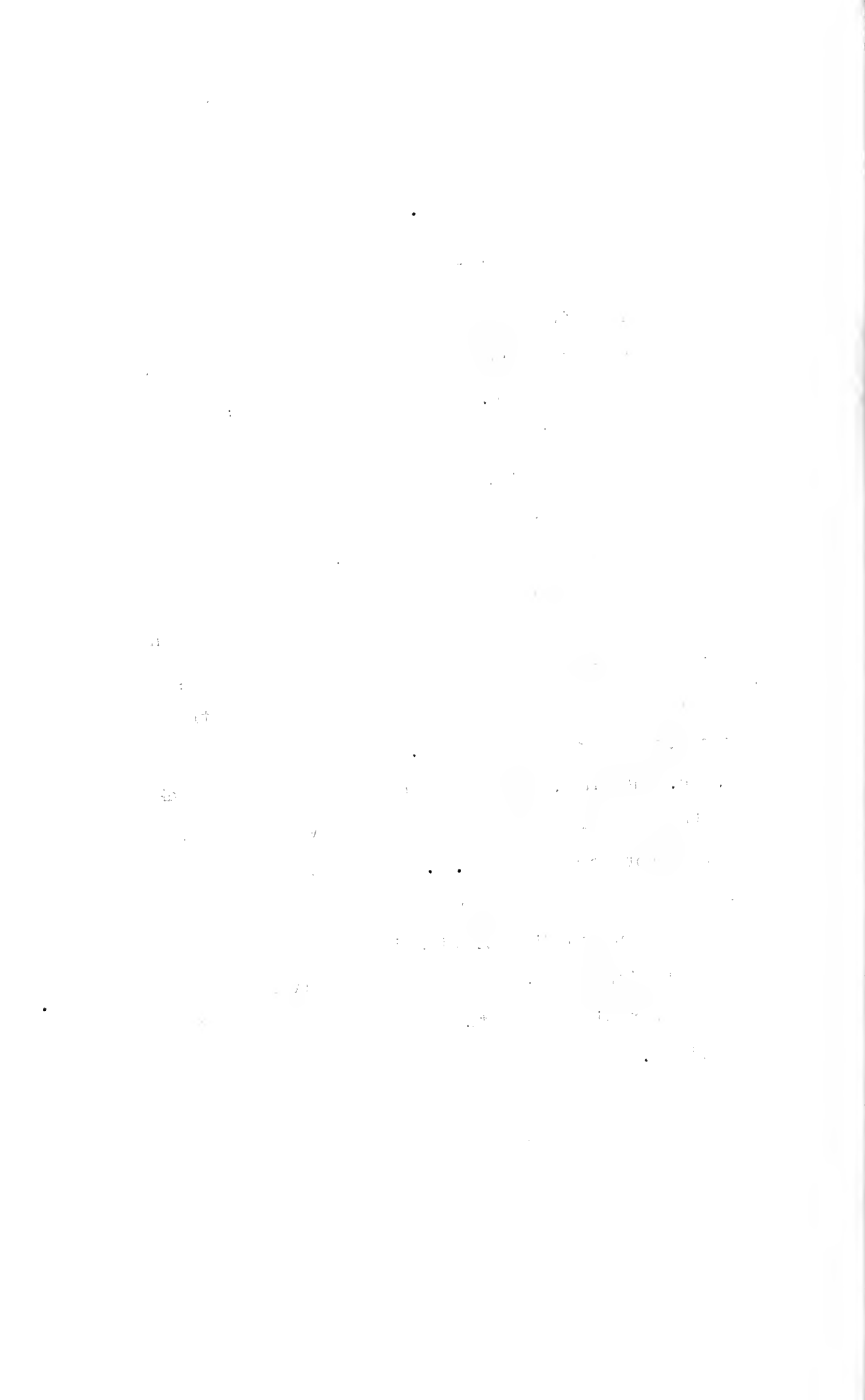
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KK-7

this province, it is possible to get a deal. I am not saying that these particular people are not reasonable, but you can see the point. When logs come down, if it is an integrated operation and logs come down to be cut at the Johnson Mill ^{but} when they get to the Johnson Mill, for one reason or another, . . . , he may then say the logs are not satisfactory, and he may be right. Perhaps the other fellows are not giving him the logs. But on the other hand those other fellows say they are giving him excellent logs and he won't take them, because of the fact that he is not satisfied with the arrangements that have been made. I can only say this to you, Mr. Chairman, that if people do not want to make a deal, if there are differences that prevent a deal, then you cannot work one out. . . . I will say that . . . is true as between people who are reasonable people; and we have found no difficulties in the province of Ontario in trying to . . . and in arriving at, integrated operations as between various interests in this province.

TAKE "LL" FOLLOWS)

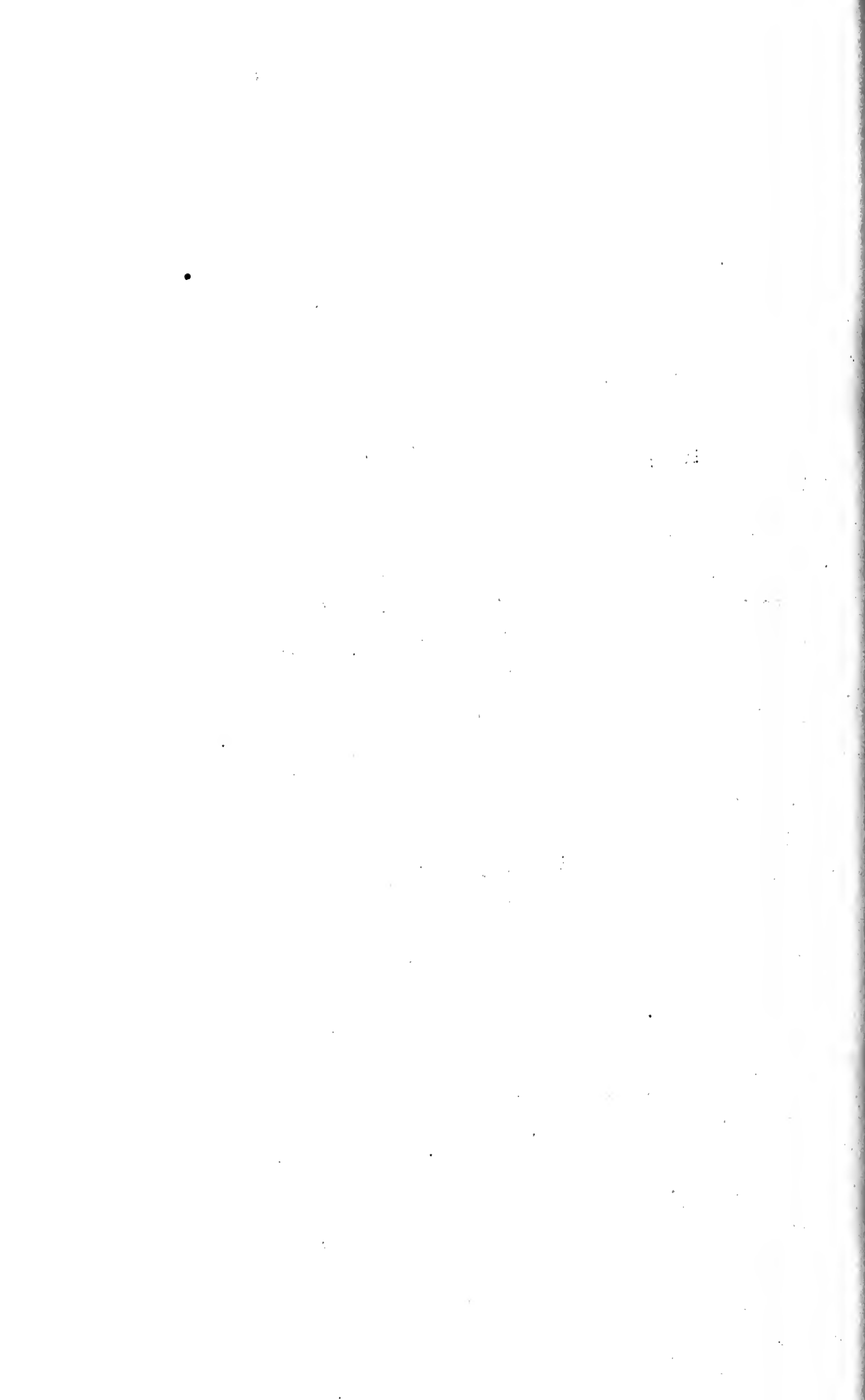


LL-1

MR. FROST: I think the point is this, and you get back to 125 million feet. Our experts tell us that the country will not stand that, that you cannot have a planned sustained yield operating on 125 million feet when there are other mills in the locality.

MR. OLIVER; Can you wish sixty million feet in this instance?

MR. FROST: I would say we are very doubtful about that, even at sixty million feet. The Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) worked this out, taking an area on the west side of Lake Nipigon and certain islands in the Thunder Bay district, and working it on that basis, to be good until the forest inventory was completed, the operation on the limits to be given to the Johnson interests, to be worked on the same forest management basis as the pulpwood limits in the locality, and that there should be putting of everything on the best basis of forest management practice on that limit, and then an exchange of the logs for pulpwood and so on as between these various interests. I would say you would think that there would be no difficulty in working out an arrangement of that sort, but the minute we get within arm's length, or nearly within arm's length, of a settlement, something comes up and it does not come about. I think I am a person with a great deal of patience, or, at least, I think I have patience, but I do not know whether I ever ran up against a more difficult problem from the standpoint of the personalities of the people involved than with respect to that particular problem.



LL-2

In view of the statements which are being made, I think that in the public interest I should say what I have said here to-night. I would say that only people who are prepared to sit around the table in a spirit of reason, and give and take, involving very complicated problems, could effect a settlement. It is awfully difficult to bring about a settlement of that matter. I do not know that I ever ran across more difficult personalities, to begin with.

MR. OLIVER: What is the capacity of the mill of the Northern Wood Preserver?

MR. SCOTT: When you say "capacity" you have to take into consideration a number of shifts, whether you are going to run three shifts a day and whether you are going to run 315 days in the year, or, like in the normal summer operation, spring to fall, when the ice goes out. It is my understanding in the normal spring to fall operation, two shifts produce around 45 million feet.

MR. MacLEOD: I take it from what the Hon. Prime Minister has said that he personally has been involved in the negotiations or discussions between the warring parties. Is that so?

MR. FROST: I will say this, that at the request of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) on a number of occasions, I have sat in with these people. I would say I know that the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has used infinite patience with respect to this. I, myself, have used infinite patience. I know the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott)

LL-3

and myself would be prepared to sit down again to try and work this thing out. If you cannot get the spirit which leads to an arrangement, then you can do nothing. Now I think the arrangement the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) proposed in connection with an area of 2,000 square miles on the west side of Lake Nipigon and on the islands in the area, offered a basis for a reasonable settlement, and I should say a reasonable exchange on an integrated basis with the other operators, the pulp and paper operators in that area to provide for a sustained yield operation, and with forest management, and with nothing not in accordance with the latest practices. All I can say is that that has not been successful.. It has not been possible to do it.

MR. SCOTT: I would like to clarify one point, lest the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should have given the hon. members a wrong impression. The 2,000 square miles was not entirely set out; The nucleus was the one on the west side of Lake Nipigon and the islands in Nipigon Lake formed a part; but the total 2,000 square miles had not been delineated.

MR. MacLEOD: Is it correct that some weeks or months have passed since there have been round table discussions on this subject?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. MacLEOD: Several months ago?

MR. SCOTT: When they were flying; about the end of flying weather. It would be October or the early part of November.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not wish to pursue the matter any further. I raised it because I felt we should bring this matter to the attention of the standing committee on lands and forests this morning and the report of that in the Press seemed to provide a proper occasion for raising it in the House. My knowledge of the situation up there does not extend beyond a visit to the mill. A number of the hon. members of the House, during our pilgrimage to north-western Ontario, had the opportunity of going through that mill. I must say that I, for one, was tremendously impressed with that plant. I do not imagine that you would find many mills like that, as up to date, with such --

MR. FROST: It is true, but remember, that mill was erected in 1941 and it has never operated at 125 million feet, but at half of that.

MR. MacLEOD: I would not want to be drawn into a debate with respect to this aspect of the question, because I do not know enough about it; but I would say that the existence of such a plant in Fort William, capable of giving employment to 2,000 or 3,000 people, places an obligation on the government to bend over backwards in an effort to find a solution. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is a pretty good peace-maker. He can wage war when he wants to.

MR. FROST: Not very often.

MR. MacLEOD: But he can also make peace when he wants to. I think if the hon., Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made up his mind that he was going to bring the high

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reviews. By conducting periodic checks, any discrepancies or errors can be identified and corrected promptly. This helps to ensure the integrity and reliability of the financial data being recorded.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability. All transactions should be recorded in a clear and concise manner, making it easy for anyone reviewing the records to understand the details. This level of openness is essential for building trust and confidence in the financial reporting process.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the significance of proper record-keeping. It serves as a foundation for sound financial management and decision-making. By following these guidelines, individuals and organizations can ensure that their financial records are accurate, complete, and reliable.

LL-5

contracting powers together, and to insist that a solution be found to this problem, and the impasse broken, I think he should if he tried hard enough.

MR. FROST: I can assure the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that I have tried very hard, and I know the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has tried very hard.

MR. MacLEOD: If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again.

MR. FROST: We might do that, sir.

MR. COX: I have not the slightest desire to enter into this controversy at all.

MR. FROST: You are taking a good course to keep out of it.

MR. COX: That is exactly what I am going to do. But, I know something about the practical aspect of what the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is talking about. I know something about the west side of Lake Nipigon. I took out a million ties on the west side of Lake Nipigon before any of these parties, ever, knew anything about the west side of Lake Nipigon.

MR. MacLEOD: How much profit did you make on that?

MR. COX: We are not talking about profits.

MR. OLIVER: Overall operations.

MR. COX: What has profits to do with estimates?

This is a very difficult problem to settle. I have to assure the hon. members that what the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said, in a practical way, is

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

In addition, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors. By reviewing the records periodically, potential issues can be caught early and corrected before they become significant. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data.

Furthermore, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved in the financial process. Regular meetings and reports should be provided to keep everyone informed about the current status and any upcoming obligations. This fosters a collaborative environment where all stakeholders are aligned with the organization's financial goals.

Finally, it is stressed that adherence to all applicable laws and regulations is non-negotiable. Keeping up-to-date with the latest financial reporting requirements and tax laws is crucial to avoid legal penalties and ensure the organization's long-term success.

LL-6

absolutely correct. It is not so easy to settle. I did not know before that an offer had been made to take the lots out of the west side of Lake Nipigon. I see no reason why, if people are reasonable and sensible, either the pulp company, or this company, or vice versa, could not take the timber out on the west side of Lake Nipigon. The pulp company could get the logs.

MR. FROST: Hear, hear.

MR. COX: That is a reasonable thing to do. I was there long before the rest of them were. What the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said in regard to the difficulties and the complications, from a practical point of view, is absolutely correct.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, there has been considerable discussion at the head of the lakes during recent months about the possibility of sawmills as appendages to pulp. I would like to read a paragraph at Page 45 of the Kennedy Report.

"I therefore argue that we must maintain the labour industry of Ontario, even though it means a changed viewpoint of pulpwood operators. This should not be achieved by closing a majority of existing sawmills and opening up new ones which might be appendages, of the pulp and paper industry. I believe that, in general, the continuity of present mills and their dependent communities should be assured, and that provincial interests

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical techniques to quantitative data.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It highlights the potential for bias and error in data collection, as well as the complexity of interpreting and drawing conclusions from the data.

4. The fourth part discusses the ethical considerations surrounding data collection and analysis. It emphasizes the need to protect the privacy and confidentiality of individuals whose data is being collected, and to ensure that the data is used only for the purposes for which it was collected.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It highlights the main insights gained from the data and discusses the implications of these findings for the organization's operations and decision-making.

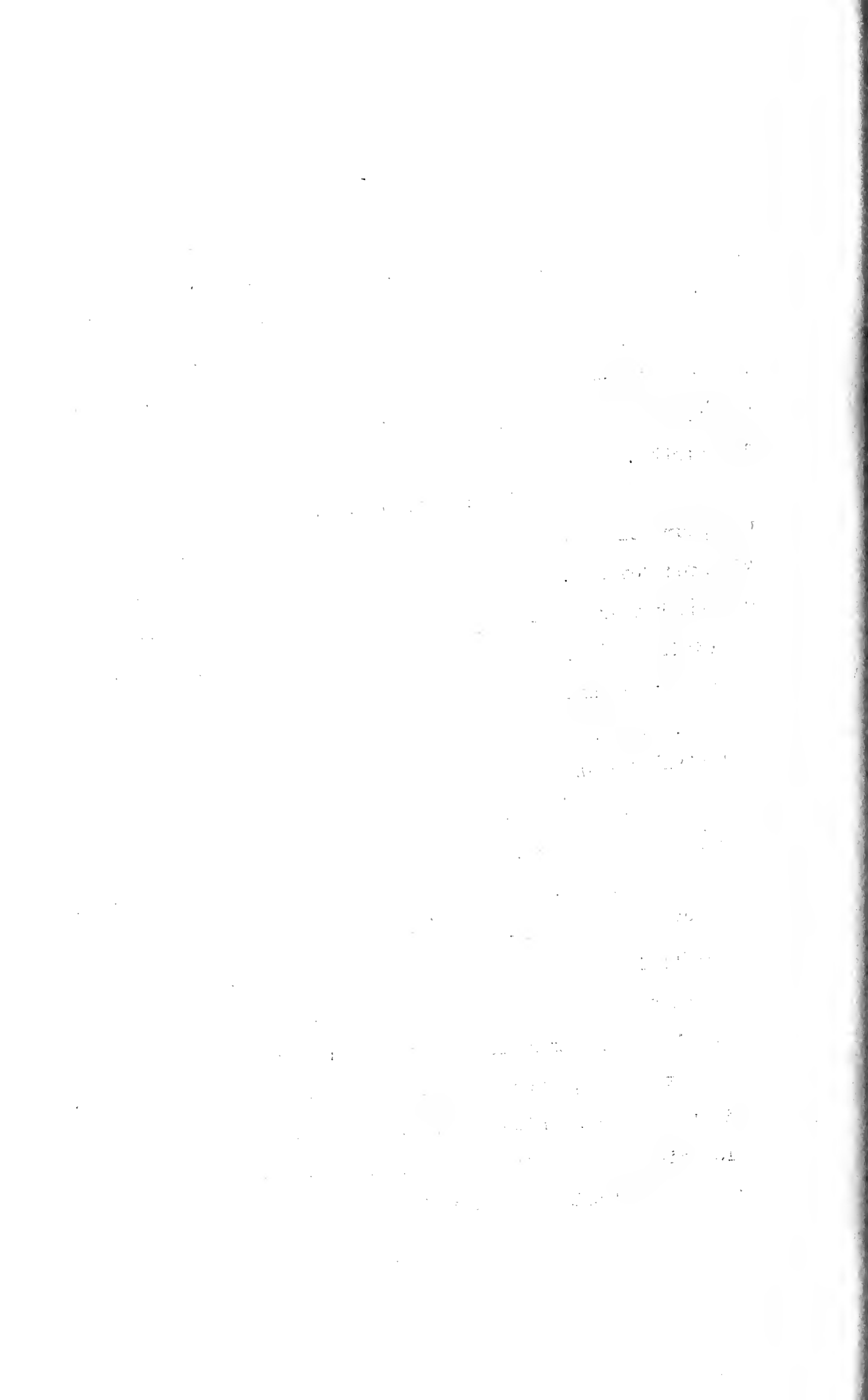
6. The final part of the document provides a list of references and a list of appendices. The references include a list of books, articles, and other sources that were consulted during the research process. The appendices include a list of tables, figures, and other supplementary materials that are provided for the reader's reference.

will best be served by so doing, rather than by the development of new mills."

I think that is a very cardinal point. Without getting tangled up in the affairs of the Department, I would like the Department to give us some information of their thoughts in that direction, in the light of developments in recent months.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to pour cold water on the peacemaking solutions which have been devised. If peace can be made, I do not know anyone better qualified to make it than the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). Even the Globe and Mail of tomorrow morning pays tribute to the Hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) ability to induce a sense of security and well-being where none is justified.

I do think, seriously, that perhaps it is worth another reference. If that effort should fail to succeed, then I would suspect that the reason must simply be that the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the Department are trying to integrate the unintegratable. That brings us right back to the Kennedy Report. Just how you can get the pulp companies and the lumber companies to lie down together, much less to integrate cutting operations, is the problem which is before the government and which is going to be before us again next year, as long as the present methods are pursued.



LL-8

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, might I point out that we have had the Northern Woods Preserver -- the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) can corroborate that -- working with the Hammermill Company for years, taking out pulpwood and exchanging it with sawmills, which the Hammermill Company took out on their operation. They have been doing the same thing with the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company. This was a further step in the interchange of stock. However, they have worked out the process a little further than one has obtained for some years. We have at Fort Francis and Mathews the O. and N. Paper Company; at Dryden we have Farlinger and Dryden Pulp and Paper; we have the Abitibi working with A. E. Wicks: and I could name various firms where we have this integrated operation going on, one taking out pulpwood and the other saw-logs, and exchanging back and forth. This seems to be the one place where we do not seem to be able to click so far; but, as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has suggested that we should try it once more, I might say that we have received a request, within the last couple of days for a further appointment with the delegation from the Lakehead. As soon as I can recover my breath after this Session, I intend to have a meeting, and I trust that the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will attend. I have not had a chance to discuss it as yet with the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

(TAKE "MM" FOLLOWS)

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I understood this morning that one of the negotiators in this controversy is Mr. C.P. McTague. Why should it be difficult for him to reach a solution, with a political blood brother like Mr. McTague.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Like what?

MR. MACLEOD: A political blood brother. He is not an exclusive personality.

MR. SCOTT (Peterborough): The best answer to that is that politics do not enter into the administration of the Department under the present Minister.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: Have you found Mr. McTague difficult to approach?

MR. FROST: He is a very able lawyer, and presents his points of view.

MR. MACLEOD: Is that what lawyers do? I am surprised.

On Vote 107.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, this is a very interesting part of the Department of Lands and Forests, the Research Department. I was a little surprised to learn the other morning in the Standing Committee on Lands and Forests that the government experts on Research had no knowledge of the not-so-recently development with chemi-ground wood, a method for making paper from hardwood. There is no doubt they can make newsprint and other paper from poplar and birch. In the light of the large stands we have of these two woods, I would like to know what the Research Department proposes to do along this line?

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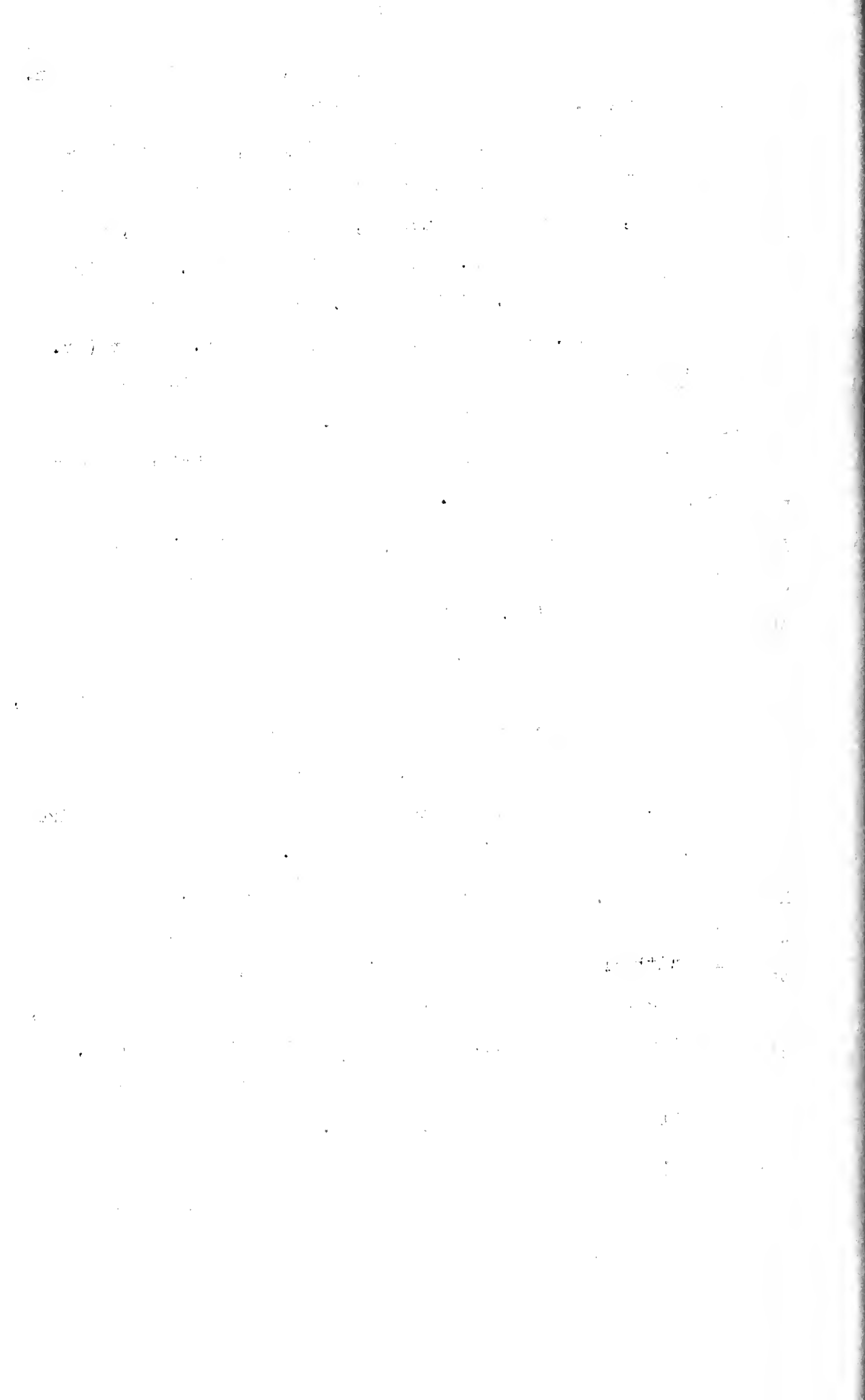
And while I am on my feet, I would like the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) to say something about the utilization of saw-mill slabs, and what the policy is, in that direction. The Kennedy Report said if saw-mill slabs could be utilized, they would produce 65,000 cords of balsam, and 80,000 cords of poplar. That is a huge amount. What is the view of the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) on that?

MR. SCOTT (Peterborough): The hon. member (Mr. Robinson) brought up the question of this chemi-process in the Committee on Friday morning. Frankly I have not had a chance to look at it, and I am not in a position to know what he is talking about.

As regards the utilization of slabs; I quite agree with the two experts, General Kennedy, and the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) that there is a great waste of slabs throughout the province. In areas where the slabs are produced in the small mill, where there is no market for fuel, the handling charges are too high to ship any. Then we have the problem of the bark, where the logs have not been watered, and the bark is glued on, and it is hard to utilize them, except in certain types of paper.

The hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) did speak to me about a type of portable chipper. I discussed that **with the** management from time to time. If some method could be worked out for portable chippers across the country, with the idea of blowing these chips right into the cars, it might be workable, but it is too expensive to attempt to bail them and move them by truck, or any method of that nature.

I think at the Mounted Joy Lumber Company, outside



MM-3

of Timmins, they are utilizing their slabs in place of coal, which has to be shipped in. I believe they are getting a very fair yield, when they compare it with the high cost of coal shipped in by rail.

MR. COX: If anybody wants any slabs, I will give them a few thousand cords for nothing. I do not know what you can do with them.

MR. ROBINSON: Better not give up. There are lots of ways.

MR. COX: If anybody finds a way to utilize to utilize them, there are lots available.

Mr. Chairman, I must have been thinking about something else when you got by this item.. I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) would mind explaining the \$70,000 traveling expenses for the main office. When I looked back in former years, this seems to be about 400% or 500% higher. Perhaps the answer would require too much detail, and I will not press it.

MR. SCOTT (Peterborough): It is the same amount as it was last year, and you must bear in mind that since 1945, fish and wild life have entered into our departmental life, and our staff has been increased, in connection with the forest inventory, and we have had more traveling than we did at the start; however, it is the same amount as it was last year.

MR. COX: Can you state the total traveling expenses of the Department -- the entire Department?

MR. SCOTT (Peterborough): It is broken down through the different divisions.

MR. COX: You have no idea of what the actual figures

1914

Dear Sir,
 I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter.
 In reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
 Very respectfully,
 J. H. [Name]

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are?

MR. SCOTT (Peterborough): I cannot tell you the total, without adding it up.

MR. COX: I am interested in the amount. It looks to me as if it was several hundred thousand dollars.

MR. SCOTT: That might be. \$500,000.

MR. COX: That seems like a substantial figure for traveling.

Vote 107 agreed to.

On Vote 108:

MR. DENNISON: Just on the question of traveling; in this Department alone, there were \$525,000 traveling expenses. I want to deal with law enforcement for a minute. The hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) was kind enough to answer a question as to the number of boats seized by the Department for infractions of the Fishing Laws, and last year, 1950, 18 boats and canoes were seized, 9 were sold back to the owners, and four were given back; 13 outboard motors were seized, 9 were sold back, to the owners, and three were given back; 17 motor vehicles were seized, 14 were sold back to the owners, and three were given back. I am glad to see that looks better than it did last year. There were less given back in 1950 than there were in 1949. I would urge the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), however, to try to establish a policy here, so there is not making fish out of one, and fowl out of another, so that the same policy, having regard to the offense committed, is followed in selling these motor vehicles back to the offenders, or giving them back, as the case may be.

In regard to the enforcement of this Department, in

THE HISTORY OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY CHARLES C. SMITH, D.D., LL.D., AND JOHN W. BROWN, D.D.

NEW YORK: HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1876.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BOOK I.

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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regard to dogs; I would like to say a word.

The Conservation officers in each district are often required on government land to shoot dogs, to get rid of these wild dogs -- and some of them are not so wild -- who are worrying the deer. I would like to give two instances of the amazing variation in the treatment this problem receives at the hands of the Magistrates.

In The Globe and Mail of March 29th, we have an item from Sudbury " Wild Life Officials reported today that 20 deer, mostly does, have been slaughtered by dogs along the Anaping River, west of here". It goes on to say: "Two settlers will appear in Court to face charges".

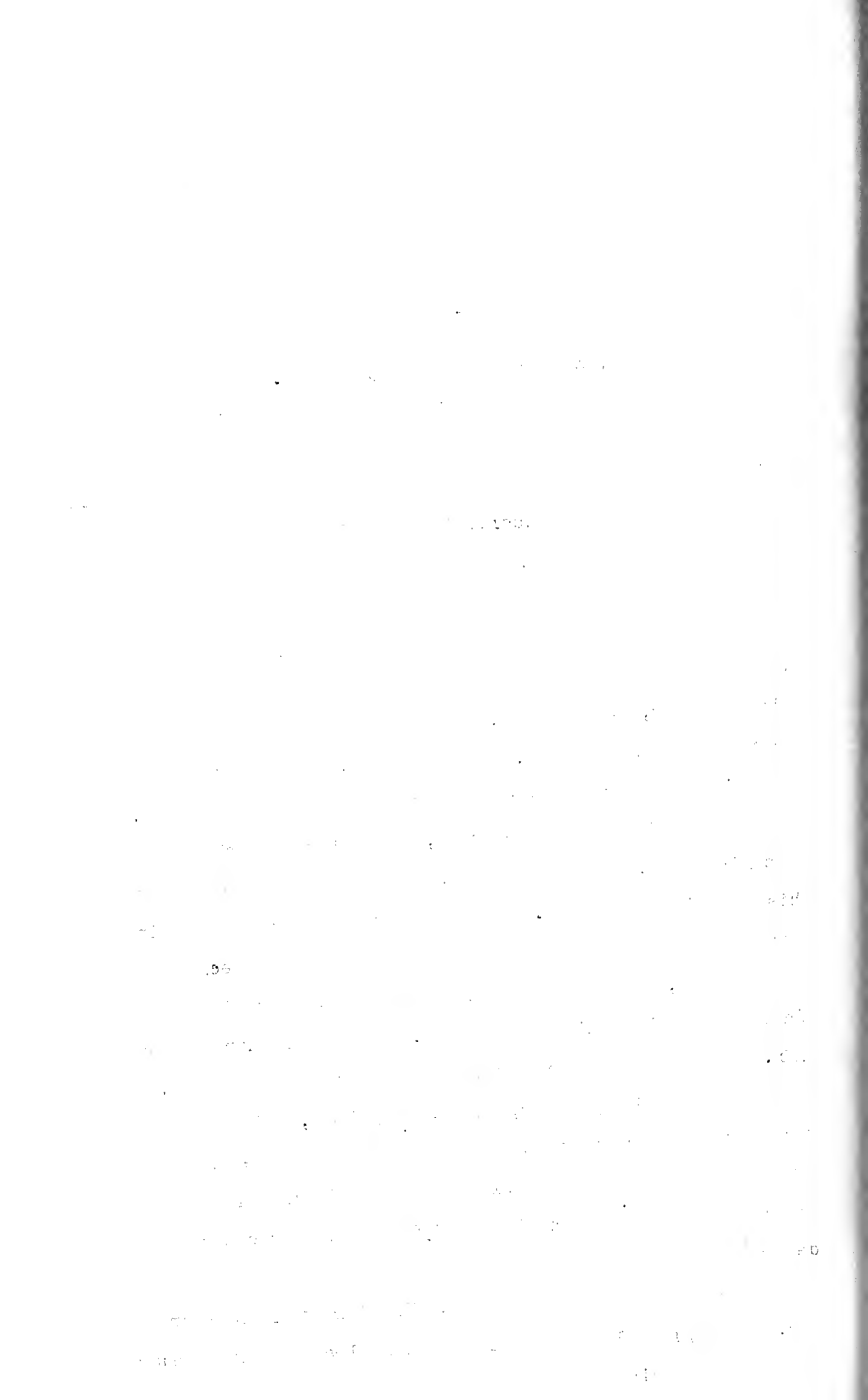
Earlier in this Session, a settler at Markdale was fined \$50. and his dog destroyed after a neighbor saw his dog killing a deer. I think that is a reasonable fine for allowing a dog to be loose and destroying a deer.

Now, let us come down nearer home. Here is an instance in the riding of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and is in connection with this dog menace, and the Rural Co-operator, of February 13th, points out that not only are these wild dogs worrying the deer, but the dogs are mainly responsible for the killing of the sheep, and we are reminded that 6,000 head of sheep were destroyed last year by dogs.

In the riding of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) -- I cannot tell you how close to the boundary line of the riding --

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on the Department of Lands and Forest, not the Department of Agriculture.

MR. DENNISON: No, but this is in the riding of



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the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), and it concerns the officers of the Lands and Forests Department. A certain Mr. Zetyl, of Inglewood -- first, I will deal with the other problem. Up north of Brampton, approximately on the 1st or 2nd of February, three officers of the Department were asked to stop dogs running deer, on the edge of, and right in a Government Preserve. Finally one of the officers had to shoot two or three of the dogs. One dog was shot in the water, attacking a deer. That case was brought up to Court, along with another case. I will deal with this one first. What does the Magistrate say? The Magistrate says:

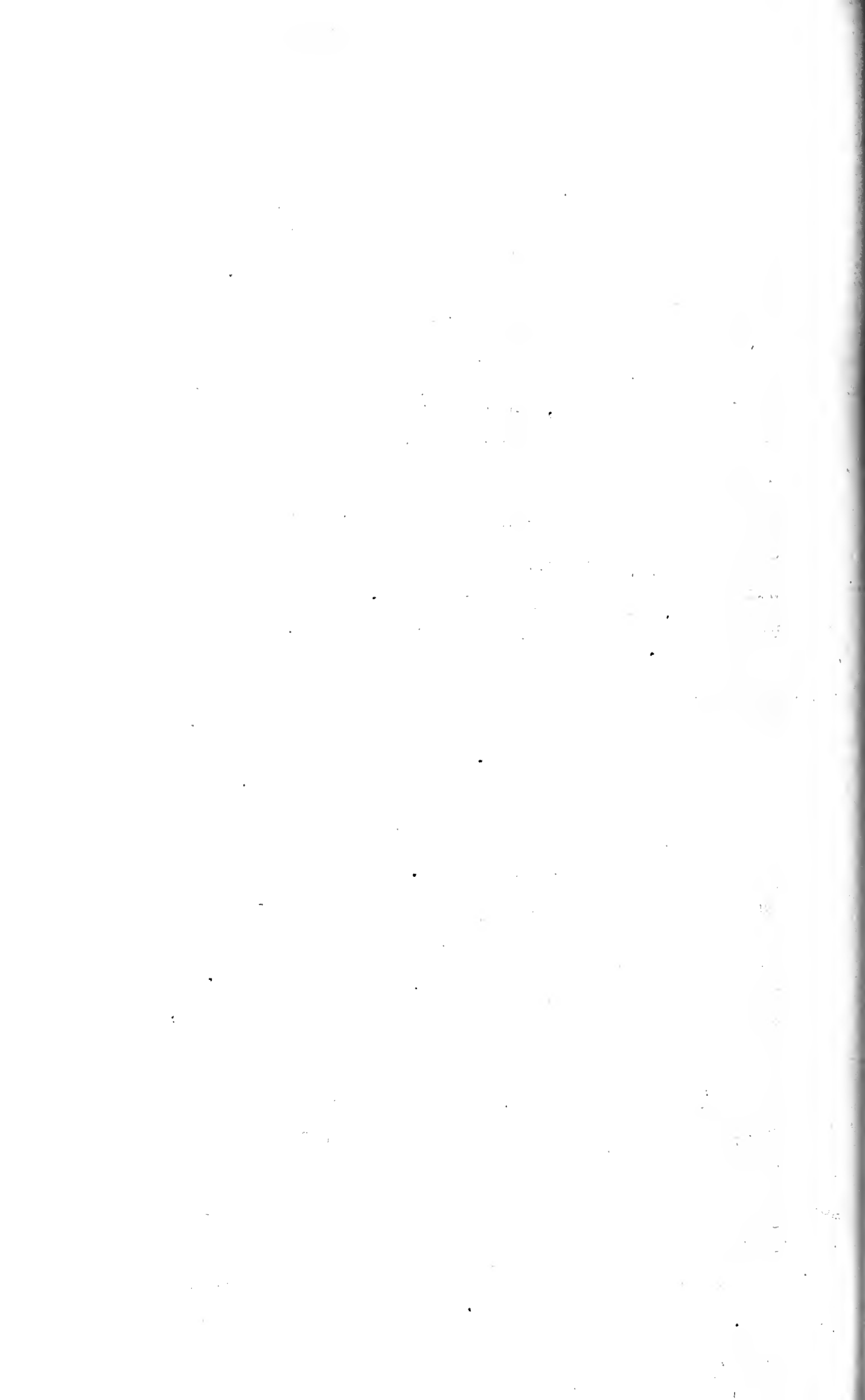
"I am sure the accused had no intention of running deer. I also know that foxes lead the dogs. Case dismissed."

And we are informed, in this case, that not only one officer, but three officers saw it.

In the case of Sudbury, a farmer gets \$50. and his dog is destroyed. In Brampton "case dismissed", although three officers saw the offense being committed.

I want to refer to another case. One Bert Zetyl, of Inglewood, was up on the same day, before the same Magistrate, for having venison in his locker, and he could not produce a deer licence, nor would he tell ~~the~~ whom got the venison, and therefore, he was clearly breaking the law for having seven packages of venison in his locker.

And, did the Magistrate attempt to enforce the law? No. Here is what he said. He said, "I will dismiss this case. I myself have kept venison in cold storage". I suggest you should have the Magistrate arrested for a



breach of the Game Laws. What kind of law enforcement do we have in Peel County, if a Magistrate can get up on the Bench and flout the law of this province, and dismiss two cases like that? I think the Department should call on the Magistrate to come in and explain, in a case like that. Here he has convicted himself; he has admitted that he has given away hundreds of pounds of meat.

MR. FROST: Perhaps he was referring to his lifetime.

MR. SALSBERG: How old is he?

MR. FROST: I have hunted for years, and have given away most of what I secured. I hope that is legal.

MR. DENNISON: If you give a slip along with it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would advise the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to do it the right way next time, or the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) will certainly be after him.

MR. FROST: My wife will not have it around the place, and I have to give it away.

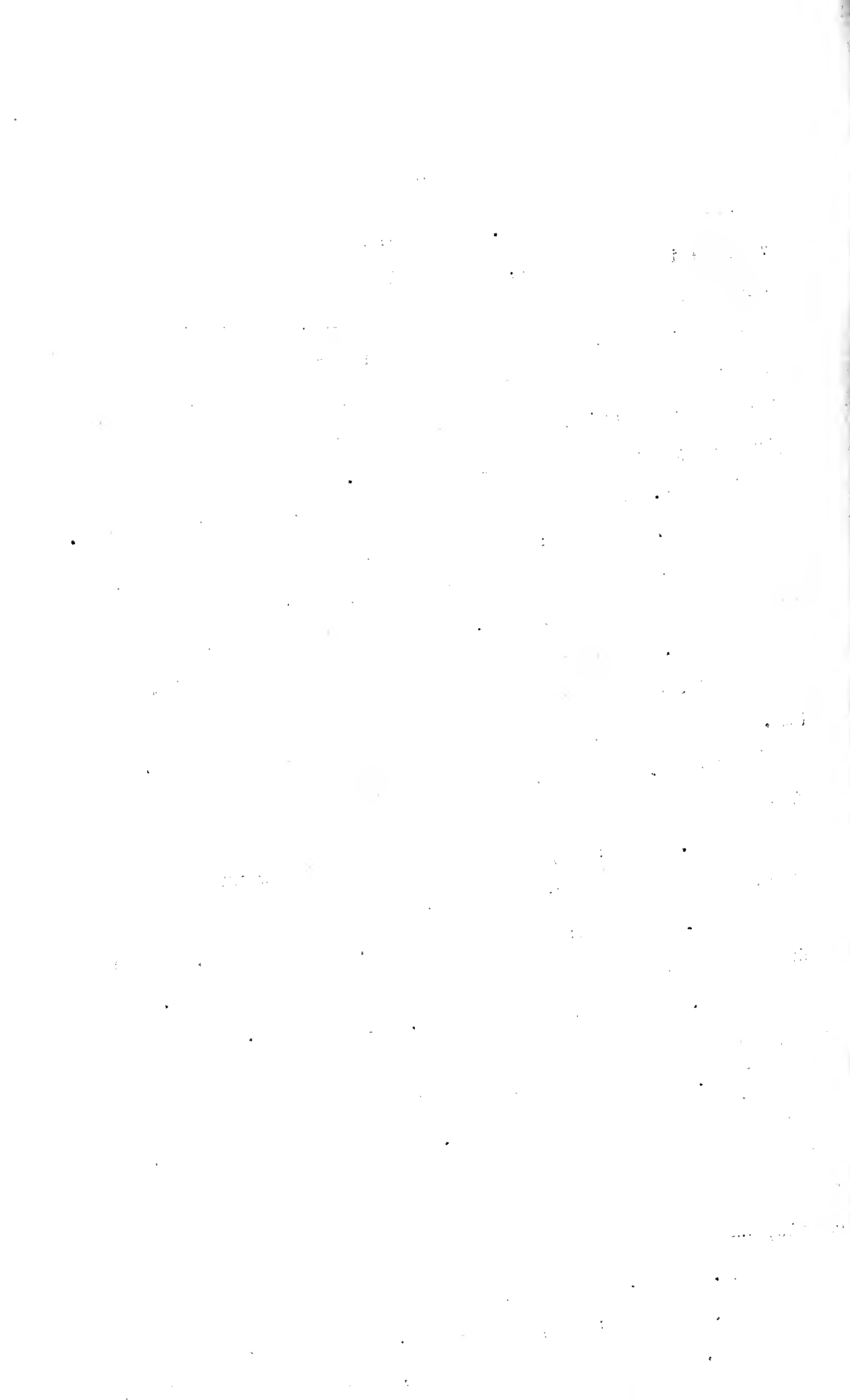
MR. DENNISON: I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) takes too lenient a view of this lack of law enforcement.

MR. SALSBERG: Has the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) the power to intervene?

MR. DENNISON: He can appeal it to a higher Court, and I certainly hope that he does. I drew this to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Scott) attention the other day, but I have the idea that he does not look upon this with sufficient clarity --

MR. FROST: Severity, you mean?

MR. DENNISON: Yes, I think so. If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) gave away venison, or I gave away venison,



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or anybody gives away venison, the law says you have to have a slip to prove innocent. I would not say a person would be fined for that, but if you have venison in your locker, and you do not dare tell who you got it from, it looks very suspicious.

MR. DUNBAR: Oh, have a heart.

(TAKE "NN" FOLLOWS)

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Votes 108 and 109 agreed to.

On Vote 110.

MR. ROBINSON: Under this item of reforestation, in the experience of the Department when lands are cut over in the northwestern Ontario section what must be done if we want these same lands to produce a stand equal to the one which has been cut? Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) give me the Department's impression of that?

MR. SCOTT: What kind of timber was cut off?

MR. ROBINSON: Say, white spruce?

MR. SCOTT: It is hard to give the regeneration, it is very hard to get regeneration of white spruce, it is more likely to come back to balsam in the first crop.

MR. ROBINSON: If the Department wants to maintain the course, have they given thought to what they might do, what they have to do to reforest or what is the plan? Are we going to see our white spruce go away forever?

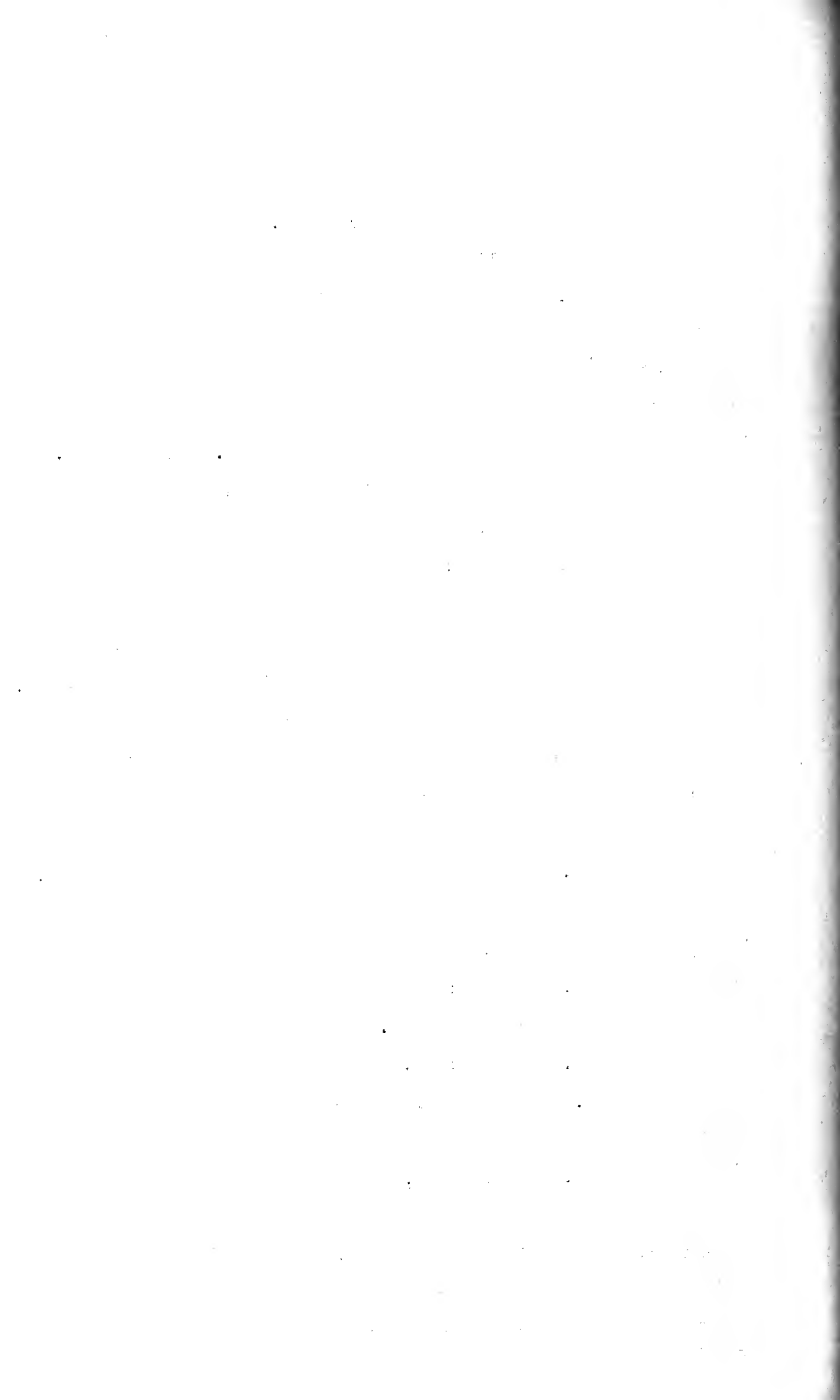
MR. SCOTT: This has been going on for centuries, you have your cover crops come up, I would expect the white spruce to come back.

MR. ROBINSON: Without any assistance?

Vote 110 agreed to.

MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like also to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) when he thinks his forest inventory will be entirely completed?

MR. SCOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, the forest inventory is something that will never be completed because you are constantly changing your figures. A preliminary forest inventory we would expect would be completed late in 1952. You must remember the inventory is no use unless it is kept



up to date it has to be constantly revised.

MR. ROBINSON: That is true, but I have reminded the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) several times that the forest inventory is complete so I thought I would ask.

Vote 111 agreed to.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned some place in Ontario we were planning twenty million trees a year. Our nurseries are not producing twenty million trees a year for the whole province.

MR. SCOTT: Between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 trees sent out last year.

MR. DENNISON: But not to one district?

MR. FROST: No, combined across the province and then natural regeneration is in addition. I would refer the hon. members of the House to this copy of The Canadian Geographical Journal with an article on Timber Management in Ontario which I think would be well worth reading. Take it home and read it.

MR. MACLEOD: Who is it by?

MR. FROST: Mr. J. Brodie, whoever he may be.

MR. MACLEOD: How do we know we can attach any importance to what he says?

Vote 112 agreed to.

MR. JOLLIFFE: On the 20,000,000 which the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) mentioned and which I understand is to be greatly increased within the next three or four years, and to which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made reference, these trees are actually distributed mostly for private plantations and to institutions in Southern Ontario, is that not correct? I mean, it really has nothing to do with timber

NN-3

management in Northern Ontario.

MR. SCOTT: Well, it was not tied up that way, I thought the question was the number of trees sent out and that is what I said, 20,000,000.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) raised it in that sense but previously there was something raised in connection with reforestation, in connection with Crown land in Northern Ontario.

MR. FROST: Not necessarily, you take the great areas that the county have down here, immense tracts of land, take for instance the Simcoe County.

MR. SCOTT: We planted approximately 1,500,000 on Crown lands; 11,500,000 on private lands; between five and six hundred thousands for municipal projects and miscellaneous 600, approximately one and one-half million put on Crown lands.

MR. OLIVER: What would you expect the nurseries will produce this year?

MR. SCOTT: We thought we would have a good year but according to reports we have had a bad winter, one of the nurseries has had a 30% loss from frost heaving and it is estimated 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 trees this year.

Votes 112, 113 and 114 agreed to.

On Vote 115:

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something about salvage operations in the Missisauga Chapleau District. I attempted to bring this up before the Committee the day before yesterday but to say the least I did not get a very good reception when I attempted to discuss government policy before that group. I just about had to fight my way in to discuss this question but I would like to --

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and make informed decisions.

The third part of the document focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. These include issues such as incomplete data, inconsistent reporting, and the need for standardized procedures. The author provides practical solutions to these problems, such as implementing regular training sessions and using checklists to ensure data quality.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data collection process remains effective and efficient. The author encourages a collaborative approach, involving all relevant stakeholders in the process.

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MR. DUNBAR: I bet you had your say all right.

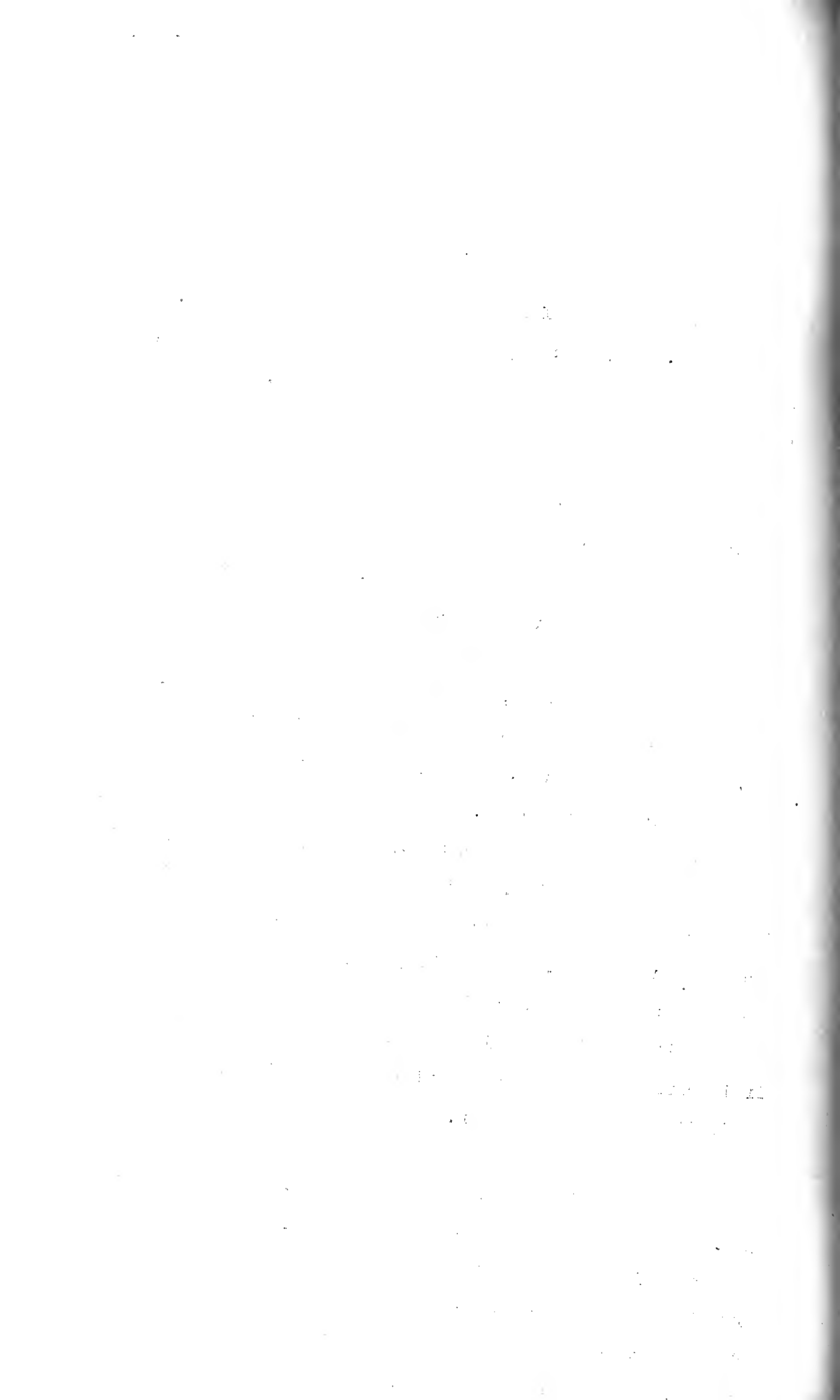
MR. DENNISON: No, I was cut off by the Chairman, I was told to shut up by the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and I finally decided that was not the place to discuss this question.

MR. MACLEOD: And that after you received an official invitation to go down to the Committee.

MR. DENNISON: That is right, after I received an official invitation but I was not a member of the Committee, and I was just there by sufferance I suppose.

MR. MACLEOD: No, you were there by invitation.

MR. DENNISON: I was there by invitation of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I believe this Missisauga-Chapleau salvage operation, has not been salvaged yet. That timber is first-class quality timber, the big majority of it white or red pine. White or red pine after a fire is usually first-class timber in many cases. The bark is not even burned off. It is dirty stuff to handle, anyone handling salvaged timber will be black from head to foot but I still say that is just as good a quality of timber if it could have been taken out the year after the fire as if it had been cut green. Now, I wonder why there was not a greater effort to get that timber salvaged the first two years after the fire? I know the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is probably telling the truth, he is factual when he said it is the first time there was a real serious effort to salvage fire-damaged timber but I think in view of the fact that this lies in Ontario's last white pine country, there is not much left, the next to last white pine district, I think that every stick of that timber



should have been salvaged.

Now, in a reply tabled today by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) we are told that 645,000 acres were burned; there were 50,000 acres non-forested so we can take those out; there were 51,000 acres which had been logged, so we can take those off; there were 113,000 acres of young growth so we take those off and there were 56,000 acres salvaged. That means there are 375,000 acres still unaccounted for and they are accounted for as being slightly damaged and inaccessible. In other words, we have only salvaged 14% of the total, apparently that should have been or might have been salvaged, only 14%. This is last year, next year white pine and red pine I expect will be of no value. I talked to boys from Pembroke who were up there this year and they say when you cut an 18 inch pine down there was only about 18 inches in the center free from worms and I imagine this last winter, the winter of 1951 will be probably the last winter as far as white pine and to a similar extent the red pine salvage will be practical.

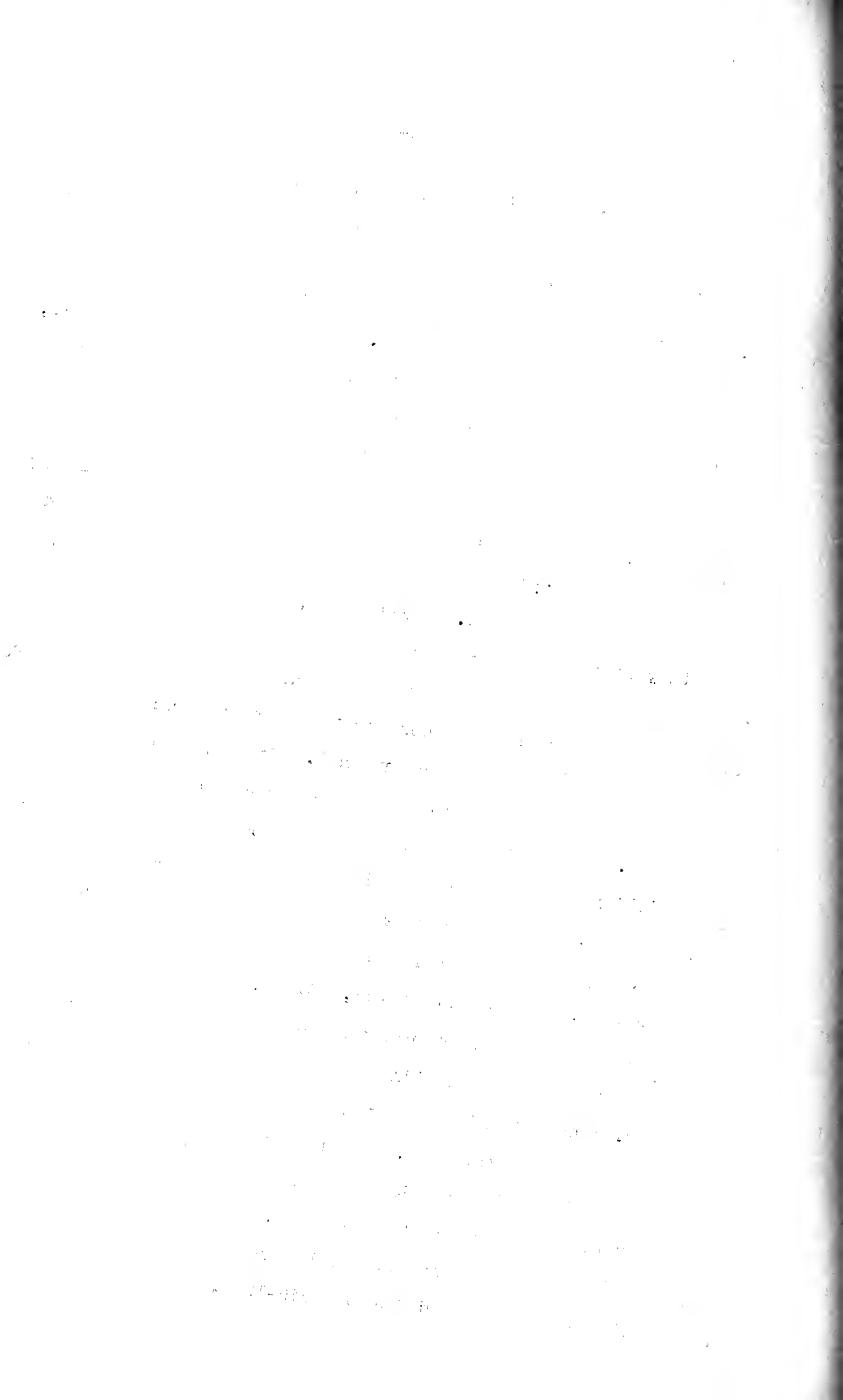
Now, we were told at the exhibition, the government at a great display, and we were told something like this, and I think this is really self-information. We were told first of all, and this is the report again in the Department of Lands and Forests Report, that pulpwood production in the 1900 was only 65,000 cords, by proper care and attention the production was 2,500,000 cords in 1950.

Now, we are told at the Exhibition further that Ontario government units entered the burned-out lands to salvage the good timber. Now, that just is not true, neither of those statements are true. In this answer, filed today --

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

MR. DUNBAR: Would you say they are false?

MR. DENNISON: Well, I would say there is something wrong with them. In the answer that was tabled today we were told there were 35 government units entered the burned-out area to salvage the timber. Now, there was not a single, solitary government unit in the burned-out area, there were a bunch of little contractors, some big ones, McFadden Lumber Company and some from the province of Quebec who were big ones, but most of them were the smaller contractors and they alone went in to salvage this timber. This government did not have any unit of their own in there salvaging timber. I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) last year that they should have some government units in there if for no other reason than to provide a yardstick and provide a check on the efficiency of these private contractors; he refused to send a single government unit. The 56,000 acres that were salvaged were salvaged by contractors and not by anybody else. Out of the total, out of the estimated total of 311 million feet of timber or lumber in that burned out area, 166,000,000 has been salvaged up to the end of 1950, and 30,000,000 will be salvaged this winter which will make 196,000,000 feet out of 311,000,000. In other words, at 115,000,000 feet of lumber is still in the area up there and I suppose will still remain there. That would have kept Mr. Johnson's mill operating for a whole year. Of course, it is a long way away, I do not suggest it may be transported to Fort William but just to give you an idea of the amount of lumber remaining in the bush now, there was no reason why a larger crew of workers double the size should not have been put there in the winter of 1949-1950. In the winter of



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1949-1950 you will remember there was a lot of pulpwood cutters idle that particular winter, which I believe, was a winter when there was some reduction in the cut by a good many pulp companies. That was the Spring when up in Port Arthur you had large number of people, workers in the pulp and lumber business idle, so I am quite confident that that particular winter you could have organized government units, you could have salvaged a good deal more of that timber.

(TAKE "OO" FOLLOWS)

The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the proposed system.
 It is intended to provide a
 clear and concise overview
 of the project's objectives
 and the methodology to be
 employed. The following
 sections will detail the
 specific components and
 implementation steps.

The second part of the document
 describes the technical details
 of the system architecture.
 This includes a discussion of
 the hardware and software
 requirements, as well as the
 data flow and processing
 algorithms. The goal is to
 provide a comprehensive
 understanding of the system's
 internal structure and the
 challenges associated with its
 development.

The third part of the document
 presents the results of the
 system's performance evaluation.
 This section includes a
 comparison of the system's
 performance against the
 baseline and other relevant
 systems. The results are
 presented in a clear and
 concise manner, highlighting
 the system's strengths and
 areas for improvement.

The final part of the document
 discusses the conclusions and
 future work. This section
 summarizes the key findings
 of the project and provides
 recommendations for further
 research and development.
 The goal is to provide a
 clear and concise overview
 of the project's outcomes
 and the next steps in the
 research process.

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That is right, it might have been that the government might have had to build a lot of roads, but sooner or later you are going to have to build roads in that area anyway, and in an area like that roads for the purpose for which I have just suggested are a permanent investment and should be looked upon as a permanent investment, and should be looked upon as a permanent investment.

Now we have made, according to the report filed in the legislature payment to the contractors of \$8,870,000. In the Estimates over the past three years, we have a total of almost \$11 billion in the Estimates made available for this purpose, and this year we have \$2,200,000. In other words, year by years we have been giving the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) a very large "nest egg" here and we were looking for lumber, we were looking for one that would satisfy housing needs of Ontario. Now, with all those "nest eggs" we have given him, the time has come for him to hatch them out or, as the fellow says, "Get off the nest".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: You are being very delicate.

MR. MacLEOD: Now these nest eggs, this money he has been putting into salvage timber, perfectly good timber, and yet in the Committee, the other day when I asked the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) if he had channelled any of this money into housing he became most indignant and said that no lumberman would ask that question because had he attempted to channel this into low rental housing, he would have interfered with the price structure. He said that the government was very, very worried about all this surplus

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lumber, they were very worried for fear it might cause a breakdown in the existing marketing procedures in Ontario for lumber. Now I say if the government were half as worried about building houses as they were about maintaining the existing status quo in regard to lumber distribution in this province, we would have lots of housing by this time.

Now don't forget -- now, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) sincerely may not believe in public housing, he sincerely may not believe that the government should at any time channel any of this lumber into public housing. That is his privilege, he may even think it is all nonsense, but, after all, I want to remind him that he was elected on the promise that he did believe in that--

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housing. Now really a political party elected on the promise they do believe in public housing --

MR. FROST: It is not a shortage of lumber that is causing difficulty in housing, Mr. Chairman, it is a shortage of things that come out of steel.

MR. DENINISON: L^umber and bricks?

MR. FROST: No, no, there is lots of lumber, it comes from the cement, that is one thing. The second thing is hardware and steel. When you say "steel", that includes nails, furnaces, bathroom equipment, locks for the doors, handles -- all of that sort of thing -- eavestroughing; that is where the trouble comes in. We can get enough lumber to build the houses, it is the other things we need.

MR. DENNISON: Well, now, let me remind you that had you appointed, as you promised back in 1948, an Housing Commission, I would say this housing commission

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would have surely looked after the necessary ingredients of a house, they would surely have arranged with the manufacturers of hardware to provide enough hardware to put on the doors and to hang the doors. They would surely have arranged with the steel companies to provide enough beams for the collars, and about the only steel you need in a house is one steel beam lengthwise in the cellar.

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Nonsense, nonsense.

MR. DENNISON: You need a steel beam and a "T" above each window and door or your brickwork, but there is no reason why a good many of these houses might not have been built with lumber alone, not brick.

MR. FROST: How about locks and eavestroughes and furnaces and one thing and another?

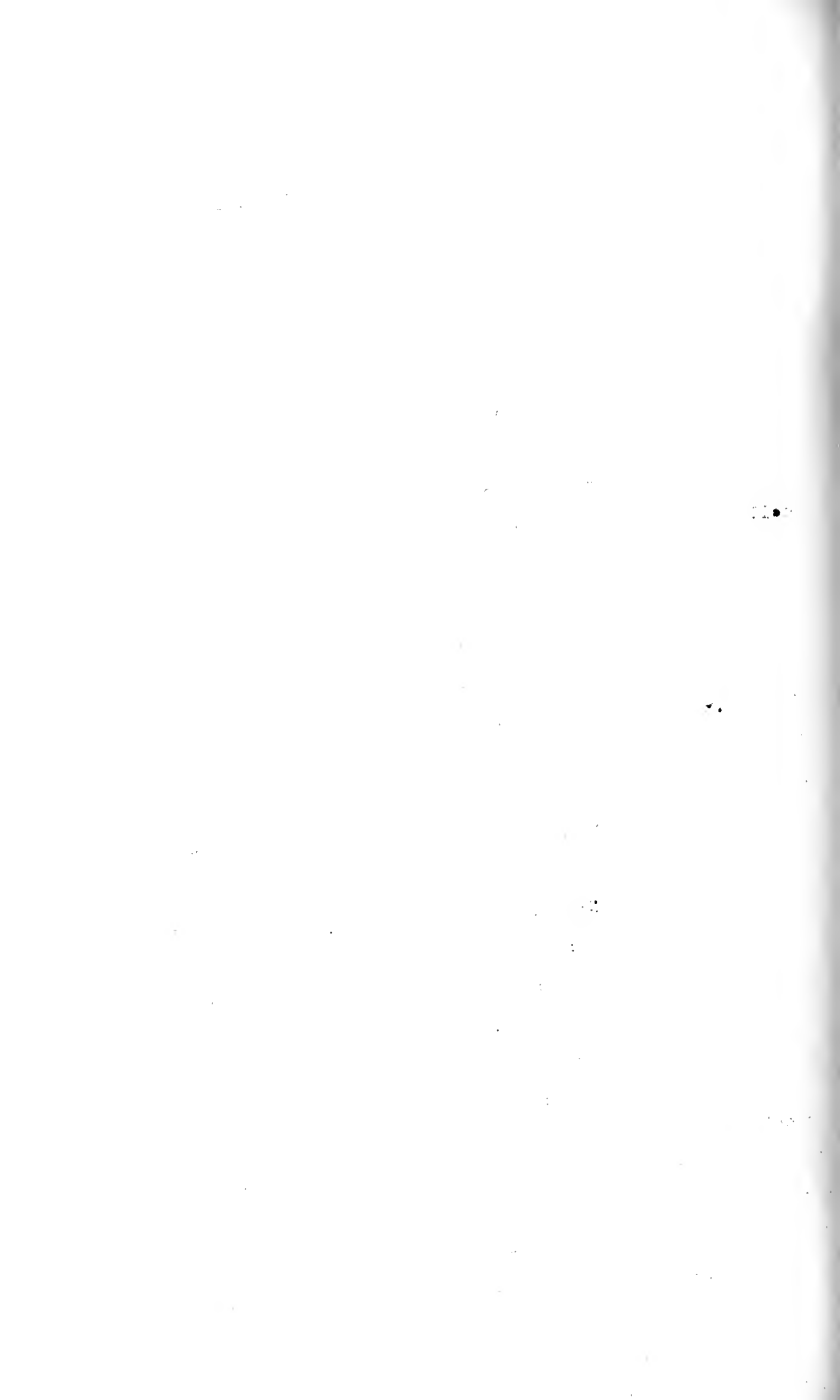
MR. DENNISON: Oh, yes, we need steel for that.

MR. FROST: Well then --

MR. DENNISON: But remember, there has not been a real shortage of furniture.

MR. FROST: Oh, yes.

MR. DENNISON: And I say that a housing commission's first duty would have to be to go right to the forest and plan plenty of lumber, and here we are in Ontario with the largest lumber yard in the history of Ontario owned by this government -- you are owners of it, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) used to be a lumber man but today he is the biggest lumber man he ever was, and he has got the biggest lumber yards today in the history of Ontario.



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This lumber yard is flooded, a hundred and sixty-six million feet of red and white pine, and from this lumber yard 50 per cent of the sales are going over to the United States, because the government is afraid they might lower the prices in Ontario. I think that is a preposterous situation, I think it is a scandalous situation when we have people in this province forced to live in basements, forced to live in garages, even forced to live in empty chicken coops because we have not enough housing, and we are the owners of the biggest lumber yard in the province. It just does not make sense, does it? And I say if you people could only take the trouble to read your own platforms before you accept nominations - the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) would have refused to run as a Tory under Mr. Drew's platform; if he does not believe in it now, he would have refused to run. And I say that half of you, if you do not believe in this program, would have had no right to run in that election.

MR. DUNBAR: He did not need to run, he walked right in.

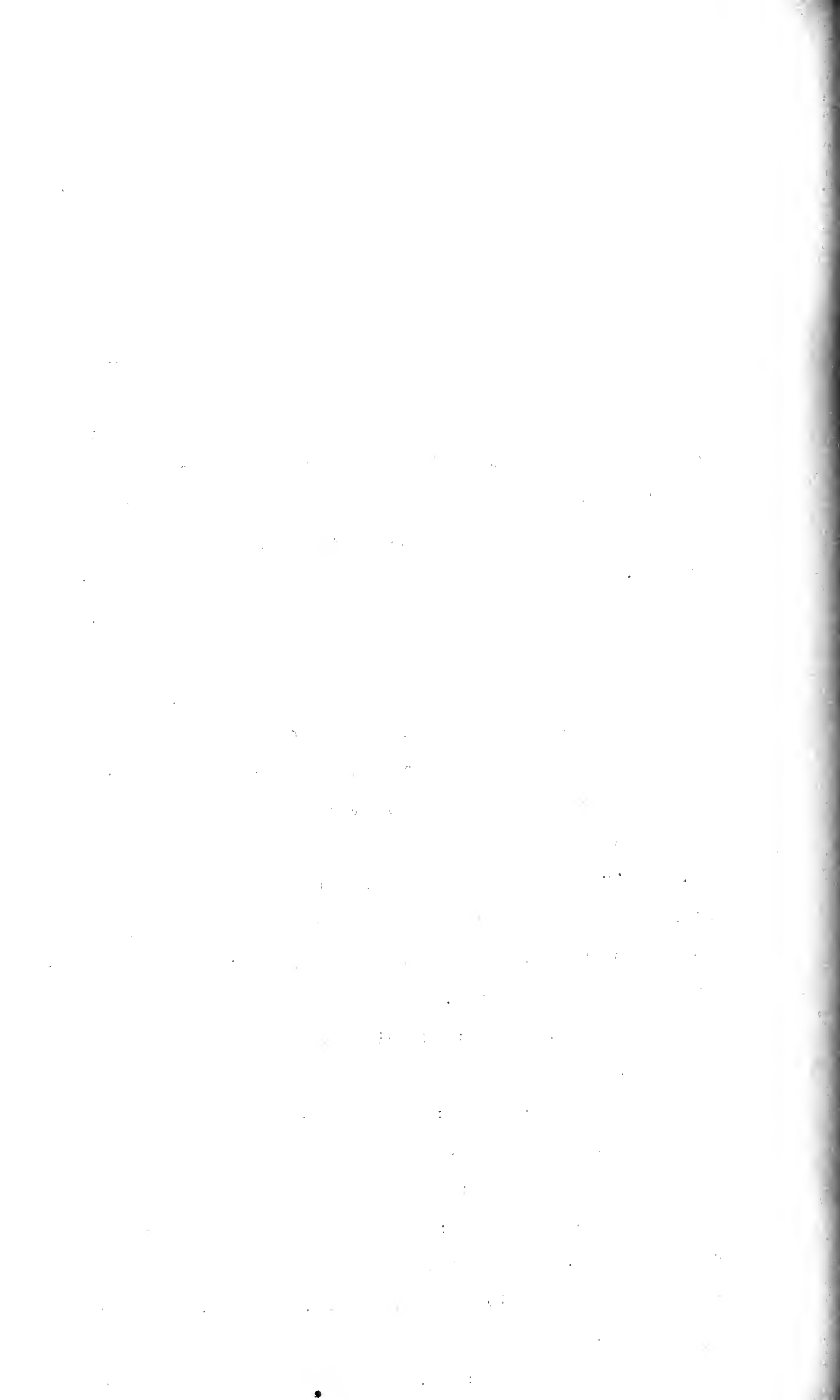
MR. DENNISON: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) says he walked right in.

MR. DUNBAR: A walk-in.

MR. DENNISON: He did not walk in by so many votes in 1943. And if you had not put forward a program like that, pretty close to the C.C.F. program, you would never have been elected in 1943.

MR. DUNBAR: That was pretty smart work, eh?

MR. DENNISON: Now, a Tory thinks it is smart



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work, a Conservative thinks it is smart work when he can put forward a program that gets him elected, whether he believes in it or not, that just does not matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. DENNISON: Now I want to say that here under this item we are asking the taxpayers to put up another \$2,200,000. and I wonder if we will ever get an Ontario government unit in there this year. There were none last year and none the year before.

@ AN hon. MEMBER: You will never get a C.C.F. 'er anyway.

MR. DENNISON: And you told us at the exhibition there were... You told us in reply to the question from the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) there were Ontario government units there, but I do not call these Ontario government units, they are private contractors.

MR. COX: Mr. Chairman, --

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. FROST: Going to move a vote of thanks now?

MR. COX: For me?

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask one final question, --

AN hon. MEMBERS: Are you going to move a vote of thanks?

MR. MacLEOD: -- before we repeat the prayer benediction, which is going to come in a few minutes. My question is this, and it is a question of basic policy: What is the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) doing, or what is the government doing by way of persuading the pulp and paper companies now operating in this province to process in Ontario

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, including the Battle of the Marne and the subsequent retreat of the German forces. The author then discusses the political and economic conditions in Germany and the Allies, and the impact of the war on the civilian population.

The second part of the report is devoted to a critical analysis of the military strategy employed by the German High Command. The author points out the weaknesses of the Schlieffen Plan and the failure to achieve a decisive victory in the West. He also discusses the role of the Eastern Front and the impact of the Russian Revolution on the German war effort.

The third part of the report deals with the diplomatic and political aspects of the war. The author examines the positions of the major powers and the role of the United States. He also discusses the peace negotiations and the prospects for a lasting peace.

The fourth part of the report is a summary of the author's conclusions. He believes that the war has been a tragedy for all the peoples involved and that a new world order must be established to prevent such a catastrophe from recurring.

a larger volume of the actual forest crop? I said at the outset of my remarks tonight that Ontario's forests are providing three jobs in the United States for every one job provided in the province of Ontario, and I challenge either the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) or the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to take issue with that.

It was also pointed out tonight and on earlier occasions that we are buying back over \$100 million worth of wood products annually from the United States. Now, it is the closing of that gap, that gap between one and three that must of necessity engage the serious attention and consideration of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and his colleagues. And for ~~the~~ reason, if we are going to continue the policy now in operation, we might just as well reconcile ourselves to the fact that the population of North Western Ontario is going to remain stationery. You have enough people in north western Ontario now to provide raw materials for American factories and mills.

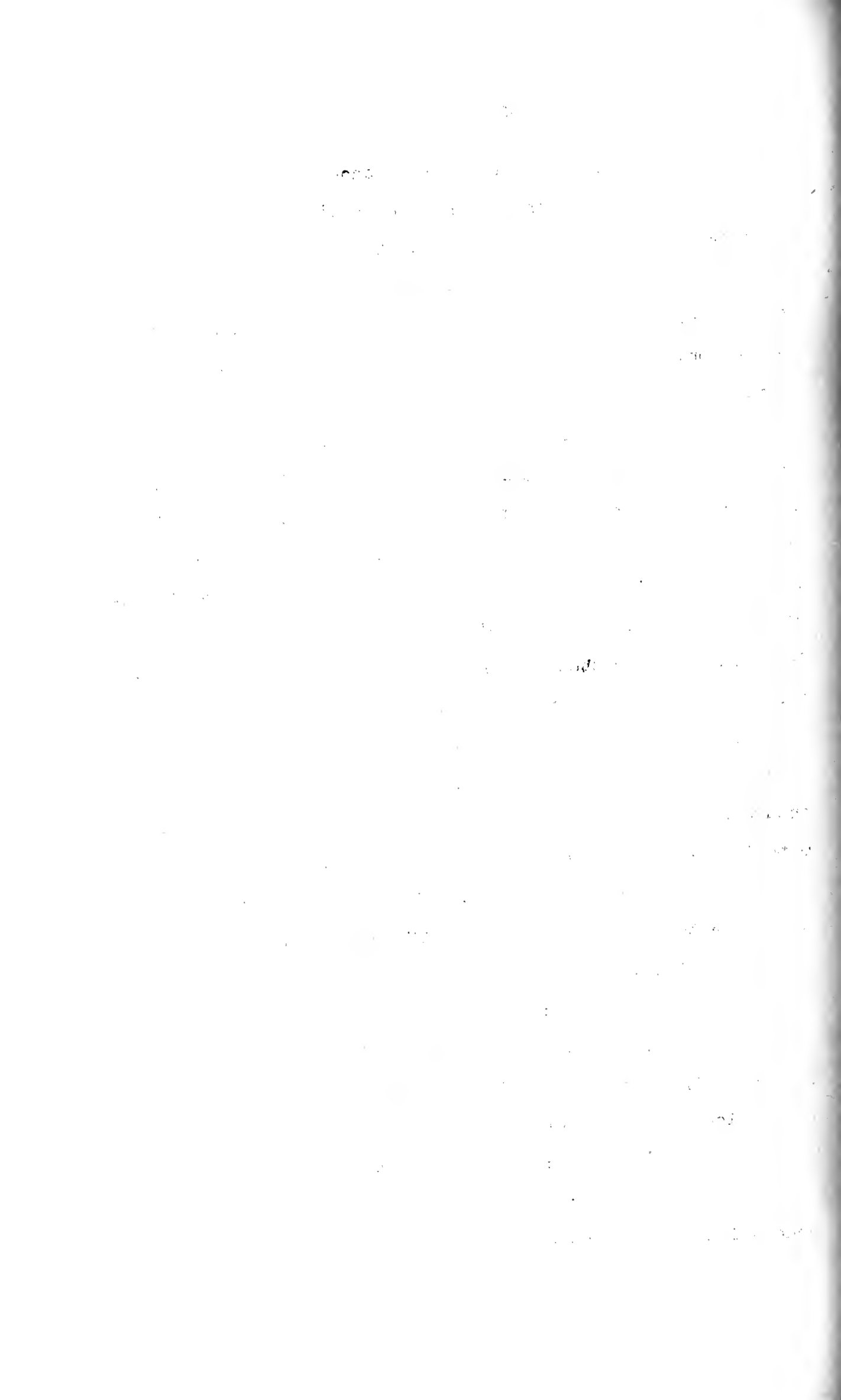
MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) knows of course the difficulty. The difficulty is one of operations and populations.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, I --

MR. FROST: Let me point this out: we could of course in Ontario -- supposing we cut down our forests production to the amount that we could assimilate in Canada.

MR. MacLEOD: I am not suggesting that.

MR. FROST: I know, but that is the logical conclusion to what you suggest.



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MR. MacLEOD: Oh, no.

MR. FROST: If you do that, then consider for instance white fine paper, papers like this magazine is printed on. I do not know whether paper like that is manufactured in Canada or not. It may not be.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, why should it not be?

MR. FROST: Well, the point is that we have only a population of, say, 13 million people in Canada and probably it is much cheaper and much better that that manufacturing be done, at an immense cost, in the States.

We might of course say that there would be no export of any type of wood pulp to the States, but of course if we do that, then we limit our forest production. Now I think it gets down again to your sustained yield policy. If your sustained yield is such that you can maintain the great mills and concerns we have in northern Ontario, then gradually these things are going to be built up around industry.

Consider the growth of the pulp and paper business in Ontario in the last 30 or 35 years. Consider for instance the manufacture of such things as kleenex and the things that arise out of that type of manufacture. I mentioned the plant, I think, at Kapuskasing. Go up there and see what is done there. That did not exist a few years ago. Those additions to our industry are constantly growing, constantly increasing. The pulp and paper industry at one time, or the pulp industry, was largely an export industry at one time. Now we are getting these immense bills and we are getting all of the additions to them, and science

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is adding to that. I would say that I think the key of the thing is this, that we should not go beyond what sustained yield provides.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) did not mention our negotiations with the federal government, which I think may lead to very important results under The Conservation Act of Canada. That is what they underline, sustained yield, and I would say that Ontario today is ahead of any other province, far ahead of any of the other provinces. The fact is the Dominion people will agree that there are only two provinces or one province that can compare with us, and that is British Columbia, for their sustained yield and their forest management policy.

It is all very well to say that if we can provide for sustained yield, cut off, for instance, export of certain types of paper and wood pulp to the United States and insist upon manufacturing here. Well, you reduce the size of your industry and if we can take what we are doing now on a sustained yield basis, why not do it? You are providing work for tens of thousands of our citizens, and permanent work. These other things come with the increase of population in Canada, and no doubt in reciprocal trade agreements. These things are going all the time.

I think that is the answer to my hon. friend's (Mr. MacLeod) question.

(TAKE "PP" FOLLOWS)

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PP-1

MR. COX: Mr. Premier, do you not --

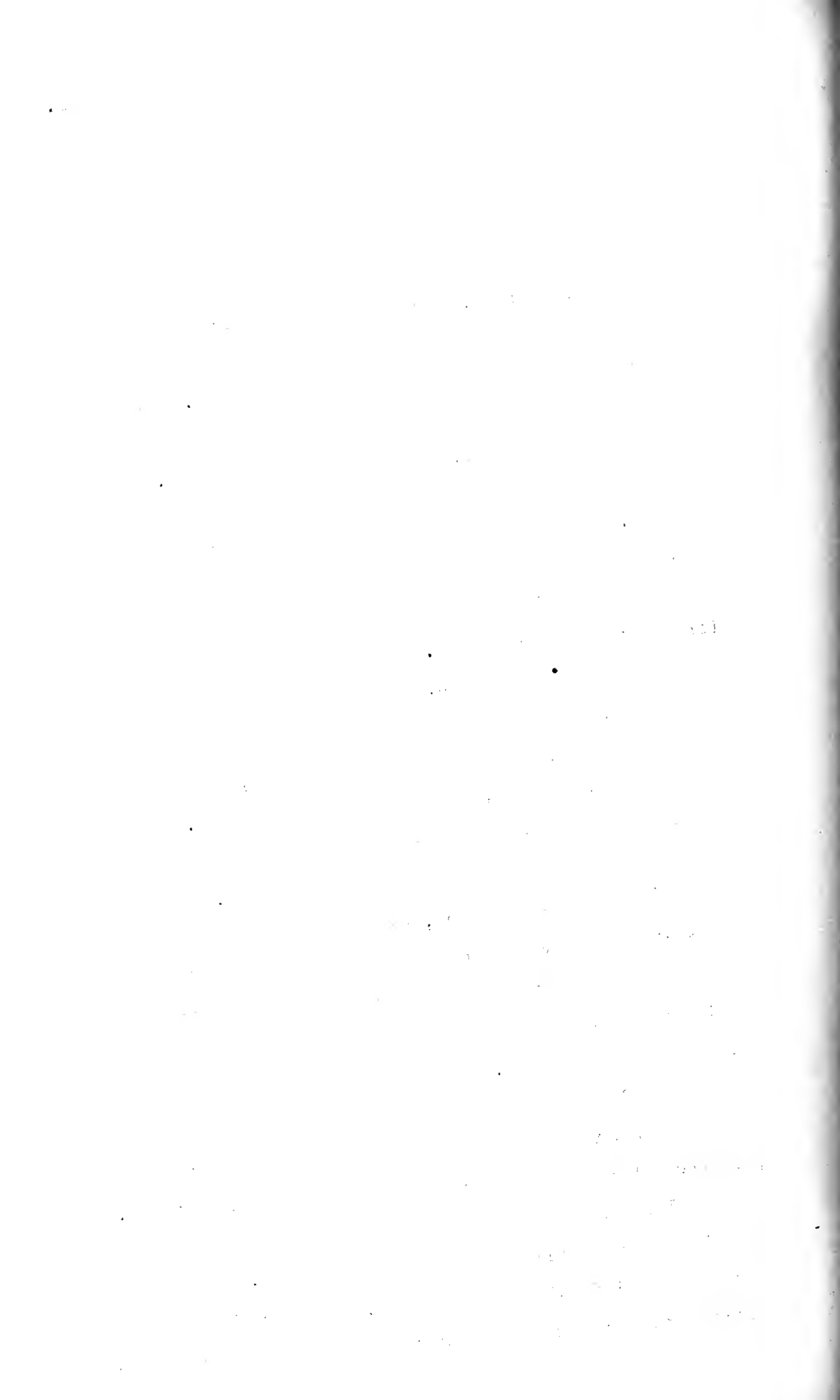
THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to suggest to the hon. member that he is entirely out of order. When did he move to North Wellington?

MR. COX: Well, I move around a good bit. I moved from Port Arthur to Fort William, and got elected. To a certain degree I am disagreeing with you. I do suggest that some smaller canvass should be made to see if we could not develop new markets for our finished products.

MR. FROST: My hon. friend knows we are constantly doing that.

MR. COX: Even in Mr. Drew's report, he related the ever-increasing use wood is being put to. I was in Germany many years ago and I got part of a suit of clothes made out of wood at that time. As far as these other concerns, -- the Marathon, and that other mill -- they are only interested in supplying pulp to their mills in Wisconsin; they have not any desire to manufacture paper here so long as they can supply their own mills. So I think it would be in the interests of the province and of the Dominion, to see if we could devise some means of making use of our pulpwood other than shipping it out to the United States.

I was going to ask the Minister a question at the time we were talking about salvaging wood. Perhaps it may be a difficult one to answer. He said that contractors accounts were small; but looking over the



PP-2

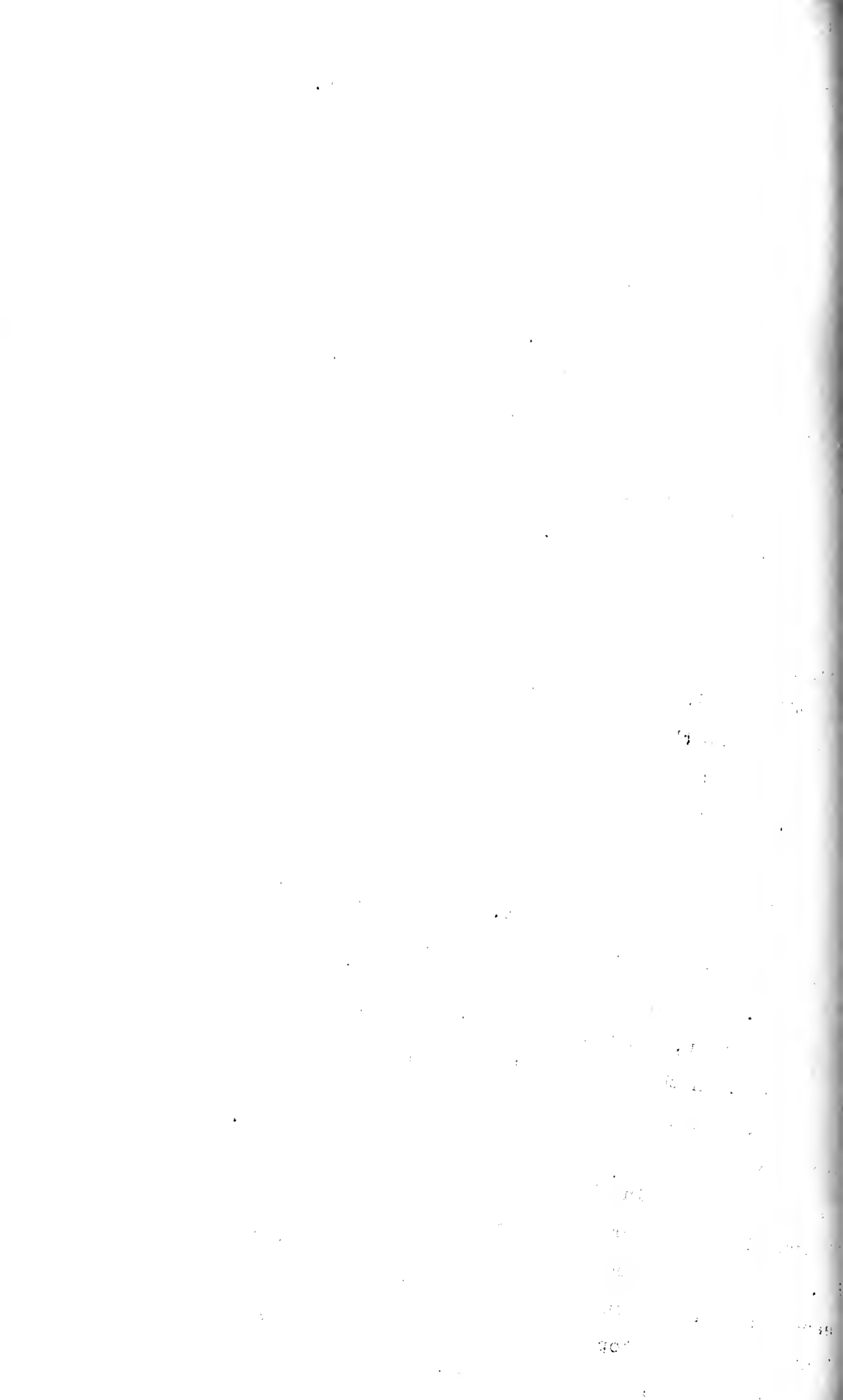
amounts that were advanced last year, I noticed that one contractor received almost half a million dollars. Well, that is not a very small amount, and I was wondering how all these contracts worked out -- if they were satisfactory, if the contractors were able to carry them out, and on what basis. I was wondering whether he had looked into the credit standing of those to whom these large sums of money were advanced by the Department. Has this worked out satisfactorily? Is **their** standing good? Are they carrying out their undertakings? **Are they** financially sound?

MR. FROST: How about calling it a day?

MR. SCOTT: We put in accountants in all these jobs.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I do not think we should rush this item 115. After all, this is **the** most important estimate of the Department of Lands and Forests. I think the Minister may want me to repeat my request, and ask him what is the definition of a saw log, in the Department's opinion?

MR. SCOTT: Some people have suggested that we should say a saw log is eight inches and up in diameter. Others have said, nine inches and up in diameter. But all practical men, like the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) who has been in the woods for many years, or so, ~~cannot be pinned~~ down to any such definition. An eight or nine inch **top** might be suitable for sawing, but the heart content, the nature of it, the sweep, the curve, and so on --



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MR. ROBINSON: A straight, sound log, I am talking about.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I believe this is the last vote in this department, and the last vote of any department. The Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will remember that on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, he moved, "That Mr. Speaker do not leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply". That motion, Mr. Chairman, has not yet been passed. So co-operative are we in Opposition, so desirous are we of facilitating the transaction of public business, that we have passed practically all of the estimates without ever having decided to go into Committee of Supply.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I think some appreciation is due to the Opposition, combined or otherwise, for the manner in which that has been done. But I do think the amenities ought to be observed. The Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is a lawyer, and so am I. Let us do this thing properly, and let us leave one vote, at least, so that we may presumably go into Committee of Supply if the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) prevails on the House, to go into Committee of Supply. Otherwise, we shall be faced with the grim prospect of no estimates and no votes to pass after the Budget Debate is concluded, and the motion is passed. Otherwise we will be asking the Speaker to leave the chair, with no business



to do in the Committee of Supply. I know the Government has frequently drawn a blank, but I would not like to see them draw a blank on this position. I hope we shall respect the amenities. You know how much we of the Opposition respect tradition. I think we should respect tradition and have at least one vote passed after the Speaker has left the Chair.

MR. FROST: I am quite content to do that. I think technically that is correct. The method we are following now is a new system we have devised. It is well-known that formerly the estimates were never considered until the Budget was adopted and passed. To-morrow we will be proceeding with the Budget Debate, and in the ordinary course we would then move a motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair, -- when the Budget is passed, as I hope it will be passed by the unanimous vote of this House, to-morrow or the next day.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, we will consider it.

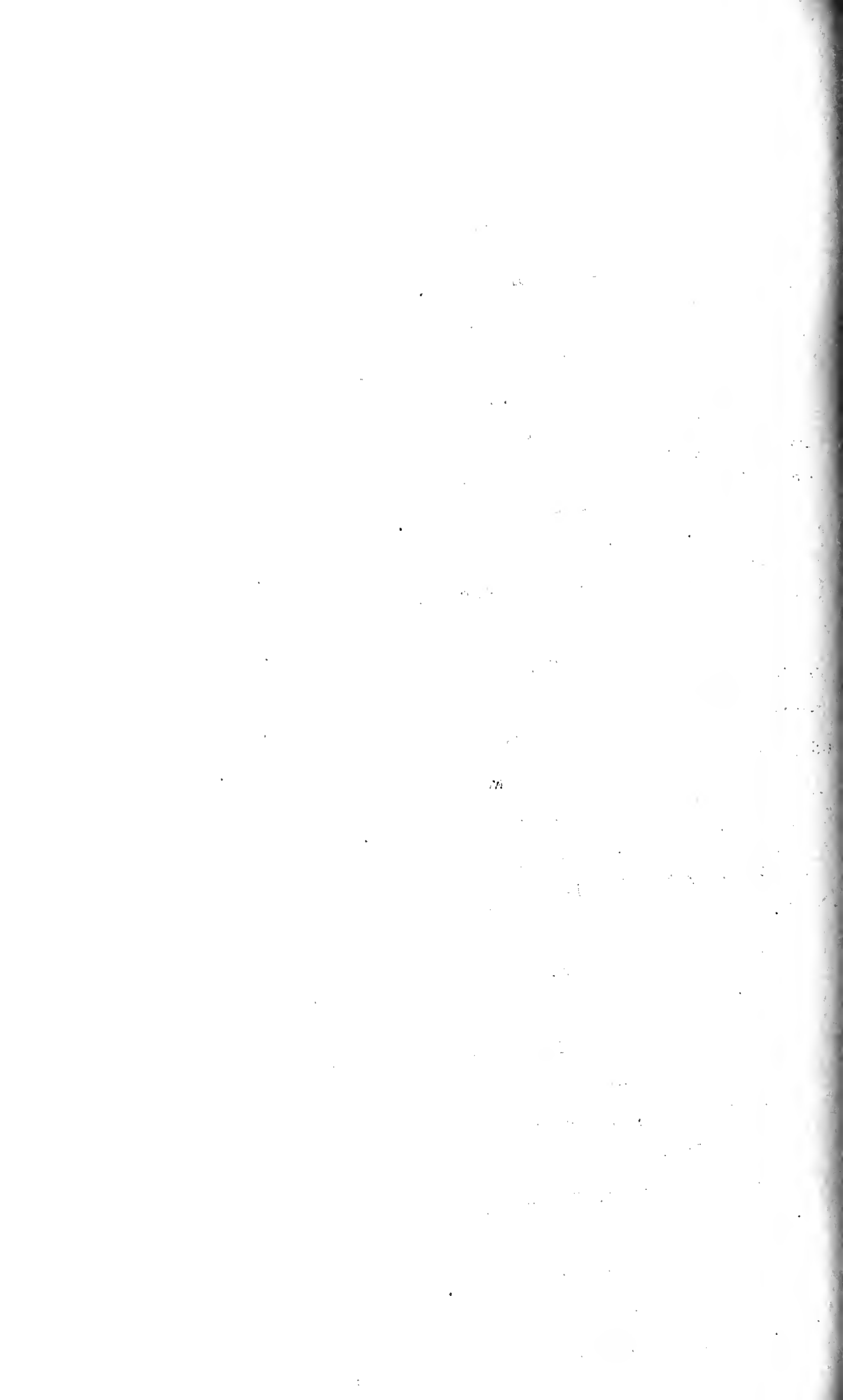
MR. FROST: And the Speaker will leave the Chair, and this last vote will be passed. I think the point is well taken.

In that case, I move that the Committee rise and report progress.

MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Chairman, I had one more question.

MR. FROST: All right; go ahead.

MR. ROBINSON: The question I think I should ask if this, that when agreements are negotiated, is



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it the policy of the Department to discuss the power question, that is, the cost of power, to the people the limits are allocated to, so that we may prevent ourselves from getting into the **situation where we** have a very preferential rate for pulp and paper companies, five or six dollars a horsepower less than the domestic user is charged, and while we have a situation such as at Aguasabon -- where a tremendous amount of money was spent in locating a power plant in the wrong location. I wonder whether this is discussed by the Department when the leases are negotiated?

MR. SCOTT: We do not actually negotiate agreements for Hydro. We have no authority to negotiate agreements for them.

MR. ROBINSON: Well, did you discuss the question?

MR. FROST: That is a matter for Hydro.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): Just on that point, did not the Premier or the Minister tell us that before the plant was built months were spent on negotiation, that they called in the Hydro, that they discussed this with the Hydro and with the company, and meeting after meeting was held. I think all those terms were used in discussing this wonderful plant. Now, the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) says there was no consultation.

MR. SCOTT: The hon. member must realize that these discussions took place before I assumed office.

and in the

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Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has come to a certain resolution, begs leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I should like to revert to the order of introduction of bills in order that the Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) may introduce a bill, which he will explain.

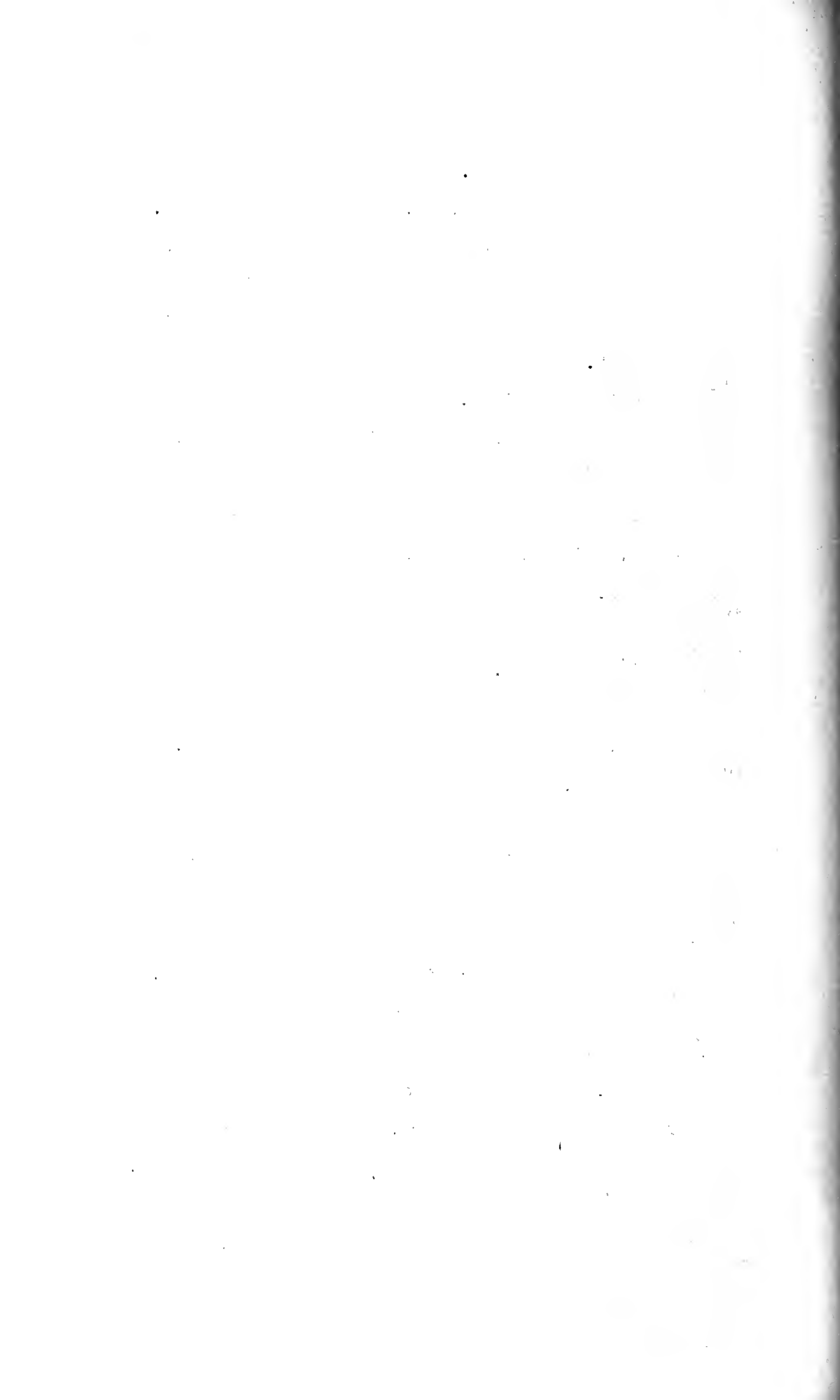
MR. SPEAKER: The House will revert to the introduction of bills.

THE OPTOMETRY ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Foote, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Optometry Act", and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; First reading of the Bill.

MR. PHILLIPS: This amendment is a simple one, merely to change the number of optometrists on the Board, -- as a matter of fact there are now five on the Board of Examiners. On this new Board there will be twelve, consisting of nine optometrists, and three opticians, and they will be elected or appointed according to geographical districts.



MR. FROST: Elected by the --?

MR. PHILLIPS: Elected by the optometrists themselves.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, to-morrow I should like to go ahead with a few bills that there will be on the Order Paper, and incidentally, on public bills and orders numbers 14, 16 and 18; the highways bills that I promised to take up of the private members bills. After that, Mr. Speaker, we will go into the Budget Debate; then the routine motions can be made which will enable us to complete the work of the House.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 11.57 of the clock p.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

— • —

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

— • —

Volume *KLIV*

Wednesday, April 3rd. 1951.

— • —

23

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 351

1983

1983

1983

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The House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

FISH AND GAME.

MR. J. L. McDONALD (Stormont): Mr. Speaker,
in the absence of Mr. Allen
I beg leave to present the report of the Standing
Committee on Fish and Game, and move that it be printed
as an appendix to the Journals of the Legislature.

Motion agreed to.

PRINTING.

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington): Mr. Speaker,
I beg leave to ^{present the} report of the Standing Committee on
Printing.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Pringle, from
the Standing Committee Printing, begs leave to
present the following as its report;

"Your Committee recommends that the
supplies allowed ~~each~~ Member for the
current Session of the Assembly be
fixed at the sum of \$25.00 and that,
to meet the convenience of the Members,
a cheque for that amount be issued to
each Member of the Assembly in order that
he may make the desired purchases in his
own constituency.

Also that an allowance be authorized and

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a cheque issued to each of the full-time daily newspaper representatives covering the present Session of the Legislative Assembly, as nominated by the Press Gallery and approved by Mr. Speaker.

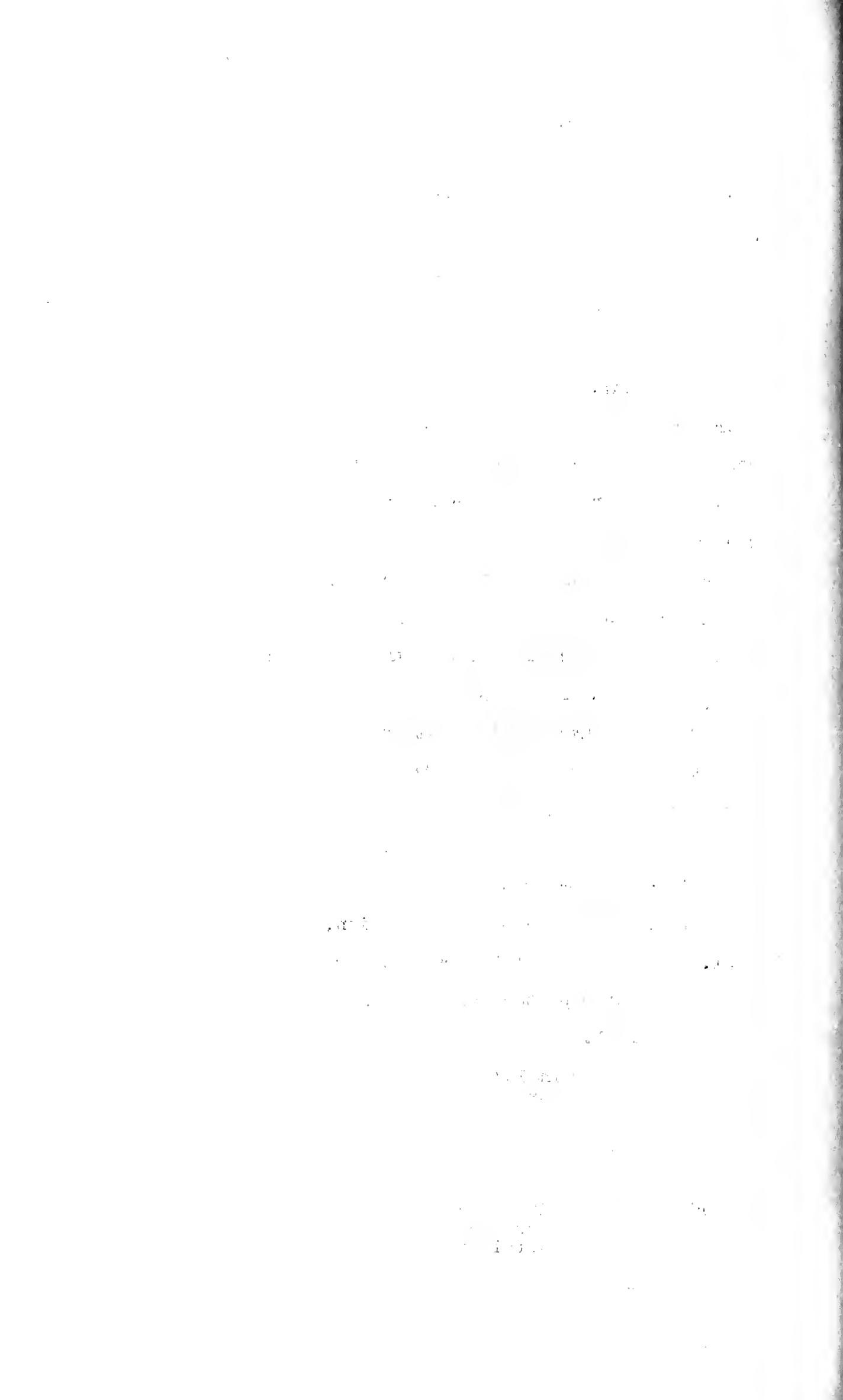
Your Committee recommends that copies of the Canadian Parliamentary Guide, the Canadian Almanac and the Canada Year book be purchased for distribution to the Members of the Assembly; also that each member be given a year's subscription to the Labour Gazette.

Your Committee recommends that the Departmental Reports and Sessional Papers for the current year be printed in the following numbers:-

Sessional Papers to be Printed
for Departmental use and distribution;

1951.

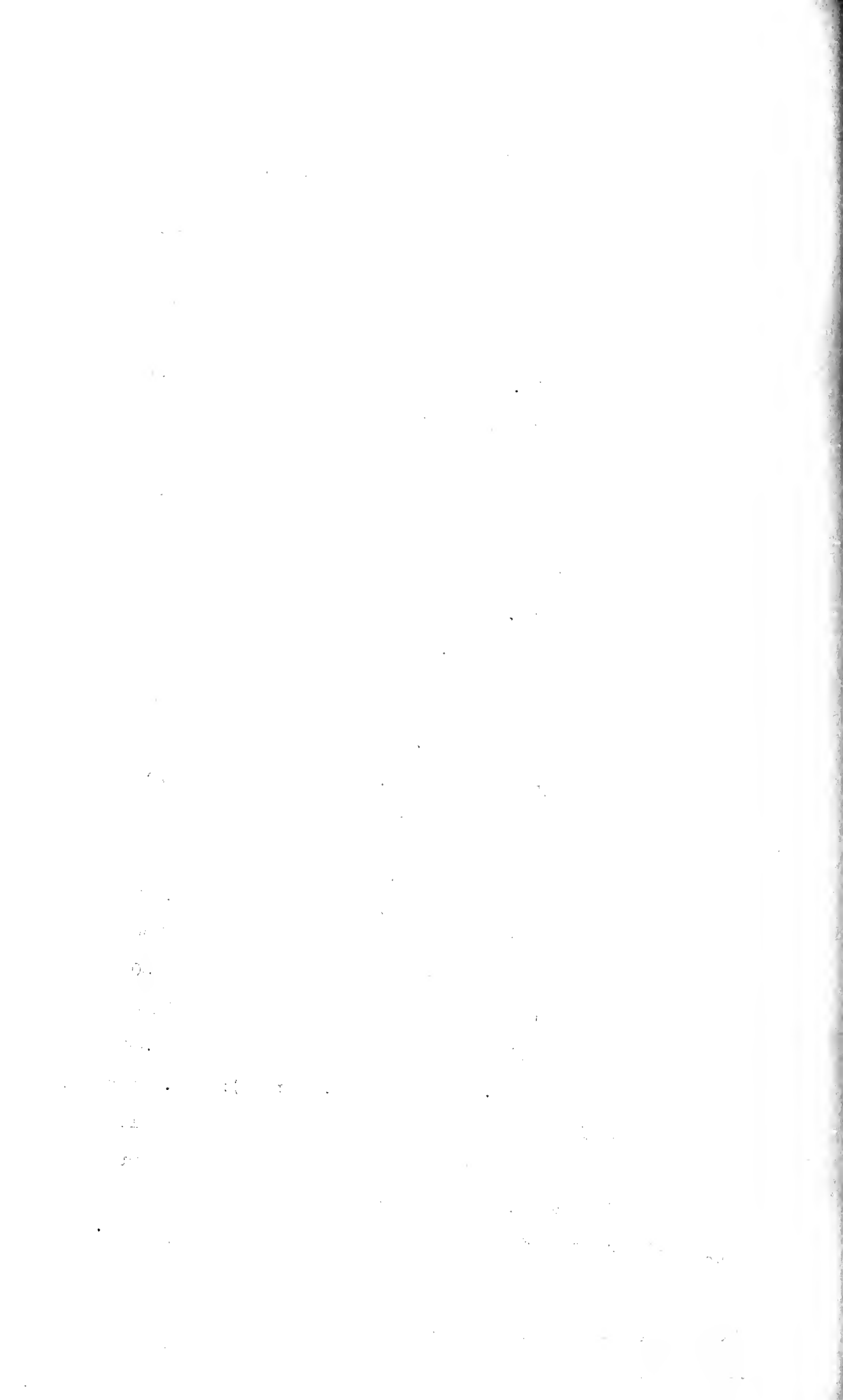
Public accounts	2250
Estimates	12500
Lands & Forests (including Game and Fisheries Report)	2250
Mines	250
Legal offices	650
Superintendent of Insurance	
Abstract	700
Detailed	850



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Registrar of Loan Corporations	
Abstract	400
Detailed	650
Public Works	325
Highways	600
Labour	1100
Education	1250
Univ. of Toronto	325
Births, Marriages & deaths	2750
Reform Institutions	840
Ontario Training Schools	940
Public Welfare	750
Liquor Control Board	1000
Dept. of Agriculture (Minister)	2250
-do- (Statistics)	3850
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission	550
Ontario Municipal Board	800
Hydro-Electric Power Commission	3700
Provincial Auditor	700
Workmen's Compensation Board	1250
Ontario Veterinary College	2550
Provincial Police	350
Niagara Parks Commission	4500
Fire Marshall	1450
Civil Service Commissioner	450"

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, although a member of this Committee, I feel obliged to rise and to oppose the adoption of the report of the Committee, and to suggest, that the entire report be sent back to the Committee, with



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certain instructions.

I do this for the following reasons. A year ago, when the Committee on Printing met, I moved "that the Kings Printer be invited to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of Printing and to provide such information as ^{might} be asked of him about the branch that he is in charge of." Unfortunately, he was not called and he did not appear. This year, Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of the estimates of the Department of the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) I rose, where we reached the items dealing with the Kings Printer, and asked whether an opportunity ^{would} be given to discuss that branch of Government, through the calling of an early meeting of the Committee; otherwise, I would utilize the consideration of that item for a lengthy discussion. Both the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) assured me and the House that the Committee would be called together at an early date.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): What Committee?

MR. SALSBERG: The Committee on Printing. Now, Mr. Speaker, the Committee convened to-day, and again I asked that the Kings Printer be called in so that he may answer questions about the operation of his Department. I am sorry to say that the Committee voted against calling the Kings Printer. I think their advice was bad. I think the procedure I suggested is highly desirable, and I further think.

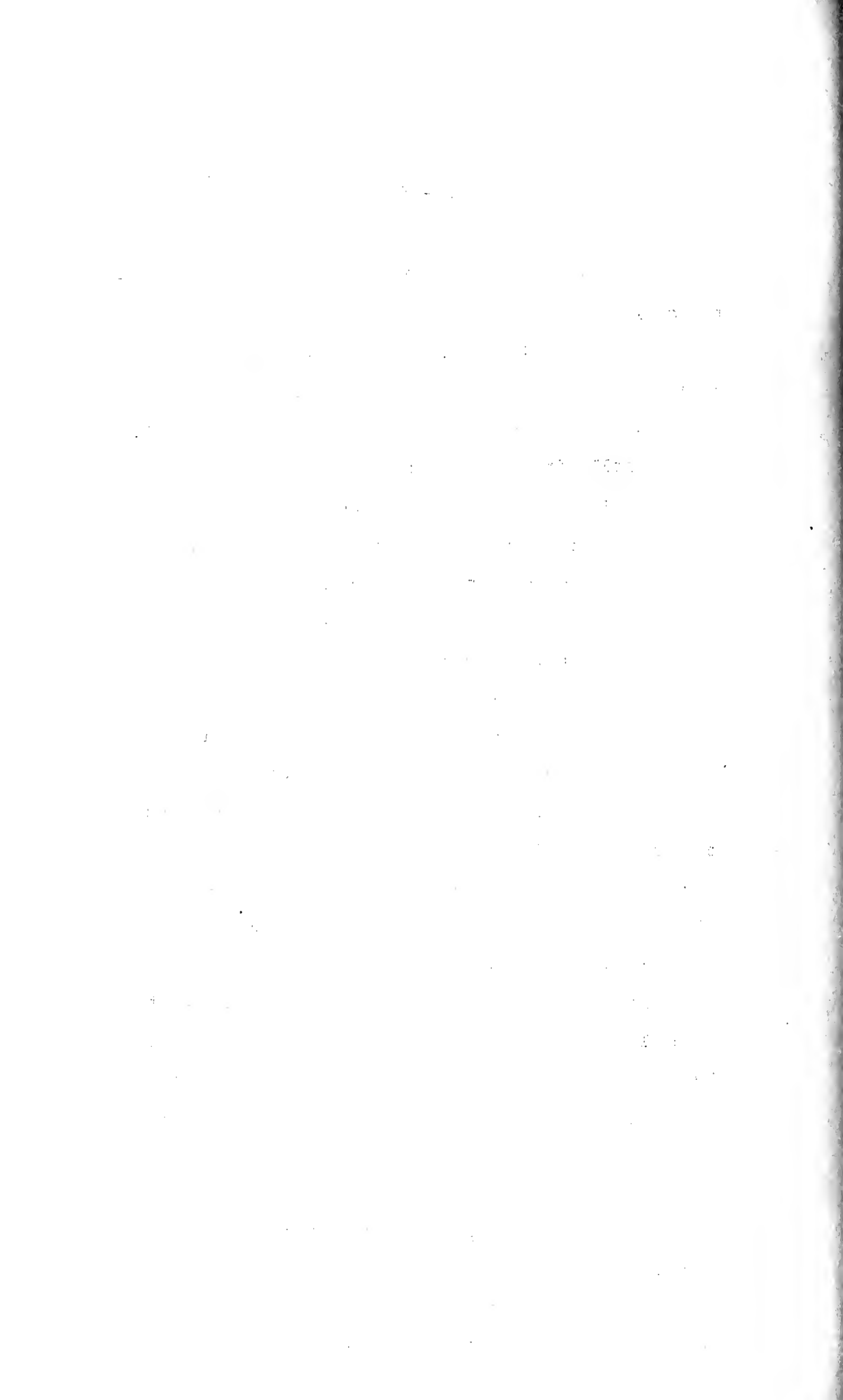
the contrary is opposed to the rules and regulations of this House.

In the first place, in so far as rules are concerned, I want to quote from Lewis (1939 Edition), page 77. The heading is: "Committee on Printing", and the following is stated:

"The Committee on Printing consults during the early part of the Session with the Kings Printer and the Deputy Heads of the various Departments, and recommends to the House the number of each public document or Departmental Report which should be printed for distribution."

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that ruling was clearly violated in that the members of the Committee were not given an opportunity to consult with the Kings Printer, as is provided, simply because the Kings Printer did not attend the meeting. The fact that the Committee by a majority vote decided that not to call him hardly altered the fact that it was contrary to the regulations to decide matters which were decided by the Committee, in the absence of the Kings Printer. That is in so far as the regulations are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, there is another and perhaps more important aspect to this problem. The hon. members of this House who had the opportunity of sitting on the Committee on Printing know that in



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the past the late Mr. Bowman, who was Kings Printer for some years, attended every meeting. -- in fact, the meetings were held often in his own office -- and readily answered questions put to him by ^{hon.} members. I say that the Kings Printer is responsible for the placing of printing orders that run into very large sums of money, perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars; and the least that ^{an hon.} member can expect is that that public servant be available to members of the House to answer questions.

It was suggested to me that such questions could be asked during the consideration of the estimates of the various Departments. My reply is, that that is the wrong way of going about it. It would be unfair to ask ^{an hon.} Minister, when you consider his item on printing, how he spends that money, ^{or} where he placed his orders, because in most instances, he would not know. The procedure is that the Minister or Department needing printing orders it through the Kings Printer. They are through with it once they place their order with the Kings Printer. It would therefore be unreasonable to expect the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), the ^{hon.} Minister of Education (Hon. Mr. Porter), ~~or~~ any ^{hon.} Minister to be able to answer questions that ^{an hon.} member might ask during the consideration of their estimates. But, certainly, when the Standing Committee on Printing convenes, the man in charge of placing ^{orders for} all printing for the whole Government, should be able to tell us at

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The third part presents the findings of the study, highlighting key trends and insights. The final part concludes with recommendations for future research and practical applications of the findings.

The study was conducted over a period of six months, during which time a large amount of data was collected and analyzed. The results of the study are presented in the following sections. The first section provides an overview of the research objectives and the methodology used. The second section discusses the findings of the study, including the identification of key trends and insights. The third section concludes with recommendations for future research and practical applications of the findings.

The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant need for improved financial reporting practices. This is particularly true for small and medium-sized businesses, which often lack the resources and expertise to maintain accurate records. The study also found that there is a strong correlation between the quality of financial reporting and the success of a business. Therefore, it is recommended that businesses invest in training and resources to improve their financial reporting practices.

In conclusion, this study has provided valuable insights into the importance of financial reporting and the challenges faced by businesses in this area. The findings suggest that there is a need for improved financial reporting practices, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses. It is recommended that businesses invest in training and resources to improve their financial reporting practices, as this is likely to lead to increased success and growth.

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least, for instance, how big our printing bill was, whether the orders have been placed on the basis of open bids, whether competition is allowed, etc. The fact that the Kings Printer absents himself raises, and I believe unnecessarily, all sorts of doubts and questions that should not exist.

Why is the Kings Printer elusive? Why is he afraid to attend the meetings? Why cannot members of that Committee receive the information that they desire?

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is known that the present Kings Printer is not a printer. It is misnomer, of course, to call the present incumbent of that office a "Kings Printer". He is not a printer. But that is not the worst thing. Perhaps a non-printer could handle that branch better than a printer. But certainly he should make himself available to answer simple question.

For instance, there is strike on to-day in a bindery in this city. Union bookbinders have been on strike for about five weeks against the Firm that is binding the Liquor Commission permits. I for one think that this Government should not place any printing order with any but Union Printshops; and I think that at a meeting of the Standing Committee of Printing they should be able to discuss that and make such proposals. But in the absence of the Kings Printer, you cannot even raise questions like that. It is common knowledge in the Printing Industry that

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the maps printed for the Province are printed in a non-Union shop.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I would to my friend that, as I understand it, that does not mean that in the shops where they printed the men are not Union men. The shops may not be Union shops with- in the technical expression that my friend uses, but nevertheless, the men in most of these cases are Union men. -- is that not correct? -- I think, in all cases

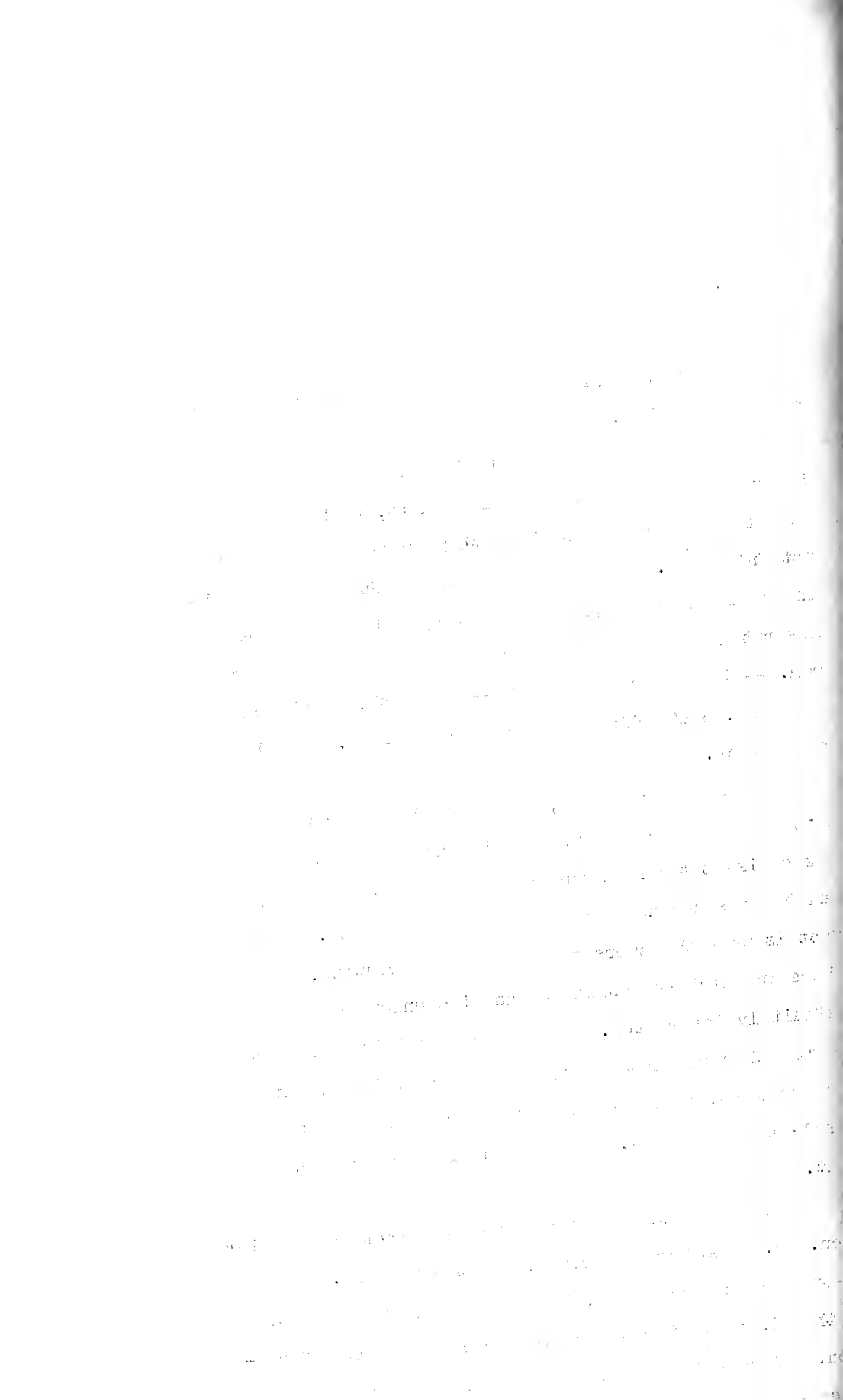
MR. SALSBERG: The Premier (Hon. Mr. Frost) may be correct.

MR. FROST: Well, my friend is a great man for making a half statement. I will not say that he makes mis-statements, but he makes half statements, and he does not deal fairly with his subjects. The fact is that the shops that are doing printing, are shops in which the Union men and the Unions are definitely interested. It is true that they may not be closed shops or they may not be Union Shops, but nevertheless, they are shops in which Union printers handle these matters. My friend might be fair about that.

MR. SALSBERG: I was about to say that the Premier (Hon. Mr. Frost) may be right. That may be so. But no-one knows; and it is, in my opinion, that the duty of the Kings Printer to provide precisely such information. I do not say that this should be a rule in the House --

HON. G. ARTHUR WELSH (SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR):

Can I add something?



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May I add something?

MR. SALSBERG: -- that no printing whatsoever be placed other than in a Union label shop. We can argue about that.

HON. MR. FROST: That is hardly fair.

THE SPEAKER: Order. I am not prepared to accept a discussion on Union and non-Union places so far as printing is concerned. We are discussing the matter of printing, but I submit to the House that we are not discussing the relative position of whether I belong to a Union and somebody else does not.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): You belong to a Union alright.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry; I am not anywhere near finished.

THE SPEAKER: I stand corrected, but some statement has been made with regard to the speaker.

MR. MILLARD: No, I said all speakers belong to a Union.

THE SPEAKER: I differ from the hon. member.

MR. FROST: Get up and prove it.

MR. SALSBERG: I was in the middle of my remarks.

THE SPEAKER: An inference has been made with regard to the Speaker which I wish withdrawn.

MR. MILLARD: I did not say: "The Speaker" I said all Ministers belong to a Union.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg your pardon.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1947-1948. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns representing different categories and rows representing individual data points. The table is organized into several sections, each corresponding to a different aspect of the survey. The first section deals with the general characteristics of the respondents, including their age, gender, and occupation. The second section focuses on the specific details of the survey, such as the methods used and the locations where the data was collected. The third section provides a detailed analysis of the findings, including a comparison of the results with previous studies and a discussion of the implications of the data. The final section contains a summary of the key findings and a list of references.

Category	Sub-category	Value
General Characteristics	Age Group	18-25
	Gender	Male
	Occupation	Student
	Education Level	High School
Survey Details	Method	Interview
	Location	Urban
	Time Period	1947-1948
	Sample Size	100
Findings	Key Finding 1	75%
	Key Finding 2	60%
	Key Finding 3	80%
	Key Finding 4	90%
Summary	Conclusion	The survey results indicate a significant trend in the data.
	References	Smith, J. (1945). Study on the subject.

MR. MILLARD: I meant that, as a Minister of the Church, you belong to a Union.

MR. SPEAKER: I ask that that statement be withdrawn, please. I refuse to allow that.

MR. MILLARD: I withdraw it. I am very glad it is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: I regret very much that a statement like that was made.

Now, I want to clarify the position. We are not here discussing the relative position of a Union member and a non-Union member; we are discussing the matter of the printing committee; and the discussion must be confined to that field.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Speaker, I agree that we are not discussing Unions, but --

THE SPEAKER: The hon. member from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is discussing Unions.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am discussing a matter of great public importance. I am discussing the fact that a civil servant who is in charge of the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars of public funds is not available to the only Standing Committee that can question him.

THE SPEAKER: I am not prepared to accept that as an argument. I am not prepared to have the House discuss the matter of Union relationships. The Kings Printer -- yes; that is ^{a proper} subject. It is not a question of whether a man, I care not what his work is, belongs to a Union or not.

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HON. G. A. WELSH (Secretary and Registrar):

Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to accept what has been said --

MR. SALSBERG: I have the floor; I am speaking, and the Minister can answer when I am through. The only reason I referred to certain types of shops, Union or non-Union, was to illustrate to the House the kind of questions which should properly be discussed at a meeting of the Committee on Printing and which we are unable to do in the absence of the Kings Printer, who refuses to appear unless he is summoned.

MR. J. W. HANNA (Huron Bruce): Mr. Speaker:

MR. SALSBERG: No, the "Senator" will wait -- unless summoned by the Committee.

Here is another illustration of why the Kings Printer should attend the meeting. I preface what I have to say with this statement, that I have not single shred of evidence to prove any charges or rumours that are being circulated.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): You never had.

MR. SALSBERG: I have. Whenever I make a statement, I substantiate it with facts, -- unlike the Minister who has just popped up. But it is a fact there are rumours that certain Firms are favoured with printing orders; that a person who formerly occupied an important

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the proposed system, which is designed to improve the efficiency of the government's operations. It outlines the various departments and their respective responsibilities, as well as the methods of funding and the expected benefits to the public.

The second part of the document provides a detailed account of the current state of the government's affairs, including a review of the budget, the state of the treasury, and the progress of various public works projects. It also discusses the challenges faced by the government and the measures being taken to address them.

The third part of the document contains a series of recommendations and proposals for reform, covering areas such as the judiciary, the military, and the education system. It also includes a list of names and titles of the individuals involved in the process, as well as a date and a signature.

The document concludes with a final statement of the author's intentions and a request for the government's support and approval of the proposed system.

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position gets the bulk of the printing orders from the Liquor Commission; and another politician of prominence in this Province is a shareholder in that printshop that does practically all of the printing for the Liquor Commission.

These are things that should not be rumoured about. I do not imply that there is anything wrong in that shop getting the printing. But these rumours will continue to fly, and people will make all sorts of snide remarks, so long as the Standing Committee on Printing will not have the elementary opportunity to discuss with the Kings Printer the operations, and the management of this very important Department. I cannot for the world see why he refuses to come, why he should not be made to come. It is because of these considerations that affect good Government and the interests of the tax-payers of this Province, that I now move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod);

"that the report of the Standing Committee on Printing be not now adopted, but that the report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to meet again, to call upon the Kings Printer to attend the meeting of the Committee on Printing and to provide such

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and provides recommendations for further research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and offers suggestions for how these can be addressed in future work.

information as may be asked of him by members of this Committee with regard to the conduct and operations of the office of the Kings Printer."

HON. LESLIE M. FROST: (Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, I have listened to my hon. friend, the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and the indignation with which he has placed his case before the House, and I am taken back to a year ago, when he had a discussion on this very subject. My friend, I think, ^{should} have profited by what was said at that time.

First of all, as regards the Committee on Printing, I think this is the situation. That Committee is authorised by the House to go into matters relating to Printing, which I think, ⁱⁿ/_{main}, ^{the} have to do with the number of reports that are required by this House, and matters of that sort. If the printing committee in its wisdom desires the presence of the Kings Printer, or any other official, then it is within the competence of that committee by a vote of the committee, to order the presence of such official.

MR. SALSBERG: Will the Premier permit --?

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I gather that the committee voted against the motion of my hon. friend. I do not know why we should reverse that decision here. The fact is we do not know the circumstances of the vote.

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

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MR. SALSBERG: You know it is contrary to regulations. The regulations saying, "Consult the Kings Printer".

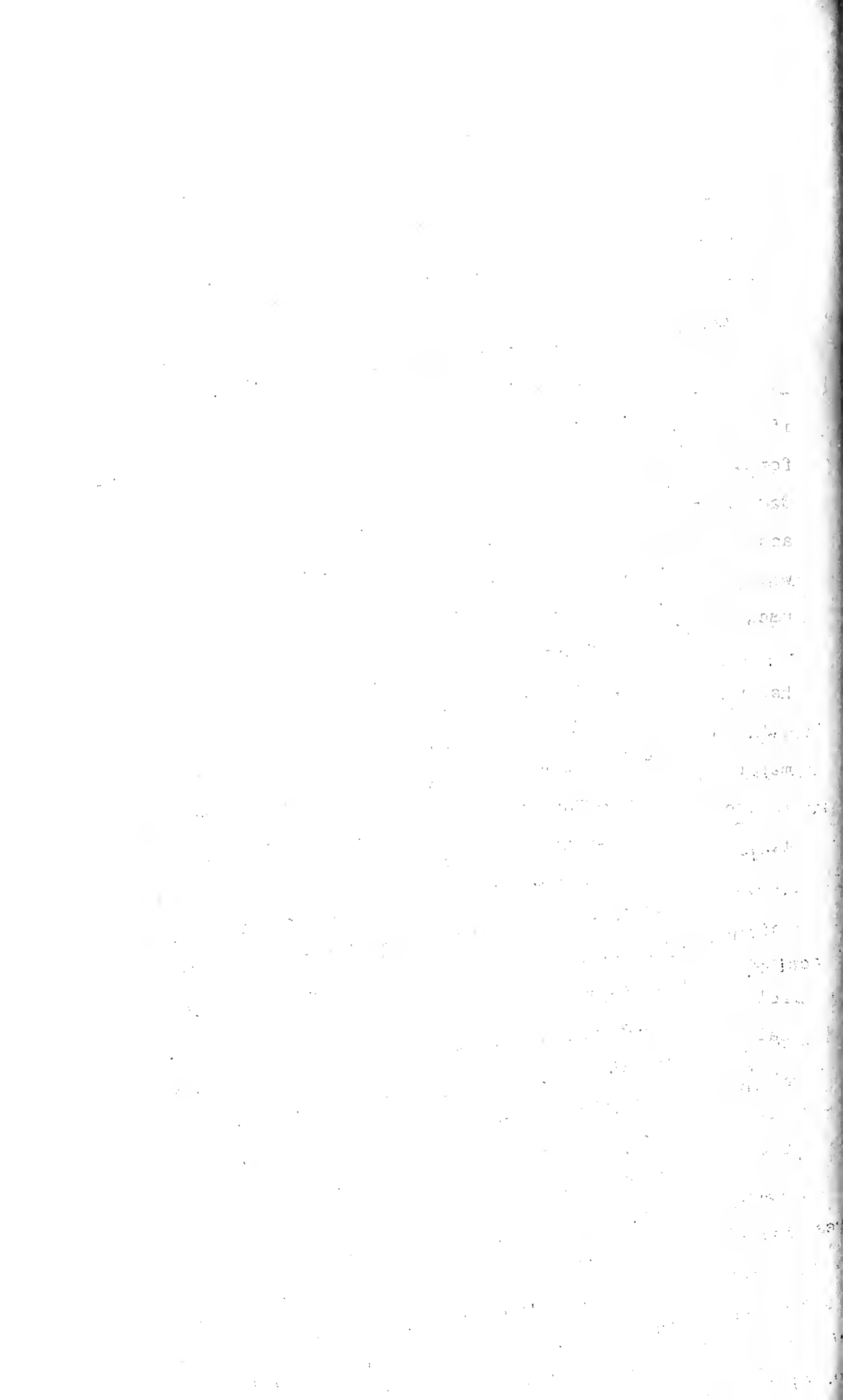
MR. FROST : That is right, but nevertheless that is within the competence of the dommittee. And the committee itself, consisting of hon. members of this House, sat in the meeting this morning and they decided that they did not want the Kings Printer there, that it was not necessary. Now, my friend from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) may have thought that from his standpoint it was extremely desirable that the Kings Printer should be there, but the committee decided otherwise. I think that it would hardly be the proper thing for this House to-day to reverse the decision of the committee because my friend from St. Andrew does not agree with it. My friend from St. Andrew is in disagreement with most of the things that this House did.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

If always we took the attitude the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) advocates we would be in perpetual turmoil. We have to be governed by the majority.

I would like to explain two points to the hon. members of this House. I have some doubts as to whether the printing committee is the place for this to be discussed. I think if the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) called for the Public Accounts Committee to meet. The Public Accounts Committee met and discussed these matters of contracts and payments, therefore, he might gain the information he wishes ^{there.} I have never heard of the printing committee being used for that particular purpose.

The other point is that quite frankly the government has not any objection any hon. member of this House inquiring into the Public Accounts of this province. The fact is, it may be material and if any hon. member thinks it is material to inquire into contracts which are made with various printing firms, let us call the Public Accounts Committee and let it be there discussed and determined. We have not the slightest objection. I may say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that we have not any objection to that course being followed but I think the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) might follow the proper course in that regard. If he feels that there are printing accounts and that there are contracts into which he would like to inquire, I would tell the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that if he desires that the Public Accounts Committee be convened and that matter be considered, of course these things would be considered at that time and at that place. I doubt that the committee on Agriculture is the place to inquire into the affairs of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) from the standpoint of the fiscal arrangement of his Department. I do not



April 3

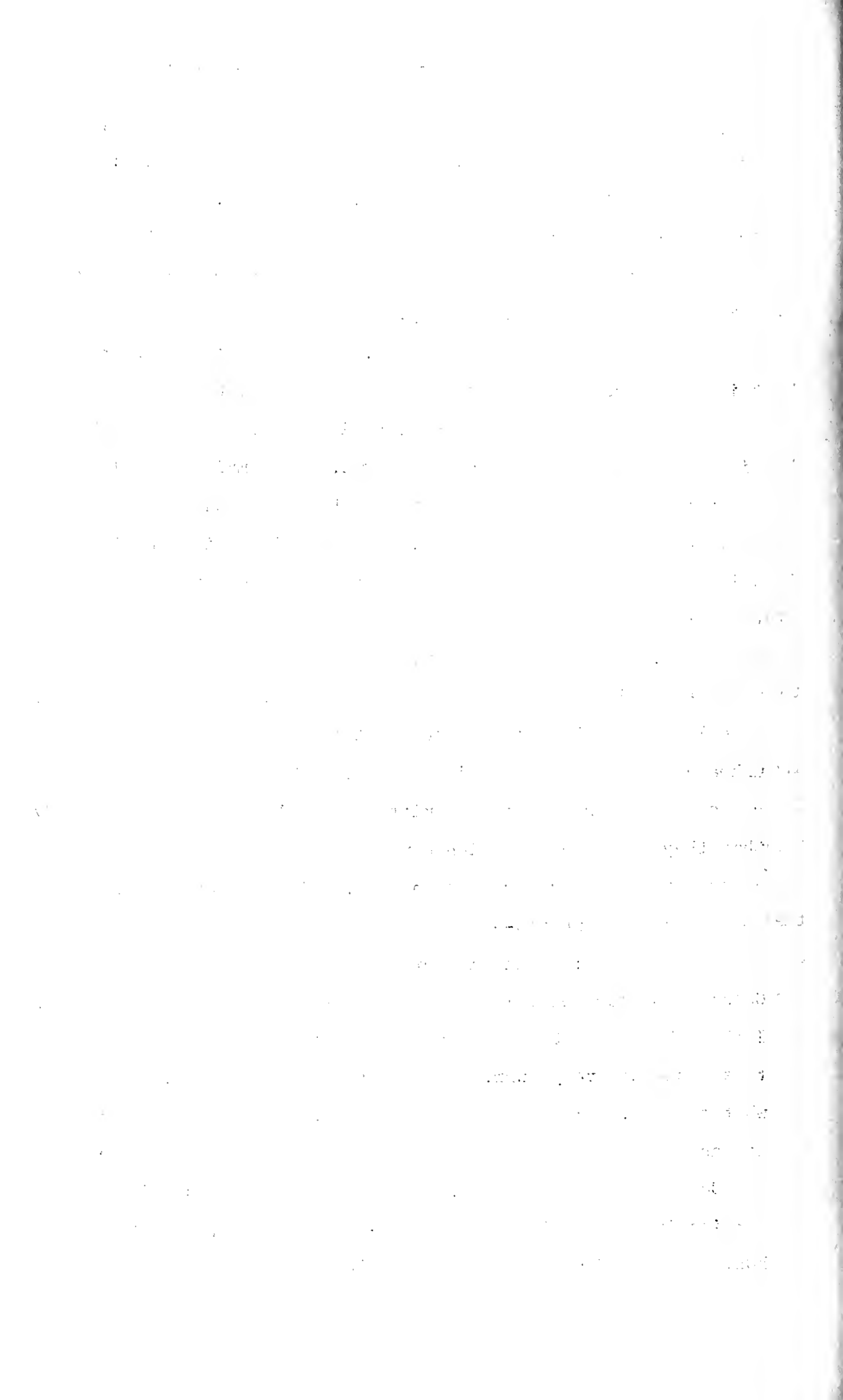
think that is true with respect to the committee on mines, the committee on education, or the committee on printing; but I can assure the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that there is not the slightest intention of withholding from him information as to who contracts for printing are placed with and the prices which apply.

MR. SALSBERG: Does the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) think it is correct for the King's Printer not to appear?

MR. FROST: If the committee in its wisdom wanted the King's Printer there, then, of course, the committee would subpoena the King's Printer. I think that the indignation of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is an indignation which he knows is pretty well affected for the purposes of this protest today.

MR. SALSBERG: I must reply to the statement that my indignation is an affected one. It is not. I am very genuine. I feel exactly the way I speak about this. To me it is an unheard of and an indefensible position for civil servants to refuse to appear before a committee when the regulations specify that they shall consult with him and he is not there for the consultation. May I remind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that a year ago--

MR. FROST: I hardly think it is fair to say that of Colonel Johnson, who, I think, is a very obliging civil servant. I think he goes out of his way to assist the hon. members of this House at every turn. The only reason I assume, from what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) says that he was not at the committee is that he was not requested by the Committee to be present. I understand the vote this morning in the committee was a non-partisan vote, that the hon. members of the committee felt it was not necessary to

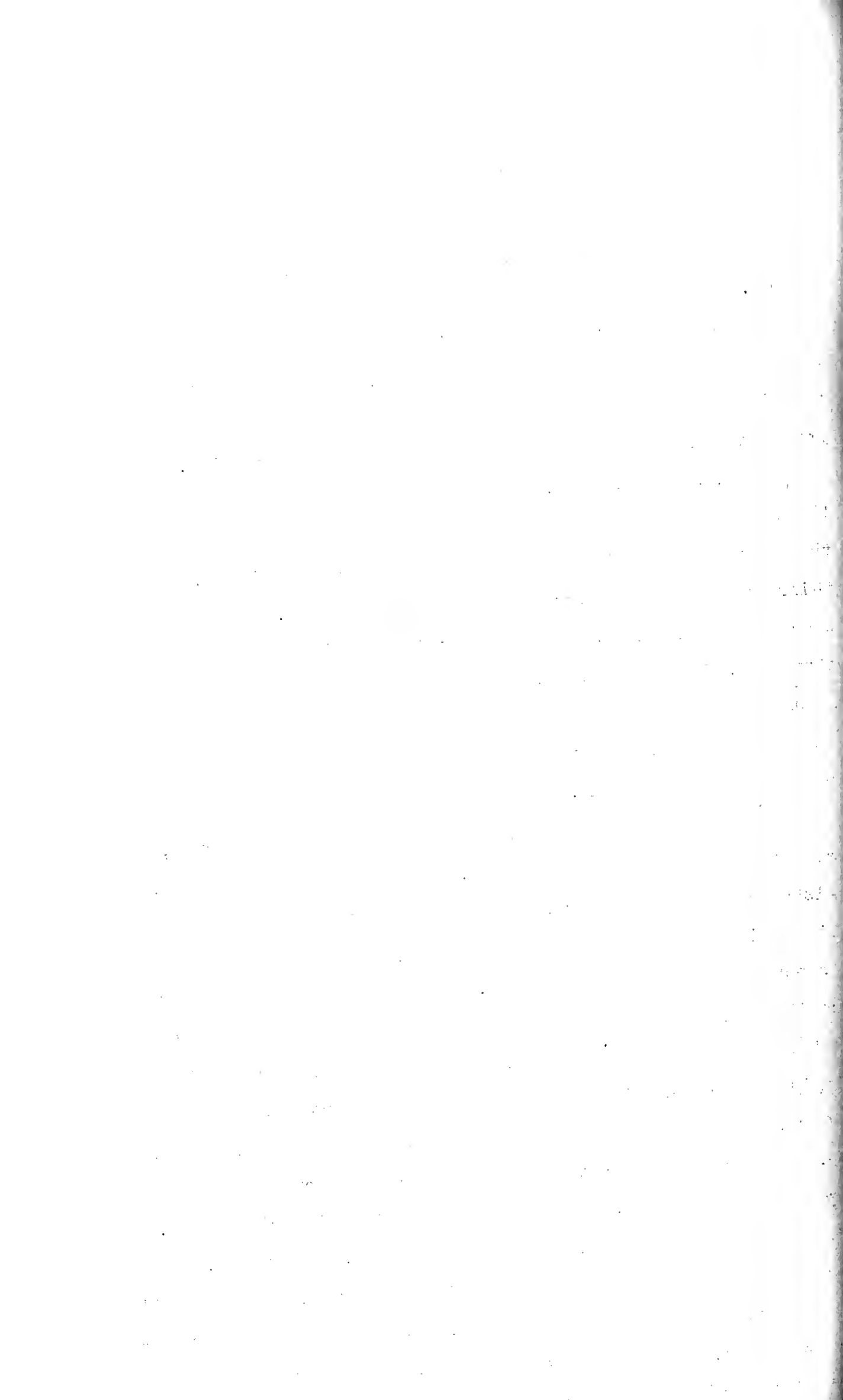


call the King's Printer there, and therefore he was not called.

MR. SALSBERG: He would not come unless he was summonsed, in other words. So, the hon. members could not ask why one firm has the printing contract in Toronto and why such contracts are for two and three years' duration.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. members, we are getting away off the line with respect to this matter. The amendment is that the King's Printer is supposed to attend some committee. I think we have had a pretty good discussion on it. I will concede to allowing the Chairman of the committee to make a statement, if he so desires. He is the only one from whom we have not heard. I think we should put the amendment before the House. We will spend all afternoon on this and really not get very far.

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington): I was concerned, Mr. Speaker, with the way the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) endeavored to convince the House that the King's Printer is used to ^{coming} to the meetings. The King's Printer was never invited to the meeting. I have been on this printing committee now for seven and eight years. We used to hold it in the King's Printer's office. That is the only reason the King's Printer was there, according to my understanding of this matter. I know also that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has been a member of that committee for a good many years and, sitting in the King's Printer's office, I have never yet heard the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) direct a question to the King's Printer, sitting right beside him. I was on the committee, but I was not at the meeting last year. The motion was defeated. I could not go against the ruling of the committee. That is why the King's



Printer was not there.

MR. SALSBERG: Just one correction, Mr. Speaker. It is not correct, and I am sure the hon. member for Addington (Mr. Pringle) did not deliberately make a misstatement, but he has forgotten. In the old days, when the meetings were held in the office of the late Mr. Bowman we not only asked questions but I recall very well Mr. Bowman opening his files, taking out material and showing them to the hon. members. You felt satisfied with respect to the inquiry you had to make.

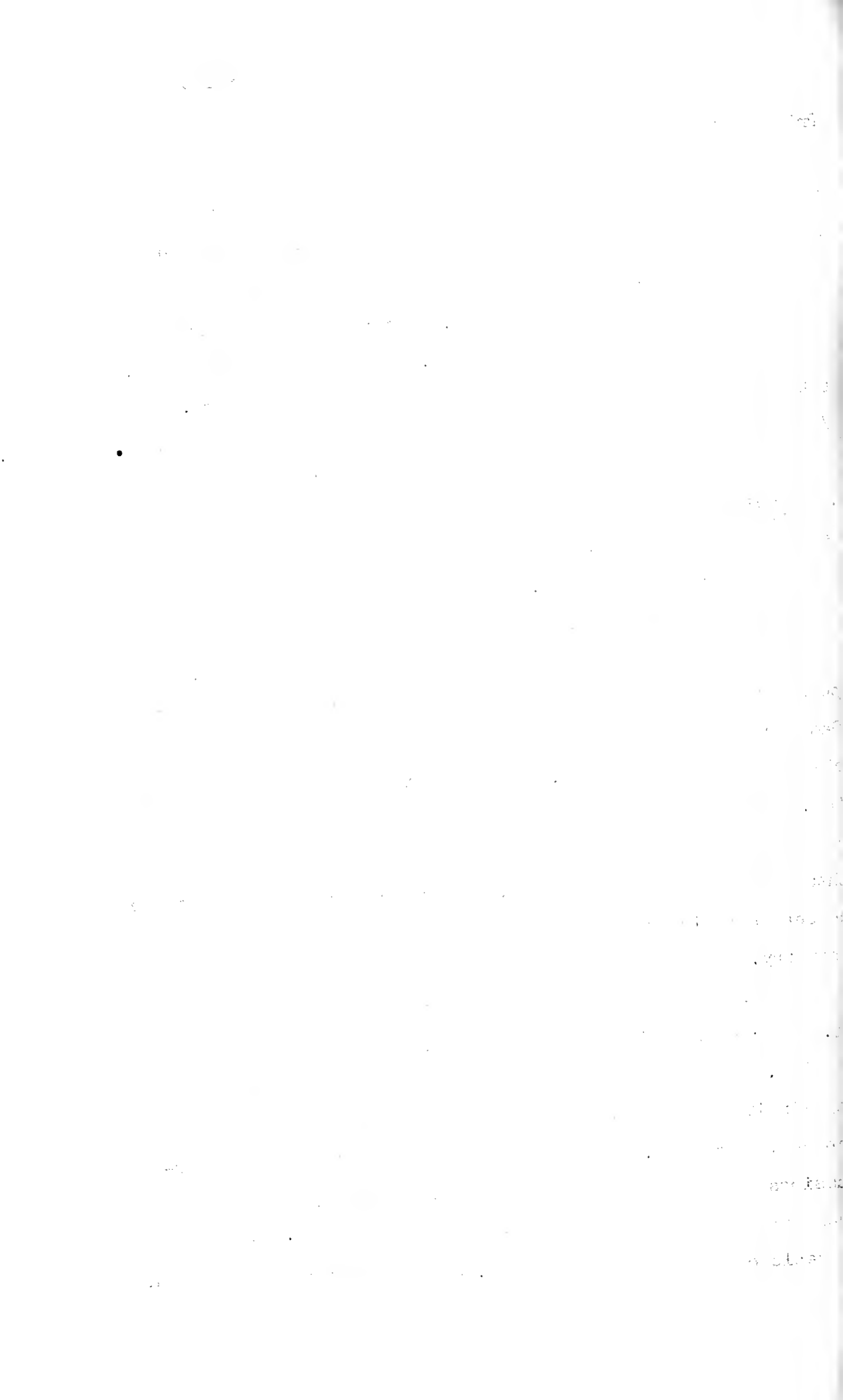
It is only last year that to my knowledge for the first time the King's Printer failed to show up. That is all.

Amendment negatived.

Motion agreed to.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): On a point of order. My point of order is that it concerns the report of the Fish and Game Committee. At the time the report was made the hon. chairman of the committee, the hon. member for Middlesex South (Mr. Allen) was not in the House. I would like to direct this question or ask this question: One of the recommendations of that committee this morning was that a special Select Committee be set up to investigate the pollution of the streams by industry.

MR. SPEAKER: If I might interrupt the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison), for a moment, I am sure that all of the hon. members of the House are very happy to welcome the legislative group of The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen who are, I am sure, more than edified by the interesting discussions we have had this afternoon on printing. We are more than happy to have these gentlemen, who try to make us comfortable on our railroad journeys, as our guests this afternoon.



SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DENNISON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The point of procedure about which I would like to ask is, that report was accepted by the House. By acceptance by the House, does that constitute a motion by the House that we hereby appoint such a Select Committee to investigate the pollution by industrial users of our lakes and rivers?

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): That recommendation was passed by a small majority but the committee could not recommend the House do this. It is the judgment of the House which counts. We cannot vote money by-laws or anything of that sort.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion was carried. It does not mean that it is adopted. Is that satisfactory?

MR. DENNISON: Yes.

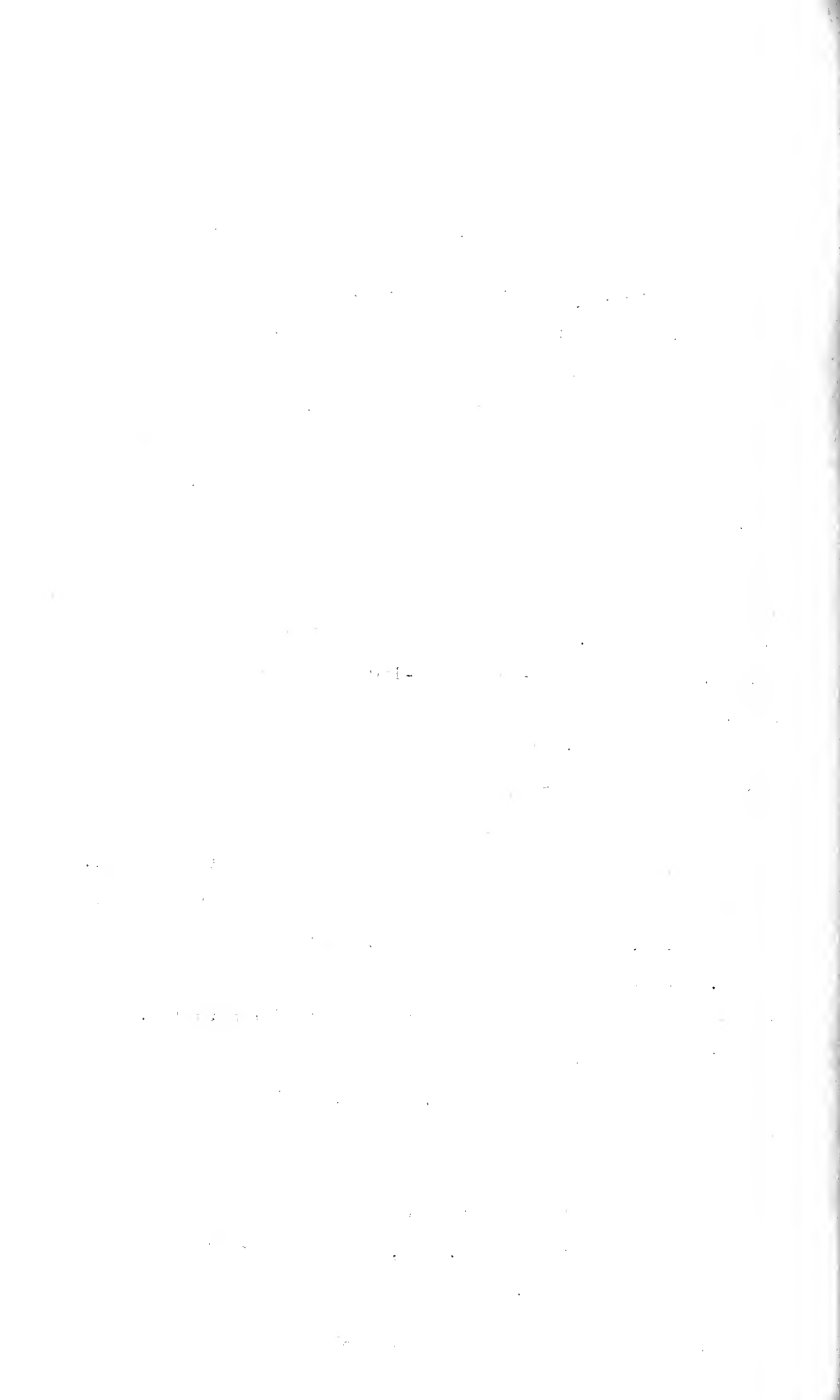
MR. SPEAKER: We still have one more committee report. I think we should proceed with the Committee on Agriculture.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Robson, I beg leave to present the third and final report of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. R. Robson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization presents the Committee's final report as follows:

Your committee begs to report the following Bill, with certain amendments: Bill No. 116, An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act.

(Page B-6 follows)



Motion agreed to.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (YOrk West): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, there was another committee, namely, that on government commissions. The hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Dent) was Chairman of that committee.

MR. FROST: It will probably be brought in tomorrow.

MR. DENT: I might say that I consulted the Clerk of the House. There was no legislation passed or any recommendations for legislation of that Committee. It is not necessary to report it today. The report is withheld.

MR. MILLARD: Would the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Dent) mind repeating that, that there would be no legislation passed?

MR. FROST: I have just been given an excerpt of the proceedings of that committee and the report which I have reads as follows:

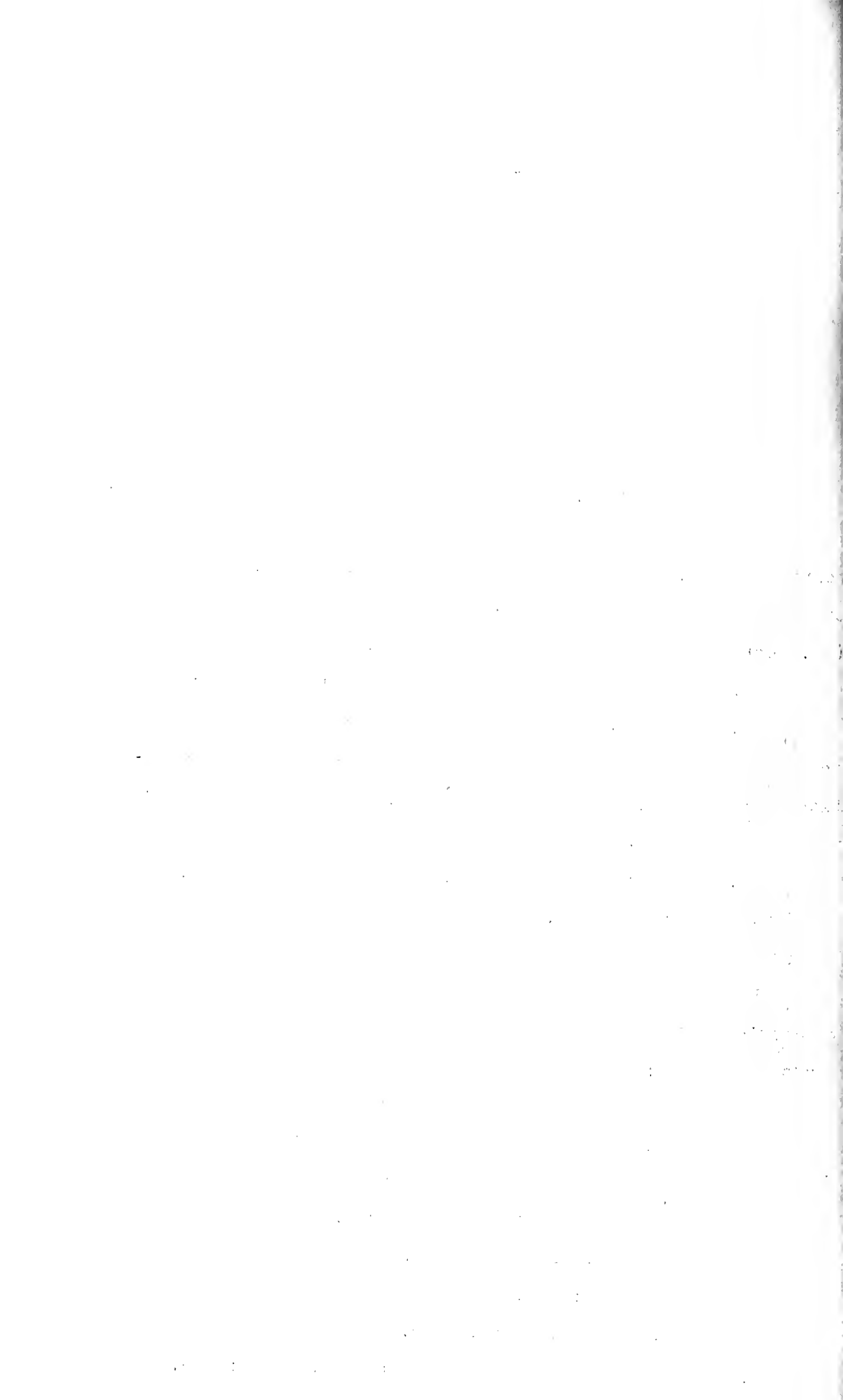
"MR. DENNISON: We are all proud of Hydro and I move a vote of appreciation to the Commissioners for the valuable information that they have given here today.

"MR. HOUCK: I second that.

"MR. CALDER: Me, too."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr.



Speaker, on this point, the matter is not quite in order. Earlier in the Session, when this particular committee was under consideration, I referred to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) some references of the journals of other Legislatures. There is a proper way in which to report to the House the work of a Committee such as this one. I think it is important it should be on the journals of the House.

What was done in Manitoba, for example, was that the Committee reported as to what government commissions or corporations had been inquired into and whether the executives thereof had been heard from. It is true that that particular committee I am mentioning--the Manitoba committee---did not recommend any legislation, but it did state how far it had gone. I think it is very important that the journals of this House should show, for example, that the committee did hear from members of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. It is equally important that it should show that as far as this date is concerned, it has not heard from any of the other commissions. That should be on the record. This matter will not be in order until it is put on the record.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): In order to keep the record straight, that motion was moved by the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison), seconded by myself and agreed to by the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder). That was at last Thursday's meeting and not at this morning's meeting.

MR. FROST: I understand there is a better one today.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, in order to further keep the records straight, there was a motion made today by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) expressing appreciation of the Hydro Chairman and saying some very nice

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things about him. I seconded that and I suggested that a copy be sent to Mr. Walter Thomson.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: I am going to suggest that the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) see his leader about this.

MR. SALSBERG: His leader may see him about it, too.

MR. FROST: Probably outside.

MR. DENNISON: Seriously, may I say this in connection with the matter raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition? There was a recommendation made at that committee meeting which I think should be put before the House by the Chairman, that is, a recommendation that this committee on government commissions should be made a Select Committee with authority to sit between Sessions and complete its work. That was passed. I think the Chairman probably should put that recommendation to the House.

MR. FROST: Might I ask, Mr. Speaker, ^{as} the Committee may report tomorrow or the next day, ^{that we} let this stand over and we can discuss it.

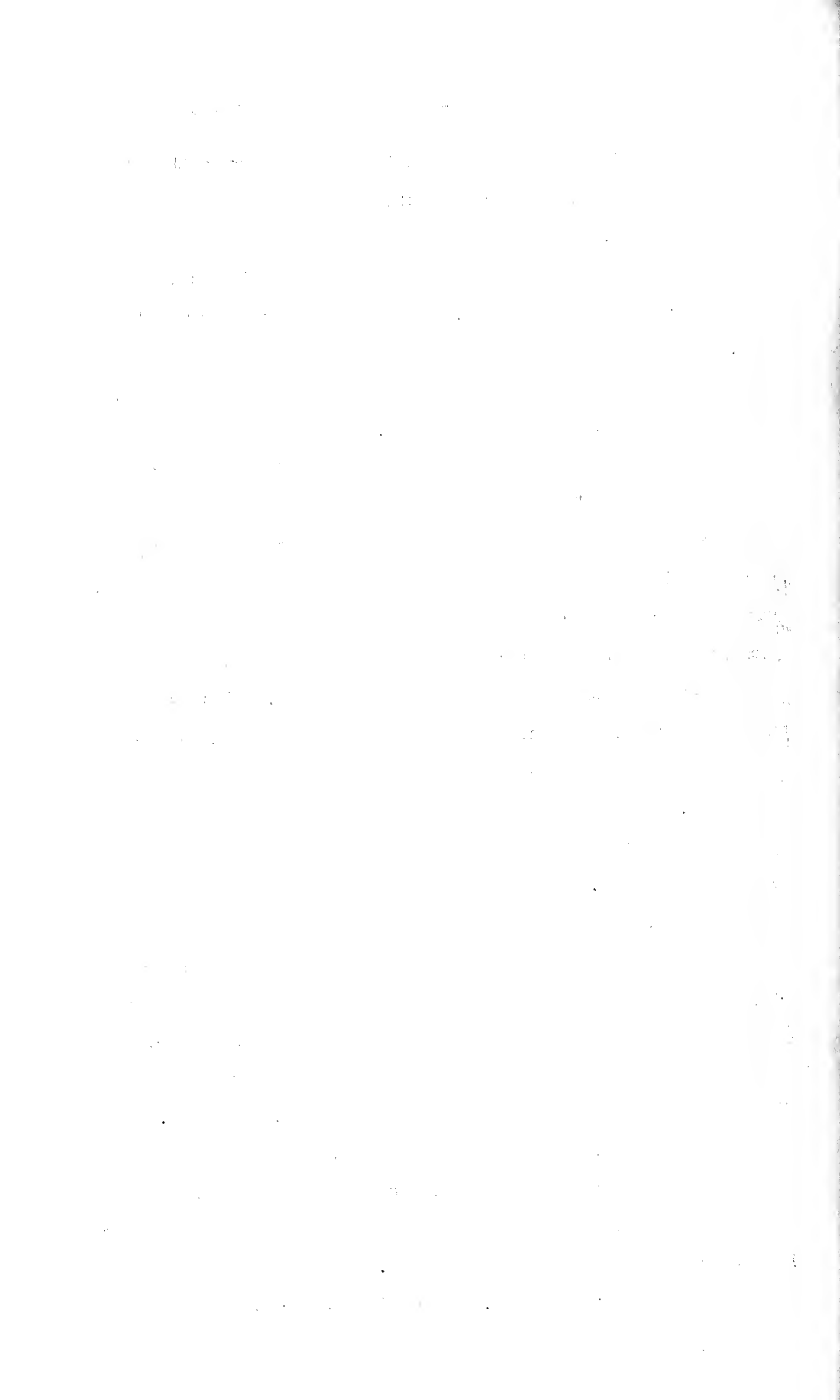
MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, in view of what was said a moment ago about this motion of thanks to the Chairman of Hydro, I think it should also be noted that last night in London the leader of the Liberal Party (Mr. Thomson) announced that when he became Prime Minister the first thing he was going to do was to fire Mr. Saunders.

MR. OLIVER: Freedom of the party.

MR. DUNBAR: He thought he was on safe ground.

MR. FROST: He felt he would never get it and therefore it was all right for him to say that.

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) does



not think that; he is worrying a bit about it right now.

MR. FROST: Who is?

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. JOLLIFFE: Who is worried?

MR. OLIVER: The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe).

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I desire to introduce two Bills which I do with apologies to the hon. members of the House, but I think, in view of their nature the hon. members of the House would grant the necessary indulgence that we might put these Bills through, perhaps waiving the ordinary time which is involved in introducing and passing a Bill in this House.

SUSPEND THE INCOME TAX, ONTARIO, ACT, IN
RESPECT OF INCOME FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1950

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Suspend the Income Tax, Ontario, Act, in respect of income for the calendar year 1950," and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I think the purpose of this Bill is familiar to the hon. members of this House, though perhaps not the technical details which lie behind it. This Bill does not refer to the Bill which was passed in this House a year ago and which comes into effect on proclamation. I gave this House the undertaking that the Bill would never be proclaimed unless the House were convened and advised that it was to be proclaimed. I think the hon. members will recollect that.

(Take C follows)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information is both reliable and up-to-date.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in research and development to stay ahead of the competition. Additionally, it recommends regular audits to ensure ongoing compliance with all relevant regulations.

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MR. FROST: This Bill deals with the old 1937 Bill which was passed in that year, and which was suspended by the suspension agreement of 1942. We repealed the provisions of the 1937 bill, in a bill which was passed last year, but owing to the fact that the bill of last year is not proclaimed the old act of 1937 still applies, and is still the law of the land, so it is necessary to pass this bill to suspend the bill of 1937.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Power Commission Act," and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in 1934 the Legislature passed certain provisions which are now incorporated in the Power Commission Act to provide for the appointment of an advisory committee of five members. That provision has never been acted upon. The Government and myself, personally, have been very much interested in such a provision and such an enactment; but we have found that the number of five is too small; it is not large enough to give a broad representation of the citizens and classes across Ontario, which I think should be included in such an advisory committee. Therefore, I have felt it desirable to increase the number from five to not more than nine members.

I had intended to introduce this before, but due to the press of other things, I overlooked it, and I did not notice I had not taken that action until last night.

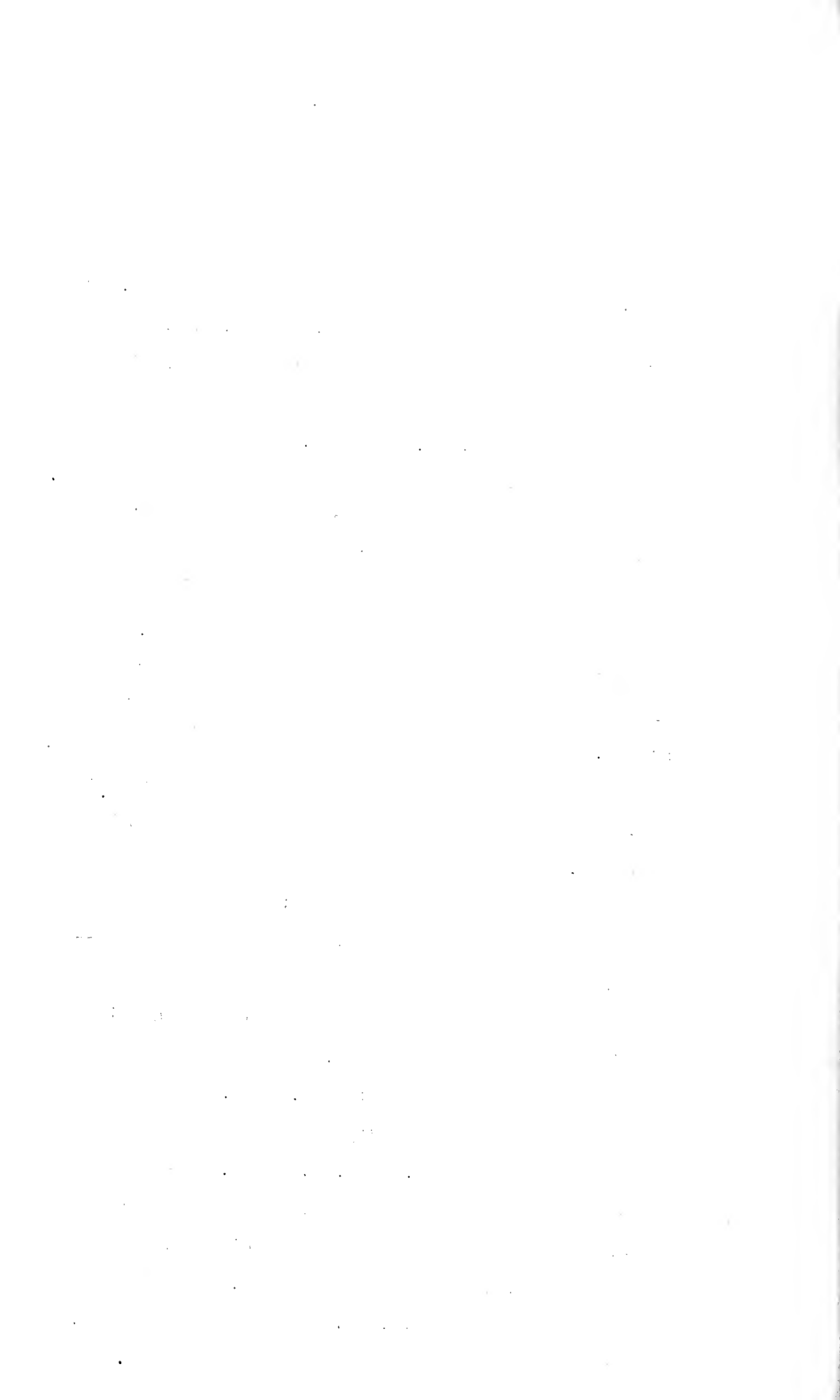
May I say, Mr. Speaker, that this is another of the "firsts", as far as this Government is concerned. We intend to appoint an advisory committee for The Hydro Electric Power Commission.

Yesterday we took steps to change the system in connection with the Niagara Parks Commission. We have done a large number of things this year, and we think we have bettered our system of government in Ontario, and we intend to appoint an advisory committee, all the terms of which are in the Act at the present time, with the advisory members now being up to nine in number.

As regards the personnel; I do not want to make any commitment to the House other than to say -- and I think this is important -- that first of all we intend to appoint a member to represent the Ontario Municipal Electric Association.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Secondly, we intend to appoint a representative of the A. M. E. U. That, I think is the Amalgamated Municipal Electric Utilities. In any event, they are a very important association, but the letters "A.M.E.U." are all I have here. I think it is known also as the "A.M.E.A." I am giving the hon. members the name of the association as I have it. This



means, Mr. Speaker, that for the first time in the history of Ontario, the municipalities, through their associations, will have a direct and official contact with The Hydro Electric Power Commission. The only commitment I make is that one of the appointees will be a woman, and that should please the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail).

MR. JOLLIFFE: Only one?

MR. FROST: It is a great innovation in Ontario, that a woman should hold an official position associated with the great Hydro Electric Power Commission of this province.

That is the purpose of this Bill. There is a small change in connection with the payment of members, which will be on a per diem basis, with travelling expenses and will be a charge against the undertakings of the commission.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Would you consider putting a representative of land owners on that Board?

MR. FROST: I will take this all into consideration.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present to the House the following:

"The annual report of the Secretary and Registrar for the province of Ontario, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1950, on administration of the Extra Provincial Corporations Act."

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The annual report of the Secretary and Registrar of the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1950, with respect to the administration of the Companies Act, and the most main and charitable uses act."

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.

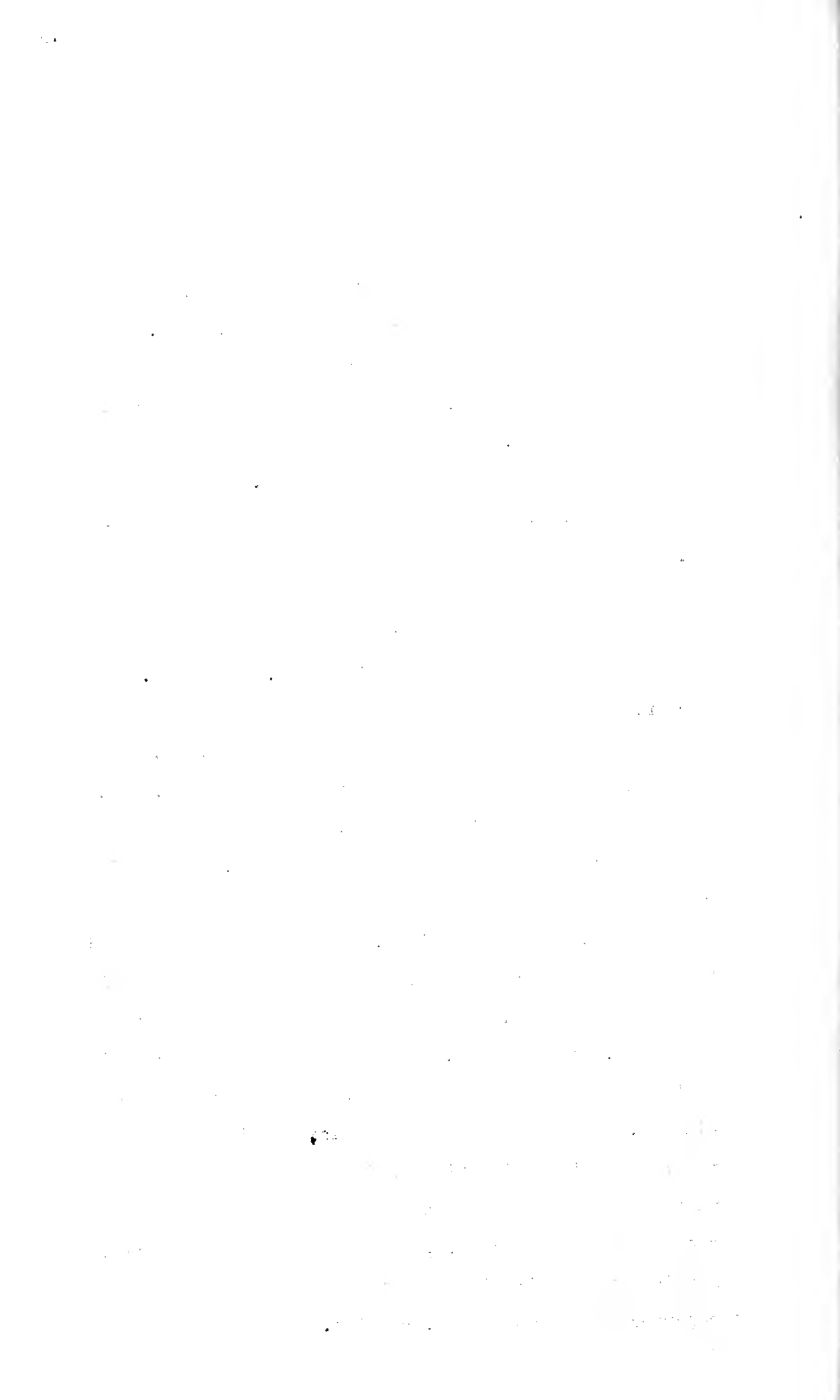
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THE VOTERS LISTS ACT, 1951

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, second reading of Bill No. 109, "The Voters Lists Act, 1951," Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 151.

I beg to inform the hon. members of the House that this Bill, together with the next two, which will come forward for consideration, have been before the Select Committee on elections, and have been considered, and a report has been submitted to this House indicating certain amendments. The amendments are proposed in this Bill, and Bill 110, which will no doubt be called next, but no amendments were proposed with respect to Bill No. 134, and what I suggest is, in view of the nature of this legislation, which covers a great many matters of detail, these bills go forward to the Committee stage with the amendments, and if my motion for second reading of the bill itself with the amendments as reported by the Committee, carries.



I may say that the main changes which have been made in the election laws not only ~~the bill~~ with reference to the voters lists Act, but the Bill with reference to the Election Act, in general, are designed to bring the procedure for making out lists, and the procedure for determining the eligibility of voters, as far as possible, into line with the federal procedure under the Dominion Election Act, and to make it fit in, **certain features of** the provincial legislation will require slight changes from the federal procedure, and I would suggest that the best place to discuss these matters in detail, in view of the fact that the whole bill has been thoroughly considered by the Committee which has been meeting on a number of occasions, would be in committee stage.

May I say at this time, that the deliberations of this Committee were very useful, and a great spirit of co-operation was shown, and I believe as the result of assistance which has been given by members of the committee from all parties, that we have an improved election machinery.

If it is the wish of the hon. members that this go into Committee stage, I would move second reading of the Bill as amended by the Committee, and leave it to Committee Stage for further consideration.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, will the bill be reprinted before it goes into committee stage, or will we receive the amendments in committee stage?

17th April 1950

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for a grant of £1000 has been approved by the Board of Directors. The grant will be paid in three equal instalments of £333 1/3 each, payable on the 1st, 15th and 30th of each month commencing on the 1st of May 1950.

The Board of Directors has also agreed to grant you a further sum of £500 to be paid in two equal instalments of £250 each, payable on the 1st and 15th of each month commencing on the 1st of June 1950. This grant is subject to the condition that you shall continue to be employed by the Company for a period of twelve months from the date of the first payment of this grant.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
The Secretary

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MR. PORTER: The bill will be reprinted and be here to-morrow.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would also prefer to make any comments I have to make at the Committee stage, when the Bill has been reprinted, as amended.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.11.

THE ELECTION ACT, 1951

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, Second Reading of Bill No.110, "The Election Act, 1951", Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.110 as amended by the Select Committee on Legislation.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

MR. PORTER: The same remarks will apply to this bill, Mr. Speaker.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.112.

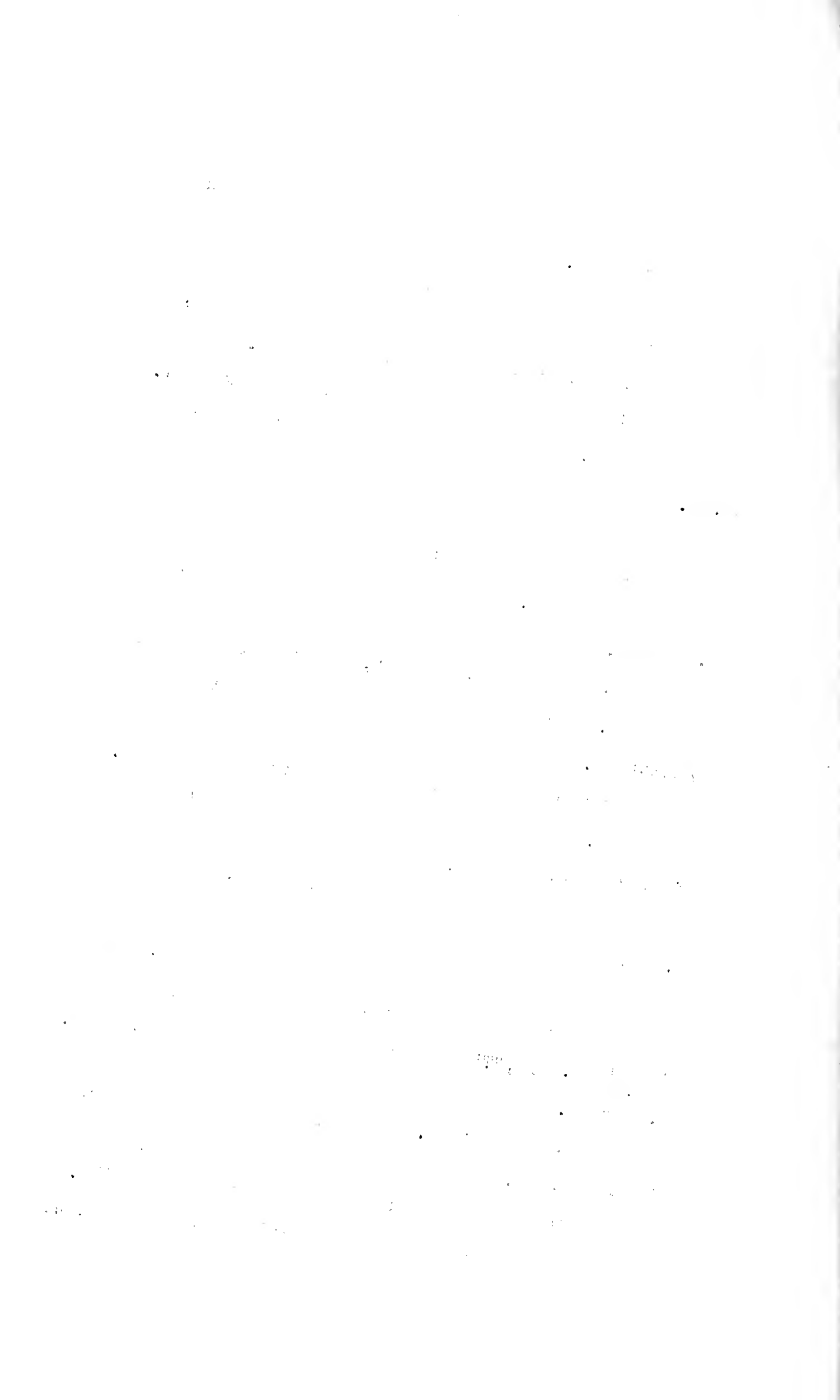
THE ACTIVE SERVICE ELECTION ACT, 1951

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, second reading of Bill No. 134, "The Active Service Election Act, 1951." Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.134.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.14.



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UNIFORMITY OF ASSESSMENT IN GREATER TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, second reading of Bill No.153, "An Act to Provide for Uniformity of Assessment in Greater Toronto", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.153.

MR. SALSBERG: Has the Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) anything to say at second reading of this bill?

MR. DUNBAR: I would be glad to, if what I said on first reading was not sufficient.

MR. SALSBERG: Very insufficient.

MR. DUNBAR: Leading up to this bill, was an application from the municipalities surrounding Toronto for amalgamation.

The enormous growth in population and industrial development in the Greater Toronto Area has lead to very serious problems relative to supplying the necessary municipal services in all the municipalities contained in the area.

In the early part of 1950 the Government, realizing the problems this expansion would create, were instrumental in having a committee composed of representatives from the 13 municipalities consider the problems that would have to be faced.

The next step was an application by the City of Toronto to the Ontario Municipal Board for amalgamation of the 13 municipalities in the Greater Toronto

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This ensures transparency and accountability in the financial process.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. Each method is described in detail, highlighting its strengths and potential limitations.

The third section focuses on the results of the study. It presents a comprehensive overview of the findings, which show a significant correlation between the variables being studied. The data indicates that the proposed model is effective in predicting the outcomes of interest.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and practical applications. It suggests that further studies should explore the long-term effects of the interventions and consider the impact of external factors. The author also provides guidance on how the findings can be applied in real-world settings to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

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area.

I would like to point out here that the Town of Mimico made application to the Ontario Municipal Board, **for the** setting up of a board of joint management for certain services for the entire area. The hearing of this application was postponed at the request of Mimico to permit further study and preparation of a brief.

The Ontario Municipal Board have been conducting public hearings of both applications since June 19th, 1950 and hearings are still in progress.

Anyone who understands municipal affairs and who has attended or read the reports of these hearings, cannot but be of the opinion that some change must be made in the set-up of the 13 municipalities in order to give the citizens of the area the services they are entitled to.

The Ontario Municipal Board will no doubt give their decision as soon as possible after the hearings are completed, but it must be remembered that the unification or amalgamation of the 13 municipalities in the Toronto area will be a tremendous task and the decision of the Ontario Municipal Board will have far-reaching effect over a quarter of the citizens of the Province of Ontario.

Notwithstanding that the hearings of the Board have not been completed, the chairman and vice-chairman of Board have written a letter to the Minister of Municipal Affairs stating in part:

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. Various statistical tests were used to determine the significance of the findings. The results indicate a strong correlation between the variables being studied, suggesting that the observed trends are not merely coincidental.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the research findings. These recommendations are aimed at improving the efficiency of the current processes and addressing the identified areas of concern. It is hoped that these suggestions will be helpful in achieving the organization's goals.

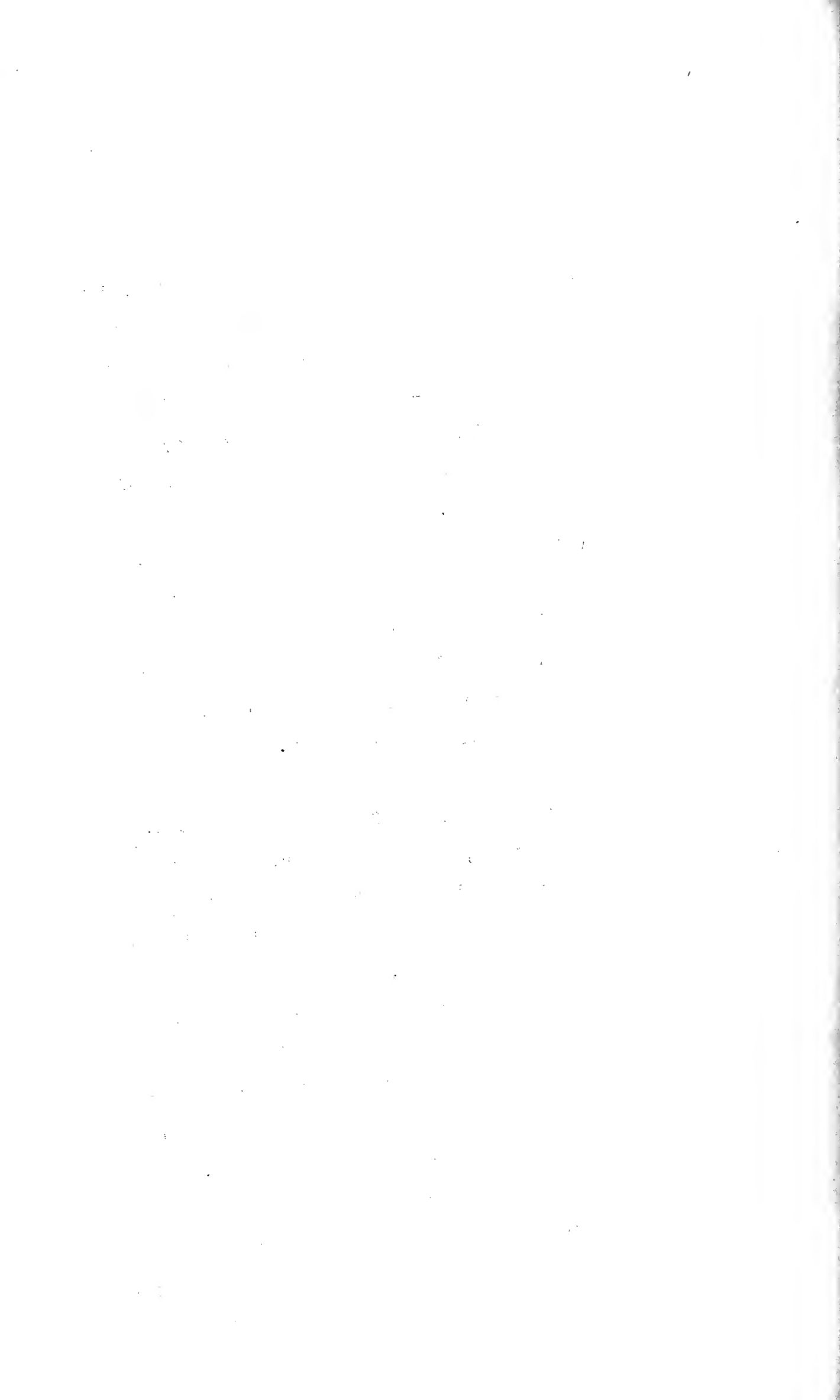
"--It is common knowledge that notwithstanding the mandatory provisions of 'The Assessment Act' there has been, in practice, no uniform basis of local assessment in Ontario and the municipalities in the Toronto area are no exception. This departure from the statute is not necessarily a serious matter within a single municipality so long as the assessment is consistent throughout and is equitable as between comparable properties. When, however, inter-municipal relationships are involved, or any form of joint municipal action is contemplated, lack of uniformity in assessment becomes a serious obstacle and may prevent effective action. Problems of this nature are clearly the basis of the present applications. For the above reasons, the undersigned ~~Members of the Board~~ have the honour to recommend to you and to the Government for immediate consideration with a view to enactment during the present session legislation providing for

(a) The preparation of a complete valuation for assessment purposes on a uniform basis of the entire area concerned in the present applications.

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- (b) This work to be done under the direction and control of an independent Special Assessment Board to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with suitable provision for the employment of staff and the payment of salaries and expenses.
- (c) Authorizing the Special Assessment Board to obtain all reasonable assistance from local assessors and officials, access to local rolls and records and power to obtain necessary information and make inspections of property.
- (d) Requiring the Special Assessment Board on completion of the work to report, in writing, to the Minister, the Ontario Municipal Board, and to each of the municipalities concerned, including the County of York.
- (e) Requiring such valuation to be made in conformity with the requirements of the Assessment Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if such valuation were an actual legal assessment.

Although the primary purpose of the undertaking as contemplated by the Board would be the preparation for the first time and by a single authority of a complete picture of the



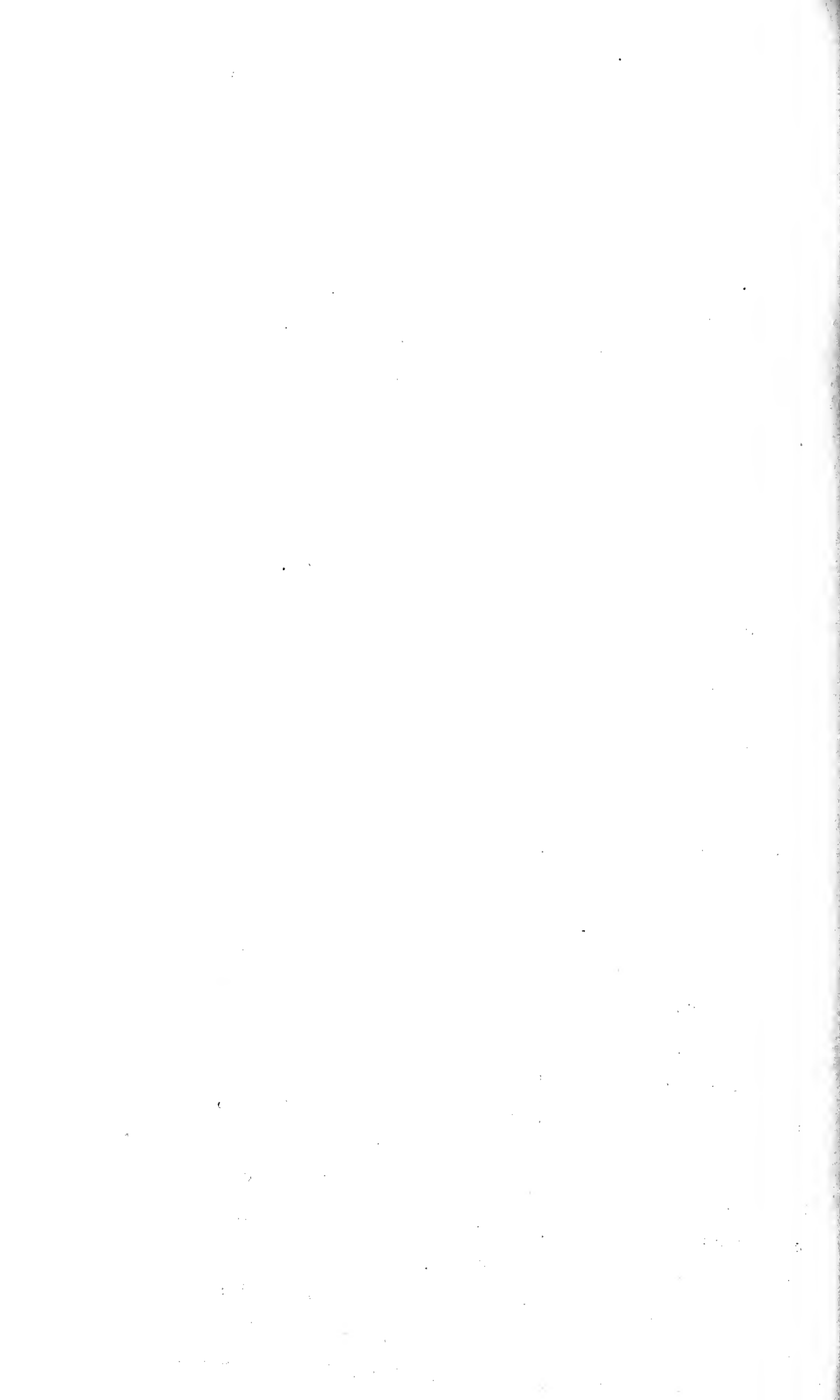
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potential taxable assessment of the entire area on a uniform basis and in conformity with The Assessment Act, the Board feels that it is entirely possible that it may eventually be found possible and desirable in one or more of the municipalities concerned to have the actual local assessment conform to the completed potential assessment in question. In such case some additional action would be required either by the local municipality or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board expresses no opinion as to this except to say that in its view no actual taxation should be based upon the proposed uniform special assessment, without providing for the normal rights of appeal now contained in The Assessment Act.

The undersigned respectfully solicit your careful consideration of the above recommendations."

The Government believes that whatever the final decision of the Ontario Municipal Board may be, valuing of real estate in the Toronto area on an equitable basis is absolutely necessary before any unofocatopm pf servoces, metropolitan area or amalgamation can be brought into effect.

In addition, it is felt that such a valuation would be of enormous assistance to the municipalities if it is decided that the municipalities in the Toronto



C-12

area should continue to function as separate corporations.

Sections 1 to 10 provide for the establishment of an Assessment Board to be composed of three members whose function will be to value in accordance with The Assessment Act, all the land in the municipalities comprising the Greater Toronto area. These valuations will be carried out by the Assessment Board and its staff in collaboration with the assessment departments of the various municipalities. It is anticipated that the staff of the local assessment departments will wholeheartedly co-operate with the Assessment Board and its officials.

Provision is also made for the Assessment Board to report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to time and provides that such reports shall be made available to the area municipalities.

The second part of the Bill, sections 12 to 22, provide authority for using the valuations prepared by the Assessment Board in making an assessment in any or all of the municipalities.

It is expected that a decision will be arrived at as to whether or not there is to be a unification of services, a metropolitan area or amalgamation of the municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area, or whether the municipalities are to continue as separate corporations, attempting to maintain their own individual services.

Section 11 of the Bill provides that when a decision is arrived at the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by proclamation, may declare that the assessment roll for the following year in any or all of the 13 municipalities in Greater Toronto area set out in the proclamation, shall be prepared under the direction and control of the Assessment Board.

Sections 12 to 22 of the Bill shall only apply to a municipality when it has been designated in a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

These sections of the Bill provide for the local assessment office of each municipality, under the control and direction of the Assessment Board set up under this Act, to prepare the assessment roll based on the valuations determined by the Assessment Board.

In order to maintain the object of equalization, authority for the creation of special courts of revision are set out in the Act.

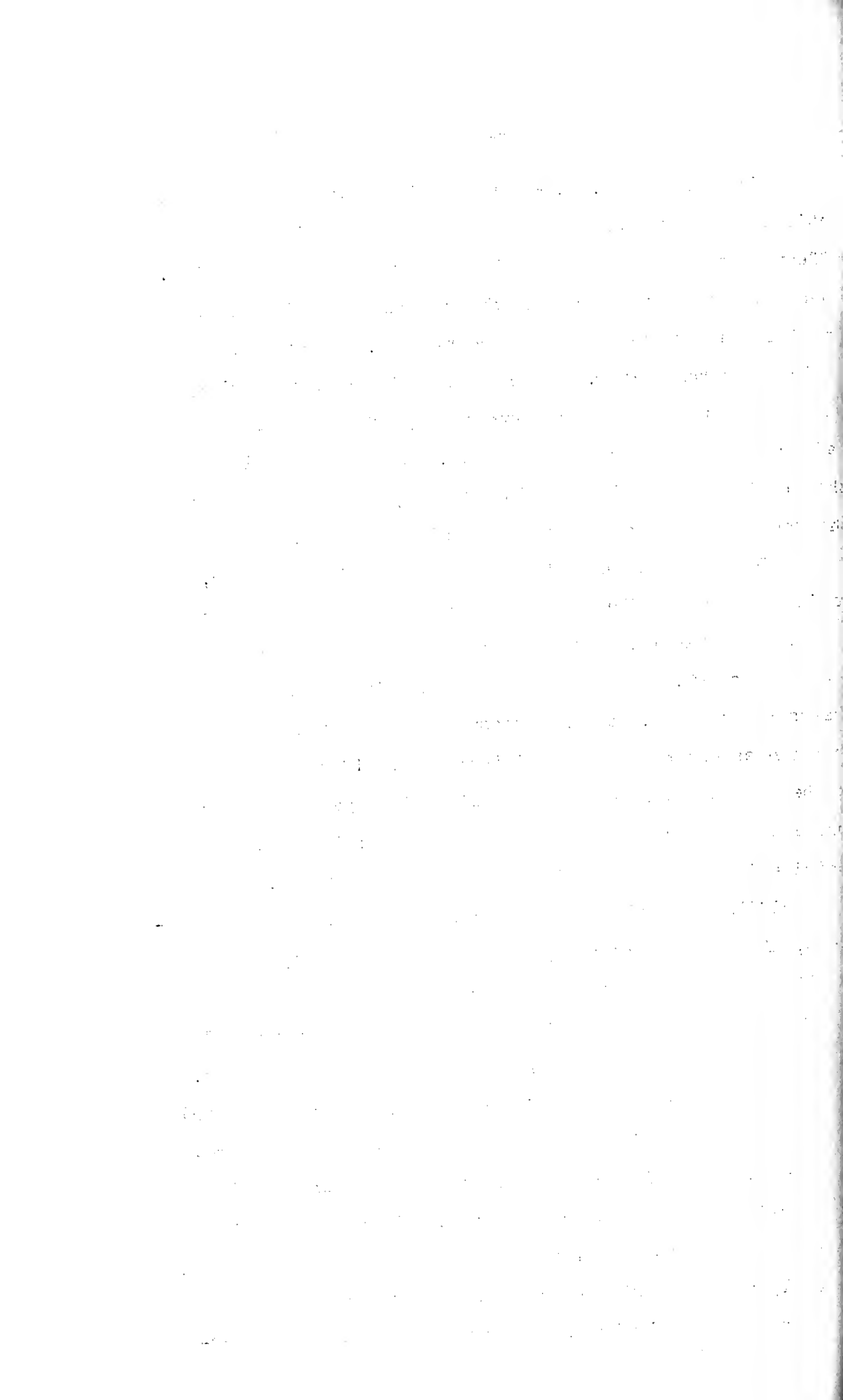
It is expected that when the time comes to use these values that all the assessment rolls in the area will be returned on the same date so that a taxpayer in one municipality can compare the assessment of his property with the property in any of the 13 municipalities, and if he is not satisfied he can appeal to the special court set up under this Act. If he is still not satisfied, he can appeal to the higher courts as provided in The Assessment Act.

(Take D follows.)

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That is to say, they have special courts of revision. Until the proclamation the municipalities affected would continue on with their own courts of revision. When the proclamation is made the government would set up a special board to deal with the complaints. Therefore, there would be no home owner, property owner in the municipality who would not have the same opportunity of appealing as he had prior to the board being set up. He could appeal to the special board which would be set up, he could appeal to the county judge and also to the Municipal Board.

There is something to which I would like to refer, taking 100% on the Toronto assessment. I want to make this clear, that this refers to the taking of what they call a spot assessment, of some areas from municipalities by our assessors going in, making assessments and getting records from the assessors in the municipalities. If you take it on the Toronto basis as 100% you will find that none of the municipalities are up to the figure of 100%; in fact, one municipality you read about in the newspapers today, which is in difficulty with respect to raising money, selling debentures, if they were properly assessed and the money market was all right, I do not see why the bond houses could turn them down with respect to borrowing money, because they are only assessed at a little more than 25% of Toronto's assessment. If their assessment was what it should be, and having regard to the fact that their borrowings are so low on that increased assessment, no bonding house could turn them down when it was sanctioned by the Municipal Board. I can see great advantage to the municipalities around Toronto to be properly equitably assessed, with fair assessment so that the Municipal Board would know, when you apply to them for per-



mission to issue debentures and the bonding houses which are selling their bonds would know exactly what your assessment means, if it has been assessed according to the Assessment Act. I believe in that way the outlying municipalities would find it of great advantage when they were assessed all on an equal basis. I remember quite well the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) speaking in the House. I was really embarrassed, as Minister of Municipal Affairs, when the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) made the comparison of the assessment on one side of the road, the assessment on the other and what they were paying for school taxes. This has reference to an incident which happened a few years ago. It was after that I made up my mind I would set up an assessment branch in the Department of Municipal Affairs so that we would through time endeavor to equalize the assessment if not throughout the whole province, throughout districts or counties, and we have now in the Province of Ontario 21 out of 38 counties with county assessors. We have been doing a lot of assessing with our own assessors acting as assistants to those people; in fact, in some places we have been taking over and doing the full assessment throughout the province during the last year. I will grant you, they are small municipalities which we assess in full. There is no charge for it. We went in. We were asked to do it. We did it. We charged nothing for it. We are now working with the city of North Bay. Mr. Sloan, one of our men, has been up there a number of times. I am sorry the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) and the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) are out of the Chamber at the present time. We worked for Port Arthur last year. We had our men up there last year and smoothed things out. It was assessed according to the Assessment Act. We

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools that can be used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communicating the results of the analysis to the relevant stakeholders. It emphasizes that clear and concise communication is essential for ensuring that the findings are understood and acted upon.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the various challenges and limitations associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for a critical and objective approach to the analysis and the importance of acknowledging the limitations of the data.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various applications of the data and the ways in which it can be used to inform decision-making and improve organizational performance. It emphasizes that data should be used as a tool for learning and improvement, rather than as a means of blame.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the various ethical considerations associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for transparency and accountability in the use of data and the importance of protecting the privacy and confidentiality of the data.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the various legal and regulatory requirements that apply to data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for compliance with these requirements and the importance of seeking legal advice when necessary.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the various best practices for data collection and analysis. It highlights the importance of using a systematic and consistent approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable and valid data sources.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the various future trends and developments in data collection and analysis. It highlights the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest developments in the field and the importance of embracing new technologies and methods.

had no complaints. They are well pleased with the assessment. I feel it is just a matter now of some people feeling that perhaps they should be asked to do it, or people who will say "If so and so is going to do it we do not want anything to do with it," but if it is an independent board I feel at least 95% of the people in the 13 municipalities will be well pleased.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am amazed at a number of things in connection with this Bill. I get the general impression that this is legislation smuggled in during the dying days of the Session.

MR. PORTER: Not dying. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) may be.

MR. SALSBERG: I assure the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) who made that remark that I have it on good authority that I will attend his ^{funeral} rather than he attend mine.

MR. PORTER: I am not crying.

MR. SALSBERG: I am speaking of political funerals.

MR. DUNBAR: May I ask that you permit me to make a correction?

MR. SALSBERG: I do not permit a correction before I finish a sentence. If the debate is started in this way, that the hon. Cabinet members jump to their feet before we get a sentence finished we might as well have no discussion.

I got the impression that this legislation is smuggled in during the dying hours of the Session, so as to not give--

MR. DUNBAR: Will the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) be fair and let me explain that one part?

MR. SALSBERG: I am always fair, everywhere.

MR. DUNBAR: On Thursday, a week ago, this letter was presented to me by the Municipal Board. I called the

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from internal company reports and industry publications.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and insights. One major finding was the significant impact of market fluctuations on the company's performance. Another key insight was the need for more robust risk management strategies to mitigate potential losses.

Based on these findings, the author proposes several recommendations for future action. These include implementing more stringent controls over financial reporting, enhancing the accuracy of data collection processes, and developing comprehensive risk assessment frameworks.

In conclusion, the document highlights the critical role of data in decision-making and the importance of maintaining high standards of accuracy and integrity. The findings and recommendations provide a clear path forward for improving the organization's financial and operational performance.

municipalities together on Tuesday. Monday was Easter Monday. As I say, I called them together on Tuesday. They asked me if I would leave it over for a week. I agreed with the municipalities that I would leave it over for the week. I brought it in. I had to telephone them. I thought the Session was coming to an end, on Monday. "It will be only six days instead of seven that I am waiting on you. Is that satisfactory?" They said: "Yes." So, I brought it in in the dying Session! One day quicker than I had promised to!

MR. SALSBERG: I want to complete my sentence. In order to convey the thought involved in that sentence I will have to repeat it. I get the impression that this Bill is smuggled in during the dying days of the Session, so as not to give the municipalities affected a proper opportunity to present their views, their answers and their wishes. The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) tried to explain a moment ago that this was not smuggled in during the dying days of the Session because the Board proposed to them such legislation only a few days ago. They may be true--

MR. DUNBAR: Eight days ago.

MR. SALSBERG: ---but that does not alter the fact that this legislation is brought in during the dying days of the Session, with only a day or two left, and the municipalities will be deprived of the opportunity to present their views and make their wishes known properly. This is not a new issue which suddenly sprang up and caused the Municipal Board to hurriedly advance a proposal to the Minister (Mr. Dunbar), which proposal the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) is obliged to rush through the House in its dying days of ^{the} session in order to save a catastrophe. The Municipal Board, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has pointed out, has been handling the amalgamation



issue for almost a year. The facts of the assessment conditions are very well known to the Municipal Board for a long time. They, however, have decided to make a radical proposal a few days or a week before the adjournment of the House, or the prorogation of the House and the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) felt obliged to rush it.

Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) stood there and spoke of the 13 municipalities affected, and remembering that his first name is George, I could not help but think of a historic period when 13 colonies felt they no longer stand dictation from George the Third, it resulted in a revolution in the North American Colonies.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But first there was a Tea Party.

MR. SALSBERG: But first there was a Tea Party. I do not know what sort of party took place before this Bill was brought in. There must have been some party. But, to have the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) stand there and speak about the 13 municipalities one cannot help but think that there is almost a dictatorship, speaking to 13 municipalities, and, saying "whether you like it or not, "That is what you are going to get." That is the essence of the proposal and of the speech of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar). Whether municipalities agree, or not, they are going to have a new assessment. Whether they want it or not it is going to be carried out. Whether the municipal governments will accept the assessment which the special board will propose, that new assessment will be imposed upon the municipalities by order-in-council, by proclamation. It is true that people will have a right to appeal--

MR. FROST: Did the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) not use the same kind of language

, a year ago, accusing the government and members of the government of cracking the whip, forcing amalgamation and doing all sorts of things? Has the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) not learned in the last year, that those opinions are entirely unfounded, that it is matter of trying to find for the people of this big area a method by which they can arrive, as much by agreement as possible, which will get the poor people on the outskirts of Toronto out of the mud, get them into a decent transportation system and a lot of things like that which will lead them into good living and provide housing for countless thousands of people in this community at the present time? The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) might be more temperate in his remarks. There is nothing to be gained by exaggeration. We are only trying to find the best method of solving a very difficult problem.

MR. SALSBERG: Is this true, that I did a year ago--

MR. FROST: And you were quite wrong.

MR. SALSBERG: --speak about the government wielding a big stick over the municipalities? If I might be permitted to remind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), I would remind him that that was a quotation from local papers which I read, with which I agreed. I agreed with the heading in one of the Toronto papers a year ago that the government was wielding a big stick over the municipalities. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that what we are trying to do in a difficult situation is to arrive at agreement. With that I agree, but I suggest that the way you are proceeding is not to arrive at agreement but to foist a solution on the municipalities regardless of their wishes.

MR. FROST: No. Let me point out to the hon. member

for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that if there was this idea ^{of} a common assessment the municipalities could sit around the table, with the cards face up, knowing the value of the assets with which they are dealing and the effect on the municipalities. It does not change the present situation one iota except that it gives them a common denominator upon which to form judgment. That is the point.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree, much as I would like to, very often, with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that this is a method leading to agreement. It certainly it is not an attempt to reach agreement when municipalities disagree with the proposal contained in this Bill.

(Take E follows)

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that in my opinion the present Bill seeks to accomplish what this Government has announced ^{as} its determinate policy more than a year ago, -- to force through amalgamation.---

MR. FROST: No, no.

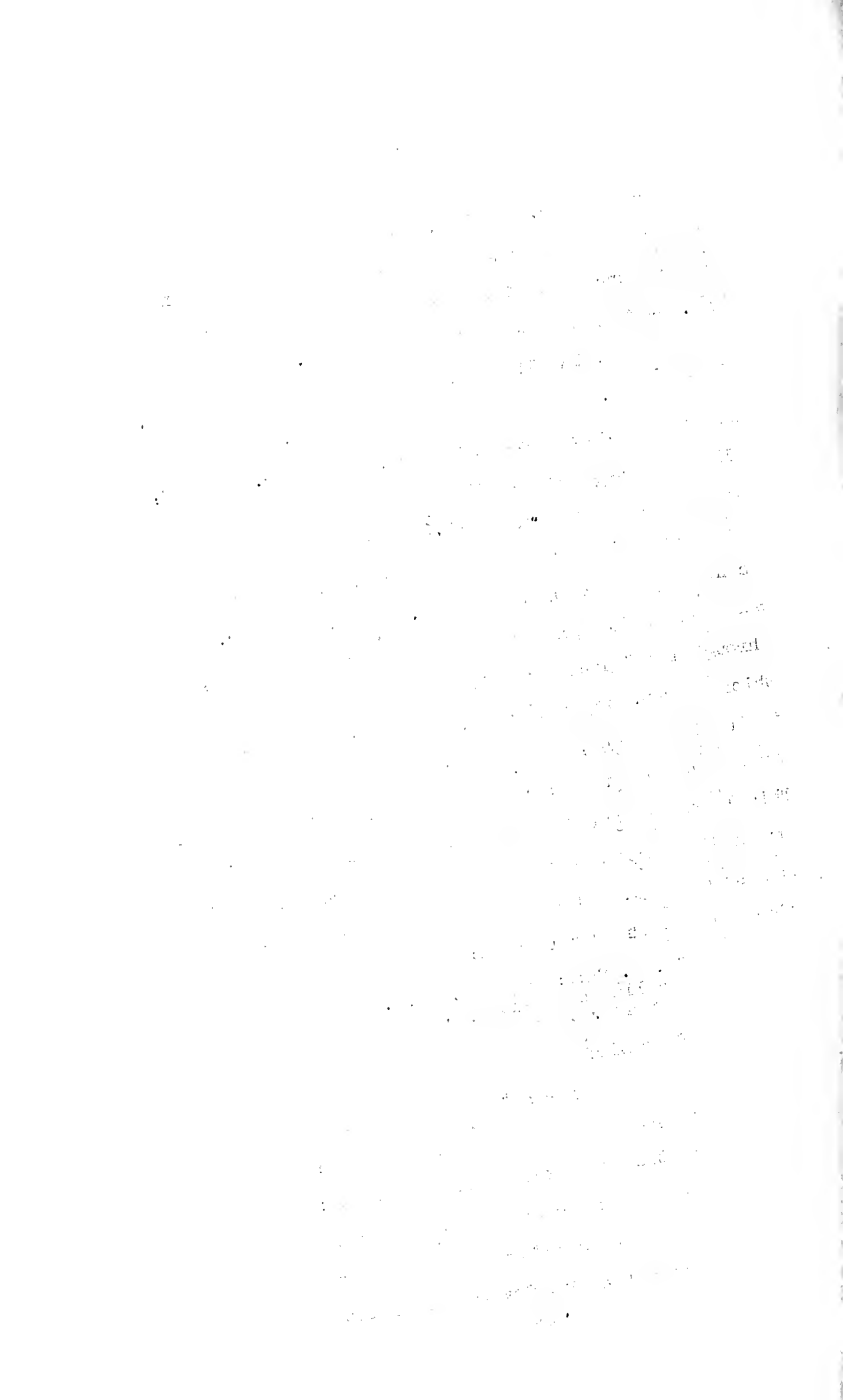
MR. SALSBERG: -- in this area. This Bill seems to advance this objective. Now, Mr. Speaker, all I am suggesting is that we proceed by way of agreement, not by way of ^{dictates} ~~dictates~~ from the Minister and decrees issued by his Department and orders such as now contained in this Bill. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, is it agreement when the City of Toronto, through its Council, adopts a resolution unanimously which is sent to, I imagine, all Toronto members and to the Government, and which I now wish to read so that it be off the record of proceedings of this House. This letter is dated April 3 on the official stationery of the Corporation of the City of Toronto. It is addressed to me, and I am sure it is addressed to other members who received it:

"J. B. Salsberg, Esq., M.P.,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

I forward copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council at its meeting held this day, as follows:

Resolved: whereas this Council, having been informed of the introduction by the Government of the



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Province of Ontario of a proposed Bill to equalise assessments in the Toronto area under a body to be known as The Greater Toronto Assessment Board; and whereas a review of the Bill makes it clear that the powers to be conferred on the said Assessment Board are much too wide for the purposes as it takes away from this Council and vests in and appointed Board of the Ontario Government the control of our Assessment officials and staff; therefore, be it resolved that this Council places itself on record as being unalterably opposed to the proposed Bill with its wide powers which interfere with its jurisdiction of the City of Toronto and control of our employees; and further that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, Members of the Government, Leaders and Members of the Opposition.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. Weale.
City Clerk.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need to maintain original documents and to keep copies of all transactions. It also discusses the importance of ensuring that records are accessible and up-to-date.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It emphasizes that the auditor must exercise due diligence and must be able to trace all transactions back to their source.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the consequences of failing to maintain accurate records. It notes that this can lead to the loss of valuable information and can result in the imposition of penalties.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of training and education in ensuring that all personnel involved in the financial system are aware of their responsibilities and are equipped with the necessary skills to perform their duties.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the accuracy of the financial statements. It notes that internal controls should be designed to minimize the risk of error and to ensure that all transactions are properly authorized and recorded.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits in detecting and preventing fraud. It notes that regular audits can help to identify weaknesses in the financial system and to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial system. It notes that transparency can help to build trust and confidence in the system, while accountability can help to ensure that all personnel are held responsible for their actions.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the financial system. It notes that the system should be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that it remains effective and efficient.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and communication between all stakeholders in the financial system. It notes that collaboration can help to identify and address issues more quickly and effectively, while communication can help to ensure that all personnel are aware of their roles and responsibilities.

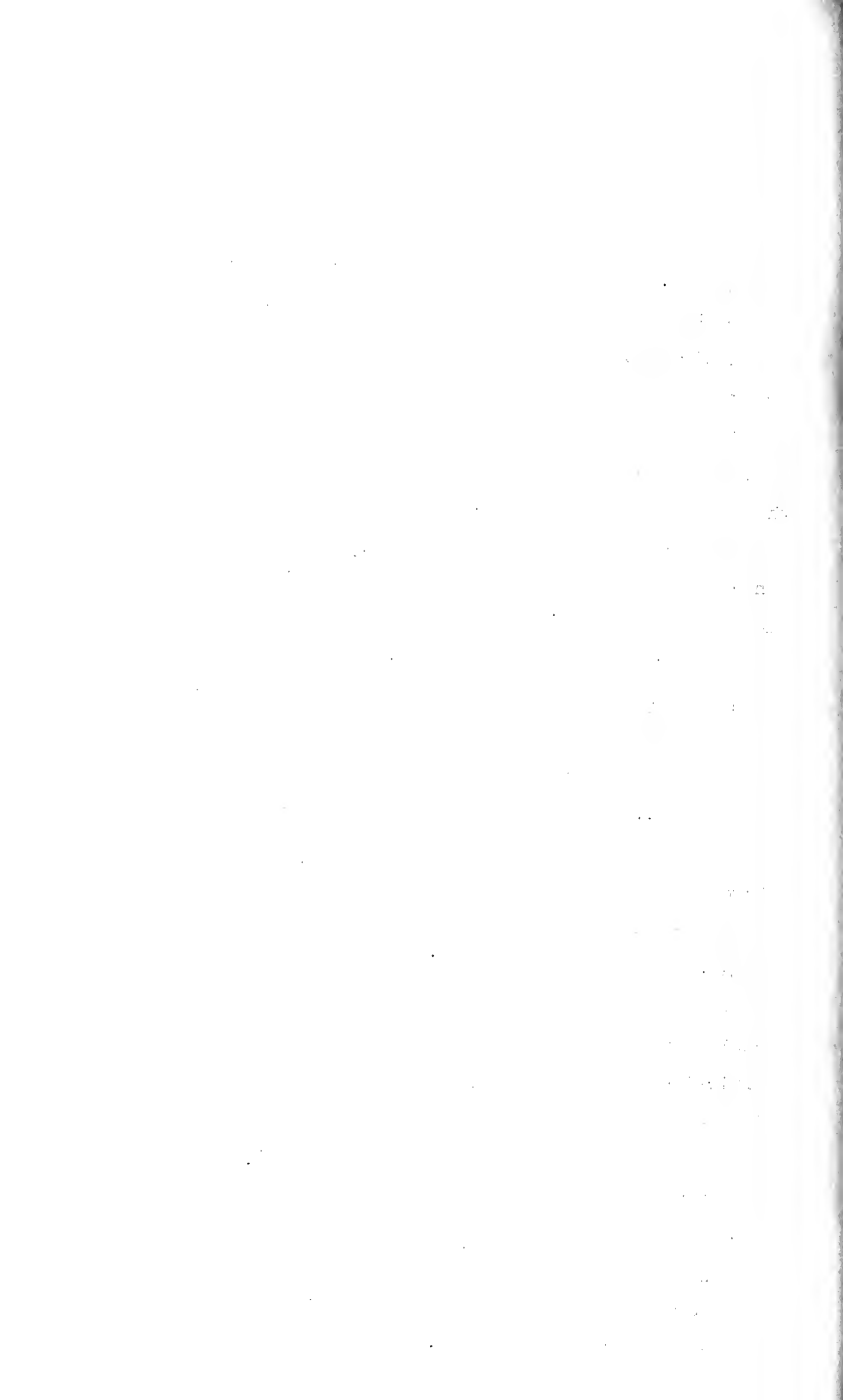
MR. DUNBAR: Would that agree with ^{the} Mayor's statement two days ago to the paper, when he said that their Assessment Department should do the assessing? Did he not agree that the assessing should be done in these twelve municipalities -- not including his own? Did he not state to the Press that their assessment department in Toronto should be in charge of the assessment for the twelve municipalities? Do you think for a moment that the other twelve municipalities would like that? No, they want an independent Board.

MR. SALSBERG: I recall something like what the Minister is quoting ^{having} appeared in the Toronto papers.

MR. DUNBAR: It was on the air too.

MR. SALSBERG: I think the Minister is right in saying that such a statement was recorded in the Press. But that is not the question at this moment. The question is this, whether we will attempt to arrive at an amicable and just solution of the problems of Greater Toronto through discussion, conviction and negotiations ^{and} bargaining, or whether we will attempt to solve the problem in accordance with what members of this Government believe to be a correct solution and force it upon the municipality. That is the issue.

I am not for a moment stating that the present assessment in the various suburban municipalities is a satisfactory one. I can agree with

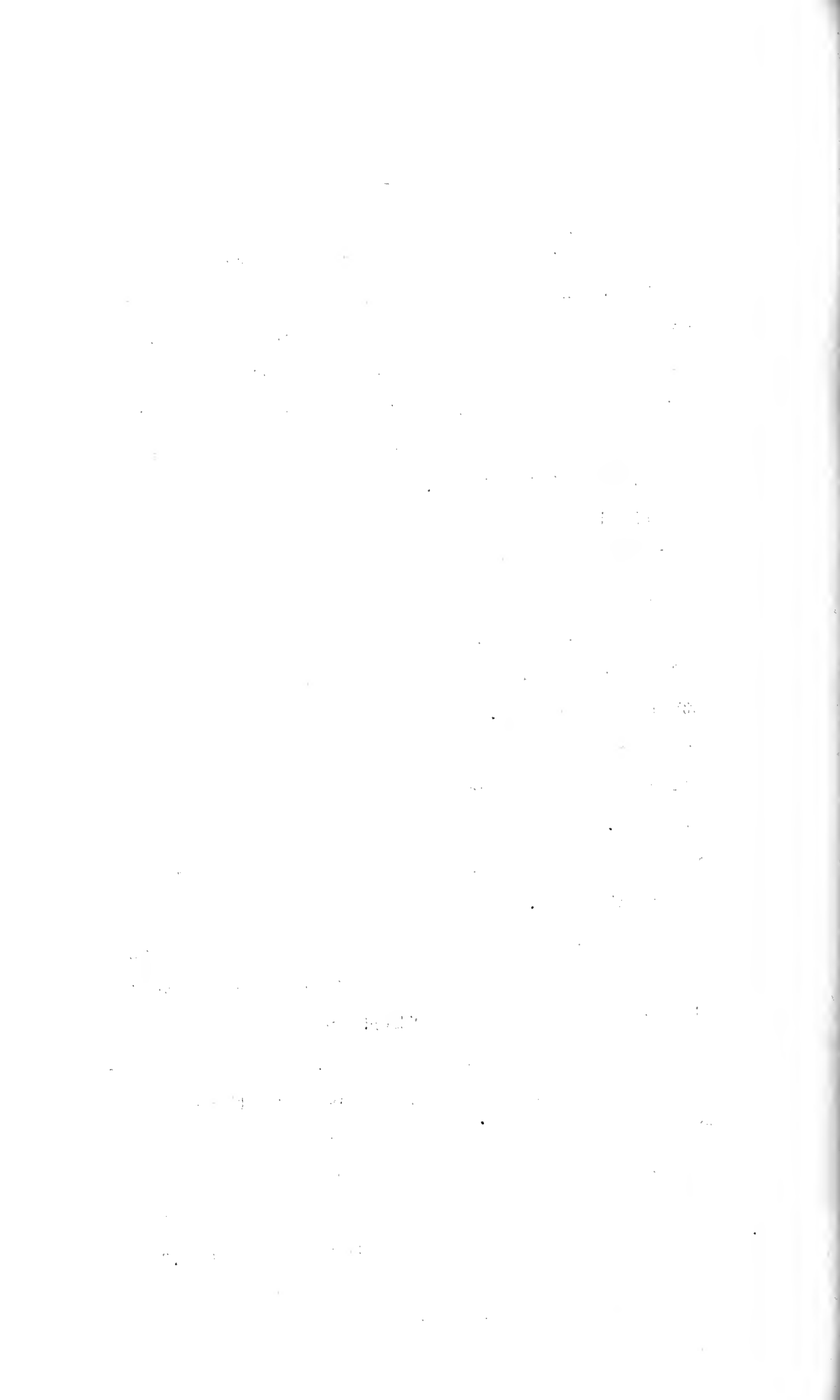


the Minister that there is need for reform. That is true. That is generally recognized. Then let us proceed in a manner that will result in a re-assessment of these unassessed areas without the cracking of the whip, the imposition of dictatorial powers of the municipal Board and the Government over the municipalities. Let us do it through negotiations and discussion. The Minister has not called together the representatives of these municipalities -- pardon me, let me finish --

MR. DUNBAR: I did it eight years ago, and I got damned from one end of York County to the other for doing it. A man named MacDonald, who they made a K.C. afterwards, said I had no business in the municipal affairs, they could settle their own business. They have been eight years trying to settle their affairs, and now they are before the Municipal Board.

MR. SALSBERG: What I was about to say was that the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) did not call together the thirteen representatives of the Thirteen Colonies -- I mean, municipalities -- and say, "Please, Gentlemen, let us carry through the assessment of these unassessed areas; let us find a way, a basis, a yardstick for the proper assessment; and then we will talk it over for two or three weeks and maybe arrive at a satisfactory method."

Instead, the Minister told the representatives more than a week ago, that he



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has this recommendation and that he will introduce a Bill to that effect; that is all. They were not asked whether they agreed or not. I suggest that is a wrong procedure.

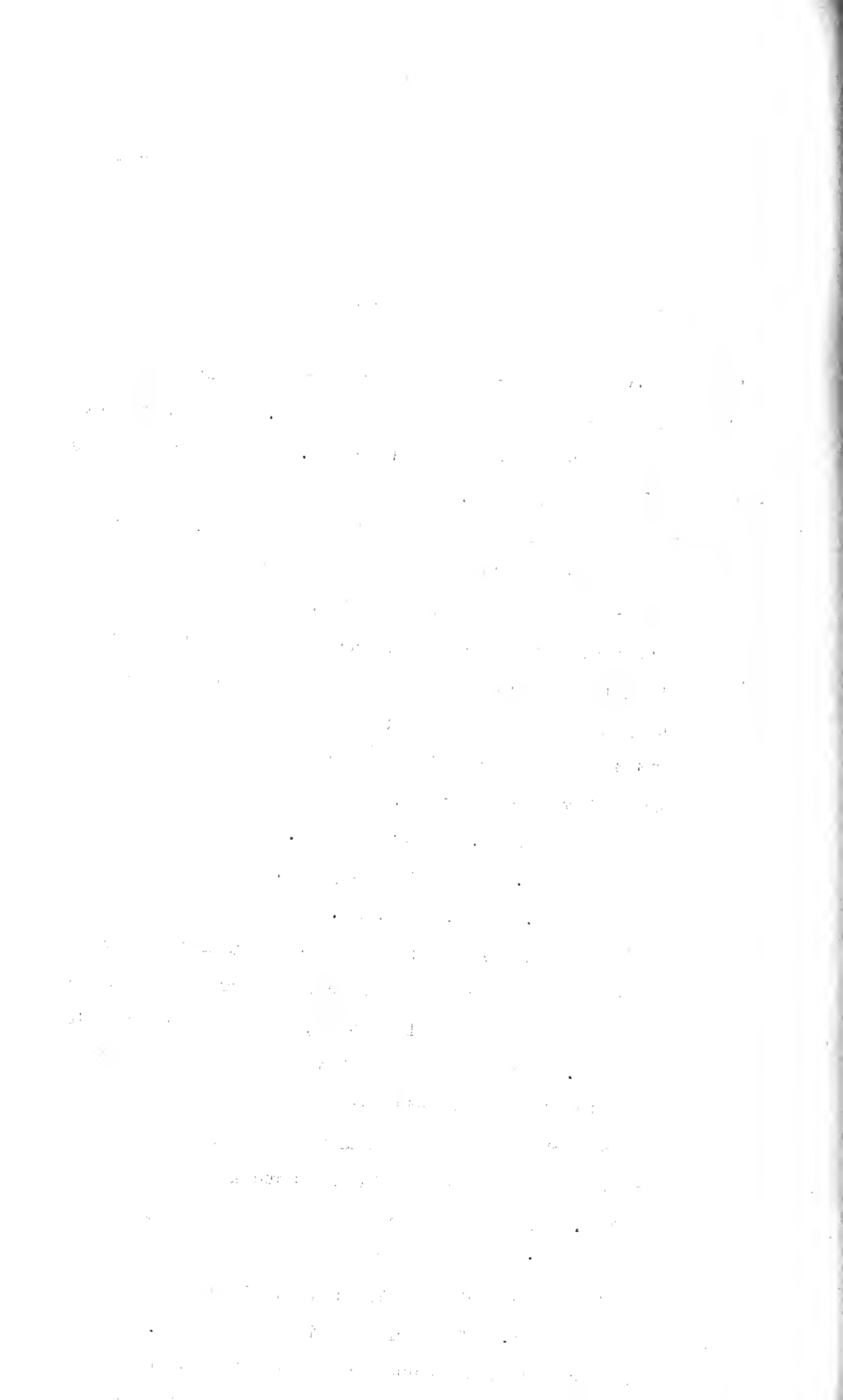
Now, the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said a little while ago that last year, when I accused them of weilding a big stink over municipalities, I was incorrect, and nothing of the sort is attempted now. Let me remind the Premier that he made a statement about a year ago that the Thirteen Municipalities ^{were} given to January 1st to achieve amalgamation.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, yes.

MR. FROST: No, no.

MR. SALSBERG: To January 1st, and if by then they will not have achieved amalgamation, or an agreement of an amalgamation, this Government will step in. It seems to me that now the Government is stepping in by this Bill in order to hasten the accomplishment of what should be accomplished in a gradual democratic way, by the methods that they employ. There was a great deal of opposition to the Government's position of a year ago from supporters of the Government as well as from those that do not support them. The Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) could not have been unaware of the fact that even members of this House coming from areas close by were very unhappy about the Government's position a

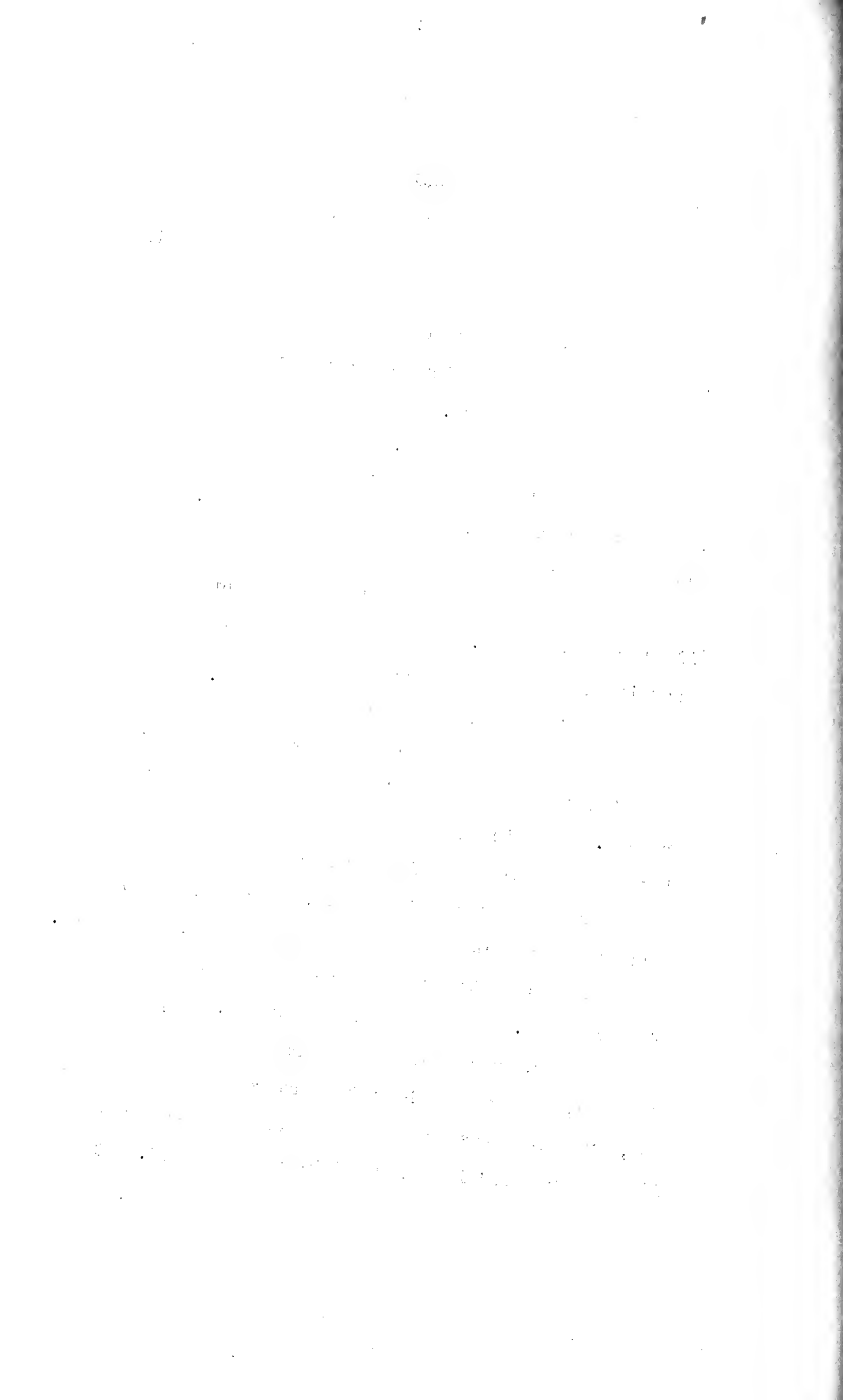


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year ago as announced from time to time by the Premier (Mr. Frost) or the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). Their supporters, their voters, were very unhappy about it. They felt they were being dragooned into something instead of being convinced and arriving at a correct policy. Now, I suggest that this method is a continuation of the policy of dragooning them, whipping them into line.

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. SALSBERG: That is the wrong method. I will go further, and say to the ^{hon.} Minister of Municipal Affairs ^(Mr. Dunbar) that I am not prepared to say that the re-assessment that took place in Toronto is an ideal re-assessment. I am not prepared to argue that it is. There were many features about the re-assessment in Toronto that called for a lot of just criticism. I think some working class homes were over assessed in the re-assessment process. I think they did not develop a yardstick that would result in a just tax payment from commercial buildings in the City of Toronto, which would have permitted a reduction of the assessment on home-owners. I do not hold up the Toronto re-assessment as a model of perfection. But to come to Toronto, now, two years after they spent a million dollars in re-assessing the City, and say to them: "We are going to re-assess you, and our re-assessment will stick, whether you like it or not," is a very high-handed method. I



object to it.

MR. FROST: It was explained to my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) by the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) before he introduced the Bill, that it was not the purpose of this Bill to re-assess Toronto. The purpose would be, of course, to communicate with Toronto and obtain full particulars of the re-assessments, and then endeavour to make an assessment across the board as uniform as possible, and to provide for the equalization factors. I can assure my friend that the Province is paying for this job, and the last thing they would intend to do would be to come in and re-assess the City of Toronto. What would be done would be for the purpose of finding the equalizing factors in order to provide for as nearly as possible a common assessment across the board.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I will conclude by saying that the Prime Minister's few words now are the first that I recall --

MR. FROST: That is what the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) told you when the Bill was introduced.

MR. SALSBERG: ^{This is} first announcement I recall that the City of Toronto will not be re-assessed, But the Bill does not say it will not be re-assessed. All the explanations given by the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) so far --

MR. DUNBAR: Listen to what I said.

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When the Board is created, the initial step will be to investigate the basis used for the valuation of land and buildings for assessment purposes in the City of Toronto. No doubt, the Board will use such a basis in arriving at the valuation for assessment purposes in all the municipalities of the Toronto area, is it ~~their~~ opinion the basis is properly applicable to the whole area. Is not that quite clear?

MR. SALSBERG: It says, it ~~is~~ the opinion of the new Board that will be applicable.

MR. FROST: Well, then they say, "you put the equalizing factor!"

MR. SALSBERG: I will conclude by saying that the whole procedure is one that cannot but cause resentment and opposition. Opposition to the Bill/^{is}not without foundations or justification. I think that it would far more of a service to the solution of a problem that is serious and a complicated one if the Minister and his Department were to advance an assessment policy, an assessment yardstick that would be far more just and equitable from the one used in the City of Toronto in its recent assessment and then point to public view the weaknessess of the assessment situation, show how insupportable certain assessment procedures are in certain localities, and call upon the municipalities to reach an agreement on a common assessment basis, and seek its implementation.

That is not being done. What is being done

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is that the Government sets up a Board; this Board stands above municipal Governments, above municipal Councils; it will carry through a re-assessment as it will be set, it will use such assessment yardsticks as it selects. It will then be in a position, if the Government will agree, to buy proclamation impose such an assessment which may be very unfair on the citizens of the City. I do not think we need a relationship such as existed between the Thirteen Colonies, and George III. Let us have a relationship that will call for confidence and trust between the municipal Departments, the municipal Board, and the Thirteen Municipalities that are not Colonies, but self-governing bodies of citizens who levy and pay taxes and elect local Governments, and who certainly have something to say about it.

MR. DUNBAR: Do you think that an Assessment Commissioner is not just as independent as this Board? You know that when an Assessment Commissioner is appointed, he takes the oath and he has got as much power as this Board has -- he is not to be interfered with by any elected representative or any citizen of any municipality. The Assessment Commissioner of any District has just as much power as this Board has.

MR. C. H. MILLARD: (York West): I believe that many members of this House are particularly anxious to find some basis on which the problems in Greater Toronto can be resolved; and I

NOTES

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the company to have a clear and concise system in place to track income and expenses. This will help in identifying areas where costs can be reduced and in ensuring that all financial data is properly documented.

The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the survey process, the selection of participants, and the statistical techniques used to interpret the results. The data shows a clear trend towards increased customer satisfaction over the past year, which is a positive indicator for the company's growth.

The third part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the company's current financial status. It includes a breakdown of revenue by product line, a comparison of actual performance against budgeted targets, and a discussion of the factors that have influenced these results. The overall financial health appears strong, with a steady increase in profit margins and a solid foundation for future expansion.

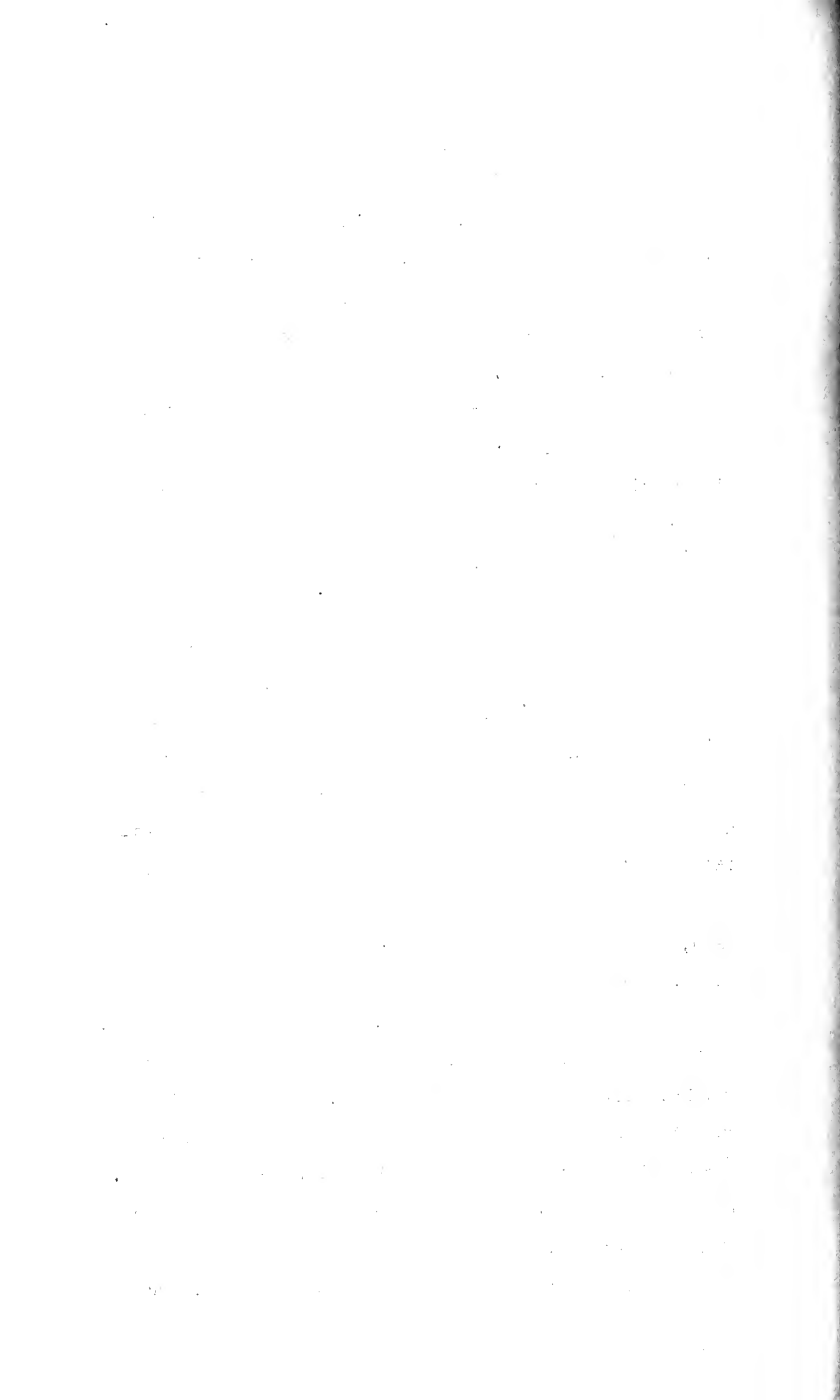
The final part of the document offers recommendations for future actions based on the findings of the analysis. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in research and development to stay ahead of the competition, while also focusing on improving operational efficiency to reduce costs. Regular communication and collaboration between departments will be key to achieving these goals.

suppose there is no hon. member in the House that is more concerned than this hon. member who represents York West, in which are included all or part of seven of the municipalities that are enumerated in this particular Bill.

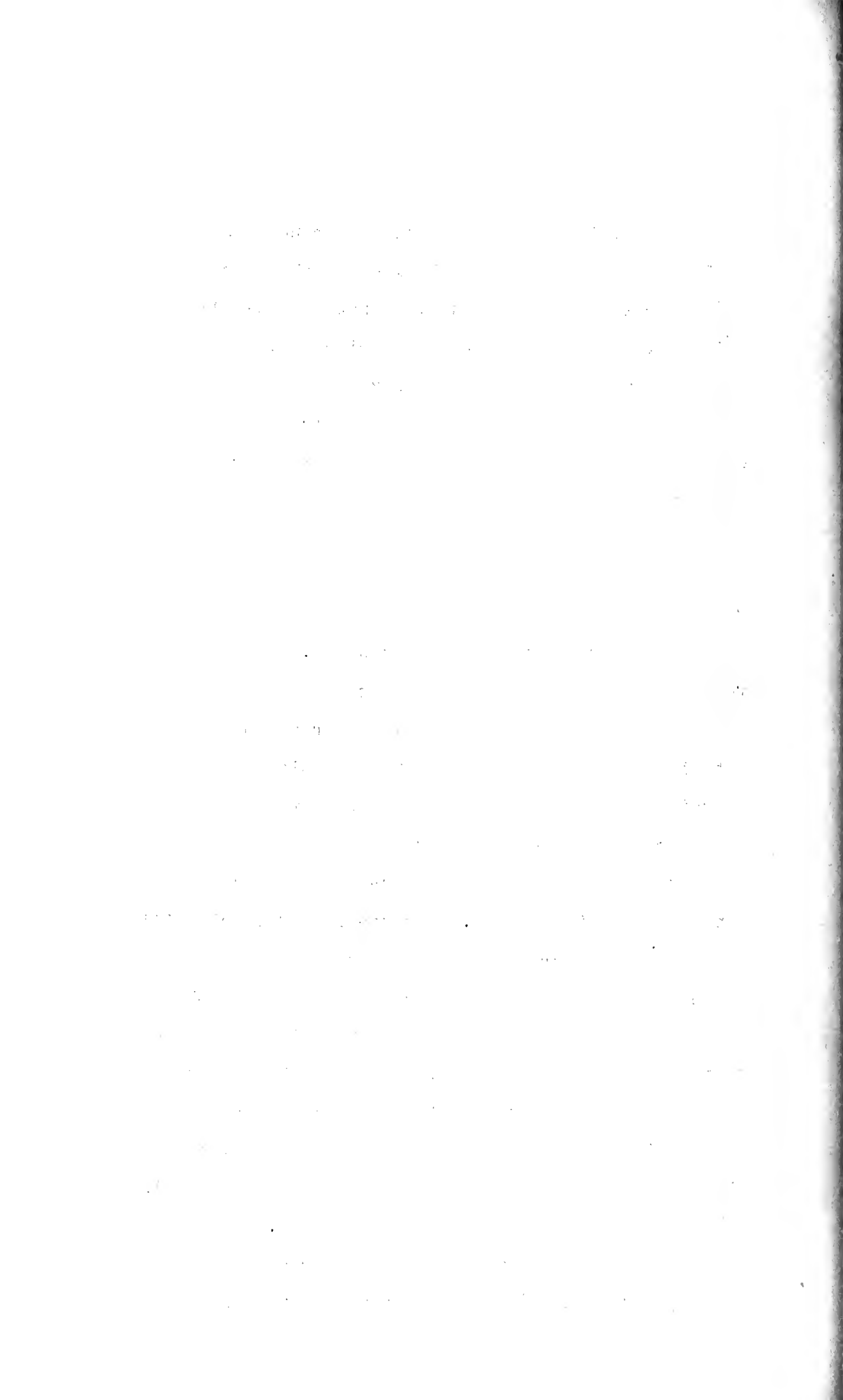
I would like to go on record as saying that I believe that uniformity of assessment is one of the cardinal starting points to find a solution to the overall problem. I believe it is also true that up to the present time, there is a great difference in the basis of computing assessments, and therefore a difference in rates, -- I mean tax rates,

and I have no doubt that that will, in the long run, at least, affect the ^{critical} composition of certain municipalities. I know that there are some municipalities who have expressed themselves as being anxious to continue as they are; and other municipalities, like the Town of Mimico have expressed themselves very much in favour of some type of amalgamation, and have, as the Minister said, placed their case before the Municipal Board some years ago and have made a very thorough study. Other municipalities, such as the Town of Weston, have taken the other side and have voted against amalgamation. But I am quite sure that the people of the Town of Weston were not armed with all the facts when that plebiscite was taken. I do not see how they possibly could have been, under those conditions.

The part that I would like to refer to, and



which deals, I think, only with the principles of the Bill; is the agreement of the idea or the principle of uniformity of assessments. That, I would like to tell hon. members, is not a new principle. As a matter of actual fact, the County of York for the purpose of its levy, and all the municipalities, with the exception of Toronto, which is separated from the County of York, have an equalized assessment. In other words, they take the various types of assessment and have them apply an equalizing factor, and in order to make their levies, they deal on an equalizing assessment basis. That will be found in the submission made by the Town of Mimico to the Municipal Board, which I have read in great detail. And I think that is the situation that prevails at the moment. The question that strikes me regarding the principle of the Bill is that there are likely to develop problems from this definition of the municipalities. In other words, this Bill seems to circumscribe and define what is Greater Toronto, and it does not coincide altogether with the bodies that have been set up to study this question over the last several years. I am thinking of the Toronto Advisory Council; they established a Metropolitan Problems Committee of that Council; they also had a Finance Committee that went into this whole question of taxation and assessment. They have made an exhaustive study of the problems concerned, and I think that this idea of a uniform



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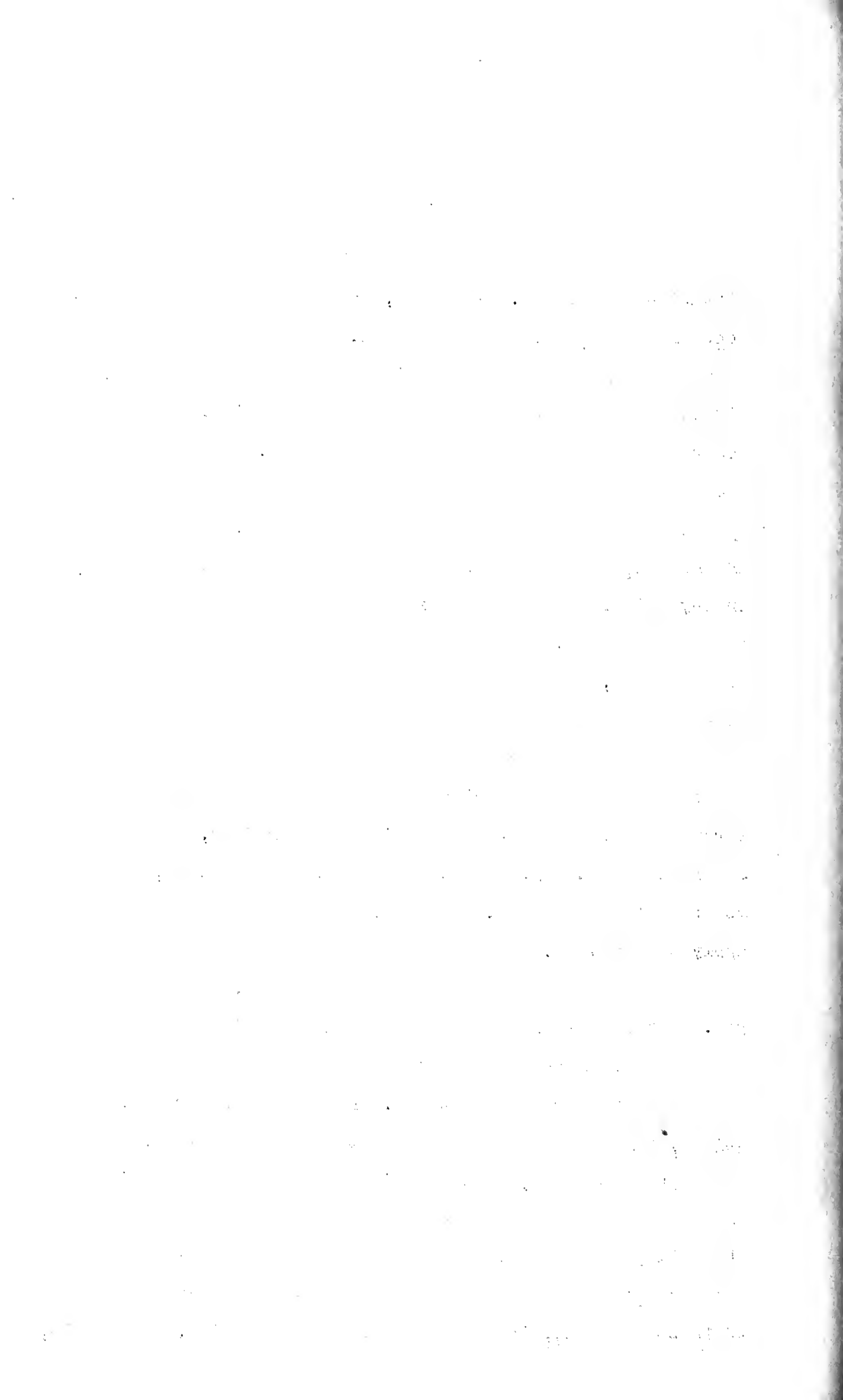
assessment conforms to their findings, that it is necessary as a basis. But also I would like to point out that they not only recommend the incorporation of the Thirteen Municipalities named here, they also recommend an alternative proposition of a larger area. Now, it seems to me that in order that the Municipal Board might be freer to make a decision on these matters, they ought to take into consideration the question of the areas adjacent to those areas named in the Bill. I am suggesting, Mr Speaker, that the Government might give some consideration to an inclusive clause that will allow adjacent municipalities to come under this question of a uniform assessment basis, in order that they might consider whether or not they should come in to the incorporation of a Greater Toronto Metropolitan Area.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and appears to contain some numbers and possibly names, but is too light to transcribe accurately.

The other matter I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Ministers, the members of the government in particular, and to the hon. members of the House is that you have one municipality here which is very much different than most of the other municipalities. I am referring now to the township of Etobicoke, where you have almost half the township as a rural type of development; in other words, it is still a rural township, with half of the land area or more, in Etobicoke township. Naturally, on any uniform basis of assessment, that problem will have to be considered. Immediately lying outside the township of Etobicoke, you have the township of Toronto and the township of Vaughan, and the metropolitan area -- or urban area, if you prefer -- of Lakeview, with all the problems which the municipalities on the periphery of Toronto have, and at the same time the services, such as the water supply, sewage disposal, and so forth, referred to by the hon. Minister, and which also equally apply to Lakeview.

Then there is another aspect to this. I think the hon. members all know there is a tremendous industrial development, which with the tenant and educational problems, assumes quite large proportions, and it requires water, sewage, and other services in the township of Malton, which is Vaughan township, which is mixed up, that is, immediately on the side of the Etobicoke township, and certainly in the metropolitan area, the Toronto Advisory Council recommends strongly consideration be given to the incorporation of these sections, in order to allow for planning, greenbelts,



and what have you.

I will not say anything more about these sections of the Bill. But, on the principle, I want to degree on the necessity for uniformity of assessment, but I believe it is wrong in principle to adopt^a circumscribed area and say: "That is greater Toronto", because, in the final analysis, that may not be the final solution.

I would like the government and the Minister to give some consideration to amending that particular section, which allow for a broader approach to the problem.

(PAGE F-3 FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I refer very briefly to this Bill. I was very much interested in the very constructive remarks by the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard), and I am very hopeful we will be able to convince the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that this is not a Boston Tea Party, or a matter of a revolution such as took place in the United States, 150 years ago.

I think this is a good common sense approach to a very great problem in this district. The hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) has mentioned certain things, but let us remember that we have within ten miles of where we are at the present time nearly one million people, one-quarter of the population of the province of Ontario. I have been reading in the papers about some of the citizens of these areas being located on streets which are not only muddy, but upon which you cannot move at the present time. One has only to go across some of the vast stretches around and north of Toronto to find in these areas people who have not any sanitary services at all, except a septic-tank system. We have the problem of giving water to those people; and we have the problem of giving to them transportation. After all, why should a resident of this area be faced with the spending of a great portion of his lifetime sitting in a bus, or riding in a transportation system which does not meet the needs of all.

MR. MILLARD: And three fares night and morning.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the various departments involved in the process. It highlights the need for regular communication and collaboration between different units to ensure that all information is up-to-date and consistent.

The second section focuses on the implementation of new procedures and the training of staff members. It emphasizes the importance of providing clear instructions and support to ensure that everyone understands their responsibilities and can perform their tasks effectively.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by the organization and the strategies used to overcome them. It discusses the impact of budget cuts and the need for innovation and efficiency in the way we operate.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for all staff members to work together to achieve our common goals. It expresses confidence in the team's ability to meet the challenges ahead and achieve success.

Apr.3

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MR. FROST: Yes. These are some of the problems of living in those areas, and one which makes the question of housing so important, and I think I can say here without any heat whatever, that if we can find a cure to this very involved and complicated matter, there is no reason why this Toronto area should not have the best housing in Canada, and the best housing scheme. But the great difficulty is to find any basis of agreement between the municipalities concerned.

In the Toronto area, we are faced with a situation where tens of thousands of people live in the out-lying areas, who come downtown to work in the morning, and go out again at night.

The hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) has mentioned the difference in the assessment. In addition to that, we have to plan for a great city, these green-belts, and parks, which will provide a good life for people for generations to come. These should be planned now.

One of the great problems in this community, as I see it, is the competition for industry, and you will find one community with a lower industrial assessment in order to attract industry to that area. It might be in the interest of good living not to have these industries in there at all. All these banded together will endeavor to meet the needs of this great community in the days to come.

I will not take the time to read Mr. Cumming's letter to hon. Mr. Dunbar, under date of March 2nd, but I

am sure if the hon. members read that letter, they would be quite convinced of the necessity of taking the course we are recommending to the House.

In regard to the fundamentals of planning in this area, an assessment is fundamental. A year ago last January I called the municipalities together for the first time. I found the municipalities at that time were almost at complete variance. During the year the municipalities have met on numerous occasions, and I have had the opportunity of meeting with the heads of these municipalities at different times. These people have their problems. They are a very decent lot of people. They have the problem of housing, which concerns their own rate-payers to some extent, and last December I think it was, -- or the latter part of November -- the municipalities came to me with a proposal to meet the situation here in Toronto. They had progressed a long way from the previous January, when they had come at utter variance, and the various municipalities came in with an alternative proposal to amalgamation. I was very much impressed with certain elements of the proposal each municipality made, but it was predicated on equalized assessments. The minute you get into the question of equalized assessments, involving 13 municipalities, and tens of millions of dollars, which this proposal involved, Mr. Speaker, it becomes impossible. You cannot get any common ground of approach. The fact that one municipality may be assessed for 35%, another one for 75%, and another even up to 100%, you run into

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the information recorded.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be organized in a systematic and logical manner. This allows for easy retrieval and review of the data. Regular audits and reconciliations are also recommended to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the records over time.

In addition, the document highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings. This involves providing clear explanations for each entry and being open to scrutiny from stakeholders. By maintaining high standards of record-keeping, organizations can build trust and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Finally, it is stressed that the records should be kept for a sufficient period to allow for future reference and analysis. This is particularly important for tax purposes and for identifying trends and patterns in the data over the long term.

difficulties, and you have some men sitting around a table trying to get together, but there very often are dealing with experienced people, and you cannot do as we have done in the small county councils, where small matters were involved, but here they are getting into a situation where they are dealing in hundreds of millions of dollars, and a great transportation system, and so, Mr. Speaker, I say it is almost an impossible situation.

This is the gist of Mr. Cumming's recommendations to us and I can only pass them on to the House as fundamentals and good planning in that area, with a common assessment, stands on a scientific basis. That is required, if you have a unification of services, even you do not amalgamate. Secondly, if you have out-right amalgamation, then it is positively necessary. All of these things have merit in them, but the common assessment becomes the fundamental thing.

Mr. Speaker, that is the situation I would like to make plain to the hon. members of the House. I have never yet made a pronouncement favoring any particular system, or unification of service, in a metropolitan area, or the Burrough system. I have followed that procedure, for this reason, that I wanted to keep my mind open and try to decide which would be the best thing to do to draw our people together in the type of partnership which would best provide for the people of this area.

Concerning the point raised by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), I think the situation is that Toronto has been re-assessed under a plan evolved

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial statements for the quarter. It includes a balance sheet, an income statement, and a cash flow statement. Each statement is accompanied by a brief explanation of the key figures and trends. The balance sheet shows a steady increase in assets, while the income statement highlights a significant profit margin. The cash flow statement indicates a positive trend in liquidity. The final part of the document offers recommendations for future financial management. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in research and development to maintain its competitive edge. Additionally, it recommends regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the financial records. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a call to action for the management team.

Apr.3

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by a Mr. Gray, the Assessment Commissioner. Mr. Gray's plan has never been forwarded to the Department of Municipal Affairs, but I understand that Mr. Gray regards his plan as, to a certain extent, his own personal invention, and his own personal property.

MR. SALSBERG: Did he patent it?

MR. FROST: I do not know that he went so far as to patent it, but he regards it as his own particular property, and if he was asked to use it in other municipalities, he feels he should be paid for it. I may be unfair to Mr. Gray, although I do not want to be, but we have discovered a very, very serious objection on the part of the City Council as to what the assessment in Toronto really is, and we have not been successful as yet in getting together, and finding a recommendation satisfactory to all the municipalities.

Mr. Speaker, is this not the sensible thing to do? This Bill has many merits. It has stood appeals in the Courts of Revision, and apparently it seems to be working fairly satisfactorily. But what we wanted to do is to go into Toronto and find out what Toronto's assessment basis is, and have the assessment Commissioner take a spot check in Toronto and then apply it to find out how much of it would work in together with the other municipalities, and if there could be an equalized figures arrived at, to use such parts of it as we find are workable.

We have no desire to come into Toronto and re-assess Toronto; but we want to arrive at an assessment, and if possible, to find the common denominator, and to

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which suggests that the current strategy is effective. However, there are some areas where improvement is needed, particularly in terms of efficiency and cost reduction.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include implementing new software tools, training staff on best practices, and conducting regular audits to ensure ongoing compliance and accuracy.

reach a factor which could be readily used.

The City Council has been unduly disturbed about that, and we cannot come to the House with the proposal that we should take the Toronto assessment and apply it to the other municipalities. We do not know what it is. It is their own arrangement, and their own invention.

Our purpose is to investigate the feeling which has arisen in the other municipalities. There is another factor which I might deal with very briefly. We propose to have the province pay for the expenses of the Board, the additional help that may be required and the remuneration of members of the special courts of revision.

I think that will be justified from the fact that we are dealing with almost one quarter of the population of Ontario, and we are dealing with the very lives of these people, and we feel we are taking the wisest course, and we propose to pay the cost ourselves. We will try and avoid the re-assessment in portions of this area, and we are trying to do the best job we can.

MR. MILLARD: Before this comes to Committee, will the government give an idea --

MR. FROST: I was going to mention that. I have not discussed it with the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), but I can see what is involved. In some of these plans, the boundary might be affected between some of these municipalities -- North York, for instance -- and it might be cut in two. Each proposal under this

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and offers recommendations for future improvements. It suggests that by implementing more rigorous controls and regular audits, the organization can further enhance its financial stability and growth.

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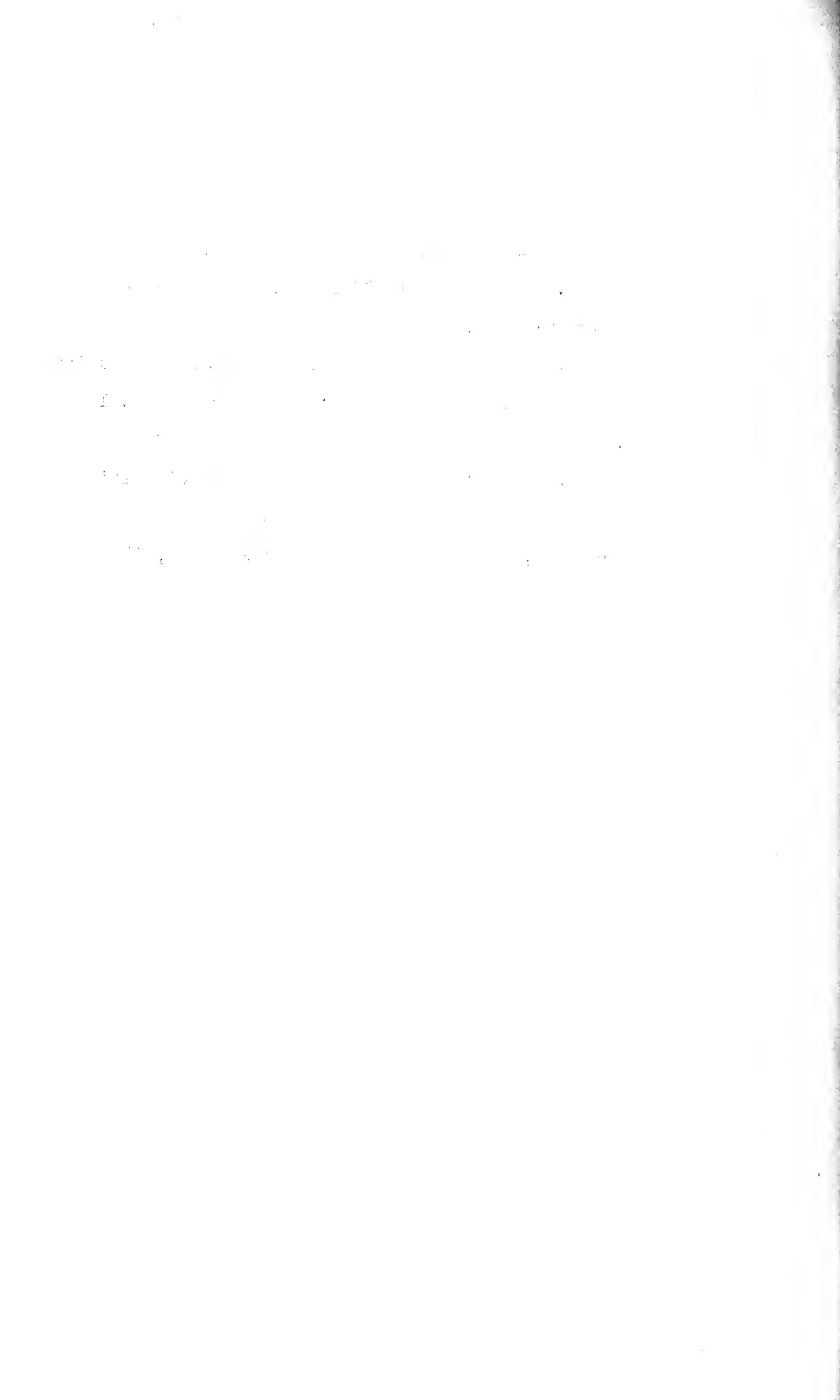
assessment should be limited to that area.

MR. MILLARD: Not "limited", but adjacent to the municipalities.

MR. FROST: Perhaps the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) might be able to throw a little more light on this question.

MR. DUNBAR: I will assure the municipalities, and their Assessment Branches, that they could assist the assessors, and put them on the same basis, if they so desire.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)



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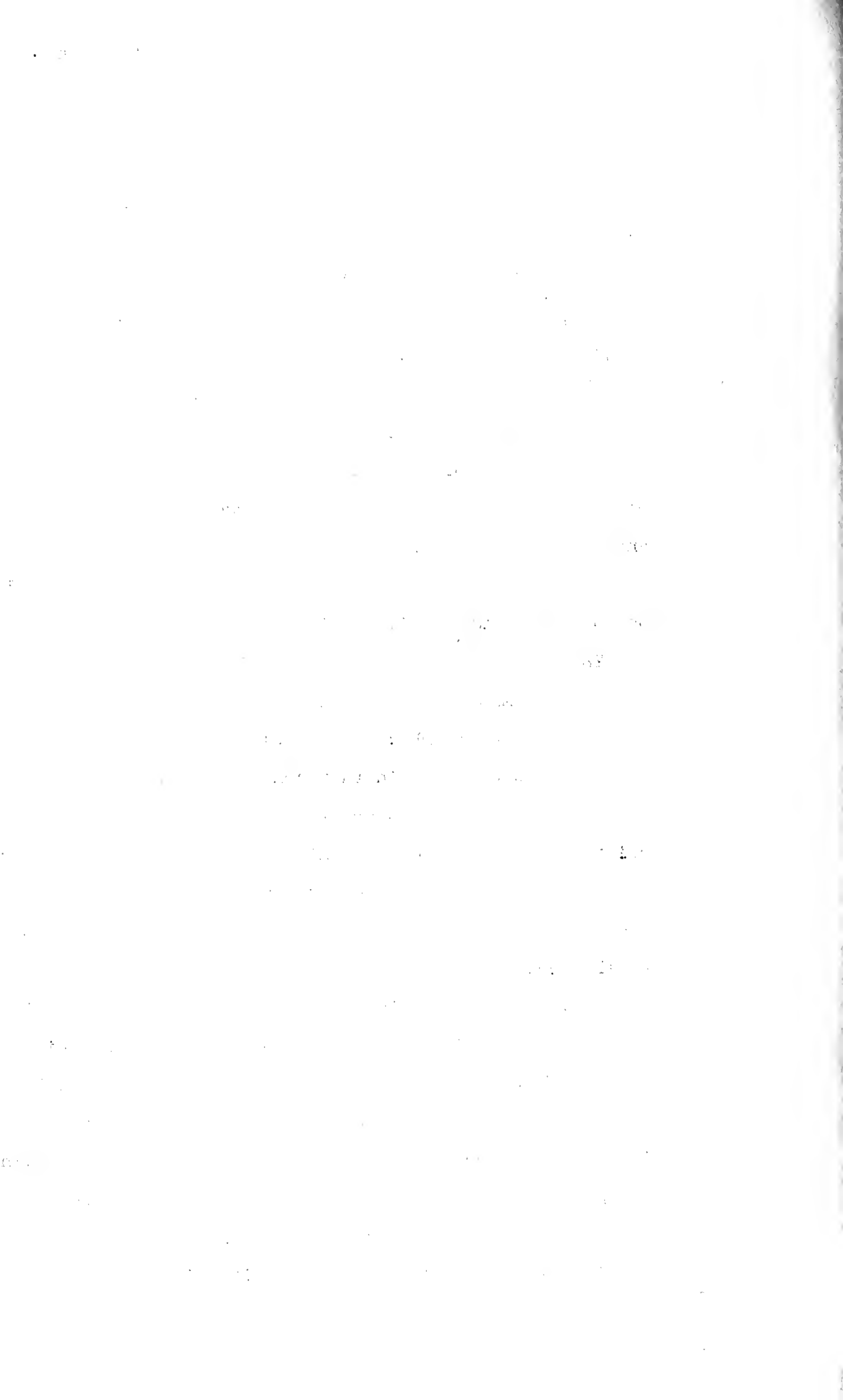
MR. L. E. WISMER (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I wish to detail the passage of this legislation for a moment because, while I do not think it specifically helps the 40,000 people I represent, it might help some of the other millions in this area.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned the fact that a great deal of the population of Ontario resides in the 13 municipalities of greater Toronto. I might remind the House that that would suggest perhaps at least another 5 hon. members should sit in this Legislature representing those people, which is another problem we had on our hands, but not immediately, before. The hon. member for York East (Miss Macphail) I believe, should be twins.

MISS MACPHAIL: Triplets.

MR. WISMER: Or, triplets, to represent all the people who reside in that constituency.

All of this creates problems. I have sat very quietly for over a year as this ^{question} of amalgamation or some other scheme has been discussed or suggested in this area. Nothing yet has been emphasized which, to my mind, really ~~note~~ the problem of the people living in this area. Nothing! I say that in all fairness but I do suggest and I say it in fairness to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), that 100 years ago the Municipal Act was devised and probably, as so many people have said, it was one of the greatest things ever done in the province of Ontario. All the amendments made to it, all the changes which have occurred over the years, leave us a little helpless in dealing with a situation in Ontario,



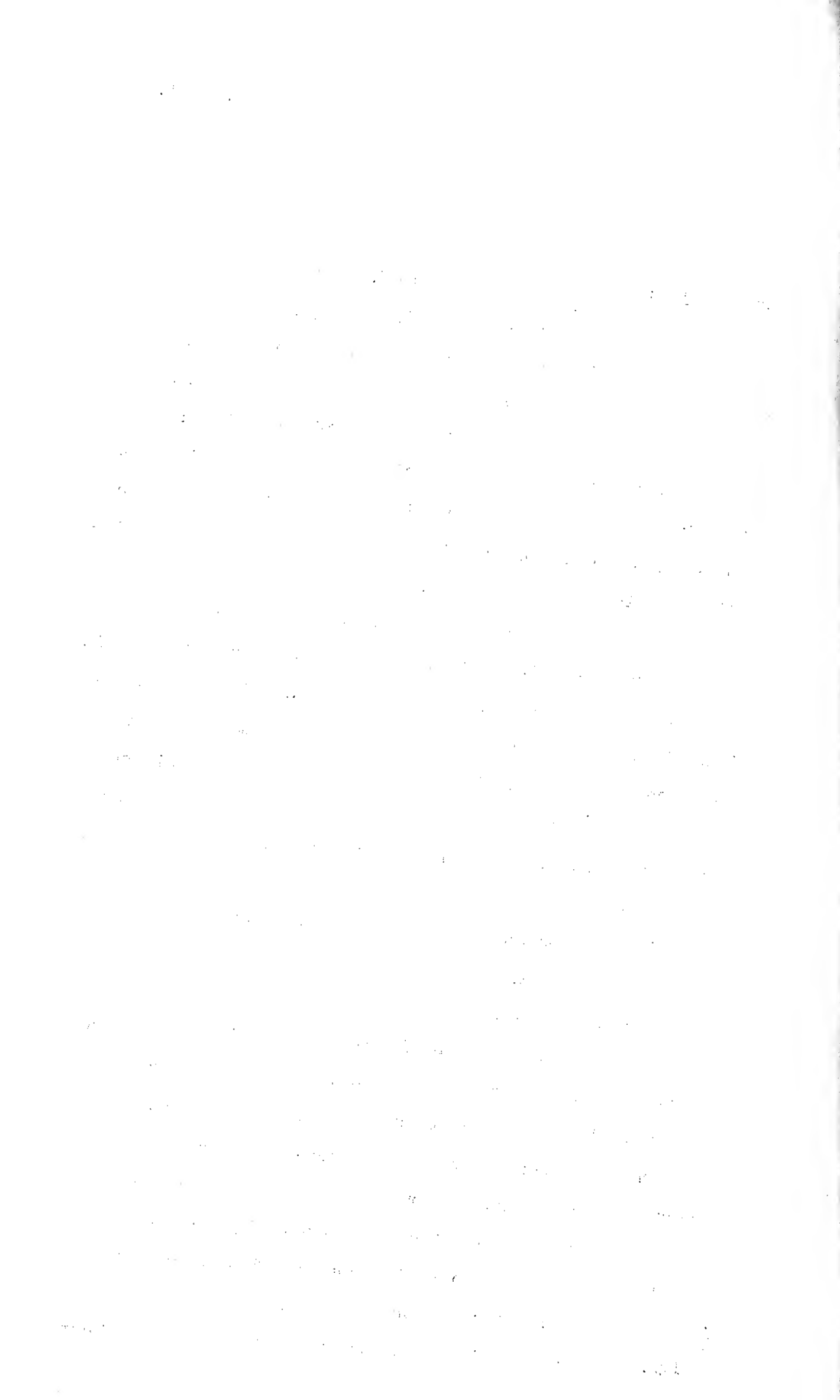
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especially in the urban areas, which is getting almost out of hand. While the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was speaking, I made a little note on a piece of paper. What I wrote down is that this is symptomatic legislation. What I mean by that it is symptomatic of two things: symptomatic of the fact that the municipalities, especially the urban ones in the province of Ontario, are bursting at the seams. Symptomatic of the fact that we have not the legislative machinery to handle it.

I am a member, and have been for several years now, not only of this parliament but of one previous parliament, on the Private Bills Committee. The difficult questions which come before the Private Bills Committee involve situations in our municipalities whether they are big ones or little ones, which the legislation already on the books cannot look after. The general legislation, the Municipal Act, the Assessment Act, or any other of the general laws permissive, or otherwise, of the province of Ontario, just will not deal or will not allow the municipality to deal with a specific case.

I have said and I think it is wise to say now, without making my remarks too long, to the hon. members of every political party of this House who were represented on that committee, that we need a complete revision of the general municipal law, a complete revision of the general municipal law, in line with the present day conditions. I say that without any political content whatsoever. That is purely my own personal observation. I think we live today, Mr. Speaker, in a time which could only be suggested



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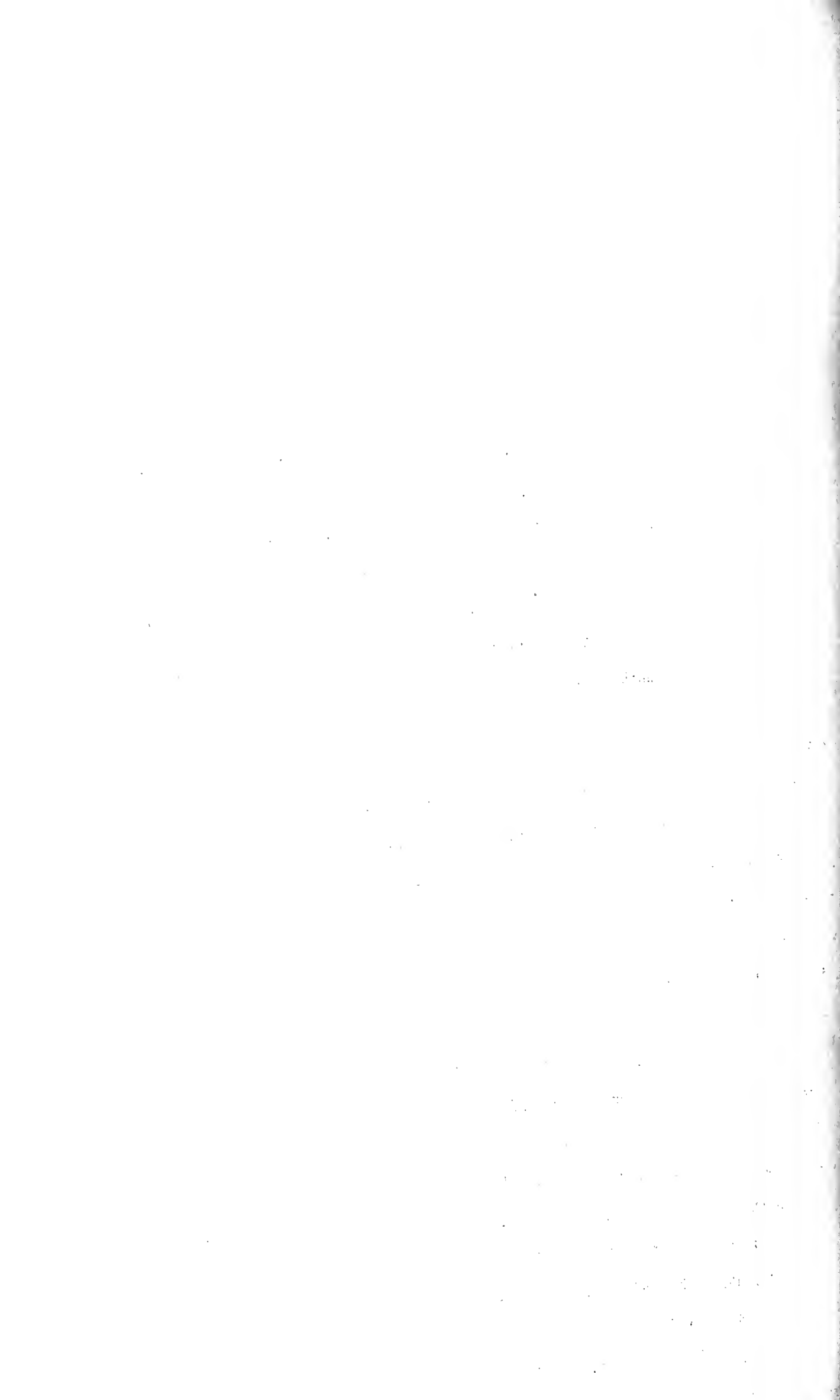
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by the swing of a pendulum. When a pendulum is at its farthest distance -- I do not know whether the hon. members can see the pendulum on the clock over the Speaker's Gallery -- out to the right it stops. When the pendulum has swung out as far as it will go it is actually stopped. From the time it leaves that position to swing over to the other side, it gets to be going very rapidly. When it goes past the centre point it is travelling faster than at any other time than in its process of motion. When it gets away over on this side it stops again. I think it is very important to carry through that analogy in regard to our municipal life in the province of Ontario and this Bill before the House.

My grandfather and my father lived through the period when the pendulum was stopped. It was as far over that way as it could get. It gradually has been moving out of that position by changing economic conditions, social circumstances and --

MR. DUNBAR: They were pretty happy.

MR. WISMER: It is easy to be happy when everything is stopped. The Victorian days were days when we were stopped but since then the pendulum has begun to move. I am sufficiently bold to say that today we live in a period in which the pendulum is almost near the centre point and we are moving at tremendous speed. It is very difficult for the wit of man, no matter who he may be, whatever his political, social or economic outlook may be, to catch up with the actual changing economic and social circumstances in this province or in any other part of the world. That is why I suggest that this legislation is just



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symptomatic. It is symptomatic of that. I represent a small segment of the city of Toronto. The city of Toronto re-assessed itself by some sort of yardstick -- it does not matter really for this argument whether it was a good or bad yardstick -- but the outlying municipalities of this city of Toronto did not. Should we say that the government of the province of Ontario should re-assess Toronto? I am not suggesting, Mr. hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or Mr. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) that, under this legislation, you will ask that the Board will, but you have the power to do so. I am also asking, in fairness, whether the municipalities bordering on the city of Toronto should be re-assessed by the same yardstick as the city of Toronto. I am not sure in my own mind that that would be fair, that it would be an equalized assessment. I think it is fair to suggest that in some respect the municipalities which are contiguous with the city of Toronto are there because of the city of Toronto, because of the industries, and commercial activities, within the city of Toronto; but some of the municipalities which are contiguous with the city of Toronto are there in spite of the city of Toronto and have no special relationships with it except geographic.

I think that should be taken into consideration. I am not convinced in my own mind, in spite of the fact that I will not oppose this legislation, that this is the way to attack this problem. I do not think that the question of whether, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said, you should have amalgamation,

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you should have a new county, you should have a metropolitan area, you have unification of services, or a burrough system. Maybe there is another system; but I am not satisfied in my own mind that the equalization of assessment is a necessary step to making a decision as to which you should have. I think it is a secondary thing. I think you could make the decision. I think the Municipal Board could make its decision, or any other board of investigation, inquiry, or decision, could decide what sort of arrangement should exist, or what sort of co-operation should exist, between the municipalities and the people of this area regardless of whether the property was assessed on an equalized basis.

MR. FROST: Except for one reason: oftentimes, if you take that course, there are created such differences of opinion as to what the cost would be, the effect on real estate, houses and that sort of thing, that it seems to be better to have an equalized basis on which to work. You can always translate the costs and arrangements down to the ordinary taxpayer. It has the advantage, that you are not working in the dark. Otherwise, I agree with the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) that it is impossible to devise what appears to be the best system of some type of unification. Your great difficulty is that you cannot then, at that time, judge the implications of what you are doing. I think that is one of the great causes of misunderstanding with respect to this matter. You go to one municipality with a suggestion and they say "In my municipality that would mean my taxpayers would be paying this much more" and so on. You can see, when you multiply that

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the efficient operation of any organization. This includes not only financial records but also personnel files, inventory lists, and correspondence.

2. The second section addresses the challenges of data management in the modern era. With the increasing volume of digital information, organizations must invest in robust systems and protocols to ensure data integrity and security. This involves regular backups, access controls, and disaster recovery plans.

3. The third part of the document explores the role of technology in streamlining administrative processes. Automation tools can significantly reduce manual errors and save valuable time. However, it is crucial to choose the right technology and provide adequate training for staff to maximize its benefits.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of clear communication and collaboration within an organization. Effective communication is the backbone of any successful team. Regular meetings, open-door policies, and transparent reporting can foster a positive work environment and improve productivity.

5. The fifth part of the document focuses on the importance of continuous learning and development. In a rapidly changing business landscape, employees must stay updated with the latest industry trends and skills. Organizations should encourage ongoing education and provide opportunities for professional growth.

6. The sixth section addresses the importance of maintaining a strong corporate culture. A well-defined culture can attract and retain top talent, while also guiding decision-making and behavior. Leadership plays a key role in setting and reinforcing this culture through their actions and words.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of financial management and budgeting. Organizations must carefully track their expenses and revenues to ensure long-term sustainability. This involves setting realistic budgets, monitoring performance against targets, and making adjustments as needed.

8. The eighth section of the document focuses on the importance of customer service. In today's competitive market, excellent customer service is a key differentiator. Organizations should strive to understand their customers' needs and provide timely, helpful responses to their inquiries and complaints.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of risk management. Organizations must identify potential risks and develop strategies to mitigate them. This includes legal, financial, and operational risks. Regular risk assessments and audits can help organizations stay ahead of potential threats.

10. The final section of the document emphasizes the importance of innovation and creativity. Organizations should encourage their employees to think outside the box and propose new ideas. This can lead to the development of new products, services, and processes that give the organization a competitive edge.

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by 13, and everybody says "What is the effect in my municipality?" It would try the judgment of Solomon to try and find that out. If you could get a common basis on which to work and if you can translate that down into tax rates, then you are getting some place, as I say, where the cards are on the table face up. If there are serious implications they understand what is involved and perhaps steps may be ^{taken} to circumvent those things.

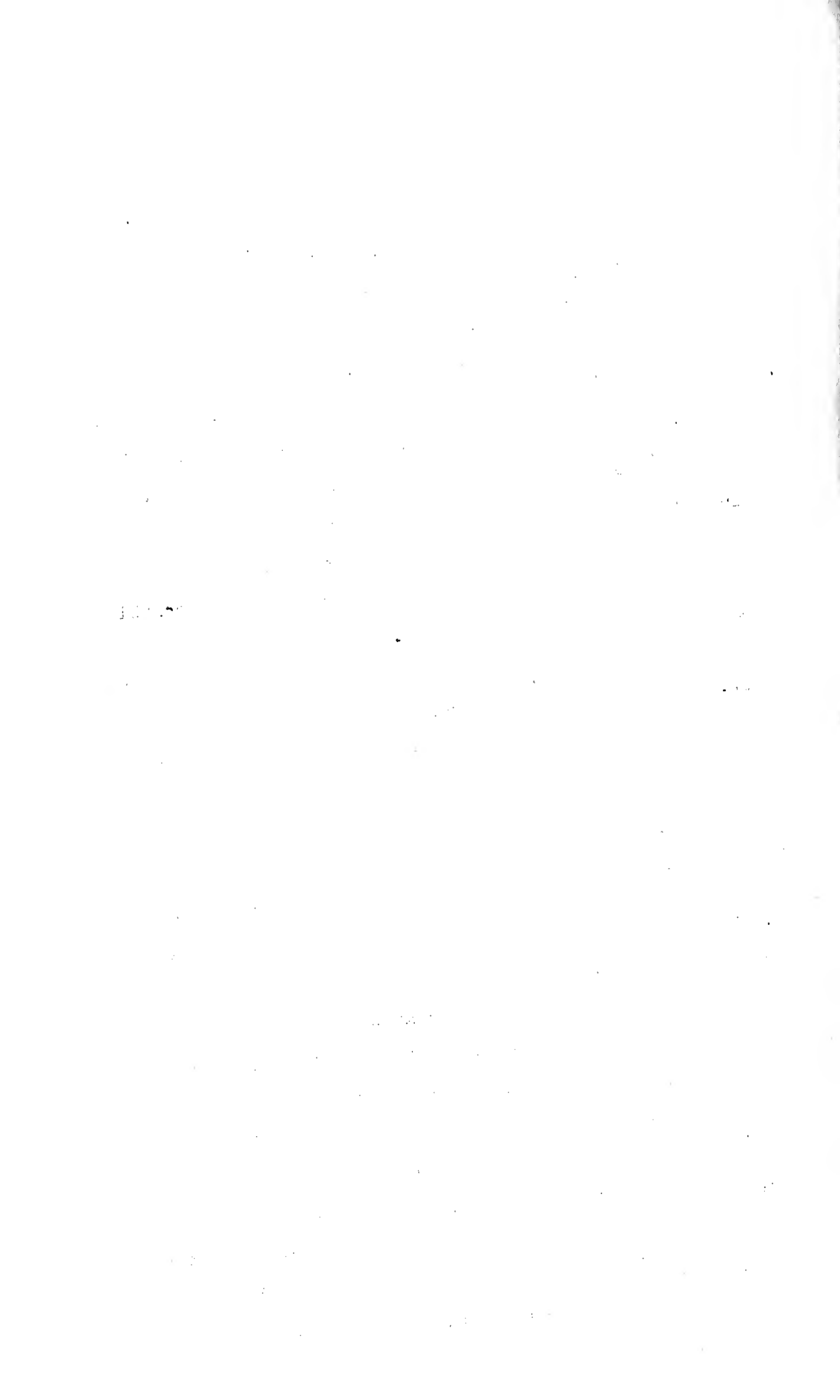
MR. DUNBAR: I agree it would not be necessary to go around ^{and} have annexation, amalgamation, or anything else; all this would have to come afterwards. The Municipal Board felt ^{and} I feel that in making any decision when issuing their order they would have to mention something about the assessment, the assets which were to be adjusted and so forth, in the different municipalities. No matter what they had decided on, they would have that feeling. Therefore, supposing they decided this fall, in say, October, that they were going to have amalgamation and they gave their order. You may be sure that there is going to be 10 per cent of the rate-payers who will object. That will have to go before the Legislature in 1952. Perhaps it could not come into force even in 1953 because of the assessment work which would have to be done. ;Not one municipality of the 13 has disagreed. There is not one of the 13 municipalities who have not agreed that something must be done. This is just something to hurry along, whatever they decide on. You put your finger on the point; the Municipal Board might give their decision before this assessment is completed but it will be so far advanced that they will know exactly how to issue their order. It is

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

the first step. What the second step will be and when it will come into force is to be determined.

MR. WISMER: I am very glad to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) interrupted with respect to this point. I want to make one further suggestion and I am through. Something is going to be done about this area. It has to be done. The economic and social facts require it. I am not on my feet to suggest what should be done. I may argue about what is done as to what is a reasonable way of handling this situation. I do want to say this now while this legislation which is a step towards some solution, whatever the municipal board's order may be, I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) probably put his finger on the fact that there will be 10 per cent of at least some municipalities which will object to it. That, Mr. Speaker, will require -- I think I am right but I stand to be corrected -- that they will have to ask for legislation, which means that we will have to go to the Private Bills Committee of this House. I wish the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) would take that into consideration.

I say in all sincerity and fairness I ^{can}/muster there is nothing wrong with the Private Bills Committee, there is nothing wrong with its set-up, but ^{is}this/a problem which is too great to place before men assembled in parliament in 15 minutes. Whether or not your Department is in favour of it, you have a right to make up your mind in your Department if it is sound. It makes no difference whether the hon. members of the Private



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Bills Committee come from the side of the government or any group in the Opposition benches, this is the sort of thing which is too difficult to ask men to decide in a few minutes some morning in the Private Bills Committee. I wish you would give that some consideration. This matter was bound to get to this position before we are through. I think it is not a matter of removing responsibility --

MR. DUNBAR: We will have a banquet at the golf club.

MR. WISMER: We could deal with these things in this way. The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) knows the city of Ottawa. He knows I happen to live in it and he knows it has a specific problem which some say has to be faced up to. It may have to be taken out of the whole municipal set-up of the province of Ontario. You may disagree with me now, but I offer it at the moment, that that situation with respect to the city of Ottawa is so tangled up that in time it will have to be decided/it ^{whether} may have to be taken out. There are other difficulties to be faced. If we are going to double our population over a period of years, we will get into worse trouble than that in which we are now. Then we will look back and say "That was easy compared with what we are dealing with now". I suggest that some effort be made to find a way of dealing with the situation which obtains in the city of Toronto, realizing it is very easy to have 10 per cent of the population which will disagree with any order made by the Municipal Board, for or against, that it not be brought some bright morning next year before

The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the system. It is
 intended to provide a
 clear and concise
 overview of the
 system's objectives and
 scope.

The second part of the document
 describes the system's architecture
 and components. It
 details the various
 modules and their
 interactions, as well as
 the data flow and
 storage mechanisms.

The third part of the document
 provides a detailed description
 of the system's implementation.
 It covers the hardware
 requirements, software
 development, and testing
 procedures. It also
 discusses the system's
 performance and security
 considerations.

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the Private Bills Committee and expect us to register an opinion, finalize it and have it go through the Legislature and exist as a precedent for all time. I do not think that is quite a practical way to handle it. I am not sure what alternative to suggest but I offer this for the consideration of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and the government, that at least some consideration be given to these matters, because this is the greatest area, the greater population of the province of Ontario. We should be giving at least some little consideration to the ways in which we will be handling the objection to the majority decision.

MR. H. W. WALKER (Welland): I would like to go on record as commending the Department of Municipal Affairs for bringing about this Bill. It seems to be the common thought of all people concerned in the various municipalities, who are faced with the same conditions as are the city of Toronto and these 13 municipalities, that the people want to know if the tax bill will increase, or decrease, and if so, why? I do feel that the municipal board, having this Bill put through, the people have the privilege of knowing what it will cost with annexation and what the new assessment will be.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

The following table shows the results of the experiment conducted on the 15th of June 1900. The data was collected from the various trials and is presented in the following table.

Trial No.	Time (min)	Distance (m)	Speed (m/s)
1	12.5	100	8.0
2	13.0	100	7.7
3	12.8	100	7.8
4	13.2	100	7.6
5	12.9	100	7.8
6	13.1	100	7.7
7	12.7	100	7.9
8	13.3	100	7.5
9	12.6	100	8.1
10	13.4	100	7.4
11	12.4	100	8.2
12	13.5	100	7.4
13	12.3	100	8.3
14	13.6	100	7.3
15	12.2	100	8.4
16	13.7	100	7.3
17	12.1	100	8.5
18	13.8	100	7.2
19	12.0	100	8.6
20	13.9	100	7.2

The average speed for the 20 trials is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

$$= \frac{2000 \text{ m}}{265.5 \text{ min}} = 7.53 \text{ m/s}$$

The standard deviation of the speeds is calculated as follows:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (v_i - \bar{v})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1000}{19}} = 7.27 \text{ m/s}$$

The results of the experiment show that the average speed is approximately 7.53 m/s, with a standard deviation of approximately 7.27 m/s.

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I quite agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that in the past these assessments have induced small municipalities to create great hazards and have made serious difficulties for the parent body that has been **connected** with these municipalities. I repeat that these benefits in the past have created a great hazard, and I feel that this Bill will bring to life some of the things that have been in the back in the past.

I was quite in agreement with the Minister when he said that municipalities upon request will have the assessment department re-value the assessment in their municipalities. But will the cost be borne by the municipality, or will the Municipal Board bear the cost?

MR. DUNBAR: No. We have five men in our Department and they are at your beck and call at any time you **want** the services of these men to assist your assessment department, to help you re-assess.

MR. MILLARD: No cost?

MR. DUNBAR: No cost.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): I would like to say a few words on this Bill. I think that this Bill, at least, **puts** the horse before the cart. It seems to me that, to achieve any uniformity among these thirteen municipalities in the Toronto area, the first job will be to get the assessments of these municipalities on some sort of a uniform basis. Else, how in the world could you strike your first tax rate after the amount mentioned. There is no other way that a uniform assessment which would allow the taxpayer to feel he has been fairly treated.

MR. DUNBAR: You would have to delay the date for

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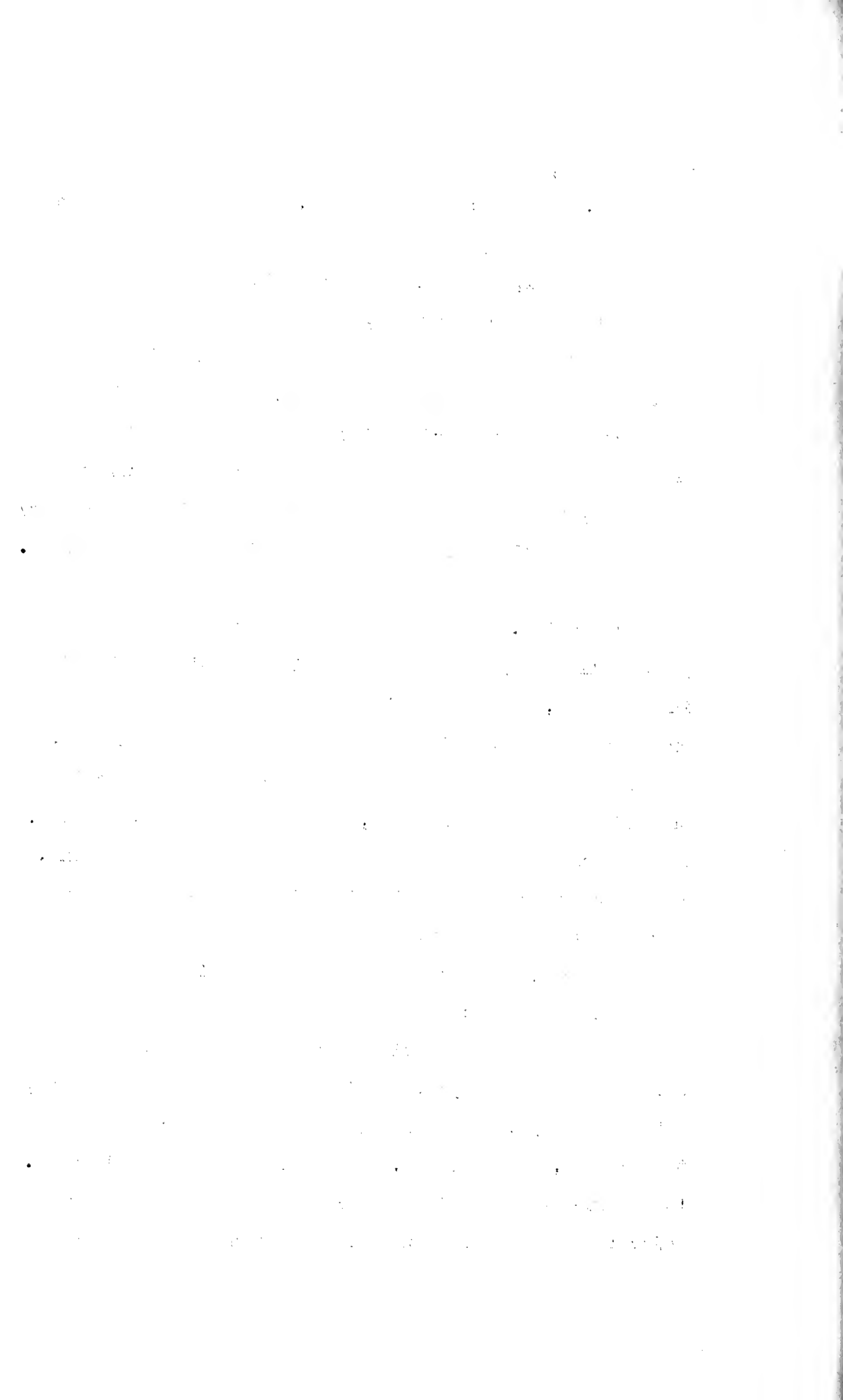
another year, and have your appeal.

MR. DENNISON: That is right. If we do not have a uniform assessment, all tax payers would be denied the right of appeal, or if they did appeal, would have no yardstick on which to appeal, and the tax rate would be an entirely arbitrary thing, based on no yardstick whatever. I think that is very important. I am not going to discuss the amalgamation issue. I do not think that the amalgamation issue is necessarily brought up under this Bill, although I think it is true that it is necessary to have the Bill if amalgamation is going to be successful.

There are two or three points of view in regard to amalgamation. I think that it is true to say that practically everybody wants some kind of unity achieved in this area, something which will allow this area to grow into the great city it can be and will be some day. I believe we should give any assistance we can to achieve the unity of this whole area, which some day, Mr. Speaker, will be one of the largest ocean ports on this continent. I foresee the day when this city will practically extend from Oshawa to Hamilton.

AN hon. MEMBER: Right up to Renfrew?

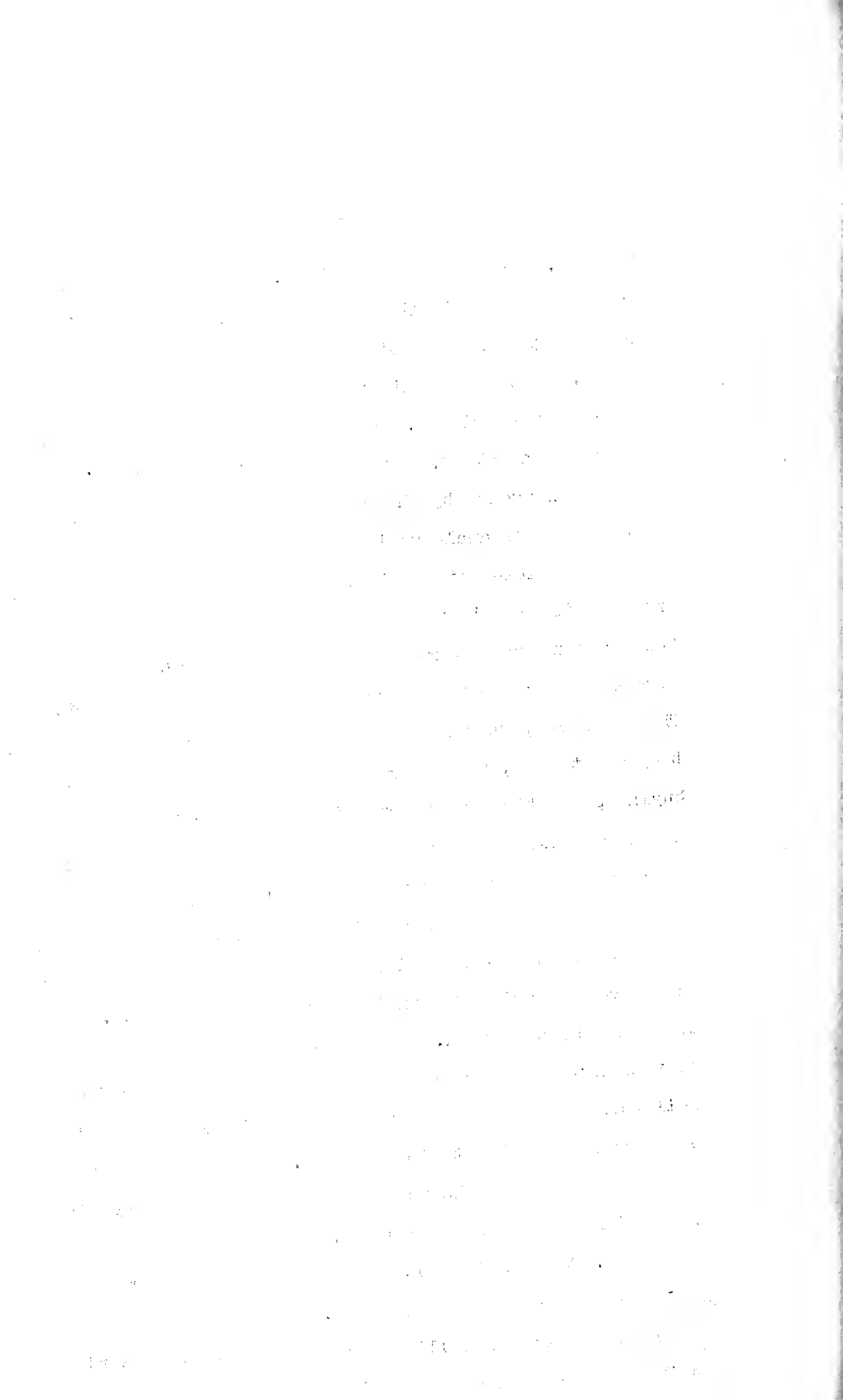
MR. DENNISON: Anything we can do to achieve the unity of this area and bring about the prosperity and wellbeing of its people, provide them with better housing, better roadways, better schools, and other services of that nature, we should do. We should lend our assistance. It is true that the city of Toronto have sent a letter objecting to the Bill, but the objection is not to the



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principle. As I read that letter, they are not opposed to the principle of uniform assessment, they are objecting because they think the Bill goes further than is necessary to do the job. That might very well be a matter for amendment in Committee. I do not have any views on it, one way or the other. What I do say is that one of the greatest reasons why the city of Toronto almost unanimously made appeal for amalgamation was the factor of housing, the need of low-cost housing. What disturbs almost everyone in this city is the fact that today no houses are being built around the perimeter of the Toronto area that a working man can afford to pay and still remain solvent. The other day, when I was up in North York talking to somebody about this, he told me that working people who are buying properties at the crossing of Bathurst and Wilson Avenue are paying so much of their income per month for these properties that any slight adjustment, even an addition of three or four dollars a month, means that they have to default on a portion of that month's payment which they have set aside for their taxes and other taxes. It is a serious situation. We know that today there is a situation under which working men are asked to practically sell their lives away to own a house. Shall I say that some unification has to be achieved. That is why from the beginning I have looked with anticipation to anything which will speed this process up.

MR. DUNBAR: The hon. member (Mr. Dennison) has mentioned the attitude of Toronto. Does he think there is anything wrong in telling Toronto that we must examine their books and ask how they did their re-assessment,



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and wanting to look through their records and check over some of the buildings. Is there anything ^{wrong} about that? Toronto is the only municipality that has refused these facilities.

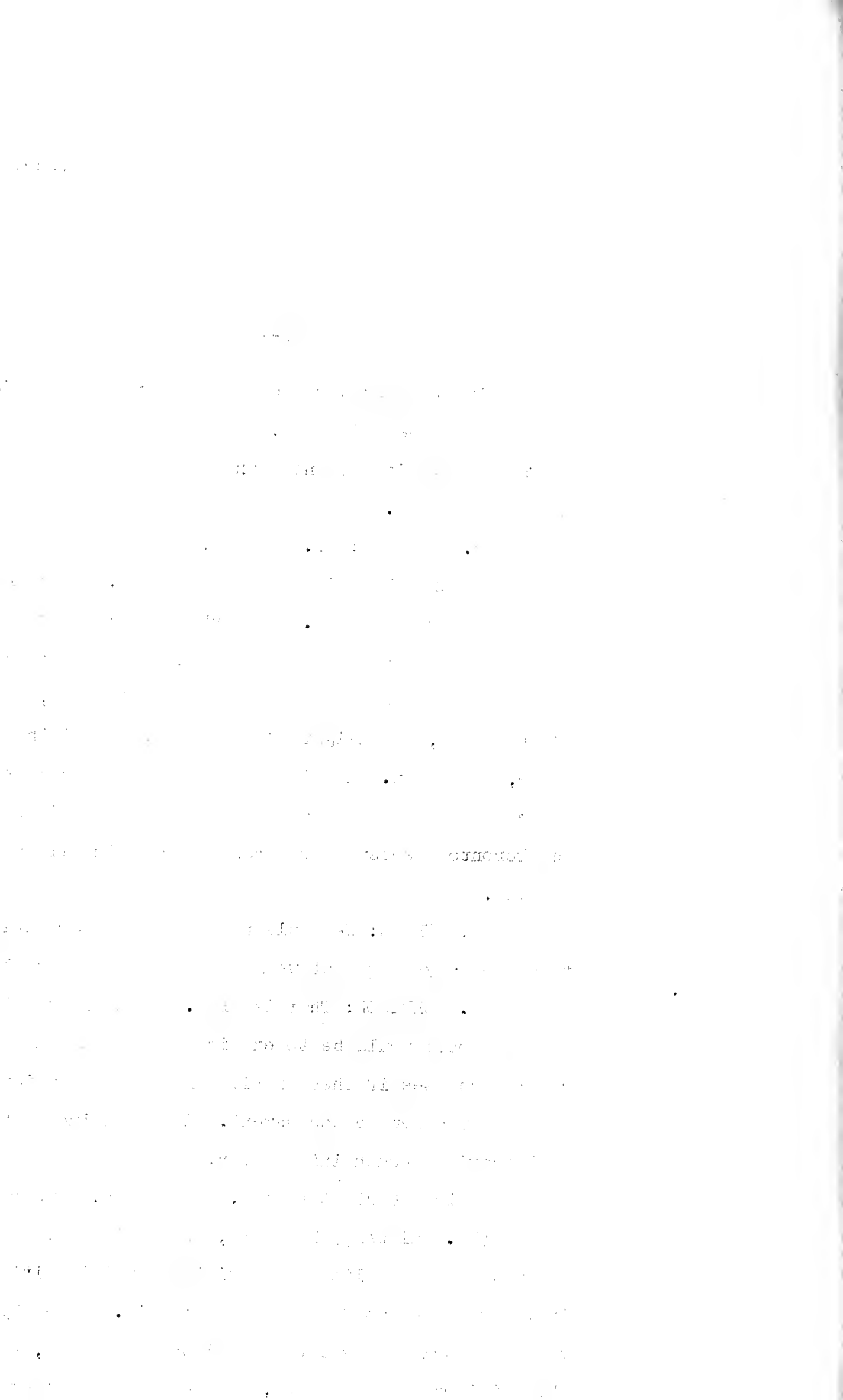
Mr. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, I do not think Toronto could have any objection to what the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has referred to. I think that what Toronto is afraid of is that there will be another measurement made by the assessors of the widths of the lot, the size of the rooms, the height of the house, the widths of the house, and so on. I think that it would be completely unnecessary that the Board should advocate this work; the Toronto assessment records now contain all those details.

MR. DUNBAR: We could not ask the other municipalities to accept anything that we had not examined ourselves.

MR. DENNISON: That is true. I think the first duty of this Board would be to examine the Toronto assessment records and see if they provide enough information to be a base for a new re-assessment. I am convinced that they will provide enough information.

It is not right to say, as the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has done, that this Bill is an attempt to subjugate or split these thirteen municipalities in the same way as George the Third did. Actually George the Third tried to split the thirteen colonies, keep them divided and separated, and keep them forever divided. That is what George the Third did, and that is what some local politicians did in the last election.

MR. DUNBAR: George the Fifth has tried to draw



them together.

MR. DENNISON: We should do exactly the opposite of what George the Third did. We should try to bring these municipalities together, unify them, and give them something to live for, and something that they can hand out to their children which will be a little better than it is at the present time.

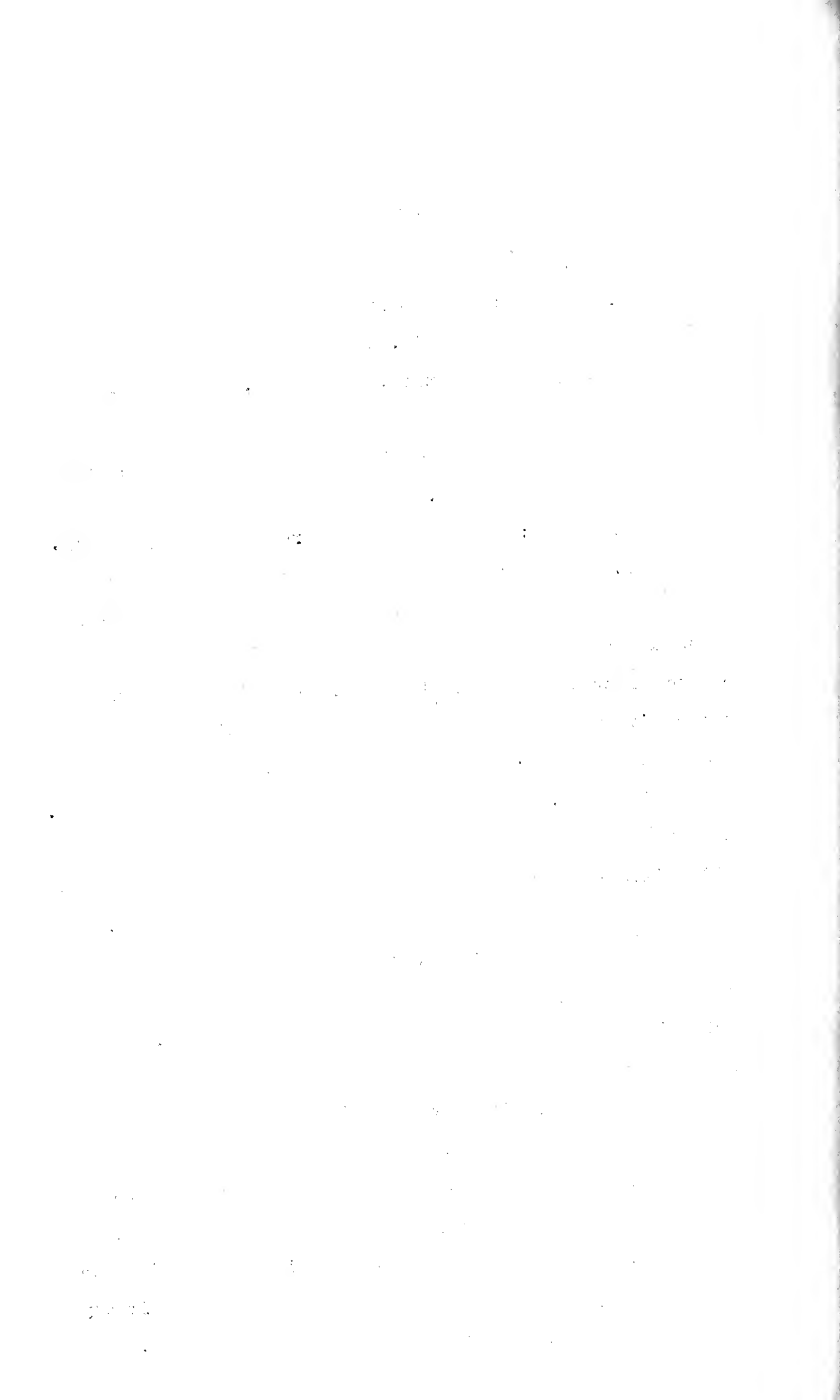
MR. DUNBAR: Leave them as a great big happy family.

MR. DENNISON: The city of Toronto over the years would have been willing to put two or three million dollars annually into housing, but we could not find an acre of vacant ground. Not a single municipality in that area would give us an acre of land on which to build a house unless we also provided all the services, educational and everything else. That was a perfectly ridiculous situation. I think the City Council of Toronto need have no fear that this Bills is going to mean a repetition of the type of re-assessment that was carried out two or three years ago.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, regardless of what assessment is decided upon, an assessment does not raise the tax rate, it just rearranges the basis of the tax rate. It is still the responsibility of the elected representatives in any municipality to decide whether the tax rate will be raised or lowered.

MR. DUNBAR: It is the proper and equitable basis on which to raise the money.

MR. DENNISON: The Municipal Act in theory laid down a plan which, if it were followed correctly, would already give us a uniform assessment throughout the province.



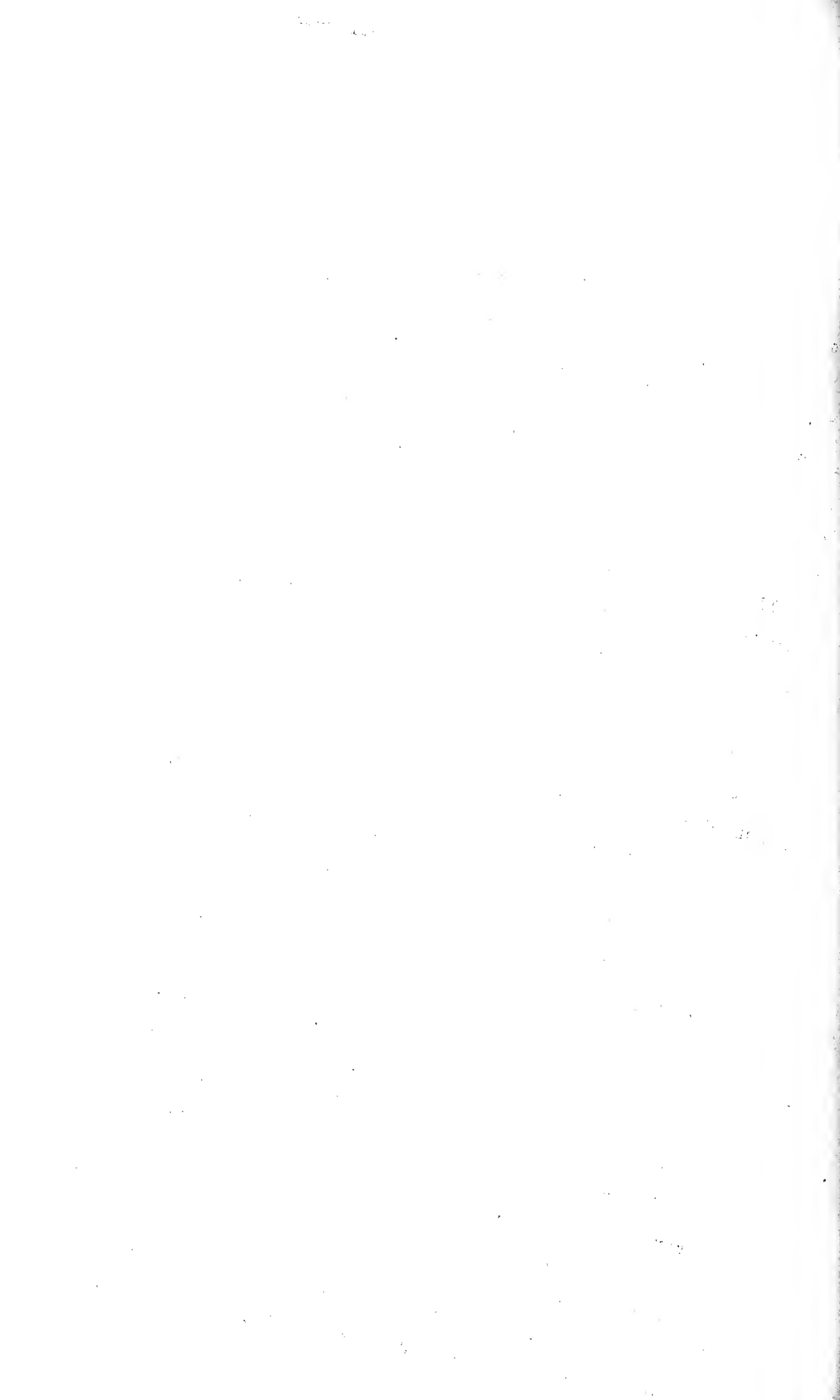
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But we all know that in each municipality there is a different view and a different interpretation of that Act. We have not a uniform reassessment. This present Bill will, I believe, lay down a uniform yardstick; and regardless of the mistakes that have been made by the Department in approaching the municipality, we may be hopeful. I think the public relations of the Department of Municipal Affairs would bear checking up. Your Public Relations man, Mr. Minister, should have discussed these proposals with the City of Toronto and these other municipalities some time ago. I am sure that, had they done so, the great majority of the municipalities would have agreed with you.

MR. C. W. COX: (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask the Minister one or two questions on what is undoubtedly a Toronto matter, but I have not been here for the last few minutes and do not know what was said. I quite agree with the statement of the Minister to the effect that usually there are many inequalities of assessment. To my mind, there is no question about that. I will say this, that I have had many years experience with the Minister and I always found him eminently fair. I want to say that.

MR. DUNBAR: There is our Public Relations, -- right there.

MR. COX: The relations I had in one City for many years were indeed very fair. But I hear



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there is considerable concern expressed in some quarters with regard to this particular Bill. I believe the question I was going to ask has been answered by the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and I did notice in the Bill that it was proposed to assess Toronto. From what I have gathered, in the last few years, Toronto assessment has been completed at a very substantial cost to the citizens. And then, some apprehension is in the minds of some people with regard to the juggling of the assessors of the various communities from place to place. I wonder what is the viewpoint of the Minister in this regard.

MR. FROST: I might say that I am afraid we explained that when the hon. member (Mr. Cox) was not in the House.

MR. COX: Thank you, Mr. Premier.

MR. PORTER: Read it in Hansard. Hansard has it all.

MR. COX: I will read that when I go home. Then, Mr. Minister, if you are going to assess all these municipalities, as undoubtedly you are, I think it will be interesting to know what it is going to cost and who is going to pay for it. Have you answered that?

MR. SPEAKER: May I just interject that I think these questions have been answered. Unfortunately, the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) was not here earlier in this debate.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible format. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster.

The second section addresses the issue of data privacy and security. It outlines the necessary steps to protect sensitive information, including the use of strong passwords, encryption, and access controls.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that consistent and accurate record-keeping is essential for the long-term success and stability of any organization.

In addition, it is important to ensure that all records are up-to-date and reflect the current state of affairs. This requires a commitment to regular updates and a clear process for handling changes.

The document also highlights the need for clear communication and collaboration between all stakeholders involved in the record-keeping process. This helps to ensure that everyone is on the same page and working towards the same goals.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the best practices for record-keeping and data management. It serves as a valuable resource for anyone looking to improve their organizational processes and ensure the integrity of their data.

The following table provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document:

Topic	Key Points
Record Accuracy	Support all entries with receipts/invoices; maintain transparency.
Data Security	Use strong passwords, encryption, and access controls.
Data Privacy	Protect sensitive information; ensure compliance with regulations.
Record Maintenance	Keep records up-to-date; establish a clear process for updates.
Communication	Ensure clear communication and collaboration between stakeholders.

By following these guidelines, organizations can effectively manage their records and data, leading to improved efficiency and decision-making.

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MR. COX: That has been answered?

THE SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. FROST: If my hon. friend is not satisfied with the answers in Hansard, he might raise them in Committee.

MR. COX: I have not yet read to-day's Hansard, and I do not know what was said. I asked the question only because I think some concern has been expressed in some quarters about the cost, and who is going to absorb it; and also as to the matter of juggling assessors in various communities from place to place. It seemed reasonable to ask these question.

Motion agreed; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order number fifteen.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, second reading of Bill number 157, the "Statute Law Amendment Act" 1951, Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill number 157, the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1951.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: I wish to mention one aspect of this Bill. All the items in it are of a minor nature, but one amends the Milk Control Act to provide for the control of wholesale prices.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure the reliability and validity of the information gathered. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and statistical software to process and interpret the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the dissemination and communication of the findings. It stresses the importance of presenting the information in a clear, concise, and accessible manner. This involves the use of reports, presentations, and other communication channels to share the results with the relevant stakeholders and the public.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of the research process. It acknowledges that there are various factors that can affect the quality and accuracy of the data, such as sampling bias, non-response, and data entry errors. It also notes that the interpretation of the results should be done with caution and should be supported by additional evidence.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It highlights the main points of the research and discusses the implications of the results for policy-making and practice. It also suggests areas for further research and provides recommendations for improving the research process.

Hon. members will recall that the Milk Control Act as amended at this Session, provided for control of the retail price. This adds the wholesale price as well.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I do not think that that will altogether prevent a situation such as developed in Toronto yesterday, when consumers of milk, who thought they were protected on the price of milk by this legislature, suddenly found the price of everything else going up.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): We can discuss that when the matter comes up in Committee, because there may be some chinks, that we will be able to block up and we might as well do it at that time.

Order number sixteen.

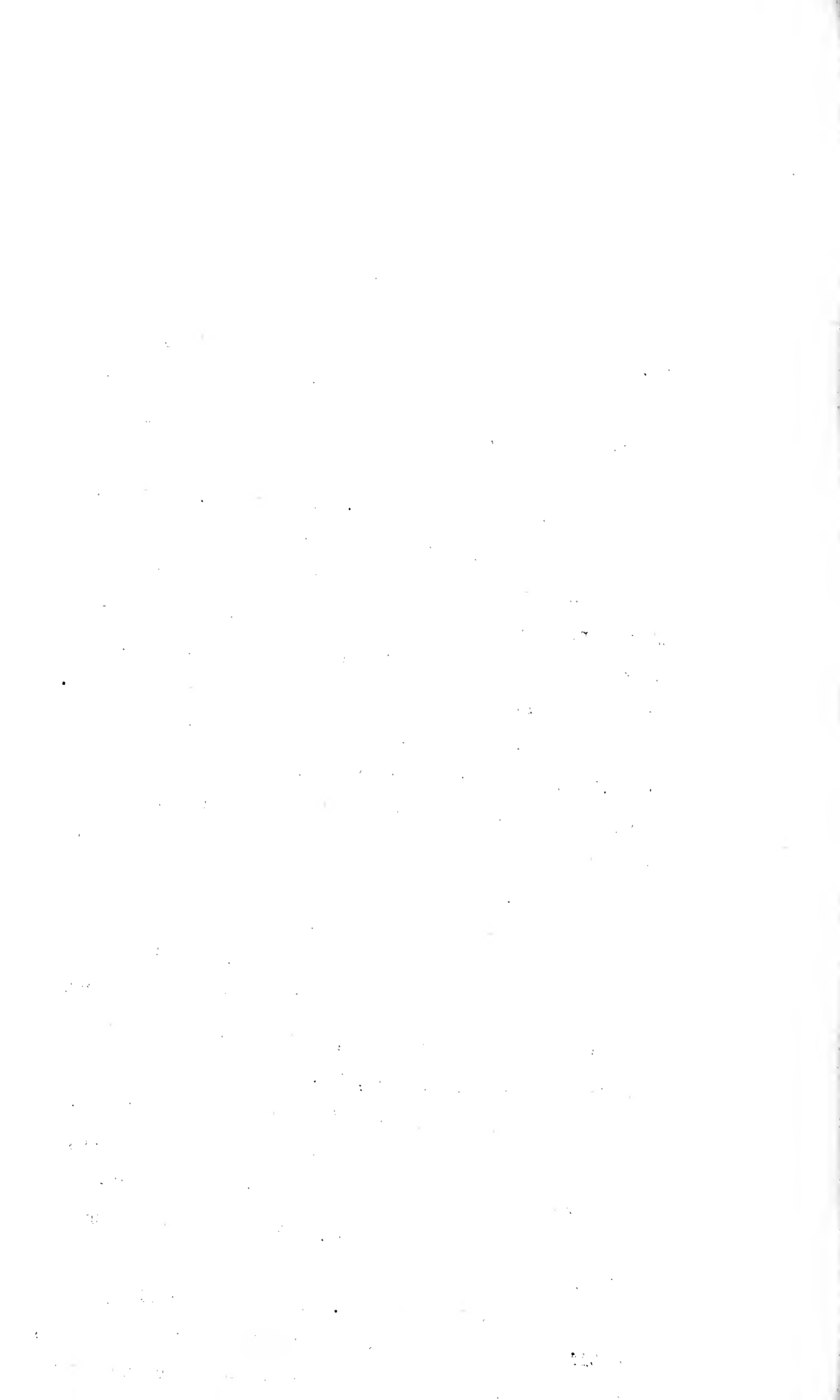
THE CHARITIES ACCOUNTING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth order, second reading of Bill number 158, and Act to amend the Charities Accounting Act, Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill number 158, and Act to amend the Charities Accounting Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, this Bill, as I outlined it to the House on first reading yesterday, is designed to provide in a practical way and with the intentions of avoiding any oppressive procedures,



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the possibility of ordering the passing of accounts in cases where persons or organizations go to the public to raise contributions or gifts of money.

It will be perfectly obvious, I think, to hon. members that nothing that we do should have the effect of discouraging the proper and legitimate charitable activities that we see on all sides in this country; and if we make legislation too oppressive, if we surround charitable activities with a great complexity of rules and regulations, it may be that we will discourage the very type of activity that all of us, I think, wish to encourage and to promote.

On the other hand, we are faced with the very serious problem of cases where people do go to the public and ask for subscriptions of money, and free gifts, and the only control of that money remains in the hands of the people who receive it, and by law they may not be accountable to anybody as to how that money is used.

This Act provides a procedure that is quite simple, but we think it does provide sufficient protection, at least as a first step, in this sort of control.

In the first place, any person who wishes to complain about the administration of any organization of this kind -- I was about to use the word "charitable", but "charitable" has a somewhat narrow legal meaning, and many of these organizations call for subscriptions from the Public which in a legal

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sense may not be charitable, but on the other hand, for some general public purpose or for some cause which many people may think is a good cause -- I say, when any person or organization is soliciting subscriptions for funds and receives refunds from the public at large -- not from members of the soliciting organization, but from the public at large -- any person who makes a contribution will have the right to complain to a County Judge. If the County Judge thinks that the complaint is not a frivolous one, if he believes that the statement made by the complainant would justify a further investigation, the matter may be investigated as set forth in this Bill; finally, the accounts may be passed, and the matter may be dealt with under the auspices of the court in that way.

I do not know that I need to press the reasons for this action, because hon. members have already agreed that there are reasons for passing some legislation along these lines. I ask hon. members to vote in favour of the second reading of this Bill--.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (York South): Mr. Speaker, we are prepared to support second reading of this Bill in the sense of the term which the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) used. I think the words he used were "a first step" or "at any rate a first step."

MR. PORTER: It may or may not be.

MR. JOLLIFFEE: We regard the Bill as a first step, a partial answer to the problem. I

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should like to make it perfectly clear once again that I do not pretend to know what is the complete answer to this problem, and probably it would not be fair to expect that the Government at the moment would know what the complete answer is. That, I think, will require further inquiry and much further consideration. Actually, the problem is so complicated and so serious that no-one could be expected to devise a satisfactory answer in haste.

In respect to the Bill itself, I think it is desirable that there should be facilities by which members of the public may complain to a County Court Judge, and the Public Trustee in direction of the County Court Judge may make that inquiry. I think also it is obvious that in most cases, the complaint will be made after the damage has been done.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns over time, which is crucial for making informed decisions.

The third part of the document details the results of the study. It shows that there is a significant correlation between the variables being studied. The data indicates that as one variable increases, the other also tends to increase, suggesting a positive relationship.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and some recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to test the findings in different contexts.

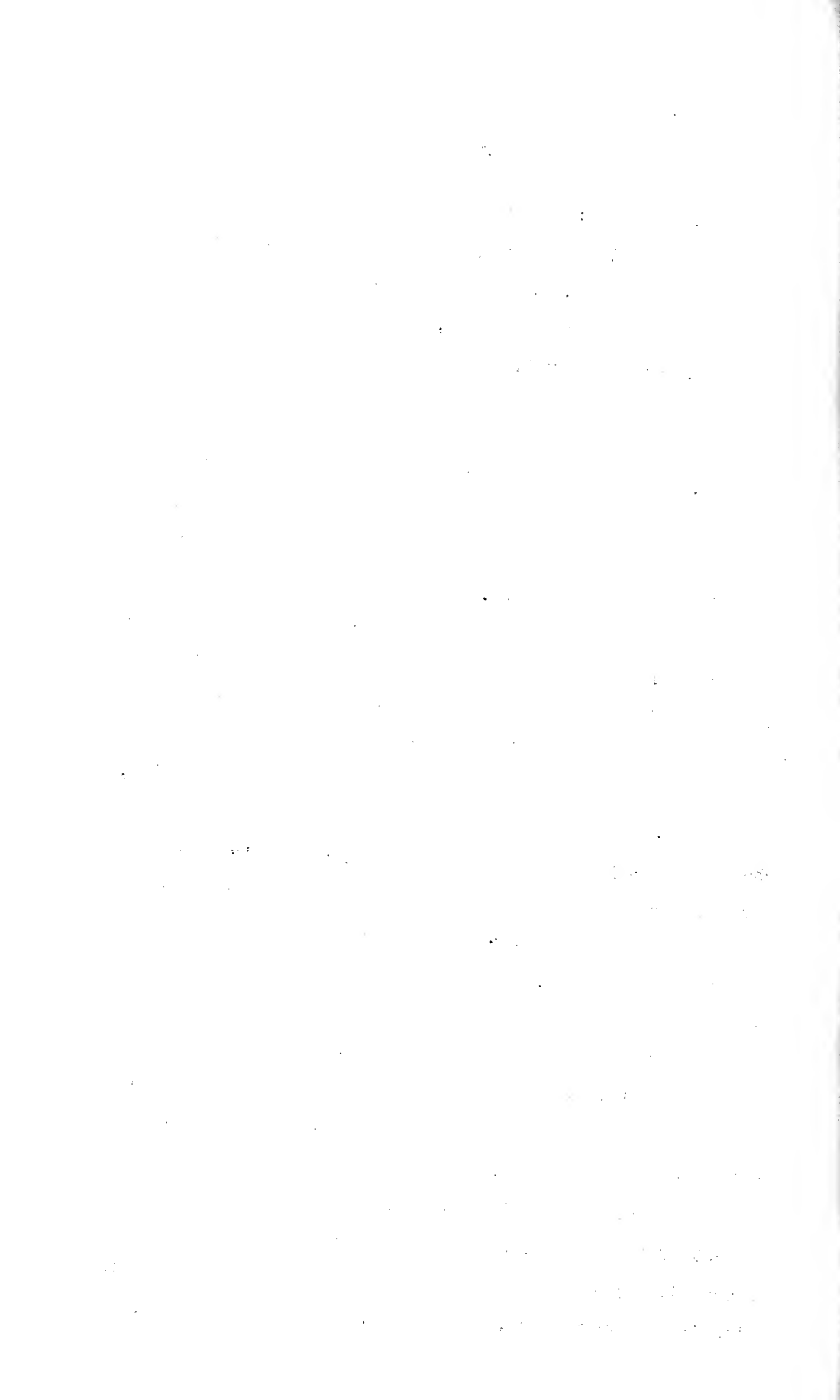
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MR. JOLLIFFE: The secret of the thing is such that no one is likely to complain on sound ground until damage has been done, and there is little or nothing in the Act to indicate what remedy, so far as the public is concerned, would be available after the damage has been done.

There is a provision in this Bill for passing accounts. There is not I think a sufficient provision for the release of publications and the findings made upon enquiry, but that perhaps is more for the Committee than for this stage of the Bill.

One of the reasons that this problem is so difficult is that charities are apt to be conducted in a way which is not criminal or fraudulent in any sense, but in a way which offends the conscience of the public, and disappoints the expectations of the public who support such a charity, and we may, therefore, arrive at a result in the case charity whereupon enquiry it will be learned that the accounts are in order, that no section of the Criminal Code has been violated, and no other law has been violated, but the expenditures, for one purpose and another, are so far out of proportion to the actual need, and so far out of proportion to the results achieved, that the public conscience will very definitely be shocked and offended. That is one aspect of the trouble which, as I see it, this Bill does not meet.

I realize how difficult it is to deal with that aspect of the matter, because no one wants to impose an oppressive system of regimentation upon charitable activities in the true sense, in Ontario. On the other hand,



I think we have to anticipate that this kind of activity is likely to continue, and may even increase. In times, such as the times in which we live, Mr. Speaker, there are so many opportunities for making charitable appeals. There are many highly worthy causes which will be used to make appeals, and some cases for good reasons, and in other cases for questionable reasons.

I have here the War Charities Act -- a Federal Act -- which was in operation during the war. I happened to be in the Gallery of the House of Commons when this Act was introduced in 1939. I was very much struck at that time by the fact that one of the first steps taken by the Federal Government on the outbreak of war was to introduce the War Charities Act. It was recognized immediately, in the base of experience in the first World War, that as soon as the nation was faced with a crisis of that kind, there would be a number of charity appeals made in the name of patriotism, to the Canadian people. So the Act of 1939 which, for all practical purposes continued in force until 1947, did meet the problem head on, by requiring that no such appeal could be made without registration. I am not suggesting that is the answer here to our present problem. I do point out that war conditions made it very necessary that such legislation should be passed, and I think it was the right thing to do under those conditions.

We are not, however, living in normal times; the world is not exactly at peace, and there will be many appeals, even in these days, which resemble those which were made in wartime, if there were no restraints imposed.

I was interested to see that the Act of 1939 made

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I-3

it an offence to solicit money or make any appeal, unless the appeal was authorized under the provisions of that Act. The Act provided not only, Mr. Speaker, that it was necessary that applications should satisfy the Minister that adequate provision had been made for the establishment of the fund, and the control of the fund in accordance with regulations made under the Act, and it was necessary to satisfy the Minister that there was reason to believe that the specific purpose of the appeal was not already satisfied, and that the application was made in good faith.

There were many other provisions for the protection of the public, to prevent the duplication of appeal, and prevent the negligent, inefficient or fraudulent conduct of the affairs of the war charity. But, as I remarked the other day, it has no application to our problem in Ontario, at all.

I commend the government for introducing the present Bill at this time. I think it may afford us some measure of protection during the coming years. To be fair about it, I think it may possibly be a deterrent to those who are otherwise reckless or extravagant with charity funds. It may be a deterrent, because of the provision for an accounting or an enquiry.

But, it seems to me, I must say, Mr. Speaker, very frankly to the government, that there ought to be a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole problem.

The government will have noticed the statement made by some of our well established and experienced charities since last Thursday. I think their attitude is quite clear that they would welcome more adequate supervision of these charity appeals.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the information recorded.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reviews. By conducting these checks frequently, any discrepancies or errors can be identified and corrected promptly. This helps to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the financial data throughout the entire period.

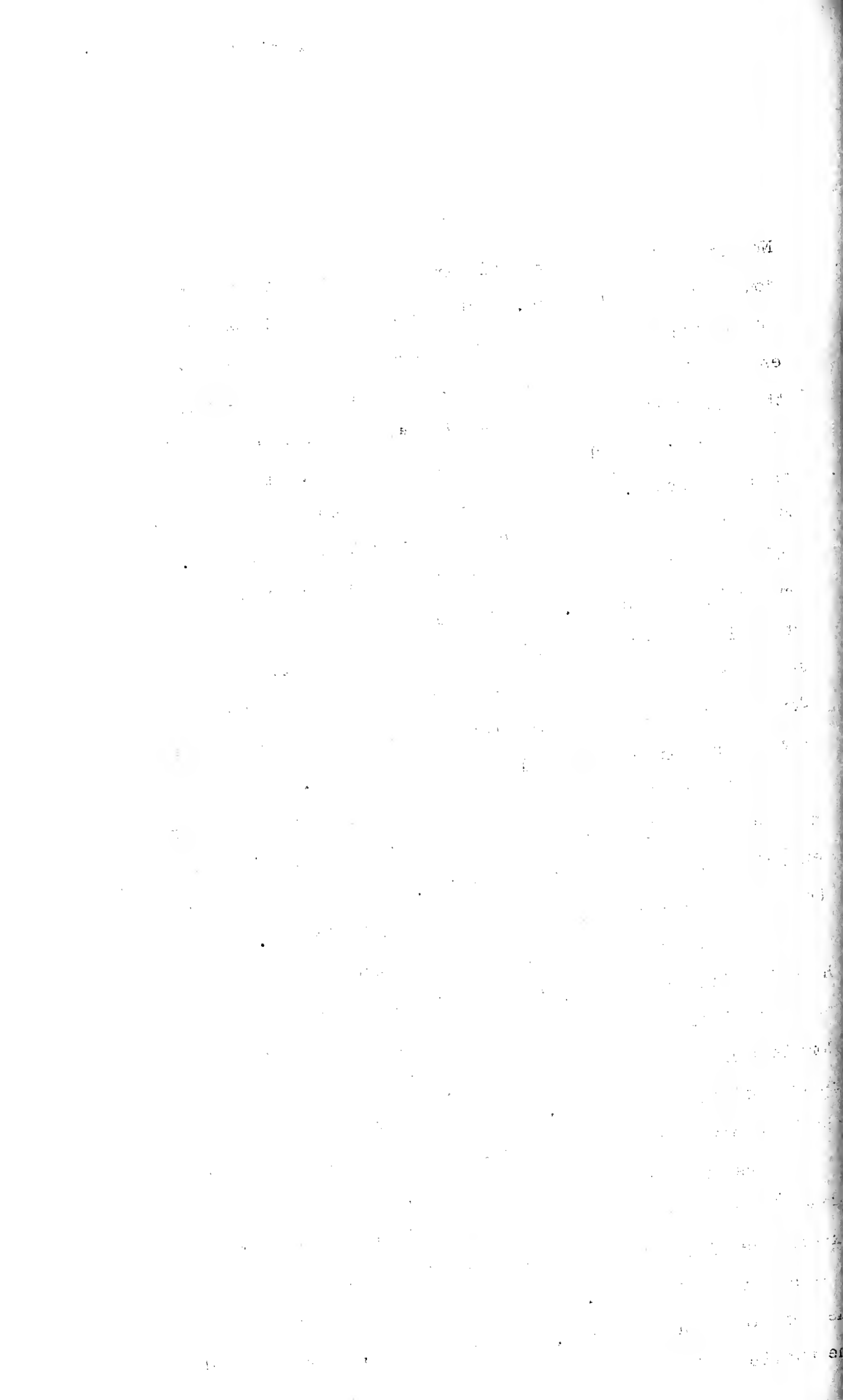
Furthermore, it is noted that transparency is a key factor in building trust and confidence. All stakeholders should have access to the necessary information and be able to understand the underlying reasons for any decisions or actions taken. This open communication is essential for the long-term success and stability of the organization.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that a strong foundation of reliable data and clear communication is vital for making informed decisions and achieving the organization's goals. By adhering to these principles, the organization can ensure that its financial operations are conducted in a professional and ethical manner.

I-4

Nothing which has been said in this House throws any doubt on the bona fide, efficiency and good judgment of organizations such as the Red Cross and many other established and continuing agencies which have served the Canadian people for many years, and in whom I think there is great public trust and confidence. It is in their interest, as well as in the interest of the public that we should find a complete answer to this problem, and I do not think we will get it without an enquiry on a very full scale. I have mentioned "established charities" because I believe they could assist, and I am sure they would wish to make representations to the Commissioner -- if you appoint one -- and I am sure their advice and experience would be of real value.

I have in mind that the Commissioner should listen not only to representations of established charities and experienced social service agencies, but should study also the experiences and the law of other jurisdiction. I doubt if a busy government, or a busy Opposition, really has the time or facility for entering upon an enquiry of this kind. Therefore, I renew my plea that a Royal Commission should be appointed, that it should preferably be one of our best Judges, and the enquiry should enjoy the broadest terms of reference, and should be requested to enquire into the problem as a whole, into the case histories of some recent charitable appeal and into the experiences into other jurisdictions, and make recommendations for legislation, which I would hope to see at the next Session and which, on the one hand, would protect the public against unwise, unsound or fraudulent appeals,



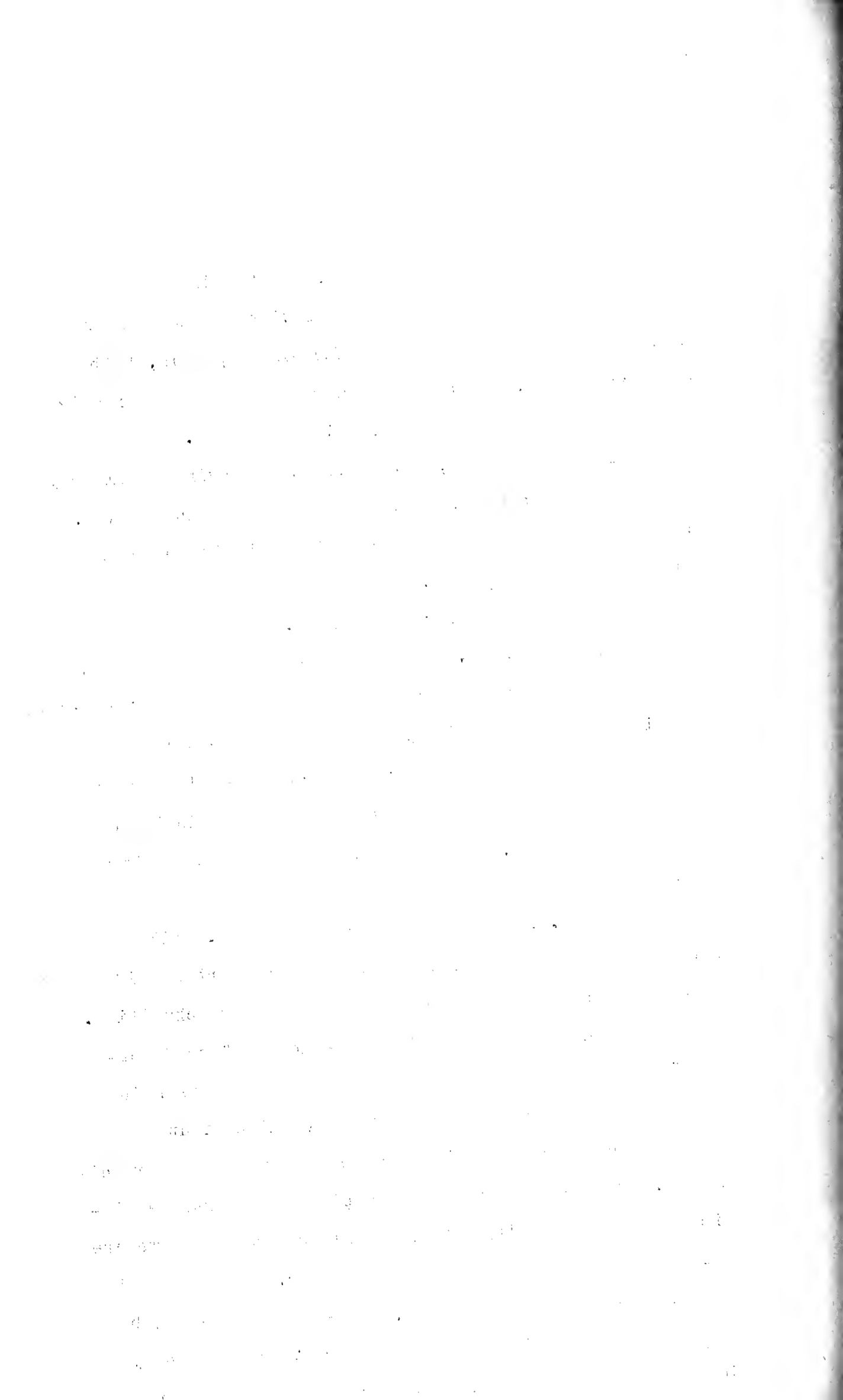
and at the same time would do nothing to discourage the voluntary efforts which we all wish to see continued in the province in connection with many appeals, both large and small, which are a credit to those who organize them and to all those who contribute to them.

I must conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying as clearly as I know how that unless a full inquiry is undertaken, the government will not be doing its duty in regard to this very serious matter.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, as regards the proposal to appoint a Commission or some enquiring body to investigate this whole matter, I may say that it is under consideration. There are various aspects which I think we should consider very carefully before we decide in what way to go about it, or whether we should go about it at all.

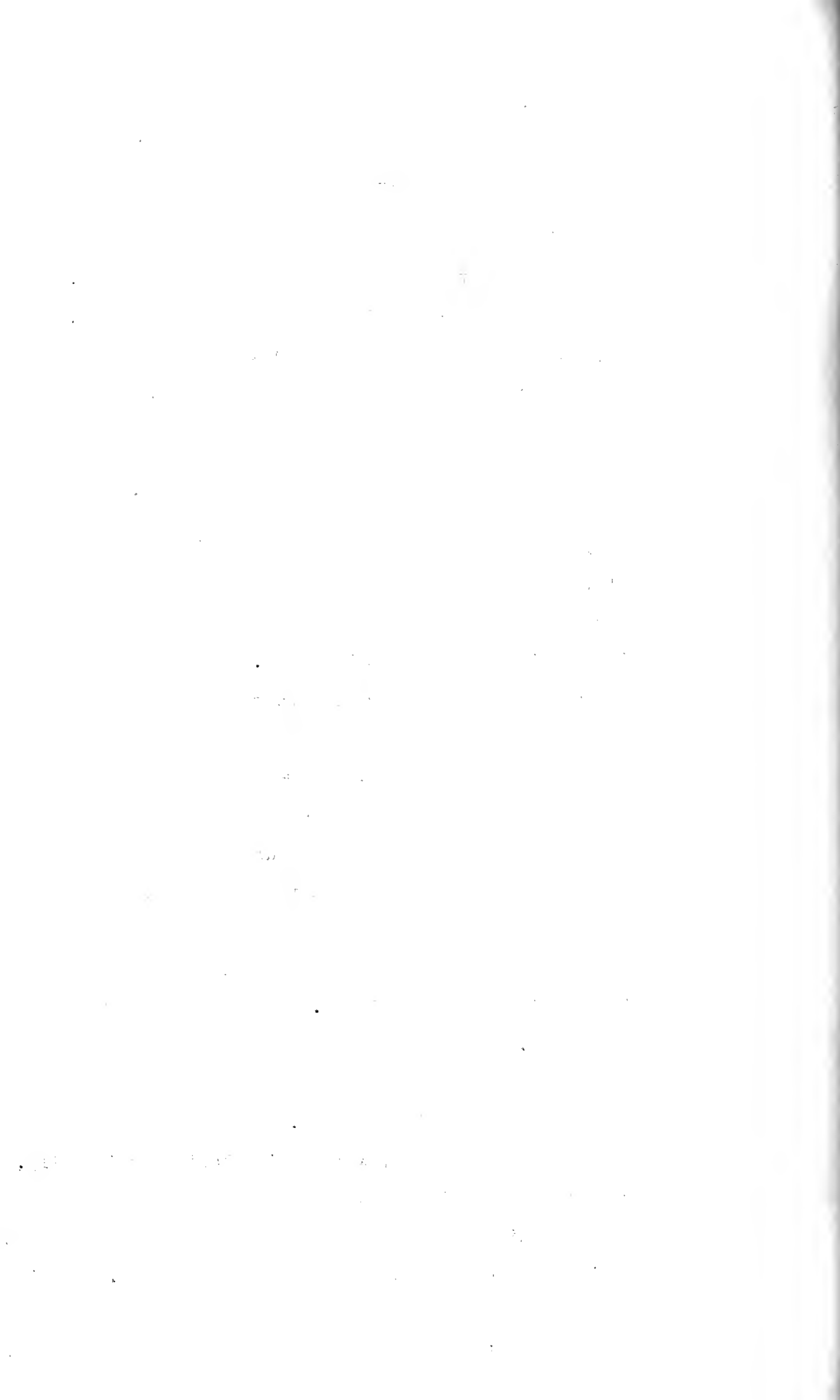
The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has mentioned one specific example of the sort of difficulty which arises in connection with some of these charities. For instance, he mentioned "expense account" or "overhead" as it may be called -- the cost of operation in relation to the total amount of money which might be contributed or brought into the exchequer of the organization. That is a very good example of the extreme difficulty and complexity of the problems with which we are faced in dealing with this whole matter, because who is to say whether \$10,000 or \$20,000 -- or more -- may be reasonable under all the circumstances? It may be my judgment would differ from the judgment of a person



who decided to spend a little more, or it might be that the judgment of a person who was responsible, and who had gained the confidence of the public might, in the long run, turn out to be not quite in accord with the judgment of the people who have given him the money. Who is to determine the yardstick to be used?

There was a specific example the other day, but I think we should be very careful not to pre-judge any case, whether it looks on the face of it to be unconscionable, until we may get all the facts of a particular case, so as not to prejudice the fair dealings in the administration of a charitable fund. We want the facts dispassionately considered, because sometimes people are too prone to think that somebody may be guilty when they may not be guilty at all. If we are to consider the sort of case which came before this House the other day, it appears there was a large amount of money spent in promotional expenses and advertising. It is all very well to speak in a deprecating tone about people who are in the 'Public Relation Business, but there are many fine people in that business. As a matter of fact, one of the hon. members was complaining a short while ago that the Department of Municipal Affairs lacked a good Public Relations branch.

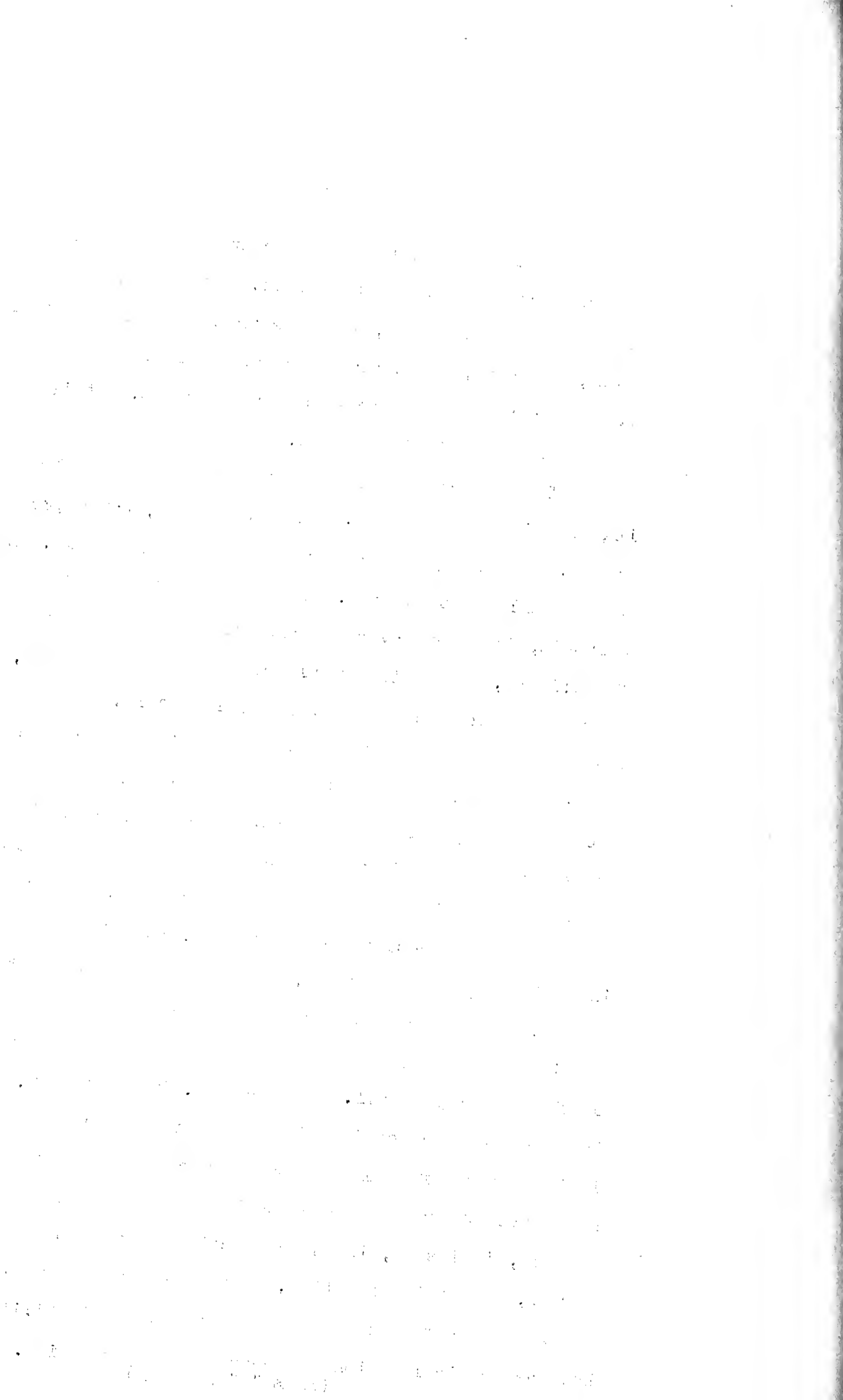
We do need them, whether in charity or industry, or charity promotion on any scale to get people to contribute monies for hospitals or something of that nature, and it requires professional people to do that. Consider, for instance, what was done in connection with the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital. There was a magnificent example



of Public Relations Work, and a great many people acted without remuneration in that drive, nevertheless there must have been expenses, some disbursements for publications, printing, and perhaps for radio time. I do not know whether that was freely provided or not, but it should have been if it was not.

If an organization goes out with the hope of attempting to raise the sum of 5 million dollars, for a purpose that is apparently of great interest to many people, and they go all across Canada, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, in an endeavor to raise funds to supply food for Britons, surely that would cost more to advertise, than if it were done on a much smaller scale. I have not formed any judgment about this matter, because I have no knowledge of all the facts but I would say that because they appealed to raise 5 million dollars, the expenditure of considerable money might not have looked out of the way if the 5 million dollars had been raised. They did not succeed in their program, and did not succeed in their campaign for funds, and the public got to the point where they were a little soured on the whole thing, but it might not have been the fault of the promoters of this charity at all. Nevertheless, it is evident, they did not succeed in raising the full amount of money, It is pretty difficult to come to a conclusion that the mere fact of substantial expenditures of the kind referred to here, in itself, is any reflection upon any particular person, with this exception, that it might be a reflection on the judgment of certain people and their inability to guess how the public is going to re-act to this campaign.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)



J-1

I am merely pointing this out for the purpose of showing how extremely difficult it is for us in this Legislature to set up any yardstick which will apply to these sort of cases fairly and equitably across the board. We do not know but that after this bill has been in effect for some time, for a few months, there may be some situations met under it, and we will know how effective it is in dealing with these situations. We may find it is not an answer to this question, or not a bad solution to the problem, taking everything into consideration. Also, in the meantime, we shall consider very carefully the suggestion that some independent inquiries be made.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter)) spoke twice, so I am sure he will not object if I say another word or two. Everything the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) said, and particularly his repeated reference to the difficulty of the matter, support my suggestion that there should be an inquiry by a judicial mind. I agree entirely that it is a difficult problem. That is precisely why we need an inquiry of the kind which has not yet been held in Ontario.

As to the Hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Porter) other remarks, if they were intended to imply that I had pre-judged the matter --

MR. PORTER: Not a bit; I did not imply anything of the kind. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) must be very sensitive.

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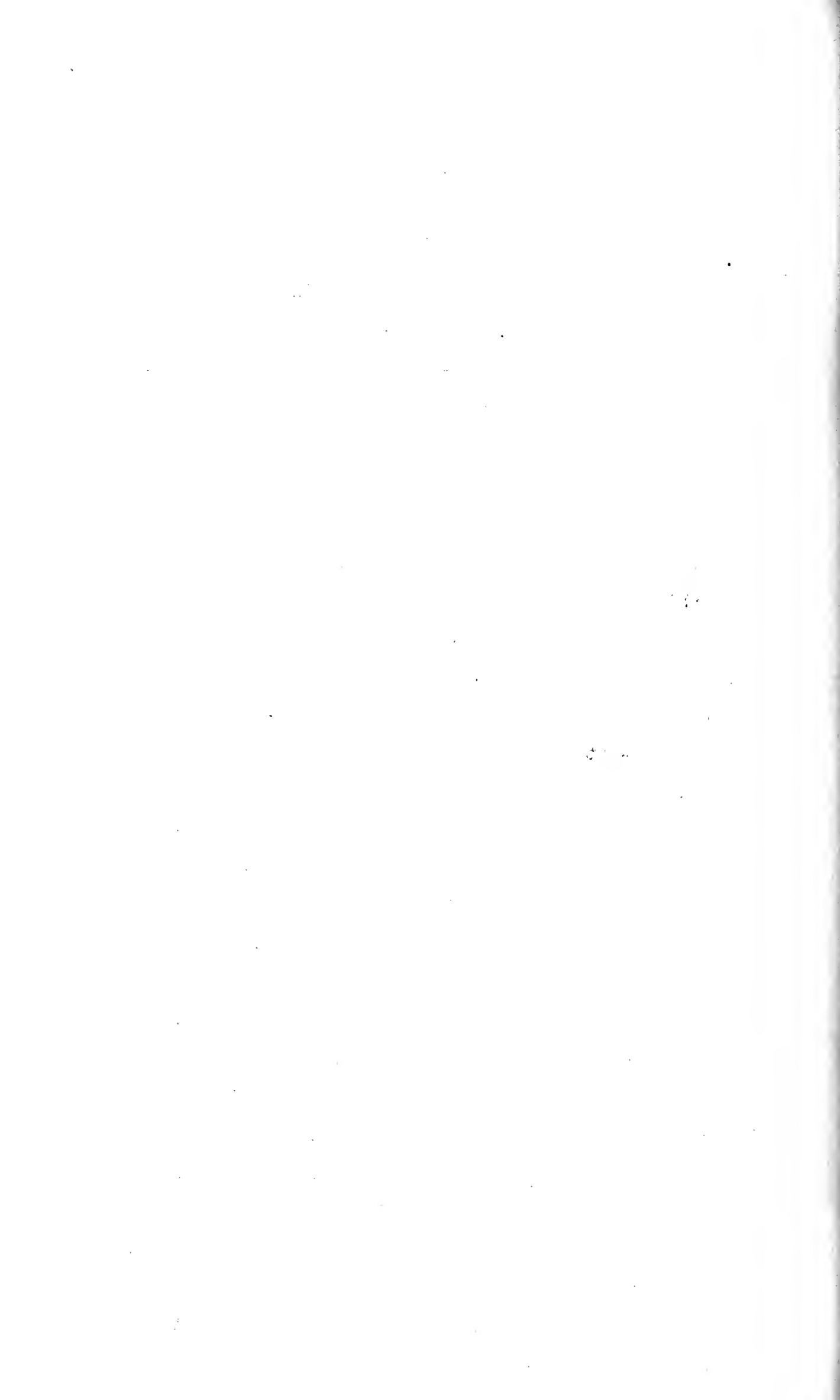
Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept up-to-date and organized in a systematic manner. This helps in identifying trends and anomalies in the data over time.

TABLE:

Date	Description	Amount	Reference
2023-01-01	Opening Balance	1000.00	
2023-01-15	Payment received from Client A	500.00	INV-001
2023-02-01	Payment received from Client B	750.00	INV-002
2023-02-15	Payment received from Client C	300.00	INV-003
2023-03-01	Payment received from Client D	600.00	INV-004
2023-03-15	Payment received from Client E	400.00	INV-005
2023-04-01	Payment received from Client F	550.00	INV-006
2023-04-15	Payment received from Client G	350.00	INV-007
2023-05-01	Payment received from Client H	650.00	INV-008
2023-05-15	Payment received from Client I	450.00	INV-009
2023-06-01	Payment received from Client J	500.00	INV-010
2023-06-15	Payment received from Client K	300.00	INV-011
2023-07-01	Payment received from Client L	600.00	INV-012
2023-07-15	Payment received from Client M	400.00	INV-013
2023-08-01	Payment received from Client N	550.00	INV-014
2023-08-15	Payment received from Client O	350.00	INV-015
2023-09-01	Payment received from Client P	650.00	INV-016
2023-09-15	Payment received from Client Q	450.00	INV-017
2023-10-01	Payment received from Client R	500.00	INV-018
2023-10-15	Payment received from Client S	300.00	INV-019
2023-11-01	Payment received from Client T	600.00	INV-020
2023-11-15	Payment received from Client U	400.00	INV-021
2023-12-01	Payment received from Client V	550.00	INV-022
2023-12-15	Payment received from Client W	350.00	INV-023
2024-01-01	Closing Balance	10000.00	

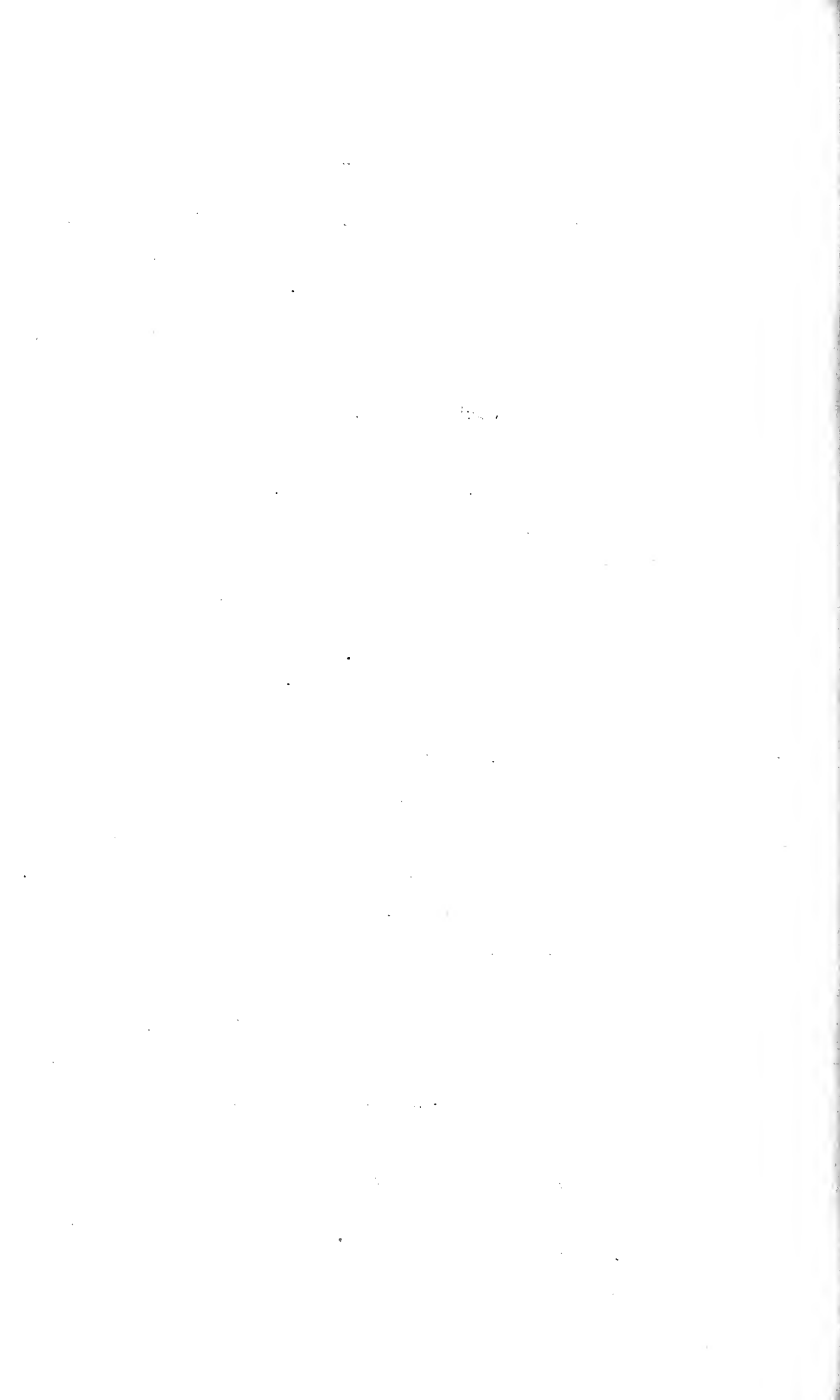
J-2

MR. JOLLIFFE: No. May I remind the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that, with respect to this matter, far from pre-judging I made an inquiry, and when I make inquiries I come to conclusions, just as does the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter). I stated something less than my conclusions the other day for the very reason the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has indicated, namely, that in matters of this kind, one should be very cautious about sweeping generalizations, or about branding anyone with a degree of guilt, which is something I do not consider it my place to do at the moment. I must say that ~~what~~ the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) said, in all kindness to him, in pointing out that sometimes one man's case is as good as another's, and so on, and that sometime expenses are high, although it may not indicate bad judgment, is one phase of this problem which has to be gone into. That is part of the problem. What the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has said is precisely what was said, almost from the inception of the U.E.F.B. by the people who made so many mistakes in connection with that enterprise in their own defence. I can assure the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that it is not entirely a matter of guessing. The people who have had experience with the Red Cross, for example, do not have to guess about the amounts of an appeal which should be made or can be made practically to the Canadian people. There is far more involved than



guesswork and poor judgment. That is quite apparent when one notices how frequently of late these appeals have been initiated, not by social service workers, or people of that kind, not by ministers of the gospel, or by some of the people one would expect to take the initiative in ~~such~~ matters, but by gentlemen whose principal qualifications are that they promoted mining companies, stock promoters. The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) must know that that is no coincidence, that the two principal cases in recent months were both initiated in the first place by promoters -- not even public relations men, but promoters -- people of that sort. In those circumstances one should hesitate to rise to the defence of a sorry record, no matter how prominent some of the sponsors may have been.

MR. PORTER: The implications of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) are quite uncalled for. I take nobody's defence. I said I am not pre-judging this case, and, after the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has spoken, I am still no further ahead with respect to coming to any final judgment, because he has not convinced me finally at all. I do not care whether they are high-placed people or low-placed people who are involved; either they have been honest or they have not; either they have undertaken to do a job according to their lights or not; I do not think any hon. member of this House should pre-judge, smear and slander people who may have been doing something



J-4

perfectly legitimate in the interests of some public charity or enterprise, no matter who they may be, or no matter how they may have failed.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.7.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the Motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

MR. H. L. WALTERS (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, this is the first opportunity I have had to pay my respects to you officially. I do so with pleasure. May I say I am entirely in agreement with the other hon. members of the House that you fill your position with high honour, with honour to yourself, and in the best tradition of your offices.

Last evening, when I sat down, I had an opportunity of realizing how true it is that the best speeches are never spoken. But I am in the happy position of, shall we say, getting a second chance, second wind, another life, as it were. I thought to myself, last evening, that, in many respects, it probably would have been better that I stayed in bed and instead of making speeches, written political essays. I can think of some pretty fair titles for political essays, at that. However, I think that in this instance I shall take another run at it and give a short resume of what I spoke about yesterday evening.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

In addition, the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. If there is a difference between the recorded amounts and the actual bank statements, it is crucial to investigate the cause immediately. Common reasons include clerical errors, omitted entries, or unauthorized transactions. Once the source of the error is identified, it should be corrected promptly to avoid further complications.

Furthermore, the document stresses the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews of the financial records, potential issues can be detected early on. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial system and provides a clear overview of the organization's financial health.

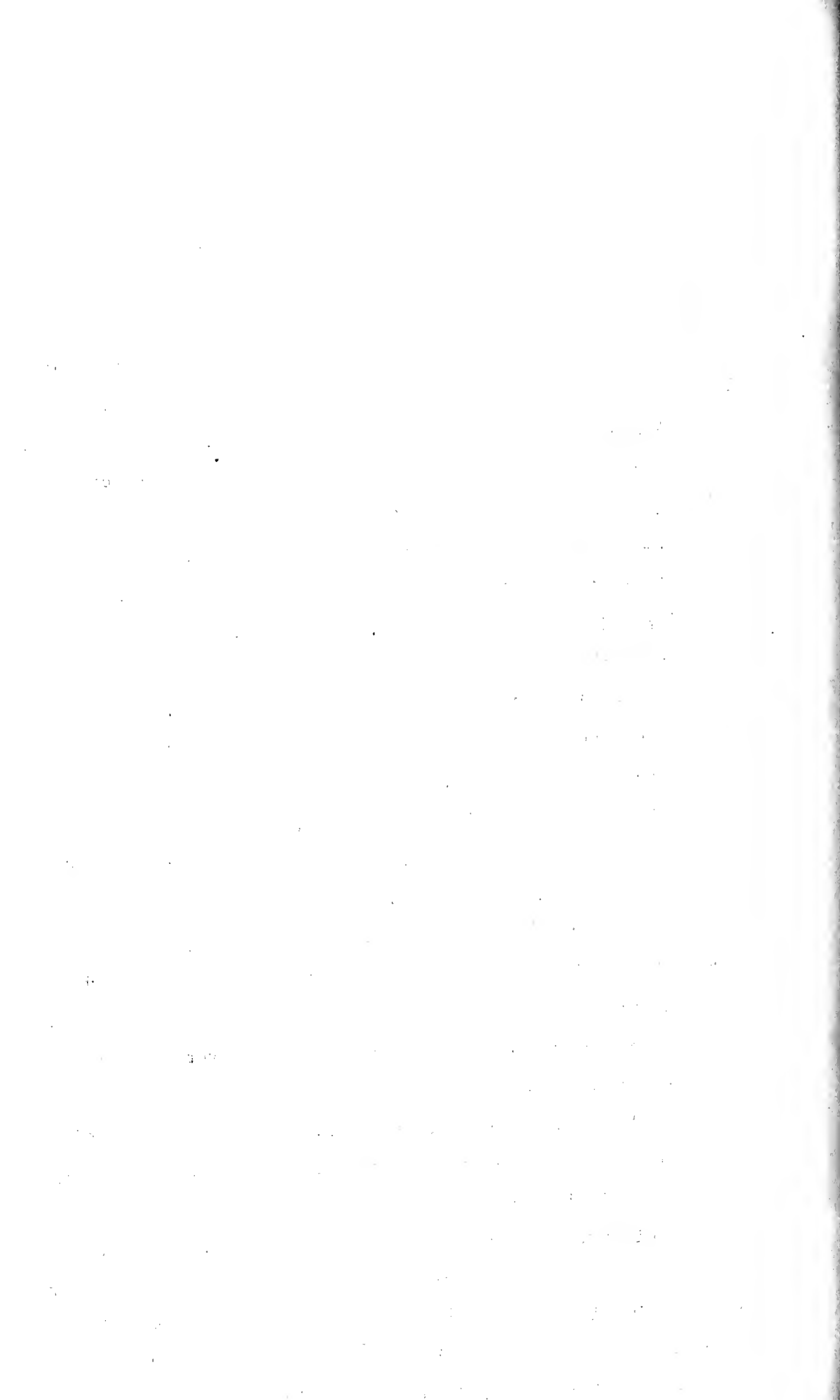
Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the importance of consistency and accuracy in all financial reporting. It encourages the use of standardized formats and the implementation of internal controls to minimize the risk of errors. By following these guidelines, the organization can ensure that its financial records are reliable and trustworthy.

I had covered my riding shortly, spoken of the housing problem there, and also of the other big problem, the removal of that eyesore on Queen Street, known as "999".

I have spoken of the new appearance on the political scene -- and that was more of an innuendo -- of the new leader of the Liberal party. I believe I have spoken of some of the back-sliding, vices and sins of my fellow-man. Of course, as I explained at that time, I did not wear a halo insofar as the back-sliding of my fellow-man was concerned. When other human beings do things which I think are rather peculiar, sometimes, I can find the answer by a little introspection. Therefore, I am not too critical of my fellow-man and I hope he is not too critical of me in certain situations.

I think I had reached the stage in my speech where I had brought forth a book of clippings, which I assure the hon. members I have no intention of reading. I brought it in as an exhibit, because over the months I have been collecting in this book from the various newspapers, pamphlets, articles, expressions of opinion, of many people upon many things. Actually, I have only two clippings I am going to use, and not in their entirety. I will be lenient with the hon. members.

I had reached the stage that I declared that in my estimation most of our trouble is caused by economics. The important thing about this book is that all these expressions of opinions on economics, politics and general affairs, are by people who write for our news-



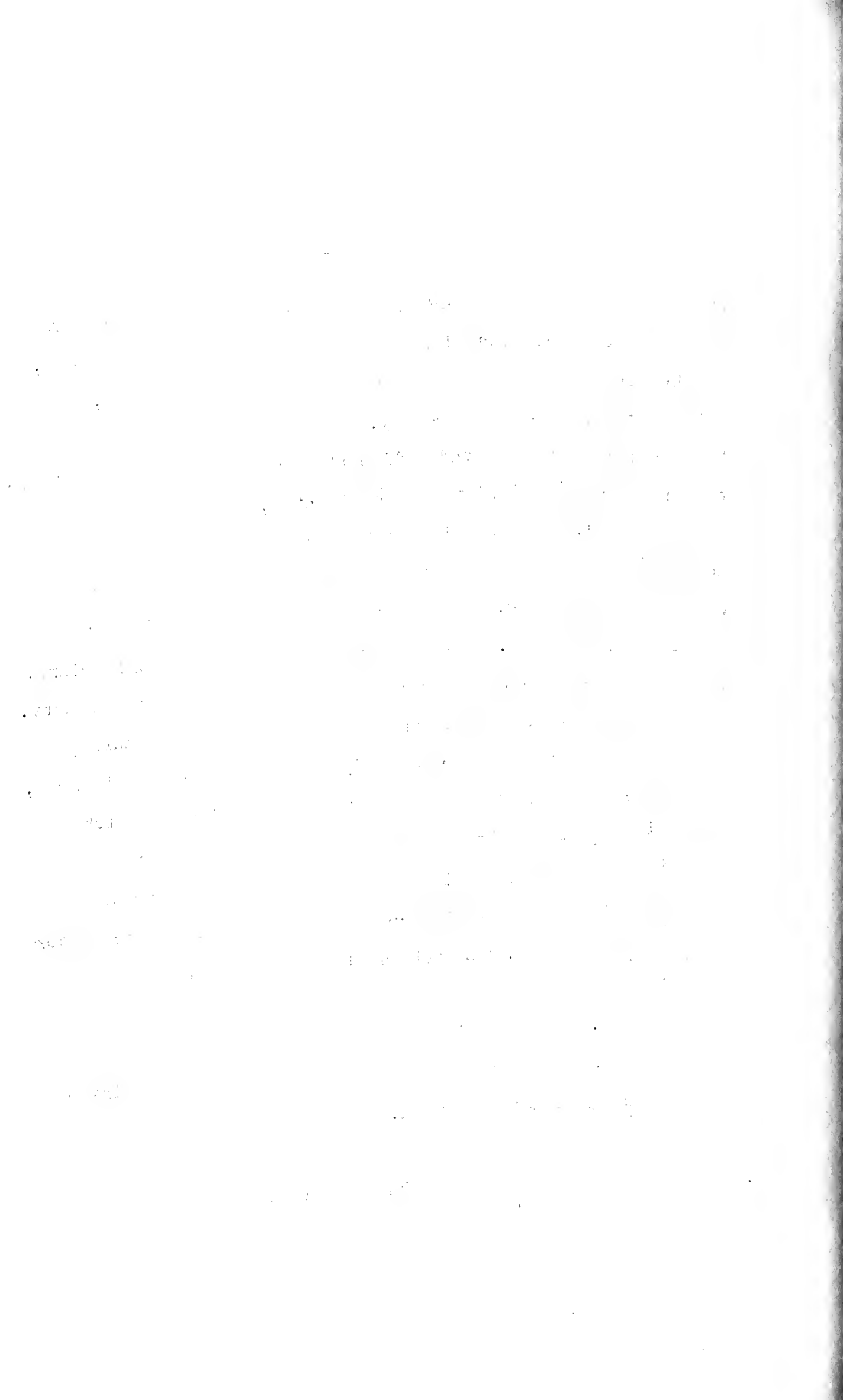
J-6

papers. As you know, our newspapers are all in favour of the dispensation, as it were. Consequently, when, as the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is aware, during a time of, shall we say, a buoyant economy, I pick up the newspapers and I find the economists of the country, the industrialists of the country, the bankers of the country, perturbed over the economic conditions of the country, I, as a mere layman, begin to wonder just what is wrong. They seem to think that the "beasty" is not very well. Like a group of economic veterinarians, they gather around to see what is wrong with the beastly. As a layman, that perturbs me very much. Of course, as Alexander Pope once said, "When the doctors disagree, who, then, decides?" That is the position in which I find myself. When the doctors disagree, who am I to decide? They are disagreeing. There is the proof of it right there -- all types of economists, all in favour of this system, and all particularly perturbed about it.

MR. MacLEOD: What do you think?

MR. WALTERS: I could tell you my personal opinion as a very inexperienced person.

(Take K follows)



K-1

I do not wonder that there is something wrong with this system, for the nature of the "beasty" is the cause of all the trouble. This is a system that has as its main driving force, whether we like it or not, selfishness, personal greed. The will to survive is measured in terms of dollars, and the more you get out of the system, the more you amass, the more security you have -- up to a point. But even those who are wealthy under this system are not feeling too secure now, they are feeling very insecure because this is a day by day scramble. There is no objective, there is no plan to it, we just go on day by day and we have to be prepared to meet all the eventualities in the twenty-four hours of this economic system we have got. There is no plan to it; no system.

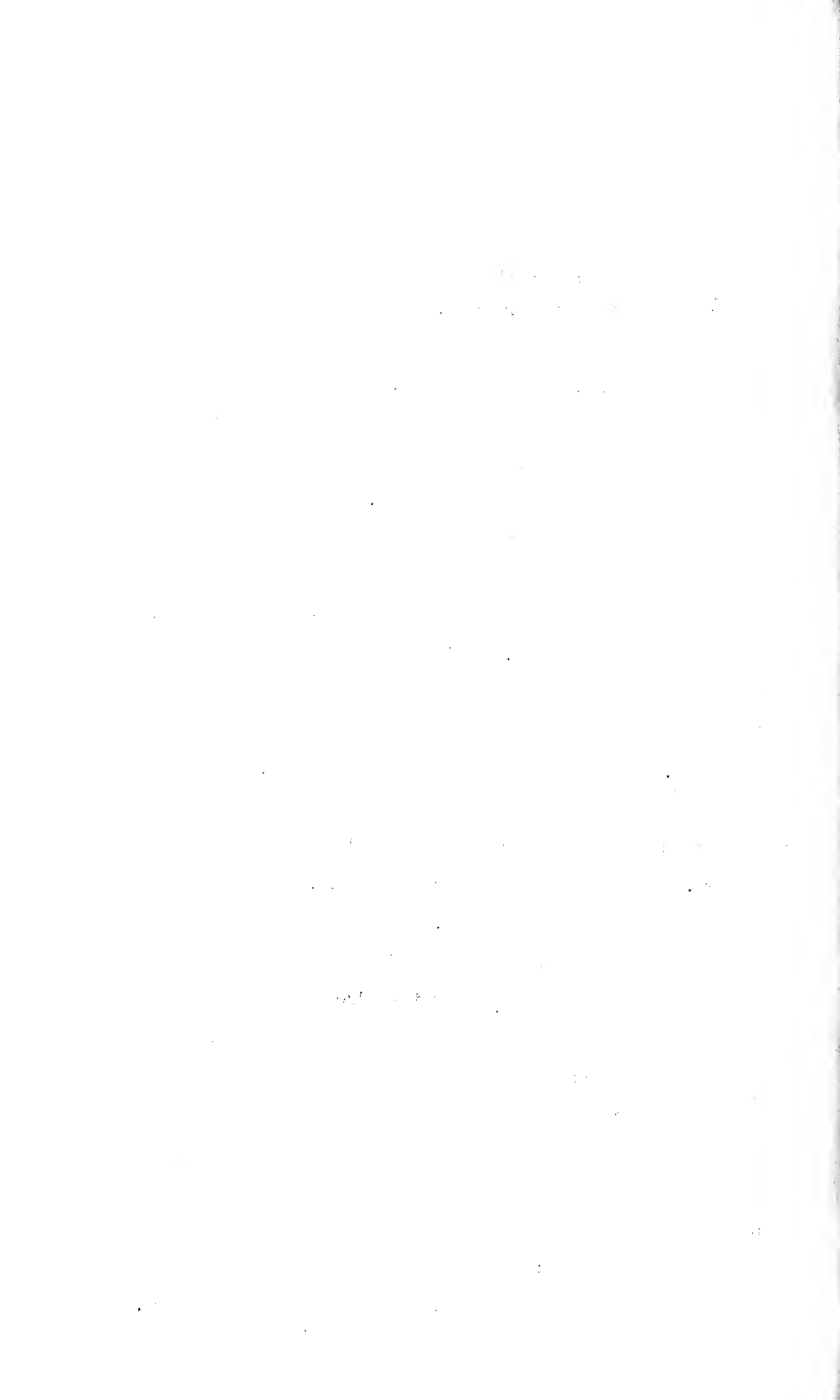
Well, I would like to be one of the doctors who are called, / ^{from} their diagnosing / ^{to find} the cure for that system. I can give you the cure for it.

MR. PORTER: Go ahead.

MR. WALTERS: I do not think that all these old-time homeopathic remedies **they have** been trying out all this time -- of course it has got a little more drastic now; now and then they have to give it a little shot of blood in its veins to bolster it up with transfusions, which are becoming more costly. But as far as I am concerned, I think what the system needs is a little surgery.

MR. MacLEOD: Which?

MR. WALTERS: Surgery, the surgery of socialism.



I think that would assist it a whole lot.

MR. SALSBERG: Hear, hear.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have a supporter.

MR. WALTERS: Oh, I think I have a lot of supporters, maybe not there, but right in this group here I have got a lot of supporters.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. WALTERS: And outside I have got a whole lot more supporters. Do not worry about that.

AN HON. MEMBER: The next move, Communism.

MR. WALTERS: Now, that is all I am going to say about economics. I have here a clipping from a newspaper, The Star of Toronto, I am not going to quote all of it, I am going to quote from it, but I am going to put it on the record in its entirety, because no one in this House is ever going to accuse me of removing remarks from any article from their context for my own personal use, so it will be on the record in Hansard for anyone who wants to peruse it and see just exactly what the continuity is. This is called, "Methods and Morals of Exchange" and it is written by Charles Herbert Heustis. The fact that a man writes an article in itself may be important and may not be important, but the information that he has gathered here from experience and from the thinking of other people, is important. He says:

"Exchange is the mutual transfer of goods, money and services, or their equivalent. This process is known as 'marketing'. In primitive societies

K-3

this was carried on by means of barter, each group or country producing the best it could. Today, society is too complex for barter, which is the essential in true exchange, and it has usually been replaced by money. Broadly speaking, the term is now used for the exchange of goods and services for money. The value of the various factors of exchange is in theory, at any rate, determined by the 'market' demand for them. This often involves injustice. The Greeks had a word qualifying business agreements -- 'time' which means the honourable estimate of the same. The failure of the present economic order to live up to that standard has been the cause of many of the ills that afflict society.

This order which has prevailed for the past two centuries is known as laissez-faire or free enterprise --"

I have names of my own --

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. WALTERS:

"--the doctrine **that** the economic system functions best when there is no interference by the government or any other organization with the power to coerce. So long as there was a demand for all the goods produced and the people had sufficient money to buy

them, all would be fine in the best possible of worlds.

This was the idea of a great economist, Adam Smith, who in 1776 wrote a book, 'The Wealth of Nations', describing the process. He was a man of high moral and religious nature who believed that man by nature is a social being, since the 'Father of Nature' had made him so. He was opposed to anything like monopoly and believed that any injustice which might accompany exchange would be adjusted by an 'invisible hand'. This was to him 'the obvious and simple system of natural liberty'. But with the advent of the machine age in which production so far exceeded the demands, and wages were so low that the workers could not buy what they had made, trouble began which still, from time to time halts the mills of progress. Adam Smith's doctrine worked well enough in times of scarcity. It fell down before the advance of the technological age in which we live.

These downfalls, from time to time, caused depressions in commerce and industry characterized by falling prices, restriction of credit, attempts to liquidate and numerous bankruptcies. The short periods



K-5

of depression, in which fear takes hold of the minds of business men, are called 'panics'. The most recent of these occurred in the late twenties. Stuart Chase described it in his book, 'Prosperity, Fact or Myth'. He wrote:

'Sixty billions of gas was pumped into the market. With a hissing scream, sixty millions came rushing out. Some two or three billions of actual cash was lost by the margin men. Some cash exchanged hands, a great paper balloon was inflated and deflated -- broadly speaking, this is the sum of the Wall Street story. Logically, if not psychologically, nothing happened at all. An all-night poker game was broken up; excitement fades as the players snatch a cup of coffee and start for work. They carry the same sum of money, though in different pockets.' "

This thing is getting fantastic. The more you read about this system, the more fantastic it becomes -- they played poker games with peoples' lives.

"That is a picture of the anarchy which characterizes the economic system in which we live when its machine no longer works. An even greater crisis was feared

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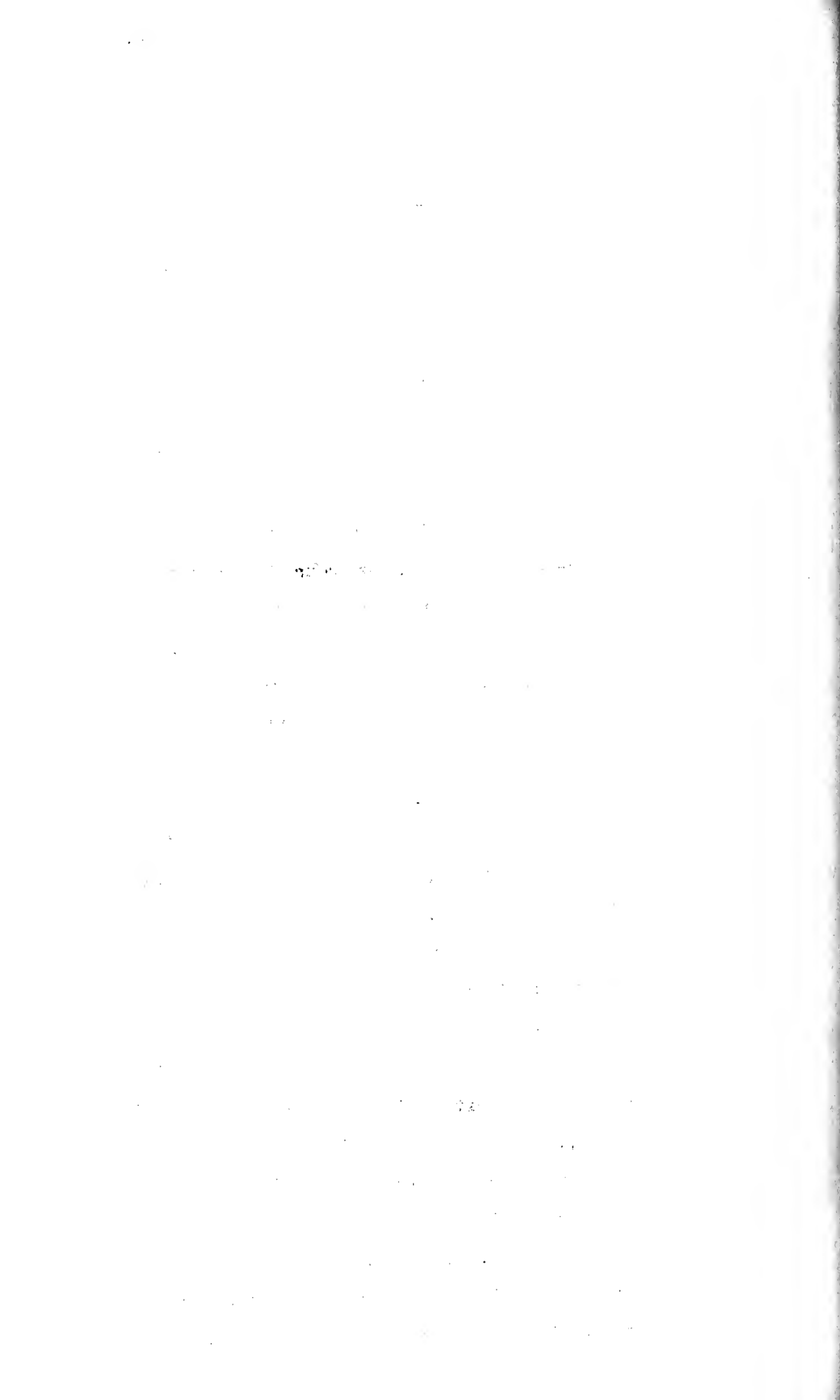
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in the United States after the last war, but it has been delayed by the operation of the Marshall Plan and the present preparations for war which have kept the wheels of industry turning. Crises have occurred at intervals of about 10 years in the United States since 1825. Times of recovery have been marked by widespread suffering especially among the lower-income groups, numerous failures in business and general economic depression until the demand for goods is recreated. Nevertheless, the capitalists cling to it as something infinitely precious which is menaced by the Socialist system which would spell the end of depressions.

The late Sir Montague Norman was noted for his reticence, never making speeches or giving interviews. But he is reported to have said once something worth a number of speeches: 'Money is something I know nothing about'. As one studied the conduct of men of finance, it would appear that they are guided rather by a sort of instinct than by intelligence, so that when occasions of grave importance occur which require intelligence they are entirely at a loss as to how to meet them. H. G. Wells, who possessed a unique understanding of most things, once said: 'In the course of my life I have met



a certain sprinkling of bankers. I do not think there is any sort of human being more marvellous and incredible. They take money for granted as a terrier takes rats; when they see it they go for it. They are absolutely innocent of any sort of philosophic curiosity about it. They are individualistic in their aims; the sense of being a possible part of one complete social organization has not come to them. All their characteristics are the characteristics of immaturity.' "

MR. MacLEOD: Who said that?

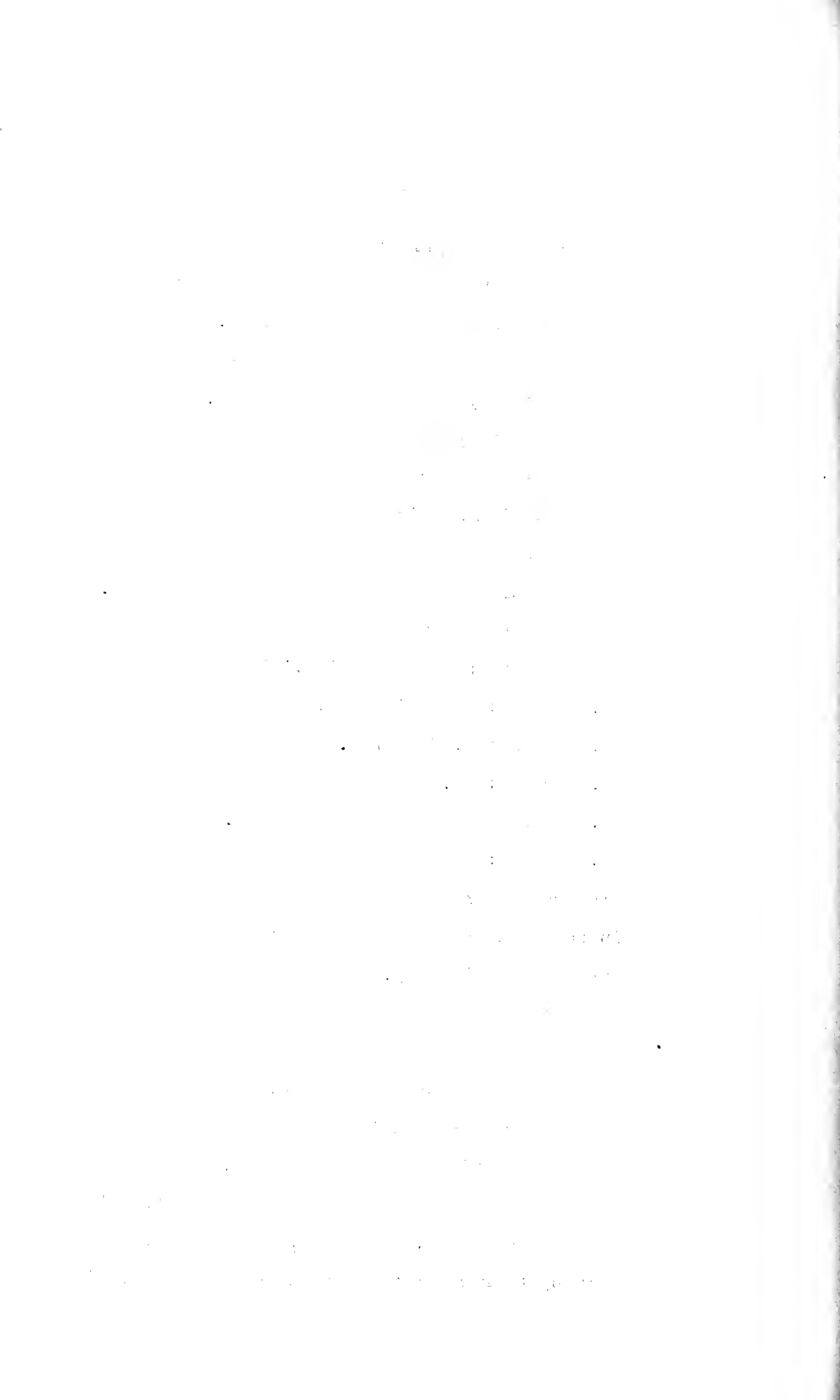
MR. WALTERS: H. G. Wells.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Good for H. G. Wells.

MR. WALTERS:

"The characteristic was abundantly illustrated in the conduct of the allied powers after World War I toward Germany. First of all they loaded on Germany the full cost of the war for all the allied nations which was a lunatic proposal, as Keynes pointed out in his book, 'The Economic Consequences of Peace'. They could not pay in goods or services and, as for gold, the amount Germany was to pay was far greater than all the gold in the world. Moreover, they did not want Germany to recover too rapidly because she would



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compete with them in the world's markets.

So they said, 'We will lend you the money and you can pay us back with interest for the same. But since the Germans could not pay in gold and the allied nations would not let them pay in goods, the next thing they did was to lend them the interest!

All of which was quite in accordance with orthodox procedure in business but utterly absurd in the circumstances. Commenting, Bertrand Russell said: 'The plain fact is that the governing classes of the world were too stupid and ignorant to be able to think through such a problem, and too conceited to ask advice of those who might help them.'

MR. MacLEOD: Very true.

MR. WALTERS:

"Thus inability of governments, dominated by businessmen, to solve fiscal problems in ways other than they have always been solved, is responsible for the anarchy which exists in the world today; in the high cost of living and the housing problem, for instance, in Canada and the currency difficulties which interfere with exchange between countries which has so crippled efforts at recovery in Britain and other European countries. But I have not space to go into that. Bertrand Russell says that two things are essential;



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a stable currency and security of credit. He would have one central bank in the world, and only one currency so managed as to keep the average prices as nearly constant as possible. Why is this not done under the United Nations? Russell says:

'Because of nationalism; that is to say, because they are more anxious to keep foreigners poor than to grow rich themselves.' "

I want that all written in the record, because I want the context to be seen.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN HON. MEMBER: We will do that, at no extra charge.

MR. WALTERS: But the important thing now, Mr. Speaker is that economics itself does not mean so very much, but it is in relation to government that it does mean a great deal, because, after all, right in this House are two ^{parties which} "carry the torch" for this economic system. One is the government of this province, the other is the system on our left, and that is a geographical and philosophical paradox, if I ever saw one, that they should be on our left. They are the government at Ottawa. Both parties carry the torch for this economic system. If anything goes wrong with this system and it does not work for the benefit of the people of this country, then they must share the blame equally.

I have noted a rather peculiar thing, that this one government, this party over here known as the Conservative Party, when they get in tight corners, like the "Reluctant Dragon", slither slyly over to Socialism.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

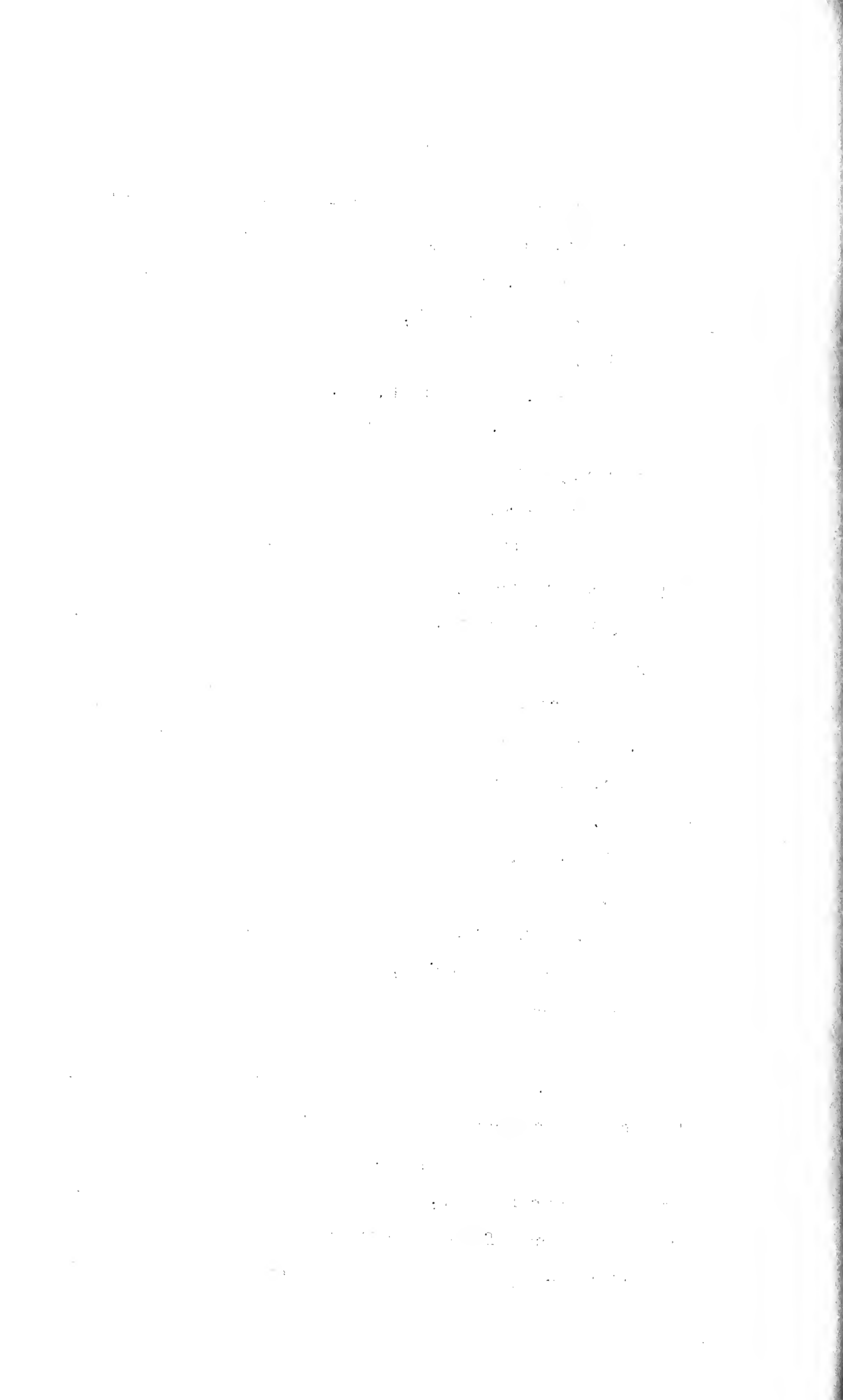
MR. WALTERS: But you will find this, that while they may put a Socialist label on the things that they introduce, after the preamble there is no similarity. In other words, you can put a label on a bottle and it can say anything on that label, but after you have had a couple of drinks out of the bottle, you know whether it is good Scotch whiskey, or whether it is well-watered down, and any Socialistic legislation, or any social legislation this government brings in, is well-watered down, as regards our program over here.

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): And they charge the same.

MR. WALTERS: My hon. friend (Mr. Easton) says they charge the same price, but it is even more expensive, because you are not getting value for your money.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): You would not call the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) a socialist.

MR. WALTERS: Oh, no. On the other hand, we have the Liberal party, which is in control at Ottawa. It plays a sort of dual part; they actually talk as good socialists -- up to a point -- but they never do it as



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the government, but always as the Opposition. As a matter of fact, these two parties remind me of two men on one horse, they are both riding the same horse. They do have acrimonious debates as to who will lead the reins, but that is as far as it will go.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are on a donkey.

MR. WALTERS: As far as any principles of economy are concerned, they are identical, they get along very well, but of course they like to be in the saddle.

The Liberal party always reminds me of the policeman in "The Pirates of Penzance", who is always saying, you know, "We go, we go against the foe", but as the bold Major-General used to say, "But you doun't go, you doun't go." and they stay.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Who brings up the rear on the horse?

MR. WALTERS: Well, that is probably what they are fighting about, and I would not blame them very much, either. Now the Hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) of this Province, is a very affable person, and it may well be that he will go down in history as "The Happy Premier". Nothing makes him more happy than to rise in the House and tell hon. members what a good boy he has been and look what a beautiful plum he has got for "Old Man Ontario". However, when you listen to him tell about the wonderful things this government has done, you get a very warm glow and you can almost imagine the bees buzzing and the birds chirping, and you can smell the flowers. And then, you get up out of this House

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and you go out and go down among the people in the riding and you talk to them about the wonderful conditions in this province, and it is just like getting hit in the face with a bag of snow -- that is the reaction I have.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. WALTERS: So far from reality that it is not even funny -- as a matter of fact, it is almost tragic.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Bilge water.

MR. WALTERS: All right, bilge water. I have here an editorial from that same newspaper, The Star. Now, just as the Liberal party is a dual political party, the paper that supports it is a dual newspaper. It talks and prints the best socialism between elections than any newspaper I have ever read. Here is an editorial from it, which in my estimation, is one of the finest declarations of socialistic aims I have ever come across. Of course it is miles and miles away from election time. It is called: "The Child's Worldly Rights". I am not going to read it in its entirety. It arose over a case that took place in a February court over a child five years old being abused by its parents and being denied all the rights and privileges a child should have. I would like, however, to read the points listed in the editorial as the rights and privileges

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of childhood:

- "(1) A home, and the love and security which the home provides;
- (2) To grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income;
- (3) Understanding and guiding of his personality;
- (4) Health promotion and protection of health from birth to adolescence;
- (5) A dwelling-place, safe, sanitary, and wholesome;
- (6) A school which has space and properly equipped, and, for young children, nursery schools and kindergartens to supplement home care.
- (7) A community which recognizes and plans for his needs, protects him against physical dangers, moral hazards and disease, and which makes provision for his cultural and social needs."

Now that is quite a program, and we have not advanced very far, I am afraid. When the Hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) of this province, or, the ^{Rt. hon.} Premier of this country or of any countries can rise and say to Parliament that there are no under-nourished or under-privileged children within the boundaries of his domain, that all our elderly people are cared for and housed, that there is economic and

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy auditing of the accounts.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both primary and secondary research techniques. The primary research involves direct observation and interviews, while secondary research involves the use of existing data sources.

The third part of the document focuses on the statistical analysis of the collected data. It describes the use of various statistical tests to determine the significance of the findings. The results of these tests are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for a straightforward interpretation of the data.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and their implications. It highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the study and provides recommendations for future research. The author expresses confidence in the reliability of the data and the validity of the conclusions drawn.

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social security within the boundaries of his country, that there is every cultural and educational opportunity within the boundaries of his country, then, Mr. Speaker, we shall think that that Government has done everything that can possibly be done for the happiness, welfare and health of the people in that country, and that that Premier has a right to exult -- and I think that under those circumstances we could even excuse the almost diapasonical outbursts of the present Hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) of this province in a situation such as that. But then, and then only, can he be complacent, and I would hate to think there would be any hon. member at such a time who would get up in his place and would ask that Premier whether he could show a Budget with a surplus or a deficit.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Take L follows)

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country, and the second part deals with the specific situation in the city of London. The report is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation in the country, and the second section deals with the specific situation in the city of London. The first section is divided into three sub-sections: the first sub-section deals with the general situation in the country, the second sub-section deals with the specific situation in the city of London, and the third sub-section deals with the specific situation in the city of London. The second section is divided into two sub-sections: the first sub-section deals with the general situation in the city of London, and the second sub-section deals with the specific situation in the city of London.

London, 1941

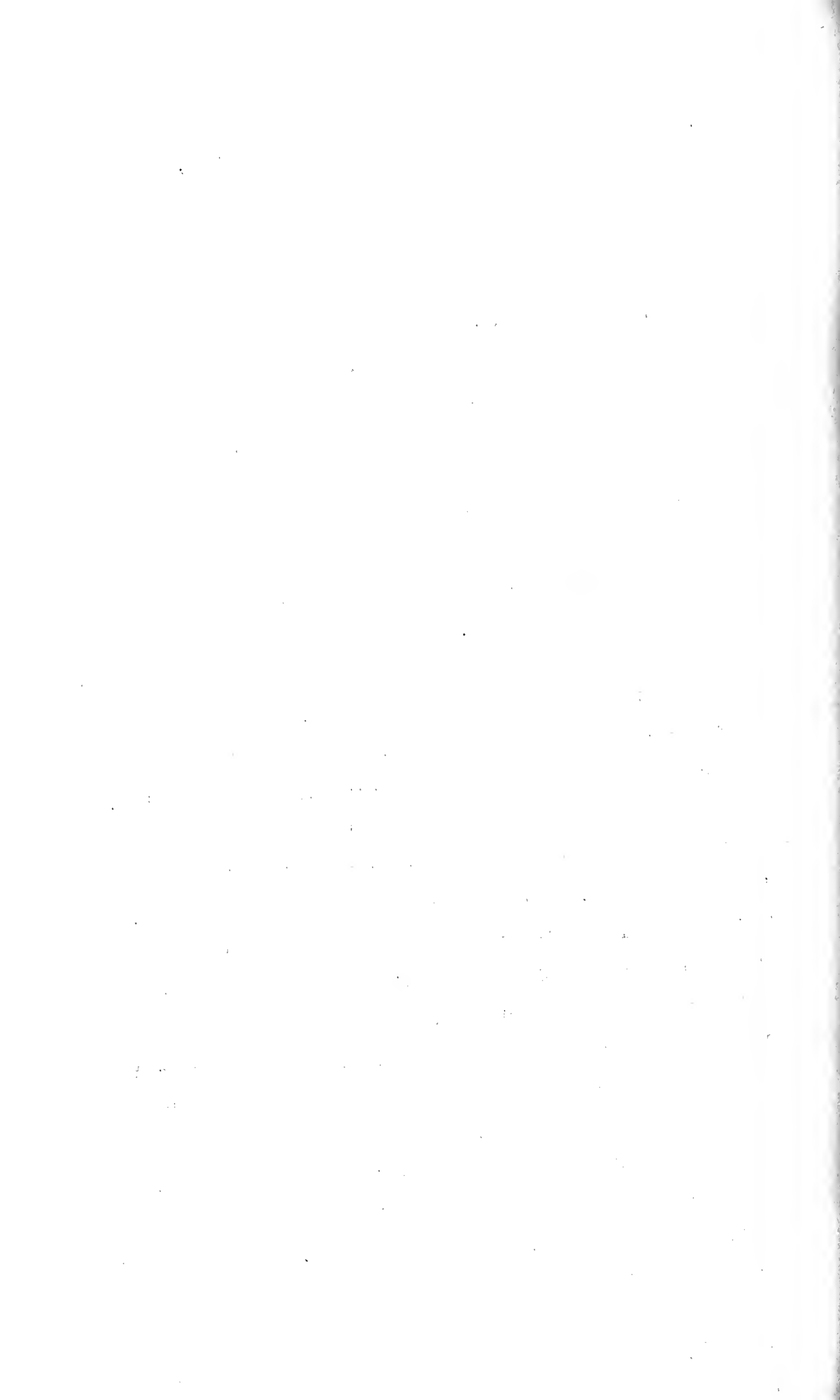
April 3, 1951

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MR. A. CHARTRAND, (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker; at the outset of my remarks may I extend to you and your charming wife my warmest congratulations for the splendid manner in which you discharge the many duties of your high office. I wish also, even at this belated hour, to associate myself with the previous speakers in offering my felicitations to the mover and seconder of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and all other members, for their magnificent contributions to the debate. I wish also to extend my congratulations to the two hon. Members of this House who have been elevated to cabinet rank.

I desire further to congratulate the hon. Premier, (Mr. Frost) in his capacity as Treasurer of Ontario, and the hon. Minister of Education, (Mr. Porter) in his advisory capacity, as great Canadians, for raising the provincial grants of education generally and more particularly with respect to two institutions of higher learning in our Capital City, namely Carleton College and Ottawa University. Their contribution to the advancement of science and of the cultural life in the eastern section of the Province is very great indeed and their cause is a most deserving one. They have a very bright future ahead of them and may I hope that the grants for their maintenance be increased from year to year so that these seats of higher learning may attain greater achievements.

After reading the budget and digesting its many provisions, one must conclude that the government of the Province of Ontario is getting to be BIG Business. As a sobering thought, however, we should always bear in mind that the business of government always begins with raising and spending money, keeps on moving by raising and spending more money, and ordinarily ends up by collecting and spending too much of the people's money.



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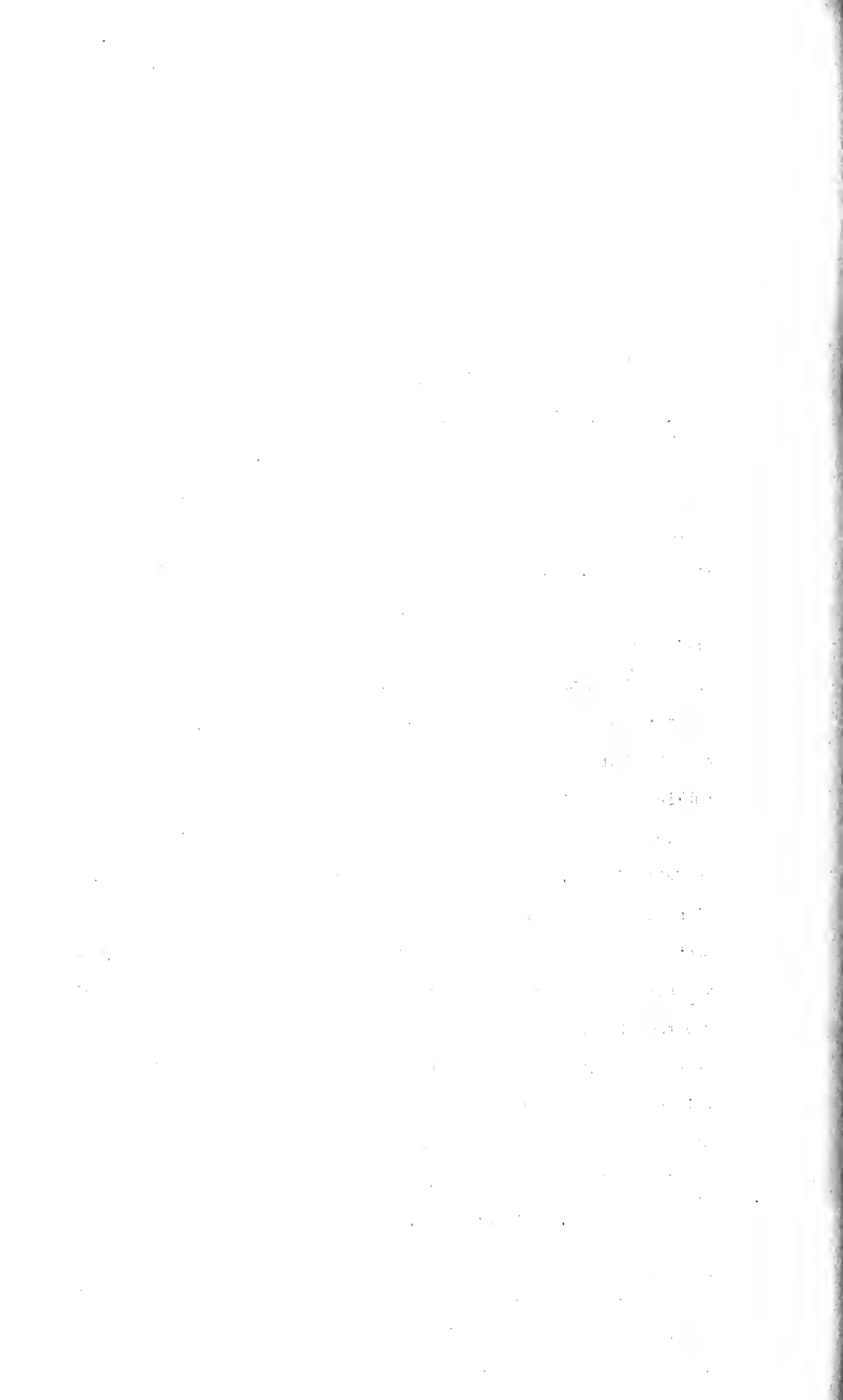
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In 1948, the Ontario government collected the sum of \$191,698,952.37 by way of taxation for net ordinary revenue and spent for ordinary expenses the sum of \$160,589,199.53 leaving a surplus, before providing for Sinking Funds, of \$31,109,753.84. In 1949 the figures were as follows: net ordinary revenue by taxation \$215,469,513.61; net ordinary expenses \$190,706,361.37 with a surplus of \$24,763,252.24. In 1950, the spiral course keeps moving on to a steeper peak and the net ordinary revenue collected by way of taxation amounts to \$228,550,022.27 while the accrued net ordinary expenditures amounts to \$199,271,373.67 leaving a surplus of \$29,278,648.60. In 1951, in the absence of any outburst of public indignation the administration respects no more bounds and provides tentatively for net ordinary revenues by taxation amounting to \$251,373,000.00 and net ordinary expenditures of \$228,398,000.00 with an estimated surplus of \$22,974,000.00 which will probably be much larger at the end of the fiscal year. From now on we may just as well abandon all hopes of putting any taxing limitation upon this government until such time as the citizens decide for themselves upon the limits of taxation to be set down for administration of this province by ousting this government out of power. For the welfare of the people of Ontario, I trust that this event does not lie in the too distant future.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: How long?

MR. CHARTRAND: At any time. You settle down, we will get along. It should be borne in mind that the gross national product of Canada is not a flexible matter and cannot be stretched at will to suit the purposes of any interested parties at any time. Its limitations are determined by physical, economic and social factors. Within its purview the people of Canada must find their livelihood, finance



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their governments and provide for all their other requirements and commitments of every nature. Accordingly with our three level structures of government any additional raising of revenues for expenditure purposes by any one government calls for a corresponding subtraction of taxation by another government, along the line, if we are to safeguard and maintain our standard of living.

At the moment, we are living at the twilight of peace and war - on the eve of a possible struggle which may involve life or death for our national institutions. The Dominion government, quite properly, has adopted a policy for levying about nine per cent of our gross national product for war preparedness. Over the period of the next three years a sum of five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000) will be allocated for defence and armament purposes and our income taxes contributions will probably be raised by 20 per cent.

MR. PORTER: Have you got inside information on that?

AN hon. MEMBER: I hope he is wrong.

MR. CHARTRAND: Is my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) reading the newspapers?

MR. PORTER: I thought perhaps with your influence, you might have some inside information on that.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (GREY South): Well, it may be, at that.

AN hon. MEMBER: Right from the horse's mouth.

MR. CHARTRAND: --- Faced with a rapidly increasing population and with corresponding demands for further municipal services in addition to the carrying charge of the crushing burden of unwarranted obligations cast upon them by the Provincial Legislature, the municipalities cannot be expected reasonably to discharge their duties with less revenue than they have now at their disposal. The contrary is rather true. Even with the magnitude of the provincial



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grants the local assessments and tax rates on real property are being raised year after year.

Incidentally but purposely may I say that this state of affairs is becoming intolerable and calls for an early solution - real property must be relieved, at all costs, from taxation for matters totally unrelated to its nature. Other ways and means must be found and devised for the maintenance of such other worthy causes.

The present system of provincial grants is absolutely insufficient and entirely inadequate. The municipalities do not wish to be kept into wardship; they want eventually their own autonomy so dear to provincial governments.

In the meantime however the municipalities as creations of this legislature, are to be looked upon as its children whose care in their dire need for additional financial assistance is the responsibility of the government. At the moment in spite of all appearances, they are the neglected children of this province and for such reason they may be excused for many of their shortcomings.

The high costs of municipal government is directly referable to the niggardly policy of this government who prefers accumulating huge surpluses rather than offer further financial assistance to municipalities sadly in need. In my estimation, for so doing, this government stands in disgrace, indicted and convicted for the plight and condition of a large segment of the population in industrial and other centres who are living in slums and shelters unfit for human habitation, under the constant care of social workers, while the more fortunates are paying excessive taxes for rentals for decent homes and the rest of the population must of necessity be satisfied and contented to live in cubicles bearing very often the resemblance of bunkhouses and exposed to all the moral social and welfare evils attendant upon promiscuity.

After giving up all hopes for tax reductions in the federal and municipal fields the people of Ontario were looking for an easement in the provincial field, but their hopes were sadly dashed out and completely frustrated. This administration is still bent upon a policy of raising ever greater revenues by way of taxation and of spending even more lavishly than ever before.

In the coming year, the proposals are to raise for the purpose of ordinary expenditures the fantastic sum of \$265,400,000 which will probably be exceeded by several millions, as usual, at the end of the fiscal year. This sum will account for so much taken away from the gross national product. In the trying times lying ahead of us, as a result of our war commitments and of the increase in taxation by all our three forms^{of}/our levels of government, we are leading straight, inevitably and forcibly, towards a drastic lowering of our standard of living due in some measures to the policies of this government.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. Member (Mr. Chartrand) tell us where we could make the reduction in school grants?

MR. CHARTRAND: I will come to that.

MR. PORTER: Where shall we cut?

MR. CHARTRAND: You have a \$30,000,000 surplus.

MR. PORTER: This is the department of Education. Where will we cut down the grants?

MR. CHARTRAND: In all fairness to old Man Ontario and to the taxpayers of this Province we would have expected this administration to practice a policy of extreme retrenchment - or else it could have passed on into the Old Age Pension Fund and unto the Municipalities the full amount of its surplus after providing for the necessary statutory amount to be set aside for its Sinking Fund. By so doing, Old Man Ontario would have felt and enjoyed some kind

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and reliability in the information gathered.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the collected data. It describes the various statistical methods and techniques used to interpret the results, including the use of regression analysis, correlation coefficients, and other advanced statistical tools. The document also discusses the importance of interpreting the results in the context of the specific business situation and the needs of the stakeholders.

The third part of the document discusses the application of the findings to the business. It outlines the various ways in which the results can be used to inform decision-making, improve operational efficiency, and identify new opportunities for growth. The document also emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the results to ensure that the business remains on track and is able to adapt to changing market conditions.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting. It outlines the various ways in which the results can be communicated to the stakeholders, including the use of reports, presentations, and other communication tools. The document also emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in the reporting process, and the importance of providing clear and concise information to all parties involved.

The final part of the document discusses the conclusion and recommendations. It summarizes the key findings of the study and provides a list of recommendations for the business. The document also emphasizes the need for ongoing research and development to stay ahead of the competition and ensure long-term success.

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of relief from taxation somewhere along the line of our three levels of government. He would have found a subtraction somewhere. This he has been denied for the greater glory of the party in power and for the false wisdom of accumulating unnecessary surpluses at all costs and at all times.

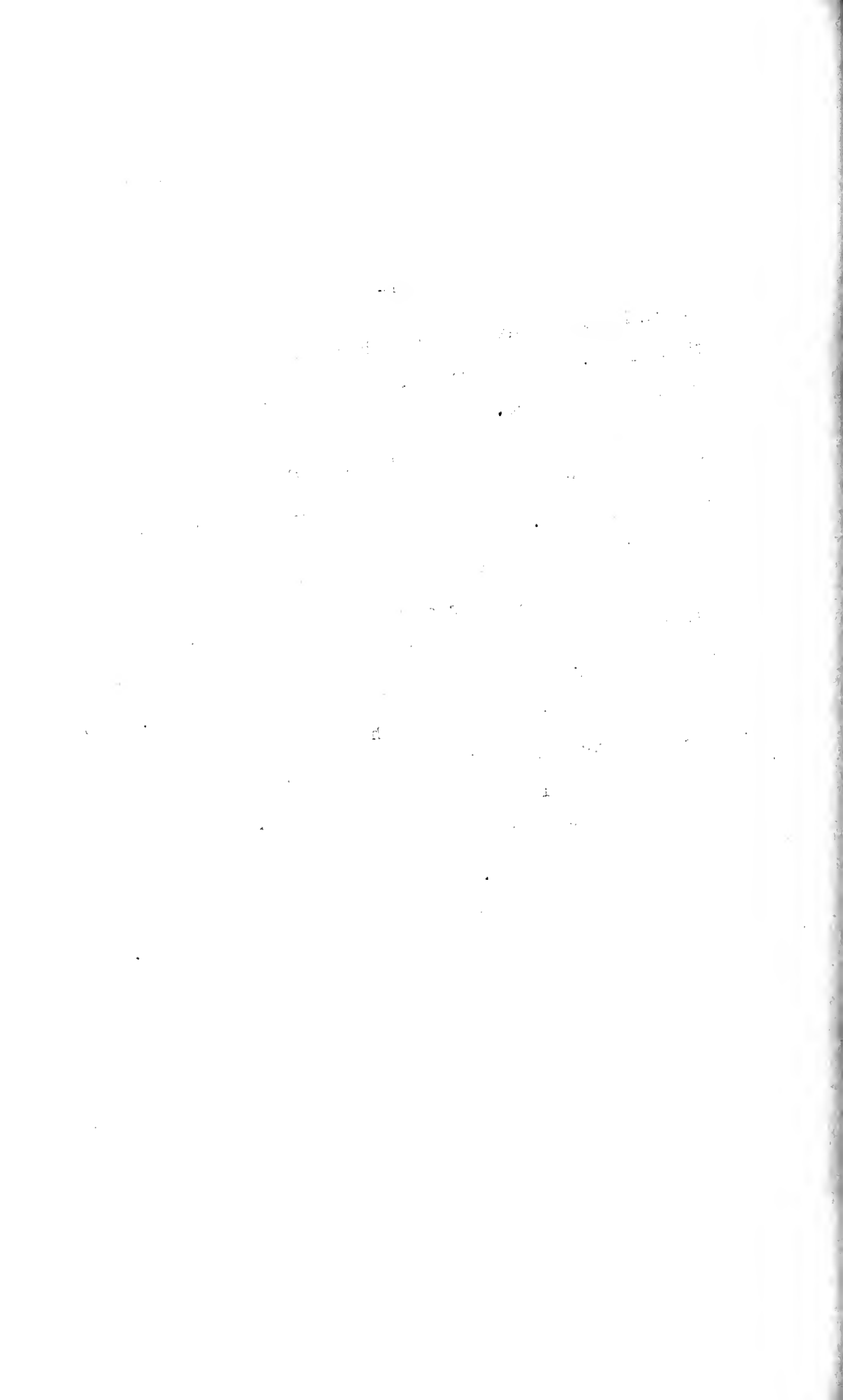
From now on Old Man Ontario will have to pay greater federal taxes, greater provincial taxes, greater municipal taxes and in addition he will have to bear the full effects of a lowering of his standard of living. Such is the lot that this government has prepared for him by its extravagance and by its failure to provide adequately for the general welfare of its needy people.

I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

It being six of the clock the House took recess.

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The House resumed at 8.00 of the clock, p.m.

MR. CHARTRAND: In his review of current conditions and operation on the economic front and with respect to Hydro, the Treasurer of the Province seems to pride himself on the facts that last year Ontario accounted for over seven billion of Canada's estimated gross national production of 17.7 billion and he goes on to say that the record levels of production was made possible by the expansion in our industrial structure and by the addition of over 600,000 horsepower brought into service last year. He also reminded that the population of Ontario has increased by 840,000 or 23% in the last twelve years, that a total of nearly six billion dollars in new capital has been invested in the Province in the last five years and that we have to-day an efficient labour force of 1.8 million men and women with an increase purchasing power of 8%

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AA-2

and so on and so forth.

There is no doubt that these achievements in themselves are tremendous and outstanding when compared with our own conditions, shall we say five years ago, but they dwarf in importance and significance when compared with the moving forces of industrial expansion in the Province of Quebec within the same period of time.

We take it for granted that this Province will remain as it has always been for many years now, the banner province of this Dominion.

AN hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. CHARTRAND: Yet there is no assurance that it will always be so. I have read a few days ago a resume of the Budget speech from Quebec and also a resume of the debates and comments made therein.

I gather, Mr. Speaker, that we are about to be challenged for leadership in the field of economic and industrial expansion. The race, it seems to me, is now on and we will have to give, in the future, a better performance than we have in the past five years, if we care to maintain our leadership.

In order to substantiate my submission I would like to read into the record of this House an excerpt from an article entitled "Watch Quebec's Smoke" by Fred Bodsworth in Maclean's Magazine dated February 1st, 1951;

"Official government statistics, usually two to three years out of date before they see light, show little of the story yet, for many of Quebec's biggest industrial gains haven't had time to become statistics. At last report (1948) Ontario, the self-styled banner province, was still well out in front in the industrial race. It was responsible for 48% of Canada's total industrial

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 deals with the general
 situation of the country
 and the progress of
 the various departments
 of the government.
 It also contains a
 summary of the
 financial statement
 for the year.

The second part of the report
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 of the government
 and the progress
 of their work.

The third part of the report
 deals with the
 financial statement
 for the year.

The fourth part of the report
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 various departments
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The fifth part of the report
 deals with the
 financial statement
 for the year.

The sixth part of the report
 deals with the
 various departments
 of the government
 and the progress
 of their work.

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production; Quebec was still a poor second with 31%.
But Quebec is rapidly closing that gap.

Since 1939 the value of Quebec's manufacturing production has jumped by about four times -- Ontario's by about three times."

MR. PORTER: They must have a good government down there too.

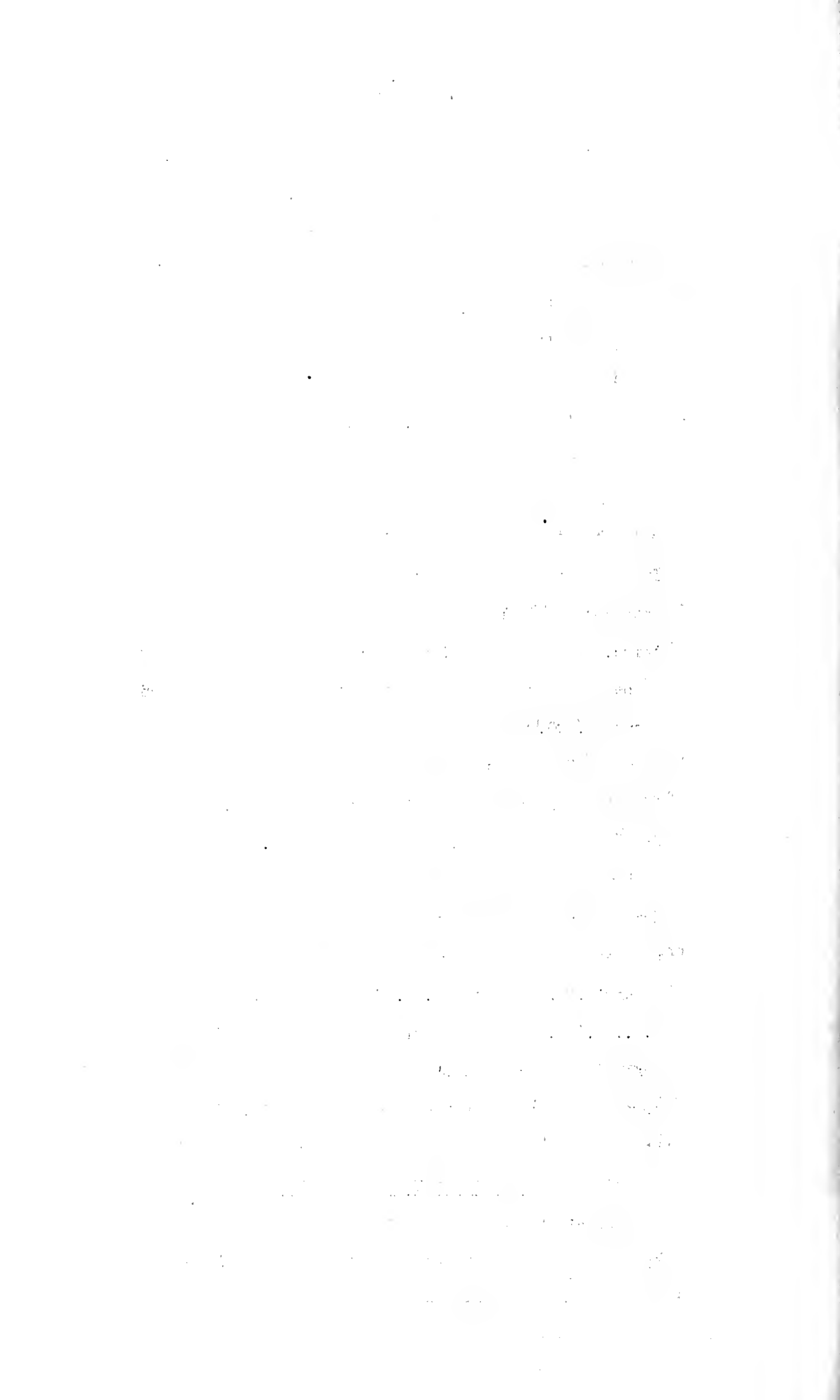
MR. CHARTRAND: Better than we have over here.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHARTRAND: "Between 1939 and 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Quebec added 3,000 manufacturing establishments while Ontario added 2,000. In the past 10 years Quebec's mineral production has more than doubled while Ontario's has increased by about one third. Between August, 1947, and August, 1950, the number of persons employed in Quebec jumped 100,000; in Ontario about 65,000.

Electrical consumption graphically lights Quebec's industrialization story; kilowatts, not steam, are the bread and butter of Quebec's new machines. Quebec today is burning up more electricity per capita than any other part of the world. In 1949 it used 6,600 kilowatt hours per person. The runners-up were: Norway, 4,700; British Columbia, 3,320; Ontario, 2,770; Sweden, 2,320, and the U.S., 2,260. The big aluminum smelters of Arvida, 100 miles north of Quebec City, where 25% of the world's aluminum supply now originates, alone use more than 20 million kilowatt hours per day - more than all domestic and industrial consumption of Montreal and Toronto Combined.

Quebec's gargantuan appetite for electric power has increased by about one billion kilowatt hours over the



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monthly average of 10 years ago - more than half the increase for all Canada. During the same period, power-short Ontario, by squeezing its own resources and buying heavily in Quebec, has increased its consumption 600 million kilowatt hours per month."

So I ask you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and hon. members of this House, in the light of these facts and disclosures, what is the sense and meaning of all this elation, this boasting and this over enjoyment over our industrial expansion when as a matter of fact our general staff has been altogether outmanoeuvred, out-generaled, out-fought and completely routed by that of Quebec in their bid for industrial supremacy?

MR. PORTER: Must be a good government down there.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE, (Leader of the Opposition): But they can't build bridges.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, Oh.

MR. CHARTRAND: Are we being lulled into a false sense of security or are we to be satisfied to drift along and surrender completely to this state of affairs? Or else is it only a display of brazen self conceitedness to beguile this House from the shortcomings of this administration? Again when the Premier was wishing for industrial prosperity upon all the provinces of Canada was he trying then to break gently to us the admission that with the natural resources at our disposal the province of Ontario might not be able in the long run to keep pace in this new race.

I do not know the answers to these questions but they are very pertinent and a proper explanation would be very illuminative and quite welcome. In the meantime, I find no worthwhile reason for rejoicing over the stewardship given to this province over the past five years in the field of industrial expansion when it stands

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in its marketing efforts and focus on building long-term relationships with its customers.

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in comparison with that of our sister province of Quebec over the same period of time.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): We are glad to see Quebec getting along too.

MR. CHARTRAND: You might copy some of those policies of theirs.

MR. PORTER: We are getting along all right.

MR. OLIVER: That is your opinion.

MR. PORTER: And yours, too.

MR. OLIVER: Oh, no.

MR. PORTER: Yours too. You know it in your heart.

AN hon. MEMBER: How are the highways in Quebec?

MR. F.S. THOMAS (Elgin): Tell us about the Quebec highways.

MR. JOLLIFFE: And the bridges.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. CHARTRAND: I can tell you about them, because I travel very often on them.

MR. THOMAS (Elgin): Yes. Tell us.

MR. CHARTRAND: I am going to tell you that they are building now very good highways.

MR. THOMAS (Elgin): Where?

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York West): You don't go beyond Three Rivers, do you?

MR. CHARTRAND: You go up there and you will find out.

MR. THOMAS (Elgin): I was there last week. Tell me.

MR. CHARTRAND: While listening the other day to the information and details given to this House by the Prime Minister in relation to the method of financing the funded debts of this Province, it struck me that the Treasury Department might render itself and the people of Ontario a great service by opening up what is known as an

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the organization and shows how the funds have been used.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a list of the staff and their duties and shows how they have contributed to the work of the organization.

The fourth part of the report deals with the future plans of the organization. It shows how the organization intends to carry out its work in the coming year and what resources it will need.

The fifth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the year. It shows how the organization has achieved its objectives and what lessons have been learned from its experience.

The sixth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the committee. It shows what the committee thinks should be done to improve the work of the organization and to ensure its success in the future.

The seventh part of the report deals with the appendix. It contains a list of the names of the members of the organization and a list of the names of the donors who have supported the work of the organization.

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annuity branch. It would entail very little expenditures for personnel and publicity --

MR. PORTER: Is this a cut you were going to recommend?

MR. CHARTRAND: I will tell you.

MR. PORTER: I am waiting for it.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo North): Just a little patience.

MR. CHARTRAND: -- while the income and outcome could be mathematically controlled by the use of a modern table of mortality.

There are a great many people with savings accounts in our chartered banks and trust corporations drawing yearly interest of one and one half or two percent thereon. They do not wish to part with their life savings in any risky business venture but would be quite happy to contribute several hundred dollars to the sinking fund of this Province in return for a government guaranteed security bearing yearly revenues of six, seven or eight percent or more, depending in age and becoming payable yearly during the full term of the natural life of the annuitant.

Mr. PORTER: What does the hon. member for Waterloo think of that?

Mr. BROWN: I did not write the speech.

Mr. CHARTRAND: I can defend my own opinion.

I can very well think of some employee with, fair earning powers only, who would be delighted to provide yearly for themselves an extra fifty dollars for the Christmas season or an extra one hundred dollars for the summer vacation. I can also think of widows with a limited capital being interested in such an investment. There is also the cases of the old and disabled labourers and farmers who may like to supplement their Old Age Pension in that manner and more so if their pensions in the future are to be awarded to them without a means test. It may be that some members of this House would be

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willing to invest part of his yearly indemnity into such a plan. There are possibly many other persons who would be interested in such a safe venture.

I know that some Insurance Companies and the Labour Department of the Dominion Government are dealing extensively in annuities, but they think in terms of thousands of dollars and of long-range plans. I would like this Province to think in terms of hundreds of dollars cash deposit with payment of annuities beginning in the following year.

After proper advertisement and publicity it should be an easy matter for some officials of the Treasury Department to prepare and forward from time to time to the clerks of each municipality in Ontario a chart showing the percentage returns on a hundred dollars which the Province would be ready to pay yearly, depending on the age of the annuitant.

The prospective applicant could consult this chart during business hours and, if he should see fit and willing, he could leave his application and his money deposit with the clerk who would turn it over to the proper officials of the Annuity Branch of the Treasury Department.

I think that this thought has some merit and I leave it with the Treasurer of the Province for future reference.

War clouds or no war there are some services which must be attended to. One of the most conspicuous is that of education. It is now being said that education shapes the destiny of nations and is accordingly everybody's business. I am glad to acknowledge that the government has made it its business to increase the school grants this year to \$63,271,000. I trust that it will meet with everybody's approval and that they will keep on increasing from year to year. It helps to relieve the municipalities.

(TAKE BB FOLLOWS)

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BB-1

MR. PORTER: You do not advocate any cut in that item. The hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) was saying a while ago that we were spending too much, I hoped that he would come to the point where he would advise us as to whether we should cut some expenditure.

MR. OLIVER: I think that is in the latter part of his speech.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: Just be patient.

MR. PORTER: I gather on these educational grants the hon. Member (Mr. Chartrand) has no intention of advocating any cut whatsoever. He would advocate a large increase.

MR. OLIVER: That is right.

MR. CHARTRAND: I am telling you I am glad you increased that but your budget calls for 265 million dollars, I am cutting off two million dollars.

MR. PORTER: How much would you like to increase the grant by?

MR. CHARTRAND: I am telling you, I like that.

MR. PORTER: So we are not extravagant there.

MR. CHARTRAND: No.

MR. PORTER: I am glad you said that, they all know it is right in their hearts.

MR. CHARTRAND: I will tell you something about that.

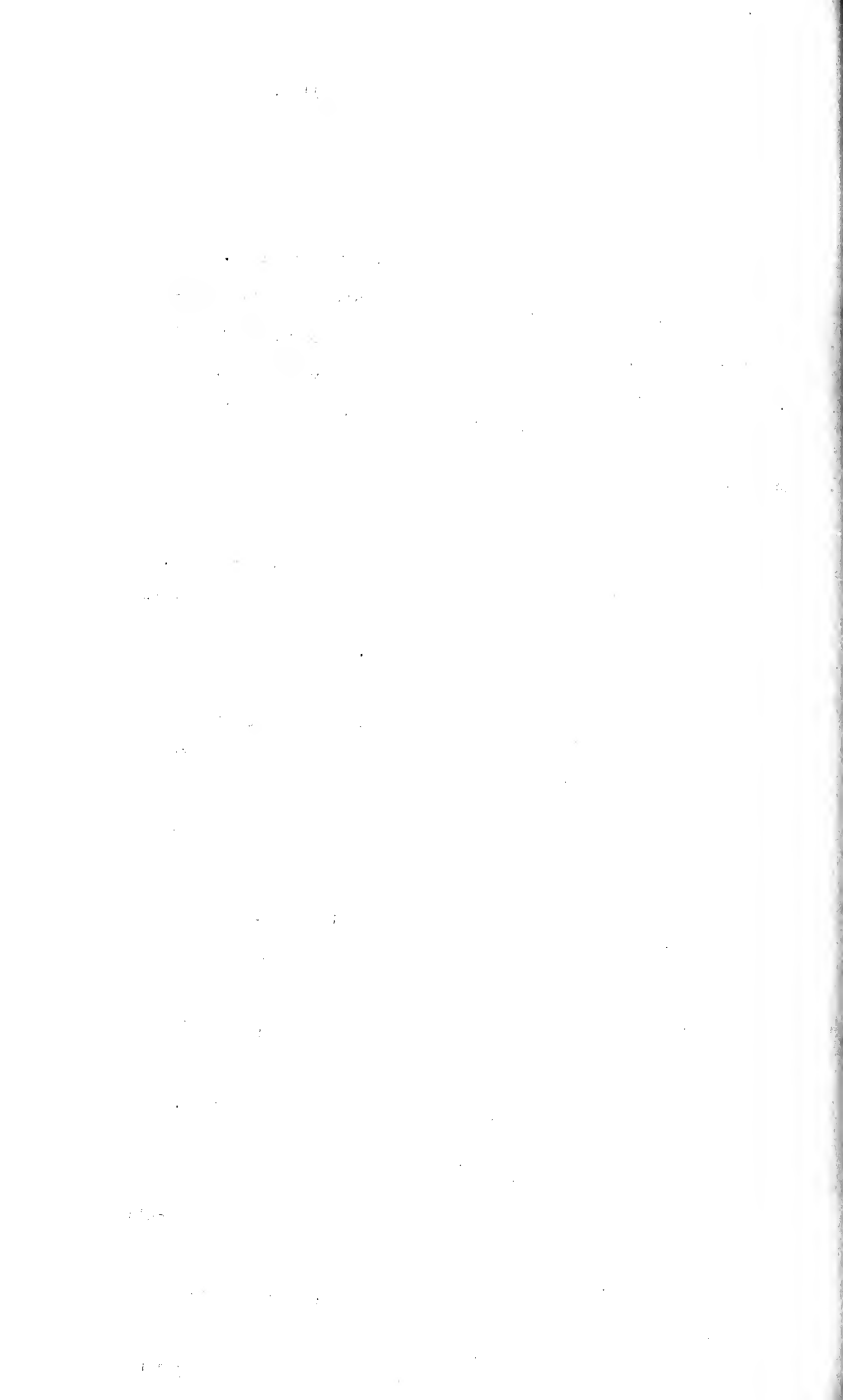
MR. PORTER: Of course, the hon. member realizes that would cost a considerable amount of money.

MR. CHARTRAND: I would say out of these grants you could create a fund.

MR. PORTER: Cut the grants and put it into the fund?

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes.

MR. PORTER: As long as we know what you want we will be



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glad to consider it.

MR. CHARTRAND: I can send you a copy of my speech if you want it.

MR. PORTER: I am very much interested in the hon. member's (Mr. Chartrand) speech but I would like to know whether he is advocating cutting expenses or increasing expenditures and if he wants us to increase expenditures on education I would be very glad to know.

MR. CHARTRAND: Among the worthwhile criticisms levelled at our educational system one of the most valid to my mind is the inequalities of salaries paid to teachers with the same ability and equal qualifications by reason of the difference in wealth, taxpaying ability and the relative number of children to be educated in different localities. It is an extremely vexing problem, I know the solution of which is very difficult. However, I am given to understand that some American States have provided out of their grants what is called an equalizing or stabilizing fund for this very purpose. Out of it, they draw from time to time supplementary bonus on the basis of need, on the recommendation of the inspectors and at the discretion of power that may be towards the end that there should be a greater equilibrium between the salaries paid to teachers in well-off municipalities and those in municipalities of less financial ability.

I wonder if the Minister is aware of the existence of such a plan and in the affirmative if he has given it any consideration.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand)

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think I have been very patient but I do think the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) should be allowed to continue. These repeated interruptions are made for the purpose of throwing the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) off his argument.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in the following tables and charts.

Table 1: Summary of Data Collection Methods. This table provides a clear overview of the different sources and methods used to gather the data for this study.

Figure 1: A line graph showing the trend of data over time. The x-axis represents time, and the y-axis represents the measured variable. The graph shows a steady increase in the variable over the period studied.

The final section of the document discusses the implications of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for data collection and analysis.

BB-3

I am quite sure it is.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) is ----

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) is enough of a parliamentarian to know he should not interrupt an hon. member without his permission.

MR. PORTER: I apologize, but I always regarded the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) very highly and always found him more than capable of looking after himself.

MR. OLIVER: But he does not want his speech all cut up.

MR. PORTER: It has made his speech all the more effective.

MR. OLIVER: Well, I say it on his behalf.

MR. CHARTRAND: --- I believe it has great merits and with the provision of a few million dollars, it would go a long way towards levelling off any discrepancies and inequalities with respect to the salaries paid to teachers of equal ability and with the same qualifications in different municipalities.

I now wish to make a few comments on the Hope Report which will eventually cost this Province over three hundred thousand dollars. In my opinion this sum of money could have been put to better use and the majority of the people of Ontario would have been much happier if this commission had never come into existence.

MR. FROST: Did not the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) favor the commission in those days, you were making speeches about it.

MR. CHARTRAND: I never did.

MR. FROST: Five years ago the hon. Member (Mr. Chartrand) was in favor of it.

MR. CHARTRAND: Oh, no, when I came in it was in operation.

MR. MILLARD: It is so long ago he has forgotten.

MR. FROST: That is right, he has forgotten.

MR. CHARTRAND: If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and make informed decisions.

The third section focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. These include issues such as incomplete data, inconsistent reporting, and the need for standardized procedures. The author provides practical solutions to these problems, such as implementing regular audits and providing training to staff.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data collection process remains effective and efficient. The author encourages a culture of continuous improvement and accountability.

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points it out in Hansard I would be glad to listen to it but I never made any favourable comments about it.

MR. FROST: Your memory is bad.

MR. CHARTRAND: --- It seems that very often high hopes pass into disillusionment but personally I have always entertained great forebodings and great misgivings as to this Report.

At this juncture and without any further delay, may I say that I do not believe that it will change anything much and certainly not soon or drastically. Its very nature precludes any other sensible assumption. I further believe that it will meet but with a limited success of personal esteem within a close and restricted circle of a few well-chosen friends, but outside of these surroundings, I feel quite confident that this Report will neither be looked upon with great fervor by the great majority of the people of Ontario nor by their representative in this House.

In voicing that opinion and those sentiments, I associate myself, in the words of Mr. B. K. Sandwell of the Saturday Night, "with that large body of public opinion who made no representation to the Hope Commission but who will probably in the long run decide what the Province is to do about the clash between the secular-school people and the Roman school people, and may decide it nicely".

It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that whenever this administration is confronted with a major difficulty it appoints a Royal Commission - there has been Royal Commissions on Mining, Royal Commission on Forestry - Royal Commission on Milk Control and I presume that we shall hear of other Royal Commissions yet. It allows the government a breathing spell for several months and years, it quiets down public opinion for the time being, it also affords the interested parties an opportunity to air their conflicting views but in the long end when the findings are made public, they are usually along the



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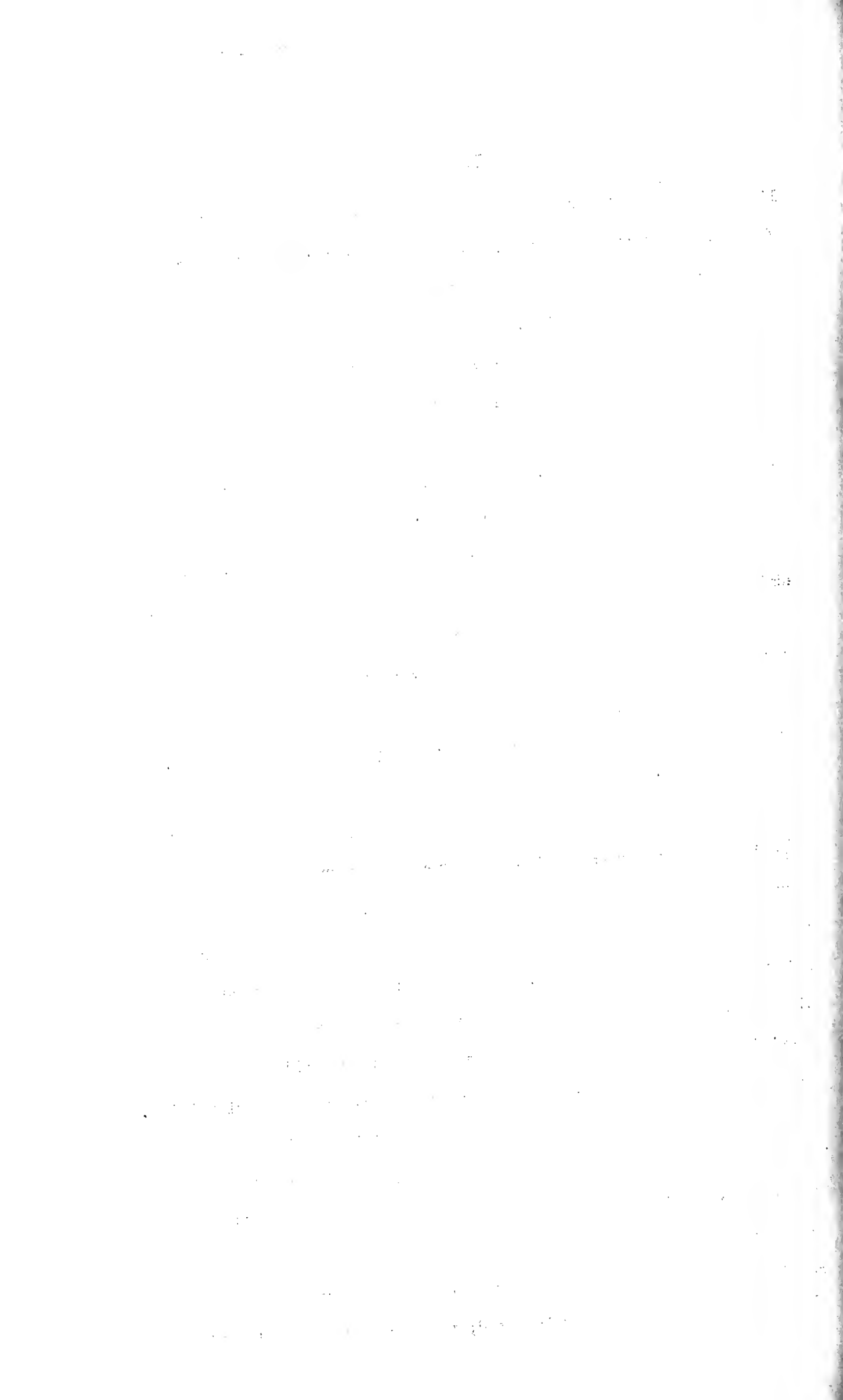
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lines of the earlier forecasts and represents with minor variations what everybody knew very well, long before the terms of reference were ever submitted to the commission. The Hope Report on Education is an illustration in point.

For instance, we have known that from the early days of Confederation there has been with regard to separate schools two trends of thought, one to the effect that since separate schools are legal entities with guaranteed rights under the terms of the Constitution they should be given proper financial assistance to carry out their tasks to a successful conclusion; the other, while admitting that separate schools may have some constitutional rights, finds them so objectionable in their nature as to suggest that a minimum of financial assistance should be provided for them in the hope that eventually they will disappear entirely and all the children will be educated under one common system of public school.

The Commissioners inform us in their findings that the cleavage still exists; that they have been unable to reconcile their opposite views but despite their fundamental disagreements they have agreed to part on the most friendly terms. To all intents and purposes an irresistible force has met with an unshakeable power which resulted in a stalemate. This condition should serve us with an objective lesson as to risks and dangers involved upon retaining the sources of a body of men with strong feelings in an advisory capacity but with no corresponding political responsibilities.

It would appear that shortly after receiving their appointment the majority of the commissioners resolved to settle the Separate School issue upon their own terms and conditions, with mayhem aforethought leaving no room whatsoever for any useful or sensible compromise. In our Courts of Justice whenever a suspect is apprehended he is usually indicted; then brought to trial where



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a verdict is obtained and a sentence imposed if found guilty. In this case the process was reversed. The sentence was imposed from the start, the verdict was obtained by the consensus of opinion of a majority vote; the hearing then followed, and the indictment is now preferred at last and turned over to the public in the nature of a report of 1173 pages.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Not guilty!

Hon. Mr. PORTER (Attorney-General): Not proven.

MR. CHARTRAND: Of course a frontal attack towards that end would have been held in extreme bad taste and some face-saving had to be resorted to. For the purposes of securing some plausible justification for their sentence the majority of the commissioners proceeded to their objective along the line of least resistance in a very ingenious manner. With full consciousness that the interpretation of the letter of the law will kill the very spirit of that law and that the spirit of the law will vivify the letter of the law they proceeded to interpret the constitutional law according to the letter of the law in order to kill the very spirit of Confederation which in turn is the very cornerstone of the union of the two great races in this Dominion and without which it will not and cannot survive.

They attempted to roll back the tide of time, as if it were possible, and to ignore the historical march of events towards closer union and co-operation which has been noted and entered in the Statute Books of this province since the days of Confederation. They refused to acknowledge that history is written from day to day and is always moving forward but never retracing its steps. They failed to perceive that life as well as politics is the process of perpetual adjustments and re-adjustment in the light of new circumstances and conditions arising from time to time. They also

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failed to assess the fact that there is such a thing as winning the day but losing the future, and they wish us to accept as a palliative, a drug that is far more offensive than the ailment it seeks to cure. To gain their own end they are ready and willing to counsel and to advise the consummation of our people's energy into friction and fruitless conflicts at this critical time in our history. The enemy, if any, is not from within but from without.

What we need today, Mr. Speaker, more than ever before, is not the strict legal interpretation of the letter of the law but the interpretation of both the letter of the law vivified by the spirit of the law so as to blend together the mind and the hearts of all the people of this Province of Ontario and of this Dominion within a common cause of ideals, aspirations and destiny. But this goal shall be impossible of attainment except through the mutual respect of the faith, the traditions and the legitimate ambitions and rights of all citizens of two great races who united in 1867 in a true spirit of Confederation.

At the moment, and I hope it will be so forever, I am happy to note and to acknowledge that in the near future no political party in this House is contemplating the adoption of any policy which would rock the very foundation of our national unity and would amount to sheer and unadulterated nonsense which at no time should gain any citizenry rights in this province or any other province of Canada.

I am aware, however, that sooner or later some pressure will be brought upon this House to implement the recommendations against the Separate School, so as to make you and me, as legislators, the executioners of the sentence imposed by the majority of the commissioners without any previous indictment, without any fair trial, and without any proper verdict being obtained. But let us

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The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise
 sufficient revenue to meet its
 obligations. This is due to a
 variety of causes, including
 the depression of the country,
 the failure of the cotton trade,
 and the general state of
 affairs in the South. The
 government has been forced to
 resort to measures which have
 been unpopular and which
 have done little to improve
 the situation. The result has
 been a further deepening of
 the crisis and a loss of
 confidence in the government.
 It is clear that the only
 way out of this situation is
 to adopt a more liberal
 policy towards the South and
 to seek to restore peace and
 order as soon as possible.
 This will require a change
 in the present policy and
 a more conciliatory attitude
 towards the Southern States.
 The government must be
 prepared to make concessions
 which will be necessary to
 bring about a settlement of
 the conflict. It is not
 possible to continue the
 present course of action
 without bringing about a
 complete collapse of the
 Union. The only alternative
 is to seek a peaceful
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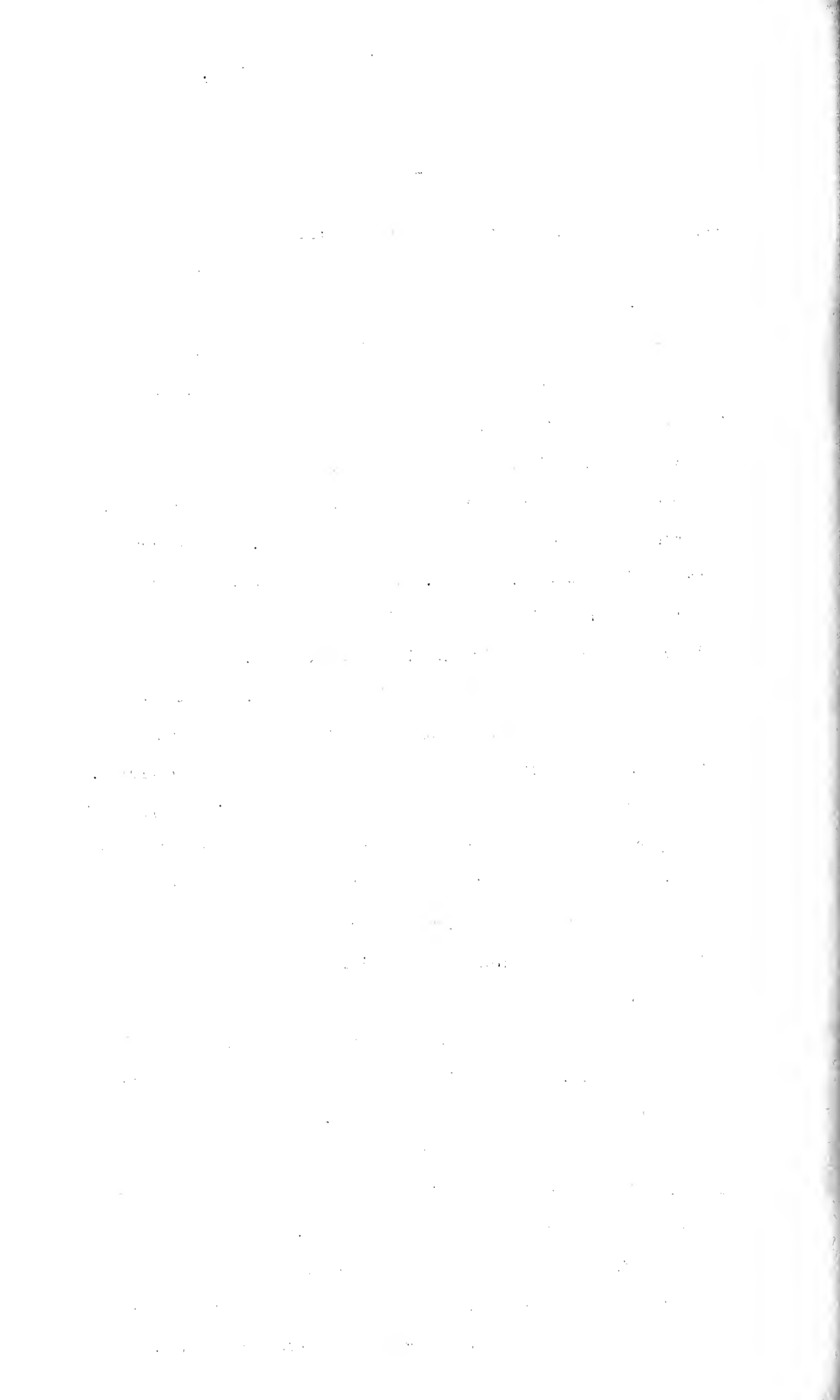
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remember at all times that the Court of Public Opinion is the Court of Last Resort and as its duly elected representative by proper mandate from the people of Ontario, we have assumed the duties and obligations to foster and to promote the cause of peace, order and good government within the four corners of this province. Ontario is wide and handsome enough to hold together all its people of whatever nationalities, or whatever religious tenets, of whatever language and of whatever personal ambitions bound together through a common allegiance to its political institutions. I therefore suggest this House, Mr. Speaker, that we should at no times have any truck or trade with any submission the purpose of which would be to breed discontent and disunity in our population.

It is a matter of daily experience and common knowledge that the words and actions of any man or woman with clean hands and pure hearts are seldom the object of adverse and searing criticism. We must almost conclude that the majority of the Commissioners on the Hope Report do not belong to such a class and their reputation for political sagacity and national wisdom is about to suffer the most irreparable damage from the comments made and aimed at them from a great many sources of information originating from all across the country. I have before me a few excerpts of the press which is the natural reflection and the proper vehicle of expression of public opinion generally. I would like to read and enter them into the records of this House for future reference.

The Ottawa Journal suggested that "there was no need to get elated, dejected or anyway excited over the Hope Royal Commission on education" because they venture to think that, "by the time any government in Ontario gets over to implementing any or many of its three major recommendations, 99 percent of the public will have forgotten what 99 percent of the recommendations were about".

(TAKE "OO" FOLLOWS)



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The Toronto Telegram has this comment to offer:

"The majority report appears not entirely free of bias and has aroused fears amongst separate school supporters as to the future of their schools. It was to have been hoped that this spectre which has bedevilled the politics of this province in the past has been forever laid."

In the Saturday Night issue dated the 9th of January, 1951 Mr. B.K. Sandwell made the following statement. "The Hope Report is not a report, it is a statement of disagreements. If anybody needed evidence that Ontario is a hard Province to govern, here it is. The Hope Commission was discussed in Ontario with almost every shade of opinion represented, except that fortunately rather large body of opinion which does not greatly care whether more or fewer children are transferred from Roman Catholic to secular schools provided only that all Ontario children get a decent education."

"It consists of the people who made no representations to the Hope Commission, leaving that task to be done by people who feel strongly and excitedly about education and especially about how secular or how Catholic it can be made to be. But also it consists of the people who will probably in the long run decide what the Province is to do about the clash between the secular school people and the Roman school people and may decide it nicely."

"I feel sure (says Mr. Sandwell) that moderation and good sense will prevent the Hope proposals from ever being brought before the Legislature in a Government measure. The Legislature and the Government are responsible to the people of Ontario including that large section which was unrepresented on the Commission and which made no submissions to it, but which is concerned that so far as possible minorities in Canada, of whatever kind, shall feel themselves secure not only by virtue of the words of the constitutional

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law, but also by virtue of the goodwill and tolerance of majorities."

Time Magazine reported that "superficially it looked as though nobody really liked the report except the commission's natty, balding chairman, Justice John Andrew Hope of the Ontario court of appeal, and the fourteen commissioners who joined with him in the majority findings."-- It added that "There was not the faintest chance that the separate school recommendations would ever be put into practice. Since the population of Ontario is 30% Catholic and the national Tory party is trying vigorously to win friends in Catholic Quebec, the Tory government at Toronto was bound to consider the politics of the situation".

On December the 23rd the Toronto Daily Star said; "That separate school boards should lose jurisdiction over their children as soon as they pass their twelfth year, the Star does not consider it justifiable or a practical proposal. We doubt whether any government would act upon it."

"What the Star does believe is that children in the separate schools should be assured just as good an education as those elsewhere. If they are not in some cases receiving it at present - and about that we do not know - steps should be taken to bring about a change".

In a weekly column edited for the English-speaking Press reflecting the views and sentiments voiced from time to time in the French language Press on national and international matters, Lenore Crawford under the caption of School Furore in Quebec had the following comments to make on January the 4th, 1951:

"Nothing with the exception of the Korean war has stirred the French-language press so deeply in years as the Hope Report on education. Whether published in Ontario or Quebec, papers expressed astonishment at, and bitter disapproval of the proposals to decrease the control of education by separate schools

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The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. It describes the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and offers recommendations for future research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and expresses gratitude to those who assisted in the research process.

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and to close Ottawa Normal School.

'Hellish scheme' was the description given by Le Devoir, of Montreal, to the report. Le Canada, of Montreal, and Le Droit, of Ottawa, joined Le Devoir in believing that if the Hope Report proposals were implemented, a new battle over education would be set off in Ontario.

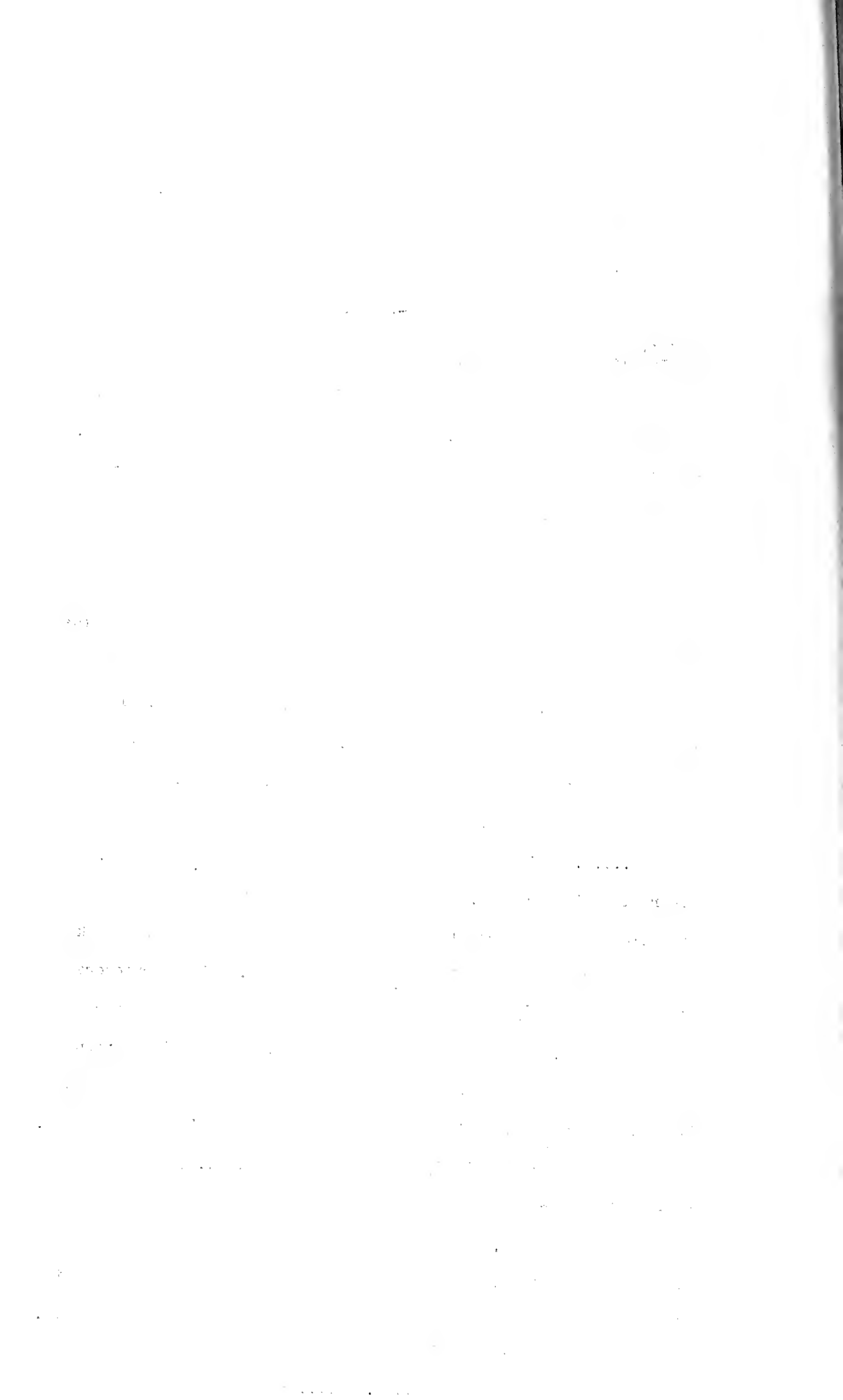
Le Canada believed implementation would be 'a direct blow to the French and Catholic Schools'. Le Droit pointed out that the report had created a sharp division among the commission members and that it was not endorsed by all of them, by any means. "In the face of such a division", it declared, "the government ought to proceed with great prudence in its study of the Report. Mr. Frost seems to realize this".

....."It isn't an exaggeration to see in the findings", Montreal Matin declared, "an attack in grand style against the Catholic and French schools. " Our com-patriots in English-speaking provinces aren't novices in this kind of battle. Since Confederation there have been few years without a crisis of fanaticism rising on some points. Only Quebec has been spared, because it has known how to practice generosity and respect for the rights of the Anglo-Protestant minority. It's too bad this example hasn't been followed.

"What is comforting", Le Matin continued, ".....is that our com-patriots particularly those in Ontario, are better armed than they were previously, The Franco-Ontarions have an active and vigilant association, a daily paper capable of leading a good fight, elements among which the French way of living isn't merely a formula, but a demanding claim."

.....

Le Matin expressed astonishment that "at the moment when a great many of our English-speaking citizens are talking about



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democracy and liberty -- for the Koreans -- they are, in turn, incapable of rendering justice to the first inhabitants of this country, who number almost a third of the Canadian population".

L'Action Catholique, of Quebec City, referred, like all other French-language papers, to the recommendation concerning separate schools and the use of French. It put it thus: "You shall not teach your language and your religion except to your children of less than 12 years. Their first six years of study ended, your children can continue to be educated, but in another language to theirs and not in religion at school."

"It took five years", the paper continued, "to arrive at this infernal conclusion, which Stalin would sign with two hands, grinning with the glee of a diabolic persecutor". The present method of taxation was called an "injustice" but L'Action Catholique thought its amelioration a worse crime. Admittedly, the fewer years of schooling would render sufficient the amount of money collected by separate schools from taxpayers. But this is "reasoning of a Hitler or a Stalin", the paper declared.

The Hope Report will not be implemented, it concluded, for "conscious of its responsibilities", the Ontario Government will hasten to repudiate the "machine infernale".

I have been wondering on several occasions if the Commissioners while preparing their reports and submissions had taken cognizance and received the benefit of a very sound piece of advice given by one of their leading clergymen on Catholic and Protestant relationship.

A Canadian Press dispatch dated Toronto, the 11th of August, 1950, quoted Dr. R.C. Chalmer, associate secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada while addressing the World Convention of Christian Education attended by representatives of 62 countries as saying -

"Let us seek for co-operation of Catholics on the secular

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

[Name]
[Address]

[City, State, and Post Office]

[Additional information]

[Closing remarks]

[Final signature and name]

[Final address and contact information]

[Page number and other details]

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level, of public and moral matters of mutual concern", he said. "There are many areas of welfare work, civic affairs and social amelioration where Protestants and Catholics do co-operate."

"Protestants should stop expecting and requesting co-operation with Catholicism on the church level. Invitations such as that extended by the World Council of Churches requesting the Vatican to send delegates to the Amsterdam assembly were a mistake."

"In effect such invitations are asking Catholicism to cease being Catholic, since the Vatican considers there is only one church.

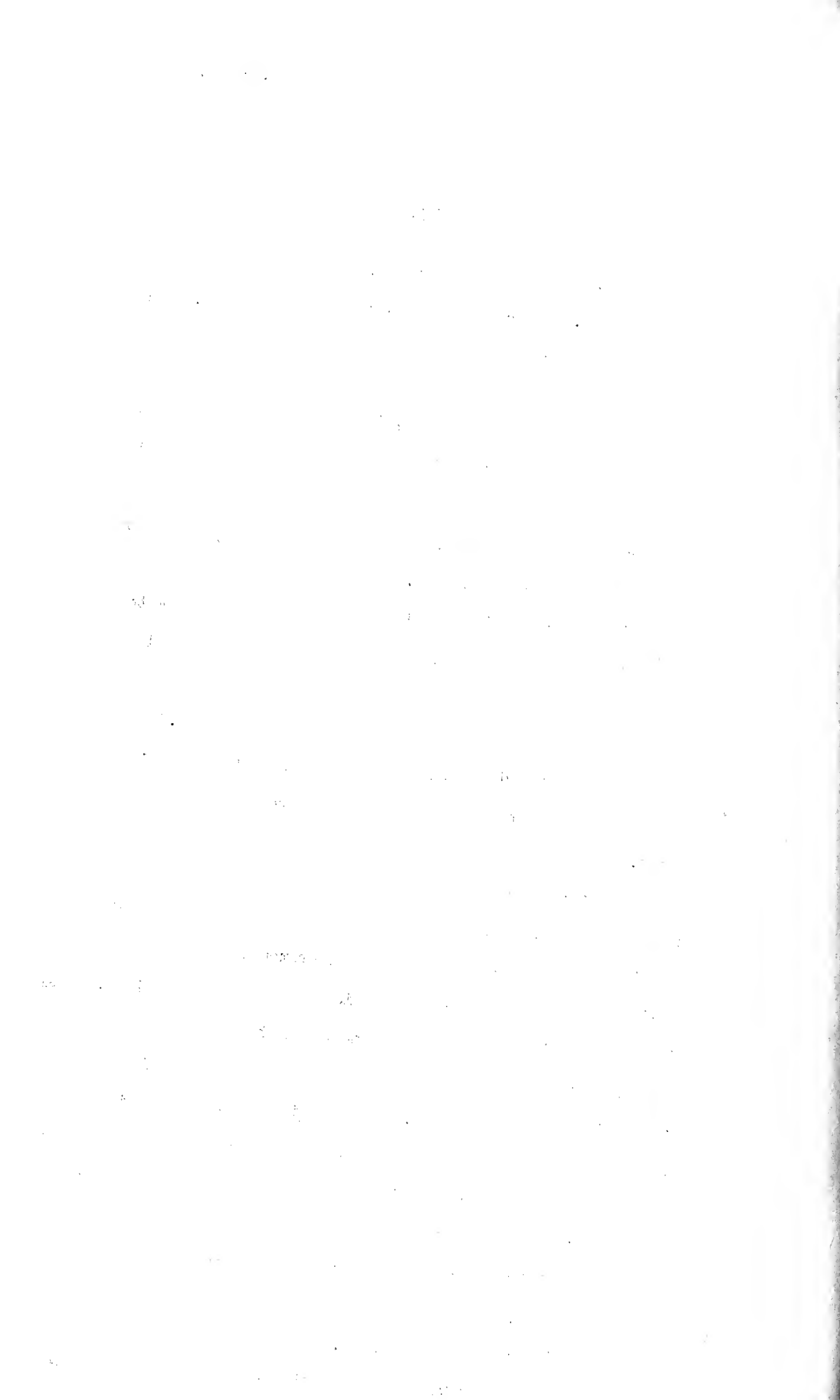
Protestants should set their own house in order."

I dare not add anything to the above quotation - it meets with my entire approval and I could not have expressed it in better terms.

Democracy is a system which has evolved through the ages as a way of life which sustains the maximum freedom of the individual within the framework of a unity of Government. It postulates some cultural attainment through education which has been defined, outside the scope of its mechanical equipment, as the science of human relationship, the actual training in the science of living together as sensible friendly beings. It finds its truest expression in the development of love of one's fellow man, tolerance, sportsmanship; in compassion and above all in reverence which is so lacking in the Hope Report.

In Belgium where the problems of education are similar to those in Canada, as an incidence of the blending of two nationalities of different religious tenets, Mr. Spaak, former socialist Prime Minister of that country while debating this vexing question of

(TAKE "DD" FOLLOWS)



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Catholic and secular schools asserted in substance, that the guiding and transcendental principle to be looked for and vindicated was the recognition of the true freedom, the real liberty of the father to choose that form of education which he may desire for the upbringing of his sons and daughters and that the state should never be tolerated to begrudge its financial assistance on that account. Otherwise the citizen becomes the prisoner of the State. On this score the public generally was expecting greater acumen from the Commissioners and a better comprehension and guidance from them. With a little display of imagination and a resolute determination to compound and iron out the difficulties, the majority of the Commissioners could quite easily have devised a solution along the lines above mentioned which would have met with the entire approval and comprehension of the vast majority of the citizens of this province.

As it now stands the Hope Report is just a political throw of some resounding but discarded philosophy which obtained some thirty years ago, when passions were fierce and bitter, but it surely does not belong to our time when tolerance and good will have asserted their supremacy.

History offers no warranty that the dead hand of the past can forever shape the destiny of nations in every respect and for all times to come. In an ever changing world, the political picture of any day is always transitory in its very nature, for the people are always seeking new formulas and new techniques to solve the new problems and the new challenges peculiar to their time. Each generation evolves its own system of values, its own code of reverence and its own mode of action.

While seeking its own individuality and its own personality the people of our day and our time, generally speaking, are

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The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. Various statistical tests were used to determine the significance of the findings. The results indicate a strong correlation between the variables being studied, suggesting that the observed trends are not merely coincidental.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the findings. These recommendations are aimed at improving the efficiency of the current processes and preventing future issues. It is suggested that regular audits be conducted to ensure ongoing compliance with the established protocols.

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responsive to the ideas of unity within diversities and of freedom from discrimination on account of race, colour or creed. Arising out of these sentiments and beliefs they are most repulsive to any interference or coercion with other people's way of life on account of their racial or religious backgrounds. This is the atmosphere that belongs to our day and our time and to the immediate future.

There is moreover, an old latin maxim which I might quote as follows: if my memory serves me right; "Tempora mutantur et nos mustandis in illis sed magna est veritas et prevaluerit". In the language of modern liberal democracy it means that "times are ever changing and we, the people, are ever changing within those very times, but commonsense is a powerful weapon which will eventually prevail against all obstacles laid in its way". I am further aware that one of the tests of truth and logistics is the power of the mind to gain recognition in the market of free competition and as a correlative repudiation is the offspring of failure which in turn is the wages of ineptitude to assess correctly the true relationship of facts.

If posterity ever refuses the majority of the Commissioners a niche in the Temple of Fame, they will have nobody to blame but themselves. They had before them their greatest challenge to statesmanship but they failed miserably to rise to their task and to the occasion. They are and will remain the authors of their own misfortune for submitting to us a report which has failed to assess properly the needs of the people of our times.

It is a matter of amangement that the most elaborate theories very often ignore the most obvious facts but then this is a compelling necessity for bias and prejudice. Again inasmuch as truth and commonsense are usually gushing out with crystal clear

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Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the research findings. These recommendations are aimed at improving the efficiency of the current processes and addressing the identified areas of concern. It is hoped that these suggestions will be helpful in achieving the organization's goals.

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limpidity by their very nature, there seems to be very little logical justification, except of course if it should be for the purpose of enveloping a highly rickety, specious and sophisticated line of arguments, for the submission of a report which has been referred to as an elephantine, a mastadone and sometimes compared to the Stone of Scone -- but which I would describe as a Rip Van Winkle Tale of Two Continents, of several States and of many cities written, out of mostalgia, to the tinkling sound of three hundred thousand dollars.

As against such black clouds there are, however, some very bright silver linings in the horizon. We have come a long way towards mutual understanding and closer co-operation in the past twenty-five years and I am sure that this will be the line of advance in the future. To my way of thinking this is the road to our ultimate destiny.

There are at present some unmistakable indicia that the rising generations are actuated by a very real and genuine desire to acquire complete proficiency in the two official languages of Canada. The youth of our country have a feeling that this additional cultural equipment may in the future become of major importance and even a necessity in some calling in life. Parents and pupils alike are demanding and insisting, more than ever before, for compulsory teaching of both languages in publicly financed schools for their own sake and for the sake of national unity. Nothing could be more desirable or more commendable.

In our democratic world there is this further wisdom of governments to refrain from interfering with the cultural activities of its people or to curtail their freedom of opinion and of faith in their respective ways of life, upon condition always that they should not slash fundamentally with the welfare of the whole

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population. This is all to the good.

From within and from without the future of Canada is singing aloud to our young generations. In their ascendancy towards greater achievements I hope and I trust that these rising generations will be motivated and actuated by the lofty principles of such standards of life so that Canada, this land of many promises, will become eventually a beacon and an inspiration to all people of mankind as a land of tolerance and comprehension towards all men of goodwill. As a parting word, in their quests, their ambitions and endeavours I wish them well, good hunting and Godspeed.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. M. LEGER (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) the question I wanted to ask him about half an hour ago? The hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Chartrand) referred to equality of pay for teachers. I am just wondering how one would get, as most of the teachers come from Southern and Eastern Ontario, those teachers to come up and teach school in Northern Ontario for the same money they get in Southern Ontario.

MR. CHARTRAND: That is a grievance you should take up with the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) and with the Treasury Benches.

(TAKE "EE" FOLLOWS)

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MR. LEGER: As you know, costs of living and transportation are higher in the North than down here. Conditions cannot be compared at all. The second question is this: What percentage of Quebec Rural Schools get grants from the Provincial Government as compared with Ontario Separate Schools?

The third question is, if our system of education as regards separate schools in this province is as bad as the hon. member would have us believe, why would British Columbia want to take over practically the same system as we in Ontario have today; why are they studying our present system?

My last question is, is it not true that more new separate schools have been built in the last five years in this province than there were built through the entire regime of the new modern liberal democracy?

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Grey South): If my hon. friend (Mr. Leger) had placed these questions on the Order Paper, no doubt the Minister would have answered in due course.

MR. LEGER: I ask those questions because of the speech of the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand).

MR. PORTER: We have no official information about Quebec, but I thought the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) had. I thought also that he was coming to some of the cuts that he was going to recover, but we have not got to that. Perhaps the hon. member will be speaking later on.

MR. CHARTRAND: Well, that is all right; I will be speaking later on.

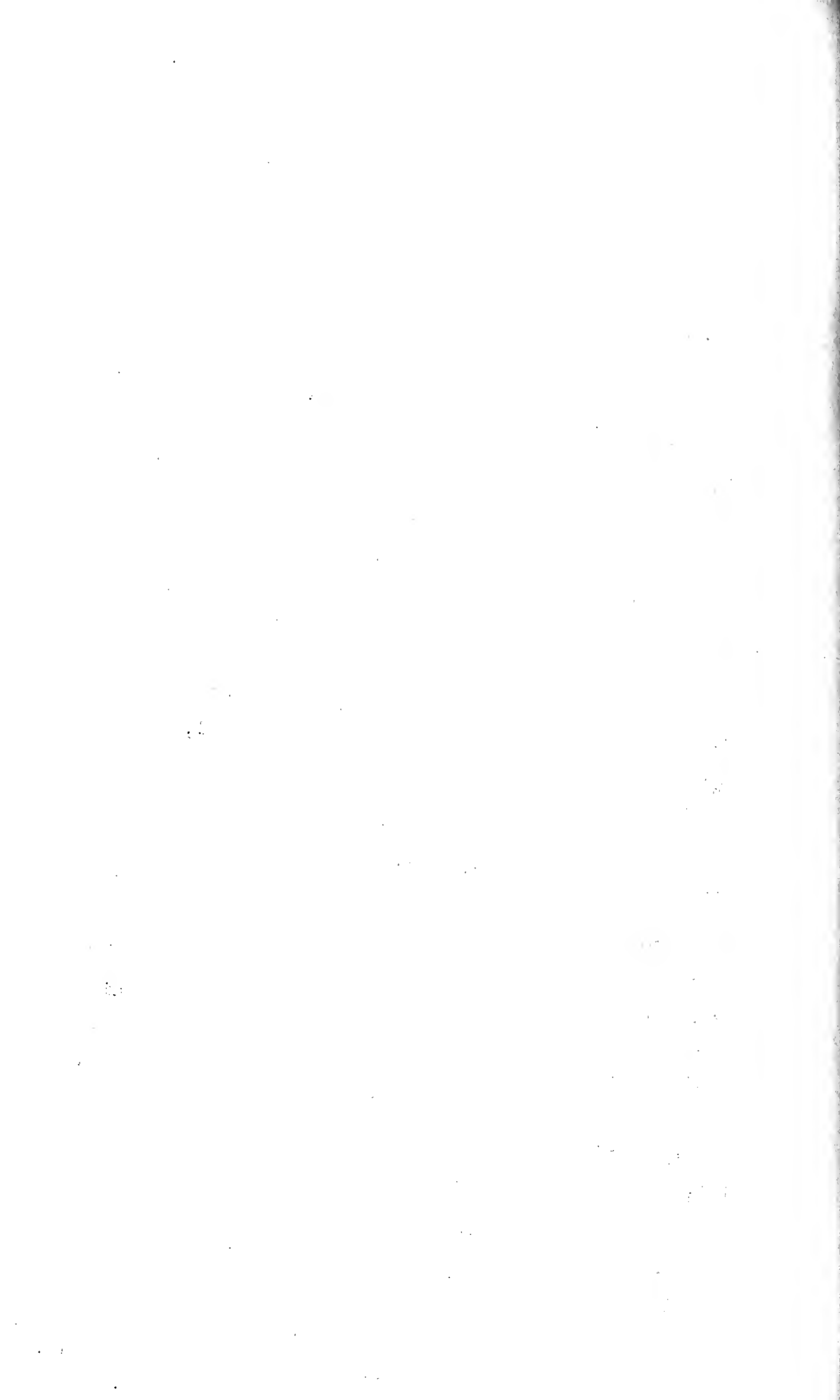
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HON. G. H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio):
Mr. Speaker, it is again my privilege to present to you a summary review of the operations of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario during the fiscal period that closed on December 31, 1950. That fiscal period comprised fourteen instead of the usual twelve months because of a decision to make future fiscal years coincide with calendar years. When, therefore, I refer in this report to the past year or to 1950, I shall usually be speaking of the fourteen months from November 1, 1949, to December 31, 1950.

The enormous task of making provision for adequate low-cost electric power for the citizens and the industries of our Province never ends. It is entrusted mainly to a planning group that forms an important part of the great Hydro organization of which we are all proud. This group must analyse and appraise the records of the past and relate these experiences to what is happening at present. They must be able to make wise estimates of what can reasonably be expected to happen in the future.

Forty Years of Growth

Back in 1907, before the Commission began its initial operations in the Niagara district, it had negotiated a contract with the Ontario Power Company for the purchase of 100,000 horsepower. At the end of 1910, the first year of power delivery, the Commission's load in that district was only about 3,500 horsepower. This



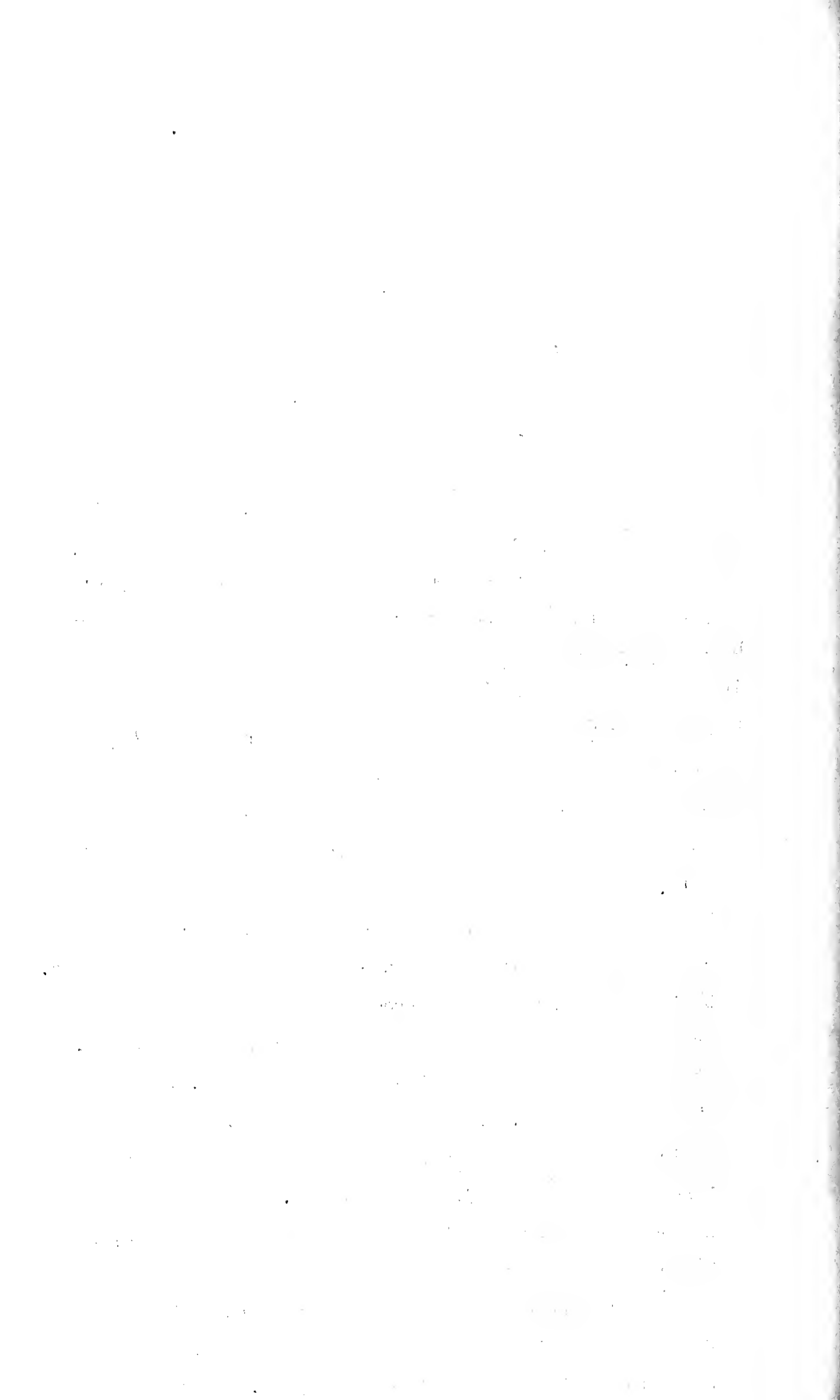
EE-3

fact caused some adverse criticism of the Commission's estimate of load-growth as implied by the Ontario Power Company contract. Some prominent business men actually threatened to get an injunction to save the public from the consequences of Hydro's rash venture. In about five years, however, the power contracted for was all in use.

It took just eighteen years for the Commission's peak load to reach the million horsepower mark. That was in 1928. Fifteen years later, in the midst of World War II, actual primary peak demand rose about two million horsepower. Just six years later, in September 1949, it topped three million horsepower. During last December primary peak demand reached 3,751,990 horsepower - more than a thousand times the Niagara district load of 1910.

Let me state these facts in another way, so you can better appreciate the load-growth of the Hydro systems. During the eighteen years from 1910 to 1928, the average annual increase in load was less than 56,000 horsepower. In the second period of fifteen years to 1943, the increase averaged about 67,000 horsepower last year. In the third period, from 1943 to 1949, the average annual increase works out to about 167,000 horsepower. The primary peak demands on all systems in December 1950 totalled 572,057 horsepower more than in December 1949.

The phenomenal growth of Hydro during its forty years of operations may be illustrated further by referring to the number of its employees. It started out with a mere handful of engineers and clerks. By



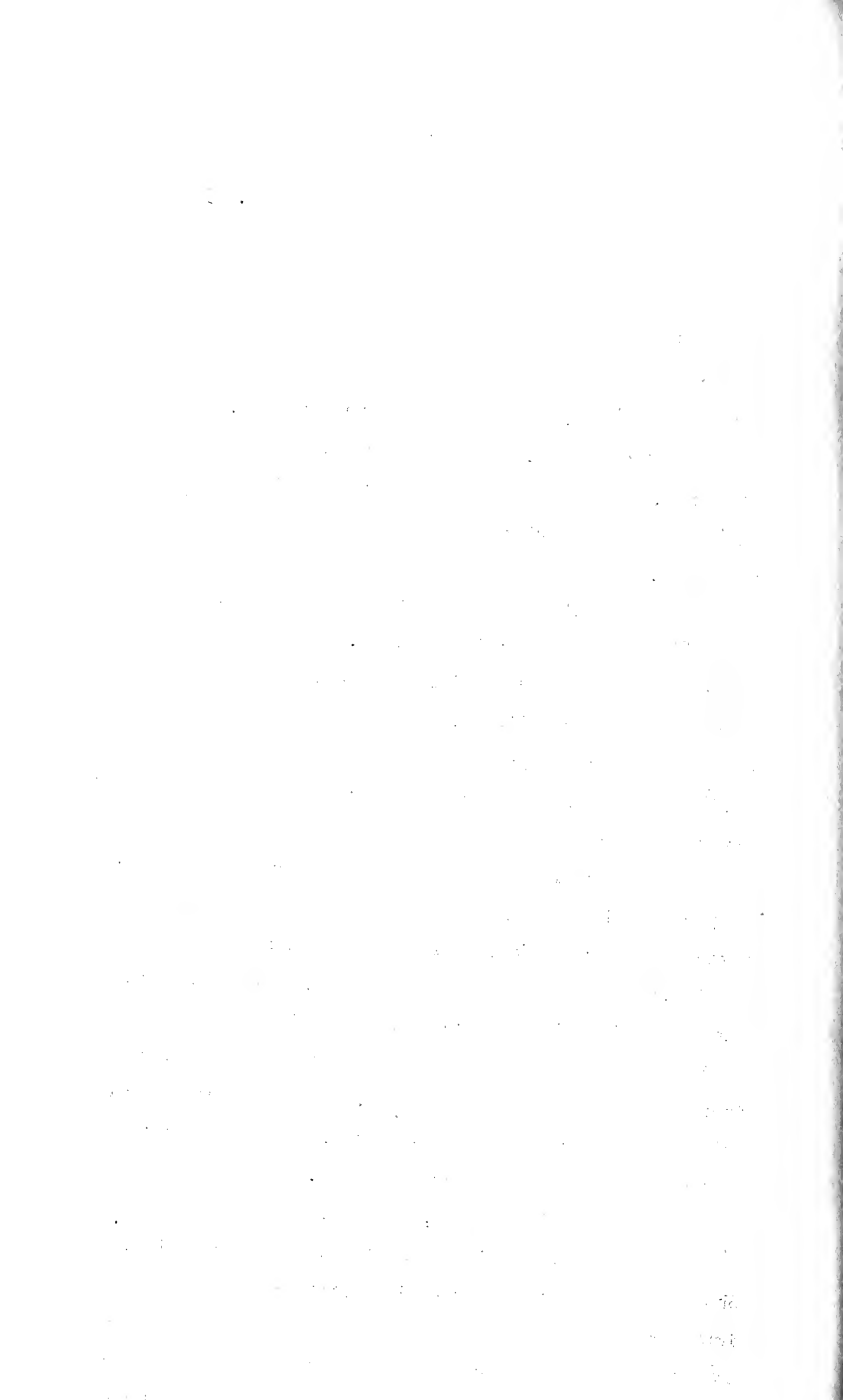
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1925 there were 3,350 employees on the payroll. At the end of 1950 the Commission employed 20,024 men and women of whom 8,873 worked in the Construction division. The Commission's contractors at the same time listed 5,445 employees.

The total assets entrusted to the Commission grew to nearly \$200 million by 1925. At the close of 1950 they exceeded \$969 million. Including those of the cooperating municipalities, as they stood at the end of the previous fiscal year, the grand total of more than \$1,243 million places Hydro among the very largest economic enterprises in Canada.

The expansion these figures reflect was undoubtedly caused in large part by the necessity of twice meeting the challenge of world war. Hydro entered World War II with adequate reserves of power. However, during the succeeding six war years, it was called upon to meet a 47 per cent increase in primary load and a 70 per cent increase in primary energy demand. Hydro is justly proud that, in the face of these increases, no war industry lacked power sufficient for its needs.

By the fall of 1945, however, the Commission had more than reached the limit of its available capacity. Shortages of labour and materials prevented the immediate improvement or expansion of facilities. It had been hoped that the return of peace would bring a recession in demand that would permit rehabilitation of equipment and lines. Instead the post-war years have produced continuously greater demands for power for homes, farms stores and factories.



Ontario's Post-War Expansion

Industrial expansion since V-J Day has been the greatest in the history of Ontario. It is estimated that to the end of 1950 more than 380 new manufacturing plants were established in Ontario municipalities. Many were branch-plants of industries established in the United States and the United Kingdom. Some were new branch plants of industries in other Ontario municipalities. The figure of 380 "new" factories does not include plant extensions at the home site. These have been both substantial and numerous.

Ontario's industrial potential has thus been greatly augmented in most major lines of manufacturing - steel, motor cars, textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment and so on. Ontario now has 40 per cent of all the factory facilities in Canada. Gross value of the production of Ontario factories in 1949 was \$6 million, or just over 50 per cent of the total for Canada.

Another significant index of Ontario's post-war growth is the estimate of capital invested in fixed assets for the years 1946-1950 inclusive. This figure is \$4,800 million, or an amount equal to more than \$1,065 for every man, woman and child in the Province. The money has been invested in factory extensions, new plants, housing, schools, streets, waterworks and other assets that will provide the basis for further industrial expansion.



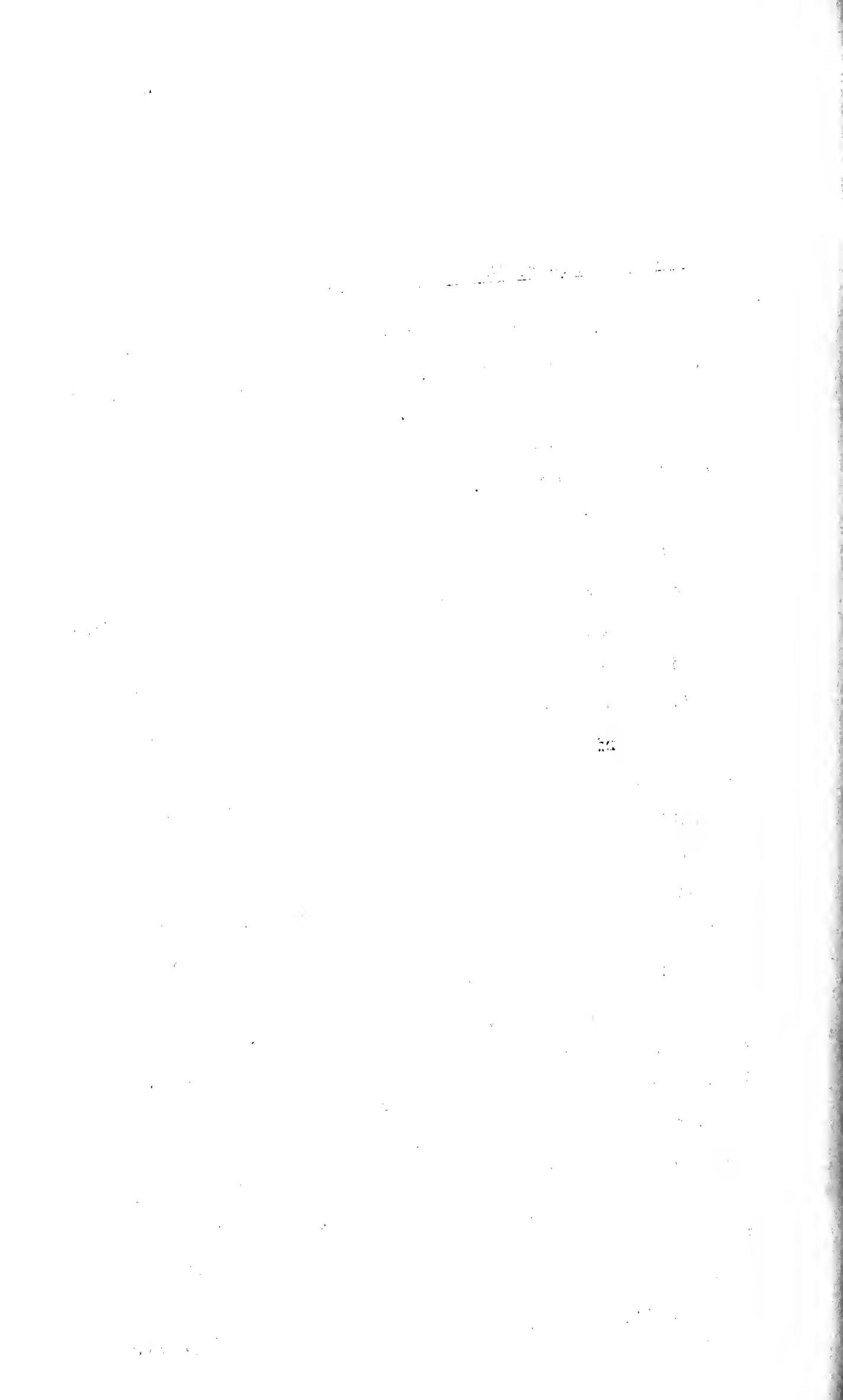
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Hydro's Post-War Building Program

Hydro has grown with the province it serves. Indeed, had it not done so, the rapid growth I have described would have been impossible. As soon as feasible after the defeat of Germany and Japan, Hydro embarked upon a great construction program. Priority was given to some minor projects that could be counted on to produce power with the least possible delay and with minimum demands upon materials and labour, both of which were in short supply.

Thus, a second unit was added at DeCew Falls, where provision had been made when the first unit was built in 1943. A plant was constructed at Stewartville on the Madawaska river at a site that, in engineering characteristics, closely resembled one at Barrett Chute where a generating station had been placed in service in 1942. Another plant at Aguasabon in the Thunder Bay area was constructed at a site capable of development in one year less time than would have been needed to develop one at an alternative site at Pine Portage. In addition a ready market for power was available at Aguasabon, because a large pulp and paper firm was building a plant there. Another source of power that could be tapped with a minimum of engineering, materials, equipment and labour was a steam plant at the Polymer Corporation in Sarnia. It was only necessary to construct a frequency-changer station at Westminster and facilities to connect it with the system.

While these minor and supplementary developments



were being rushed ahead, plans begun in war time were also being speeded for the great developments with which last year's news reports made you familiar - Pine Portage, George W. Rayner and mighty Des Joachims, all officially opened last June, on or ahead of schedule. The Chenaux development was placed in partial service last November and will soon be completed. La Cave, also on the Ottawa, is scheduled for initial operation this fall and completion in 1952. The first units of two giant thermal generating stations at Windsor and Toronto will also be in readiness this fall.

It would take far too long to describe this post-war expansion program in detail. To summarize: Shortly after V-J Day the total dependable resources of generated and purchased power available to the citizens of Ontario through Hvdro amounted to some 2.6 million horsepower. At the end of 1950 it was about 3.7 million horsepower. By the end of 1952 plans call for a dependable capacity in generated and purchased power of some 4.7 million horsepower, an eighty per cent increase over the 1945 figure, or additional capacity of more than two million horsepower within about five years from the time the first development came into service. The whole program involves new capital expenditure of more than \$816 million.

The budget expenditure for the 1950 fiscal period, as part of the Commission's post-war program, was established at \$188,500,000. During that period the Commission spent \$153,530,152 for materials and equipment. Purchases requiring payment in sterling constituted about 2 per cent
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The third section provides a detailed description of the data analysis process. This involves identifying trends, patterns, and anomalies within the dataset. Statistical tools and software were used to facilitate this process, ensuring that the results are both reliable and valid.

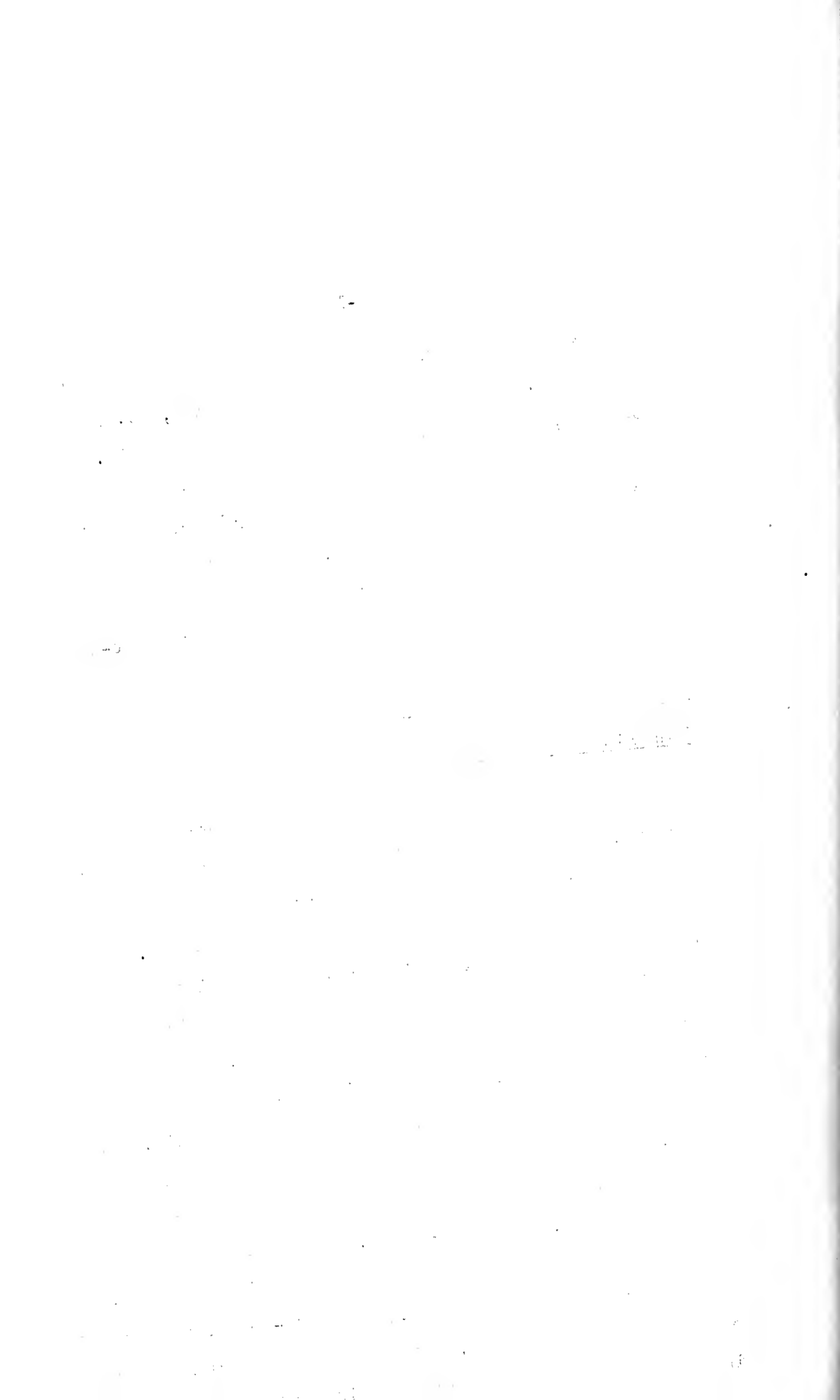
Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and their implications. It highlights the key insights gained from the study and offers recommendations for future research and practice. The author notes that while the study has provided valuable information, there are still several areas that require further investigation.

FF-1

and those paid in United States dollars about 3 per cent of this sum. The balance of more than \$145,909,252 or about 95%, was spent in Canada, mostly in Ontario. I wish at this point to pay a tribute of praise and appreciation to Ontario industry and labour. The high efficiency of their operations, the speed of their deliveries and the excellence of their products have contributed greatly to the success of Hydro's post-war program.

Ontario Consumption of Power -
Comparison with United States

I have tried to describe the immensity of that program. It has resulted in the Commission's dependable peak resources of generated and purchased power being 100 per cent greater than they were only 13 years ago. In the same interval, Ontario's population has increased about 25 per cent. Obviously, then, we are using much more power per capita than we were in 1937. Expansion of industry, wider use of electrical factory equipment and fuller employment all help to account for this. But the average domestic consumer has had a great deal to do with it too. In 1937 his average monthly requirements amounted to 157.5 kilowatt-hours. In 1949, the most recent year for which a complete analysis is available, the comparable figure was 262.4 kilowatt-hours, an increase of more than 66 per cent. The average commercial consumer in the same period had increased his consumption by nearly 62 per cent.



FF-2

An authoritative articles, recently published, contains some interesting facts about the electrical industry in the United States. The writer pointed out proudly that residential consumption during 1950 was expected to average about 1,825 kilowatt-hours per home customer, and that this was nearly double the average of ten years ago. The Commission's records for 1949 show that the average home customer in Ontario used 3,149 kilowatt-hours, or nearly 73 per cent more than the 1950 estimate for the average home customer in the United States. The writer also pointed out that the average revenue per kilowatt-hour of residential electricity declined from 3.84 cents in 1940 to 2.89 cents in 1950. Hydro's figures for 1939 and 1949 show a decline from 1.26 cents to .99 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Rural Program

Another interesting comparison can be made between the annual consumptions of average farms in the United States and in Ontario. The United States 1950 estimate is 2,350 kilowatt-hours, whereas the actual Ontario figure for 1949 was 2,911 kilowatt-hours, or 24 percent more. This emphasizes the fact that Ontario farms have benefited greatly from our program of rural electrification, which has proceeded steadily since 1921. By 1945 Hydro served 156,560 rural consumers over 21,569 miles of line. Total expenditures amounted to some \$44.5 million, of which the grant-in-aid from the government of Ontario was over \$22 million. By the end of 1950

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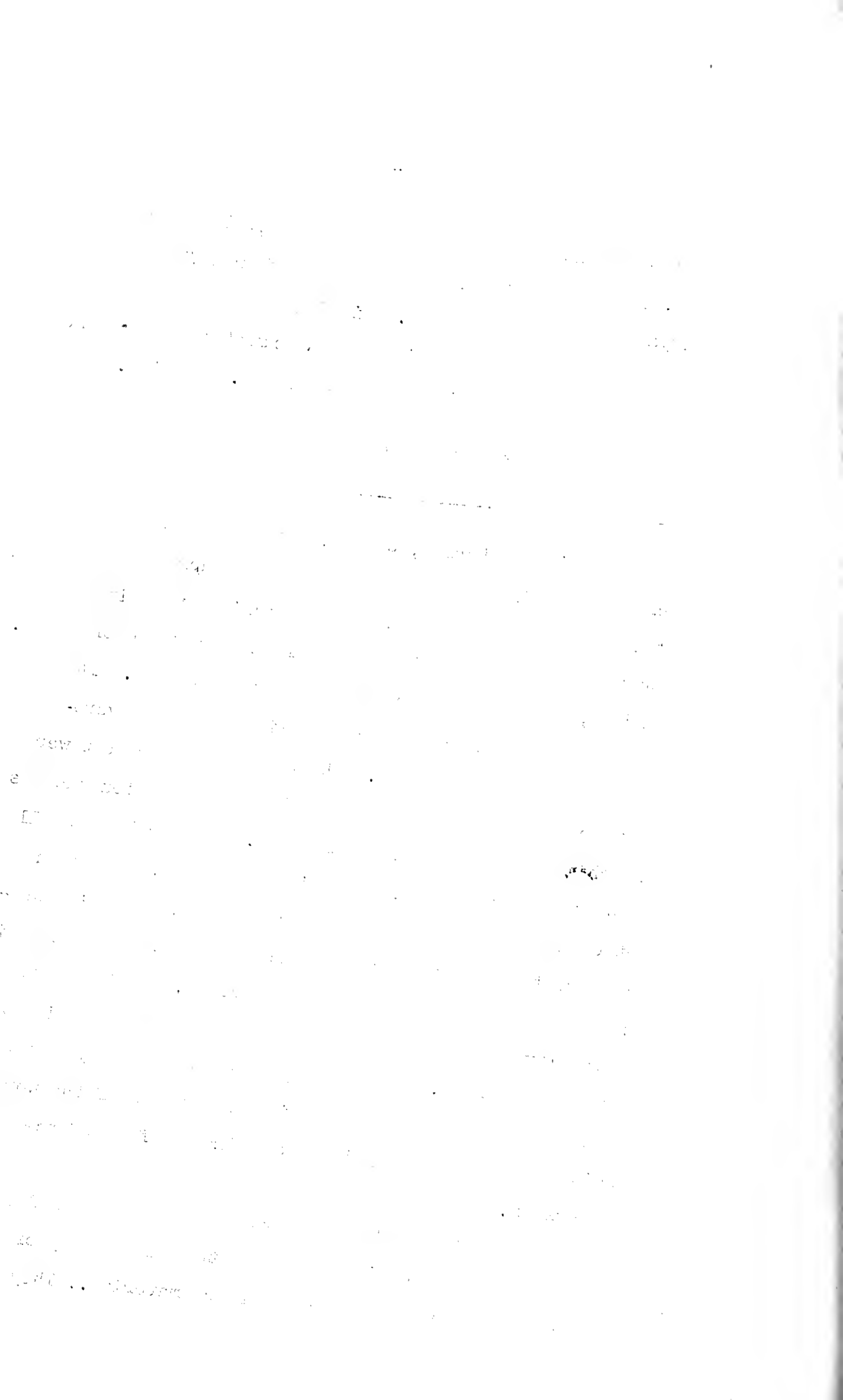
Hydro had added in just five years 136,251 consumers and 13,098 miles of line. Capital expenditures for this expansion amounted to \$62.8 million and the accumulated grant-in-aid of the provincial government rose from the \$22 million reached in 1945 to some \$52.6 million.

Unlimited Appetite for Power

Whetted by Korea

With factories, stores, homes and farms all increasing their demands for power at an unprecedented rate, the great additions to the Commission's generating resources have not sufficed to build up a reserve of power. Indeed, the appetite for power seems unlimited. It is a fact, however, that there are limits to our hydro-electric power resources. The building of great power developments like the Sir Adam Beck at Queenston and Des Joachims on the Ottawa takes years. Thousands of skilled men must be recruited, mountains of cement, steel and other materials must be bought and moved. Hydro's post-war construction program has encountered many difficulties in the marshalling of men and materials. Rising costs have played the same role in Hydro that they have in every other enterprise. The power problem was greatly aggravated during 1950 by tragic events in other parts of the world, which forecast greatly increased demands for defence materials.

An analysis has been made of the power used in 24 large firms engaged in industries that are wholly or in large part devoted to making defence material.. They may be



described as essential industries from the point of view of national security. The sum of the peak loads of these 24 firms during October-1949 was 234,807 kilowatts. The sum of June-1950 was 22.3 per cent greater. By October-1950 the comparative figure was 341,560 kilowatts, an increase of 106,753 kilowatts, or 45.3 per cent over the previous year. The importance of that increase of 106,753 kilowatts may be better realized when I add that it about equals the sum of the peak loads of the municipal systems in Windsor, London, Chatham and Lindsay during the latter part of 1949.

Progress Toward Adequate Resources

The ultimate goal for Hydro remains: It is the provision of power in abundance for the service of every person in whatever part of the Province he may live. This goal will only have been reached when the Commission has a reserve of power, adequate for emergencies or sudden expansion.

Power Situation in Southern Ontario System

Our attention has been focussed upon the power situation in the Southern Ontario system for several years now. In 1942 our dependable peak capacity in Southern Ontario was 1,941,000 horsepower. At the close of 1950, it had risen to 2,923,000 horsepower, an increase in eight years of 982,000 horsepower, or more than 50 per cent. But during the same years, potential primary peak demand rose by more than 62 per cent. We expect

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Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible location. Regular audits are recommended to identify any discrepancies or errors early on. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial information.

Financial Statement Analysis

In the second section, the focus is on analyzing the financial statements to gain insights into the company's performance. This involves comparing the current period's results with those of the previous period and with industry benchmarks.

Key indicators such as profit margins, return on investment, and cash flow are closely monitored. These metrics provide a clear picture of the company's financial health and its ability to generate value for its stakeholders.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers practical recommendations for improvement. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in its infrastructure and human resources to sustain its growth.

Additionally, it is advised to strengthen internal controls and improve communication between different departments. These steps are essential for ensuring long-term success and maintaining a competitive edge in the market.

FF-5

during 1951 to increase our dependable capacity by 680,000 horsepower and by December 1954 dependable capacity should reach 4,673,000 horsepower. The improvement indicated in these figures reflects great credit upon those who have planned and executed Hydro's prodigious expansion during the post-war years.

The Power Situation in the Thunder Bay
System (including Rainy River District

In December 1950 the total dependable capacity of the five generating stations operated by the Commission to serve the Thunder Bay system and Rainy River district amounted to 232,000 kilowatts and during the same month primary peak demand reached 179,710 kilowatts. In this connection it is worth noting that a preliminary report on demand during January indicated that the peak reached during the week ending January 14 was more than 5,000 kilowatts in excess of the December peak.

The Thunder Bay system is fortunate that it has an adequate reserve plus a secondary market for most of the system's reserve capacity, the revenue from which goes far to reduce the cost of applying primary requirements. The Commission's wisdom in building first the Aguasabon development and then Pine Portage has been clearly demonstrated by subsequent events.

Power Situation in Northern Ontario Properties

Within the system known as the Northern Ontario Properties, which are operated by the Commission in trust

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in this process. It emphasizes that the auditor must exercise professional judgment and skepticism throughout the audit.

The second part of the document details the specific procedures and techniques used to identify and assess risks. This includes the use of analytical procedures, tests of controls, and substantive tests. The auditor is required to document the results of these procedures and the conclusions reached.

The third part of the document addresses the communication of audit findings to management and the board of directors. It stresses the importance of clear and concise reporting, as well as the need to provide recommendations for improvement where appropriate.

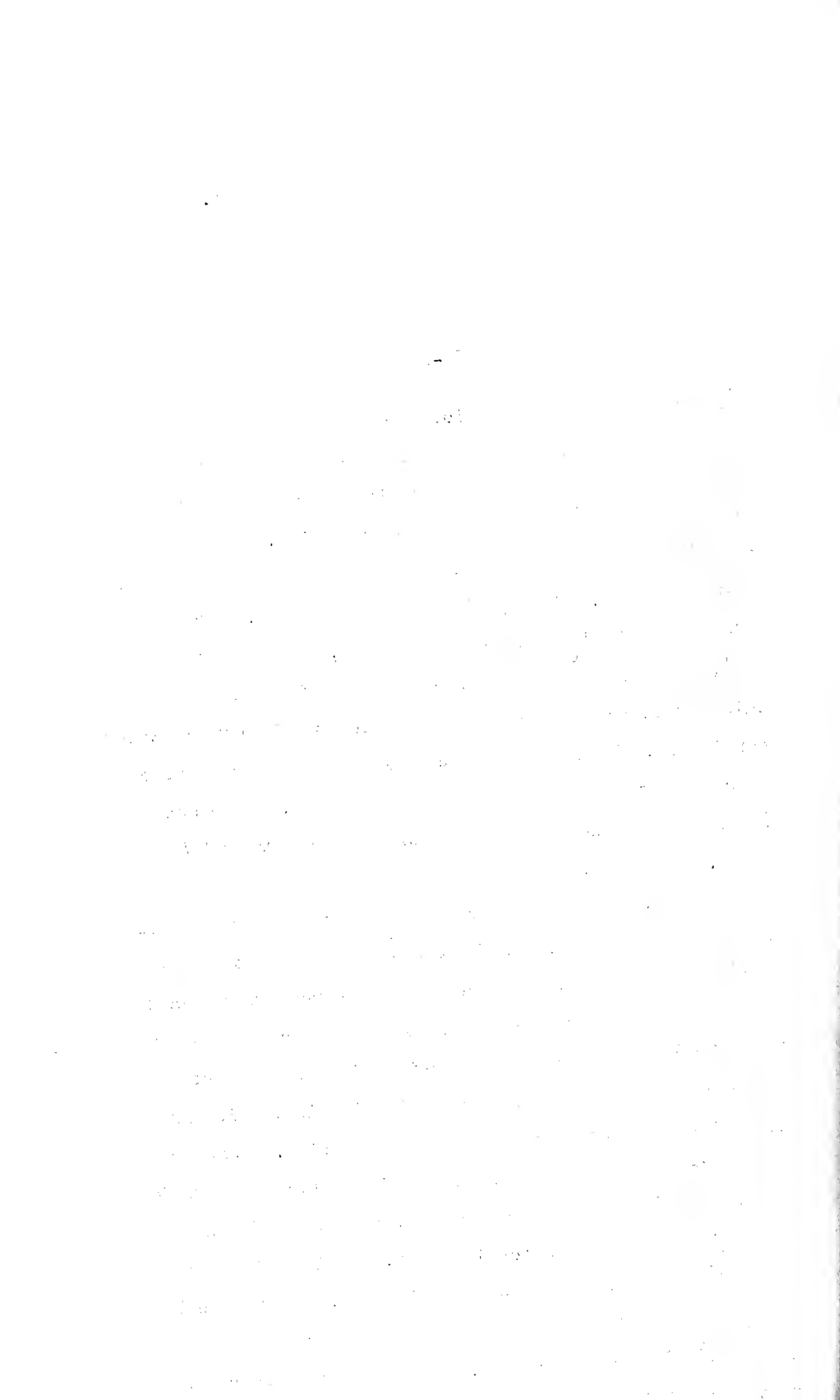
The final part of the document discusses the overall quality of the audit and the auditor's responsibility to the public. It highlights the need for integrity, objectivity, and independence in all audit activities.

Apr. 3

FF-6

for the Province of Ontario, the past year has been one of real progress. A year ago the power situation was unsatisfactory both in the districts north and west of Thunder Bay and in the Northeastern region. The main cause was a water shortage, but expanding demands played their part too. The opening of the George W. Rayner generating station last June added 56,000 horsepower to the resources of the Northeastern region. Thanks to this new source of power and to much more favourable water conditions, the total resources of the Northern Ontario Properties in December 1950 approached 374,000 horsepower (373,895) and exceeded the resources of December 1949 by 25.8 per cent.

Another notable forward step was the construction of facilities linking the Northeastern region with the Southern Ontario system. The first interchange of power between the systems occurred in October. Good progress has been made on another connecting link between the Thunder Bay system and the Patricia district, which is scheduled to enter service later this spring. Northern Ontario's wealth in ore and timber is in large part made available to us and to the free world through the wise development of hydro-electric power. During 1950 our attention has been drawn to two minerals, asbestos and iron, that may in future assume great importance in the Northern Ontario economy. Hydro stands prepared to serve industries based on them, as it has served the older mining and forest industries.



FF-7

Wholesale Power Rates

In recent years a number of steps have been taken toward decreasing the spread between the costs of electric power in different communities and thus arriving at more uniform rates.

One of the first acts of the present Commission was to secure agreement whereby the co-operating municipalities could make a generous gesture toward a minority among them which, being relatively remote from power sources and having relatively small loads, were required to pay wholesale power rates considerably in excess of the average. In consequence the rates to individual consumers within these municipalities were relatively high and discouraged the wide application of electric power through labour-saving devices that was common elsewhere. The co-operating municipalities agreed voluntarily through their Association, to a small annual levy, if required, the proceeds of which were to be applied so that no municipality would have to pay a rate of more than \$39 per horsepower.

This magnanimous gesture was made in March, 1944. Had it applied to the year 1943 it would have meant that 63 municipalities would have had their rates reduced to \$39. Just as Hydro's engineers had predicted, the lower rates so encouraged the use of power and hence increased the revenues of the high-cost municipalities that by 1948 the number of municipalities requiring assistance was reduced by five.

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In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. Each method is described in detail, highlighting its strengths and potential limitations.

The third section focuses on the results of the data analysis. It presents a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the trends and patterns identified in the data. The author provides a detailed interpretation of these results, explaining their significance in the context of the study.

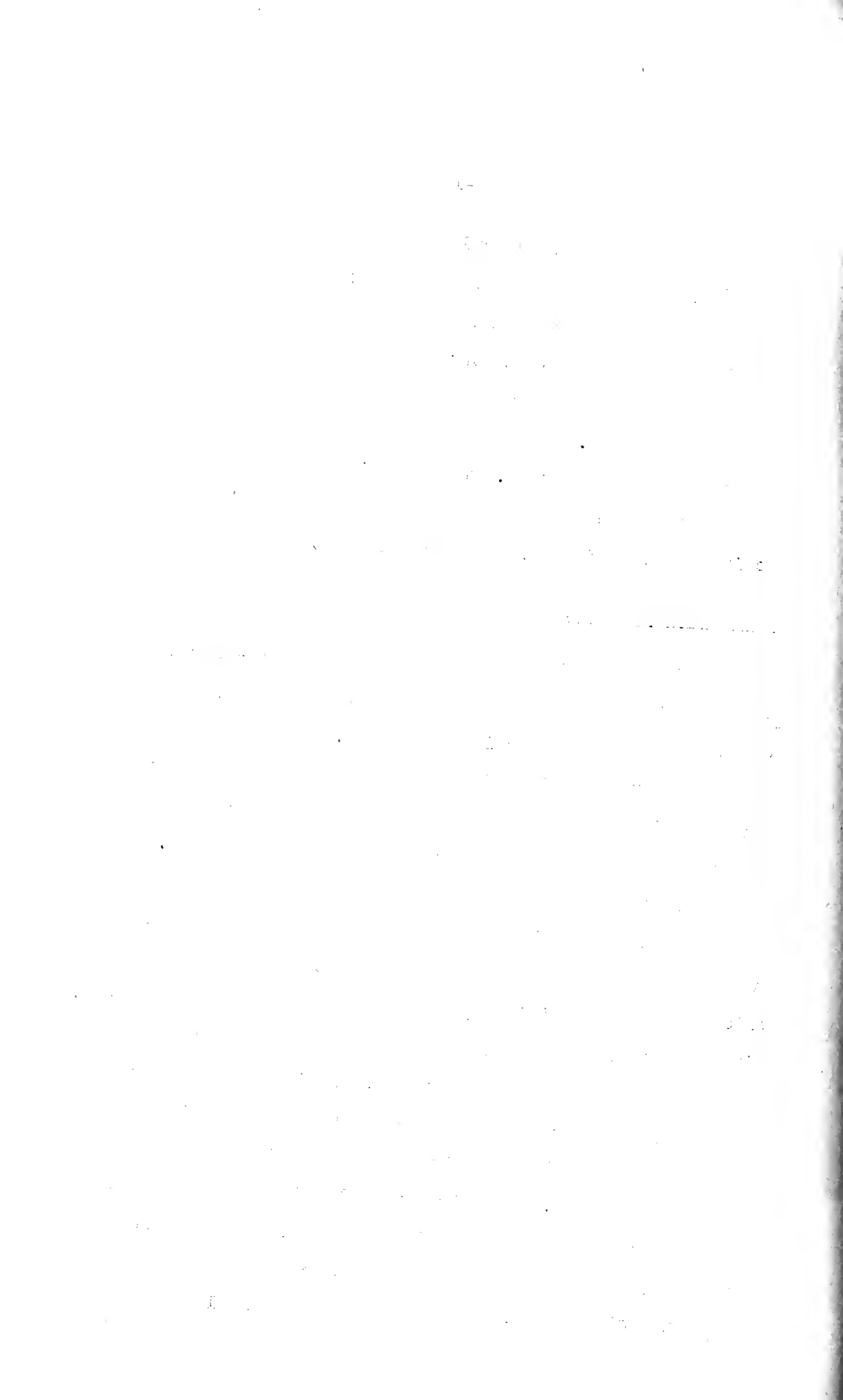
Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a discussion of their implications. The author suggests several areas for further research and provides practical recommendations based on the study's results.

GG-1

A study of the schedule of interim rates set up for this year reveals that only six municipalities are expected to require assistance under the arrangement I have described. Of these, only two were among the sixty-three municipalities with rates in excess of \$39 per horsepower in 1943. The others have only recently signed cost contracts with Hydro. The benefit of a reasonable maximum rate is one evidence of the welcome they have received from their fellow municipalities.

Niagara Developments

The two most promising sources of hydro-electric power remaining undeveloped in Ontario are at Niagara and on the international section of the St. Lawrence river. On March 27 last the prime ministers of Canada and Ontario signed an agreement turning over to this Province the Canadian rights to develop power on the Niagara river. On June 14 the House of Commons at Ottawa ratified this agreement and a new international treaty concerning the further development of power at Niagara. On August 9 this treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States. Without delay, plans prepared in advance by the Commission began to be translated into action. It is estimated that the treaty makes possible the development of additional power on the Canadian side to the extent of more than a million horsepower. The first instalment of this will be secured through the construction of a 600,000 horsepower plant at Queenston to be known as the Sir Adam Beck-Niagara generating station No. 2. The Commission has already



GG-2

approved the expenditure of \$157 million for generating equipment and preliminary work is already well advanced. The expected date of completion is September 1, 1954.

The new Niagara Treaty incorporates a new and very beneficial principle. Instead of specifying the amounts of water that may be diverted from the Niagara for power purposes, it stipulates that definite amounts of water must pass over the falls at specified times. The balance is available for equal division between power plants on either side of the river. Briefly put, it is agreed that during daylight hours between April and October the minimum flow over the falls shall be 100,000 cubic feet per second. At all other times, except when extra flow may be needed to flush away ice, the minimum flow over the falls may be 50,000 cubic feet per second. This means that during the hours of darkness and during the winter, when the water is not required for scenic purposes, it can be used to provide the power we need so vitally and at the period of annual peak. At the same time the decreased flow at those times will help to postpone erosion and extend the life of the beautiful spectacle, so famous throughout the world.

St. Lawrence Prospects

And what about power development on the international section of the St. Lawrence? You will have read in the press that, wherever possible, pressure is being exerted to bring the long-delayed, often frustrated plans for developing St. Lawrence power into effect. The Hydro-

Electric Power Commission and the governments of Ontario, of Canada and of the State of New York are solidly behind the endeavour to harness the 2,200,000 horsepower now gliding wastefully away between Ontario and New York. The obstacle we face is opposition in the United States Senate to the Seaway proposal, either as a joint power and navigation scheme or simply as a power development. Whether that obstacle can be overcome or not, common sense and justice alike dictate that Ontario and New York should no longer be denied access to the power they both need so urgently and which is theirs by right.

Minor Hydro Developments

Besides Niagara and the St. Lawrence, there are other sites in Ontario capable of hydro-electric development, although on a much smaller scale. Some of them, of course, are geographically remote from the Southern Ontario system, but they are important to Hydro because they are needed in the wise development of the resources in timber and minerals of our northern regions. Wherever and whenever hydro-electric power can profitably be developed for the benefit of Ontario, it will be developed.

Steam Generating Stations

Within the Southern Ontario system, however, our industrial growth has been so rapid and extensive that even the potential resources of Niagara and the St. Lawrence are not sufficient safeguards for the future. For that

1870

quite a number of persons have been
 met who are of the opinion that
 the present state of things is
 not what it should be. They
 are of the opinion that the
 government should be reformed
 and that the people should
 have a more direct say in
 the management of the country.
 They are of the opinion that
 the present system is too
 complicated and too expensive
 and that it is necessary to
 have a more simple and more
 economical system. They are
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GG-4

reason the Commission decided upon the construction of steam-powered generating stations at Windsor and Toronto. The first units at both stations are scheduled for operation by September and a second unit of each by November. These four units will add more than 425,000 horsepower to the capacity of the Southern Ontario system. During 1952 and 1953 a third unit will be added to the J. Clark Keith station at Windsor and third and fourth units to the Richard L. Hearn station at Toronto. The ultimate capacity of the two stations will be almost 800,000 horsepower.

Advance of Electrical Science

Hydro has always been aware of the importance of staying abreast of scientific advance. For nearly forty years the Commission's laboratories have contributed steadily to the world's knowledge of how best to produce, distribute and use electric power. Hydro's engineers, not only in the Research division but throughout the Commission's staff, have made many helpful contributions to economical and efficient service.

Last summer the Commission sent some of its senior engineers to Europe. They went to London and to Paris, where two important world conferences were to be held. They inspected generation and transmission systems in most of the countries of western Europe. They exchanged ideas and discussed new developments and projects with engineers, scientists, and administrators from everywhere in the free world.

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Administrative Information

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Apr.3

GG-5

They found that they were well equipped to participate. Research and technique are as advanced in Canada as anywhere in the world. We all owe a great debt to our fine universities, which year after year turn out classes of well-trained, ambitious young engineers who can hold their own with the graduates of the finest schools of other countries.

The Commission's engineers found that Hydro's work, for example, in developing the soniscope for testing concrete and the bolometer for rapid, economical inspection of transmission lines, was widely known and appreciated. They found that knowledge of Hydro's record of public service and its expansion program and the construction methods employed for it had preceded them and were of great interest to experts in other countries. Some examples are: The ingenious uses of modified Bailey bridging on construction projects, the methods of pouring concrete on lifts of from 30 to 50 feet, where usual practice elsewhere involves lifts of from only 3 to 8 feet, and the efficient and economical technique developed by Commission engineers for carrying on construction during winter months.

Hydro Construction Skill

A very gratifying tribute to the skill of Hydro's construction men came recently from a high-ranking expert from the United States, who paid a visit to our Ottawa river projects. "In my judgment," he wrote, "the perfection of the concrete work is truly remarkable, not only

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column is the number of trials, the second column is the number of correct responses, and the third column is the percentage of correct responses. The data shows that the percentage of correct responses increases with the number of trials, indicating that the subjects are learning the task.

Number of Trials	Number of Correct Responses	Percentage of Correct Responses
10	6	60%
20	12	60%
30	18	60%
40	24	60%
50	30	60%
60	36	60%
70	42	60%
80	48	60%
90	54	60%
100	60	60%

The results of the experiment show that the subjects were able to learn the task and maintain a constant level of performance. This suggests that the task is relatively simple and that the subjects were able to quickly grasp the requirements.

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GG-6

with respect to the absence of cracks in the concrete of all types, but also the almost perfect alignment maintained in the formwork during construction." That is high praise indeed from an impartial observer who is well qualified to judge.

May I just digress for a moment to say to the House that two Canadian engineers have been granted the Wason Medal for Research. These engineers, Messrs. J.R. Leslie and W.J. Cheesman are the first Canadians to receive this medal for the discovery of the soniscope for the testing of cement or concrete. The Soniscope, the development of which is the basis of the award to Messrs. Leslie and Cheesman, has been hailed by Dr. Allan Bates, Vice President of the Portland Cement Association, as one of the outstanding contributions to the techniques of testing concrete which has appeared for many years. Others have expressed much the same opinion, and the inquiries which we have received about the Soniscope from all over the world indicate it has aroused unusual interest among engineers who deal with concrete.

(Page GG7 follows)

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High Voltage Transmission

When our engineers went abroad they also found that there was much to learn. They were keenly interested in recent developments in very high-voltage transmission in Sweden, France and Britain. Some of you may recall that when the Commission decided a quarter of a century ago to transmit at 230,000 volts, there was some debate and shaking of heads. The trend now is toward using 380,000-volt lines and there is some talk of 500,000-volt transmission. There are three main objects in mind; First, the transmission of power over greater distances; secondly, the reduction of transmission losses; and thirdly, the transmission of more power over lines where the securing of new rights-of-way is physically impossible or economically prohibitive. You may be sure that Commission engineers will be ready to adopt the adapt what they have learned, should the need arise for higher voltage transmission in Ontario.

Indeed, your Hydro-Electric Power Commission is keenly aware of its great responsibility and of the complex problems it faces. The citizens of Ontario can be confident that progress will continue unabated and that solutions for our problems will be found.

In conclusion, may I give expression to the gratitude the Commission feels toward Prime Minister Leslie A. Frost, K.C., LL.D. and his Government for their close co-operation and sympathetic consideration of Hydro affairs during the past year. I wish also to pay tribute to the

(Take HH follows)

HH-1

unflagging zeal with which my fellow Commissioners, Chairman Robert H. Saunders, C.B.E., K.C. and Vice-Chairman, W. Ross Strike, K.C., have pursued the best interests of Hydro and of this Province. Finally, I know you will wish to join the Commission in a sincere tribute of praise and confidence to Mr. Richard L. Hearn, General Manager of the Commission, his two Assistant General Managers, Dr. Otto Holden and Mr. A. W. Manby, the Secretary, Mr. E. B. Easson, the Comptroller, Mr. E. M. Banks, the Treasurer, Mr. F. R. Brebner and their very able staffs at head office, in the regional offices and in the field. Without their loyal and devoted service, the achievements I have been describing would have been quite impossible.

(Page HH-2 follows)

HH-2

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to touch upon a matter which has been mentioned in this House on many occasions, not from the point of view of starting any argument, or in an argumentive way, but I do want to leave a few facts with the hon. members of the House, and they can judge for themselves after the fact is given, pretty much what the situation is.

We have heard a lot about the price of \$16 power at the Lakehead, and I think we should go back just ar enough to find out what the background of this \$16 power is, and in so doing I want to pay tribute to the government of the day, and the Engineers of the Commission, in whose judgment I have explicit faith. In doing so, I am not being critical of the government or the Commission, because these things were passed on by the engineers of that time.

In 1936, when the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Cox) -- or Fort William now -- was a member of the House and Mayor, and when the Liberal government was in the House, they approached the Commission and asked if the price of power would be reduced materially, in order to maintain the industries in that area.

In the Fall of 1934, officials of both the Port Arthur and Fort William Commissions requested the Ontario Commission to authorize a reduction in the rate of power supplied to the paper company at the head of the Lakes in order that this Company might be encouraged to operate its plant there, rather than operate the plant elsewhere.

In 1934, as the hon. members all know, we were coming

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out of the depression, and anything which helped any industry was justifiable, and was our responsibility which should be carried through.

In response to this request, and in the light of the surpluses accruing from the supplying of power, the Commission held numerous meetings and discussions with the two municipalities, and notified the Fort William Commission by letter, on September 26th, that the price of power was to be reduced.

This action was endorsed by the Fort William Commission in a resolution dated September 25th, 1936, which read as follows:

"We endorse the action of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in arranging lower rates for power used by paper mills in the district as per their letter of September 21, 1936."

The letter accompanying the Resolution was in the following language:

"The Fort William Commission, as you know, have been pressing for some time for assistance to the paper mills in the way of reduced power costs, as a means toward greater production of pulp and paper and thereby reduce unemployment."

For no other reason, I would say we were justified in doing what we did.

The Port Arthur Public Utility Commission followed with a Resolution, in October, 1936. There is no use

repeating it, because it is in almost similar language, and they approved of our action.

In March, 1937, the Commission approved a further reduction. In 1941 the Thunder Bay and the Provincial Paper Company's contracts were transferred to the Commission at the request of the Port Arthur Utility Commission.

When it became apparent, even under the \$17. rate, that the power companies were still contributing substantial sums to reserves, the Commission authorized a further reduction of \$1. per horsepower for 110,000 volt power, and for 22,000 power, would be \$17. per horsepower.

It is emphasized that each of these reductions was made in keeping with the expressed desire of Port Arthur and Fort William for power to be made available to the paper companies at the lowest price possible consistent with actual cost, as a means of ensuring maximum employment for the people at the Head of the Lakes.

That is how we arrived at the \$16. power.

Again I emphasize for the third time that I congratulate the government and the Commission of the day for what they have done, because of the \$16 power to 70% of the industry, what we call "System customers" in that area; 70% of the reserves have been established by power which has been sold to these "system customers", and 50% has been accrued from the municipalities.

Now, the next point is the matter of comparisons as to the power costs. I pointed out that the \$16. power is for 110,000 volts -- high-tension volt power. In 1950, the Commission's price for power sold to industry in Port

April 3

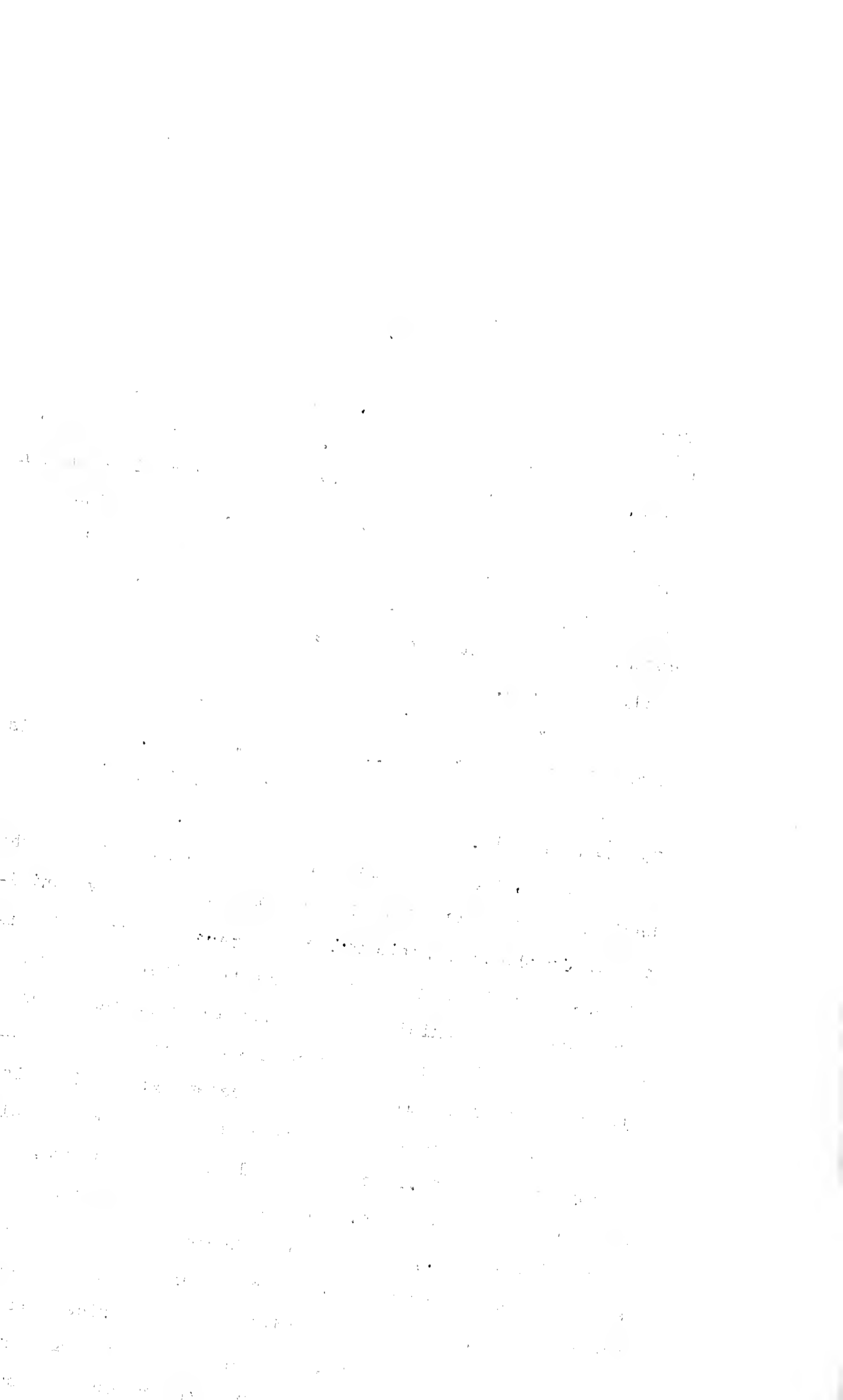
HH- 5

Arthur at a basic rate of \$18., that is \$1. per month per horsepower, plus consumption. That is for low-tension power, and the cost of transforming power from high-tension to low-tension runs about \$1.50 to \$2.00, so today industry in Port Arthur is on practically the same basis as are our "system customers" and to say that the domestic consumers are paying for that reduction of rate is just too silly for words.

Today the domestic rate in Port Arthur is about 2 cents for the first kwt., and then .8 cents. That is as low a rate as you will get in many municipalities in Southern Ontario.

Again, may I explain this? You cannot say that the basic rate on power sold by the Commission to any municipality is the same basic price for power in that community. For the simple reason that the diversity of the load within the municipalities determine what the price shall be for commercial or domestic use, and there are cases -- although I have not looked them up recently; I will give you an extreme case -- where the cost of power to a municipality might be \$25., and they could sell it for \$20. The reverse is also true, where the cost of power to a municipality is \$20., and yet they charge \$25., so you will see that the diversity of the load covers the rate between the consumers, and that determines what the price will be.

I have covered that, I hope, not in any argumentative mood. I cannot agree with the hon. member for Fort Arthur (Mr. Robinson) when he said in the House that the local Commission came down to Toronto and agreed with the Provincial Commission here,



and then went home and changed their minds. We have found the engineers from Port Arthur and Fort William very capable and very efficient men, and I personally have great faith in their judgment, and I want to make, in a very sincere way, an appeal to the hon. members of this House, and those outside the House.

(TAKE "II" FOLLOWS)

Apr.3

II-1

I regret that it is necessary to appeal to this House for a more sympathetic and accurate consideration of the problems facing The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The practice of describing isolated incidents and events as if they were typical and of unfairly misrepresenting the facts about Hydro reflects unjustly on the engineering and administrative staff of the Commission, even more than upon the Commissioners or this government.

Let me give you some examples: Last year, in this House, the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) speaking in a derogatory way of the Aguasabon generating station, said, "I doubt the plant will ever develop 30,000 horsepower." The other day, in this House, he made a similar statement. In actual fact, during the whole of 1949 and 1950 the monthly peak load of Aguasabon never

(Page II-2 follows)



II-2

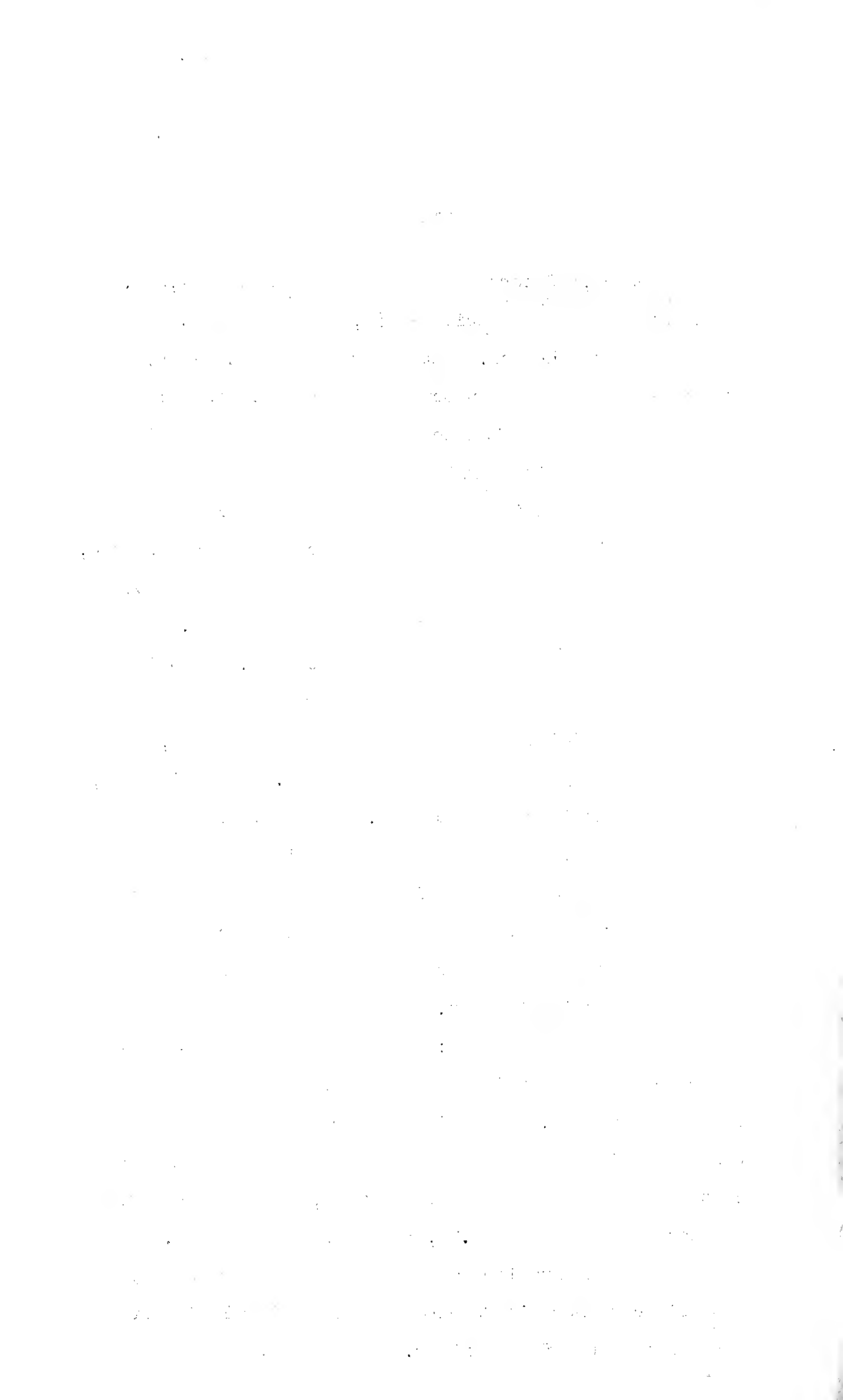
fell below 53,800 horsepower and averaged over 57,200, although the rated capacity is 53,000 horsepower.

Again, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) speaking in the House on Monday, March 5th, stated:

"Any of our honourable friends who live in the city might be interested as to how they are paying for hydro compared to 1943, because I notice now in Toronto, for instance, in their 1943 report, the interim price of hydro to the city of Toronto was \$22.60 -- that is per kilowatt, I believe. I noticed in the Star the other day when they were rejoicing over a rebate from the Hydro, that they are now assessed at \$33.10 per kilowatt, an increase from \$22.34 to \$33.10, an increase there of some 48% in the cost of Hydro in the cities, so it is not the rural users alone that are suffering because of the extravagance of the Hydro under this administration."

Here are the facts: In 1943 the actual cost of power to the city of Toronto was \$29.81 per kilowatt. The 1950 cost was \$31.34 per kilowatt. You will note that the first figure quoted by the member for Brant was the cost per horsepower, not per kilowatt, so that the actual increase over 1943 was 5.2%, not 48%, as he stated.

The insinuation that the cost of power used by domestic consumers in Toronto has risen sharply is not borne out by the facts either. In 1943 the revenue



received per kilowatt-hour of domestic supply was 1.052 cents. It has gradually declined until in 1949 it was .92 cents. Despite the 1950 increase in rates, it is not expected that the revenue per kilowatt-hour during 1950 will exceed the 1946 revenue of .978 cents.

In another part of his speech, the hon. member spoke of his own Hydro bill in an attempt to prove that Hydro rates are much higher than they were a few years ago. "The electricity that cost me \$36.42 in 1944 cost me \$64.26 to-day. Adjusting that for the fact that I am using slightly more hydro now than I did then, the figures are 64 as against 42, or an increase from 1944 to 1950 of 52%".

I have examined the Hydro bills sent to the honourable member and find that the actual trend has been as follows:

DUNDAS RURAL OPERATING AREA

HON. H. C. NIXON, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

Contract 8001

<u>Year</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Kwhrs</u>	<u>Net Bill</u>	<u>Cost per Kwhr.</u>
1944	F4	13,860	\$ 155.16	1.12
1949	F5	16,210	170.32	1.05
1950	F6	14,430	205.80	1.43

Classification changed from F-4 to F-6.

The increase in the cost per kilowatt hours between 1944 and 1950 is only about 1/2 of that claimed in the paragraph quoted above. Can it be that the member made his comparison between the lowest quarter of 1944 and the highest quarter of 1950?

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is noted that the economy is showing signs of recovery, but that there are still many problems to be solved. The government is working hard to improve the situation, and it is hoped that the people will be able to enjoy a better life in the future.

In the second part, the author discusses the social conditions. It is pointed out that there is a wide gap between the rich and the poor, and that the government should do more to help the poor. The author also mentions the importance of education and health care, and suggests that the government should invest more in these areas.

The third part of the report is about the environment. It is noted that the environment is becoming more polluted, and that the government should take steps to protect it. The author suggests that the government should encourage people to use public transport and to recycle, and that it should also invest in clean energy.

Finally, the author concludes that the country has a bright future, but that it needs to continue to work hard to solve its problems. The author hopes that the government will be able to improve the lives of all the people, and that the country will become a more prosperous and just society.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the report shows that the country is making progress, but that there are still many challenges ahead. The government has a key role to play in addressing these challenges, and it is hoped that it will be able to do so effectively. The author believes that the people of the country will be able to enjoy a better life if the government continues to work hard to improve the situation.

The following table shows the main findings of the report:

Area	Current Situation	Government Action	Expected Outcome
Economy	Showing signs of recovery, but still many problems.	Investing in infrastructure and education.	Improved economic growth and employment.
Social Conditions	Wide gap between rich and poor.	Investing in social services and education.	Reduced inequality and improved quality of life.
Environment	Becoming more polluted.	Investing in clean energy and public transport.	Improved environmental quality and health.

The author believes that the government should continue to work hard to address these issues, and that the people of the country should also play a role in improving the situation. The author hopes that the country will be able to overcome its challenges and achieve a better future for all its people.

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May I add some further evidence as to the present cost of rural Hydro. The Honourable member for South Grey increased his consumption of electricity from 1,230 kWhrs. in 1943 to 5,650 kWhrs. in 1950, an increase of 360%. The actual cost per kwhr. fell from 4.6¢ in 1943 to 1.59¢ in 1950, a reduction of 65%.

I must emphasize that it is the overall picture that portrays the progress that has been made in rural electrification. The following figures show that when we consider all consumers in all our rural operating areas, the average revenue per kilowatt-hour was as follows:

	<u>Cents</u>
1943	2.449
1944	2.161
1945	2.000
1946	1.832
1947	1.754
1948	1.710
1949	1.728

These figures show clearly that there has been a great reduction in the revenue per kilowatt-hour from all consumers. There was an insignificant increase from 1948 to 1949 and when the 1950 figures are available, they may show a further slight rise because of a revised rate schedule. Nevertheless, I feel confident that the figures for 1950 will not exceed those for 1945 or 1946.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for robust data collection systems and the importance of using reliable analytical tools to derive meaningful insights from the data.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of data-driven strategies. It provides a detailed overview of the key steps involved in developing and executing these strategies, from identifying data sources to monitoring and evaluating the results.

The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges and risks associated with data-driven decision-making. It discusses the potential for data bias, privacy concerns, and the need for strong data governance frameworks to mitigate these risks.

The fifth part of the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a continuous learning and improvement process to stay ahead in a rapidly changing data landscape.

In conclusion, this document provides a comprehensive guide to effective data-driven decision-making. By following the principles and practices outlined here, organizations can harness the power of data to drive growth, innovation, and success.

II-5

We should bear in mind that the rate charged for rural power like all other Hydro rates, is based on actual cost and that with the sharp increases of labour and material costs, which have affected our whole economy in recent years, some increase in the basic cost of producing and distributing electrical power was inevitable. Because power is sold at cost in Ontario, rates must reflect increases in basic costs.

Turning to consider the situation as it affects the urban domestic consumer's average bill, I wish to point out that there has been a marked decrease between 1939 and 1949 in the average revenue per kilowatt-hour used. In 1939 the average revenue per kilowatt-hour of residential electricity was 1.26 cents, whereas in 1949, it was only .99 cents. The year 1949 is the last one for which these figures are at present available.

Nobody needs to be reminded of what has happened to the prices of commodities -- including, may I add, the products of the farm -- as they are reflected in the cost of living index. Surely one may ask this fair question: What other commodity in widespread use has shown so slight an uptrend as has electrical energy? What, besides the kilowatt, has so successfully resisted the pressure of inflation? I challenge anyone to name a commodity sold in Ontario that has increased so little in price and yet gives the consumer so much value per dollar as he gets from Hydro.

There have been recently some other criticisms so ridiculous that they should perhaps be ignored. Yet,

there are always some people willing to believe irresponsible and foolish statements, unless they are corrected. I therefore wish to point out to this House and to the people of the province the fallacies in a few of these statements:

The Leader of the Liberal Party at large, according to a recent report in the Toronto Star not long ago, "accused the government of showing discrimination in the sale of hydro power. 'I read in a recent report that 50% of all the hydro in Ontario is used by the pulp and paper industry and that one mill alone uses enough hydro to supply both Toronto and Montreal'." Let us take up these points singularly.

- , (1) He accused the government of showing discrimination in the sale of hydro power.
- (2) 50% of all the hydro in Ontario is used by the pulp and paper industry.

The average monthly demand for power on the Commission's system during 1949 amounted to 3,427,000 horsepower. The pulp and paper companies used 287,635 horsepower or approximately 8.4% of the load and not 50% -- 600% wrong.

- (3) One mill alone uses enough hydro to supply both Toronto and Montreal.

The combined Toronto and Montreal load equals 1,311,424 horsepower. The largest "one mill alone" using hydro power for 1949 used approximately 40,000 horsepower which is less

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than 3%, not 100% of the Toronto and Montreal load -- 3,300% wrong.

The most recent absurd outburst from the same source was reported on March 6th and I quote:

"He suggested the Ontario Hydro's order that \$3,300,000 in rebate be spent on equipment repairs was for the purpose of giving the Hydro an opportunity to let another contract to the Canadian Comstock Co. on a cost plus basis'."

The statement reveals complete lack of knowledge of Hydro operations. The Commission recommended to the Municipal Systems that they use their rebates for urgent maintenance and rehabilitation within their own systems. They would carry out all such work with their own staffs. They have no relations with the Canadian Comstock Company, nor would they ever consider letting contracts for such work.

I have been actively associated with Hydro plant and system operation in my home municipality and in the province as a whole for a long period of time. There are others, the Honourable member of Niagara Falls is a good example, who have had similiar opportunities to become familiar with how Hydro works in the local community as well as throughout the province. Our experience, theirs and mine, makes us confident that the officials and the staff of Hydro have no reason to fear critical attacks from whatever quarter they may come. They are doing a most excellent job -- sometimes under

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very trying circumstances -- and they should not be subjected to unfair and unreasonable criticisms, advanced in many cases through lack of knowledge or a desire to advance the critic's own political fortunes. Surely, we should avoid within this House and outside, the kind of criticism that I have illustrated and refuted. Hydro in the past has withstood such unfair criticisms and has survived to become an outstanding example of municipal co-operation free from political interference. Let us keep it that way.

(TAKE "JJ" FOLLOWS)

MR. F. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I did not want to interrupt the Hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) during his very interesting address, but he did make a statement that is not in keeping with the official figures released by Hydro, in his statement that there was a difference of one year between the construction of the Aguasabon Plant and the Pine Portage Plant. I have here an official document released by the Hydro, and it says this about the Aguasabon Development:

"Construction began in the Spring of 1946;
Plant in Service, Official Opening, October,
1948."

That would be two years and around eight to nine months. A similar little booklet on the Pine Portage Development says:

"Construction began late in 1947;
Plant in Service in 1950."

Actually in September, 1950 -- two years and ten to eleven months. So I say, Mr. Speaker, that Hydro's own publication substantiates my remarks in the House during my speech, that there was around three to four months difference. I lived in that part of the country and visited those plants during the conception, and I know those figures are right, there was a difference of around three to four months in the construction time of those two plants.

There is one other point I think should be pointed out in fairness here. The Hon. Minister



JJ-2

(Mr. Challies) in making a comparison in power sold to paper companies and in power sold to domestic consumers, used as a measuring stick, \$16.50 for 110 thousand volt power. I think it is better to make a comparison in 22 thousand volt power, which is the horsepower a community purchases in, and the actual fact is paper mills buy 22 thousand volt power for \$17.00 a horsepower, and a municipality purchases that power for \$23.50 a horsepower, a difference of \$6.50 a horsepower, and both the same voltage. I think in all fairness I will agree with the Hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) you can account for part of that, but I say that is a tremendous difference; I do agree with him that diversity and so on would account for a portion of it, but not a tremendous amount like \$6.50. And that is making a fair comparison on 22 thousand volt power in both cases.

The third point I would like to make is that it is true that during the depression years the commissions at Port Arthur and Fort William did ask that power costs be reduced to paper mills so they could be kept working and give much-needed employment, but according to the commissions -- and I admit I was not sitting on the commissions at that time -- the last power reduction they requested was in 1937, which was in the depression times. They claim they did not request the 1945 reduction, which cut the power down to its present \$16.00 for 110,000 volt power, and \$17.00 for 22,000 volt power.

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In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in the following tables and charts.

Table 1: Summary of Data Collection Methods. This table provides a clear overview of the different sources and methods used to gather the data for this study.

Figure 1: A line graph showing the trend of data over time. The x-axis represents time, and the y-axis represents the measured variable. The graph illustrates a steady increase in the data over the period shown.

The final section of the document discusses the implications of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for data collection and analysis.

JJ-3

Lastly, I would like to point out that according to the record at the Head of the Lakes there is not a difference of 70% in favour of the paper mills in reserve fund, the figures that we have as the company's share of the reserve fund, that is the system customers \$2,221,000 in round figures, and the municipalities' share \$2,132,000, or almost a 50-50 basis -- about 53 and 47 percents -- and I think in all fairness, and as I say I did not want to interrupt the Hon. Minister (Mr. Challies), but I do feel that what I have said, and used the Official Hydro publication in support of my remarks, substantiates what I said in the House, both in relation to the construction time of these plants and the cost of power to the paper customers, to the system customers, as measured against the cost of power to the domestic customers.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHALLIES: Mr. Speaker, I have already explained the proper comparisons that should be made. The question of power sold to system customers and the question of power sold in Port Arthur. As far as the time needed to construct the Aguasabon was concerned, it was given by Hydro engineers - and given to you at the time - which explained that there was enough material and labour to build the Aguasabon but not sufficient to build the Pine Portage Development. Granted Hydro made an excellent job on the Pine Portage and that it came in a little earlier, than expected, but if Pine Portage had been started when the Aguasabon was started it would have been completed before 1949.

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In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual data entry and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to ensure that the data is both accurate and easy to interpret.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered by the report. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in marketing, maintaining high standards of customer service, and regularly reviewing financial performance to identify areas for improvement.

MR. ROBINSON: It is the official opening in both cases.

MR. CHALLIES: That may be, but the Aguasabon plant was running early in the summer of 1948. You were advised that so far as the 65% contribution to Thunder Bay reserves was concerned, your fourth question was answered by Commission Question Answer Dec. 1950:

"Approximately 65% of it has to date been paid, and built up by the direct customer revenue".

That is the answer to the fourth question.

Now then, approximately 65% of the reserves has to date been built up by the direct customers.

Again, let me point out, it was not possible under the conditions when we started Aguasabon, to start Pine Portage. Aguasabon was ideal for the place and time to meet the power need -- and I gave you the figures in the House -- that in 1947 there was a deficiency of about 5,000 kilowatts. I have the figures but do not know just where they are at the moment, but if we had not had the Aguasabon which came in in 1948, there would have been a deficiency of 25,000 kilowatts, which would have meant a loss of thousands of dollars to the Thunder Bay System.

MR. ROBINSON: If the construction plan figures are correct, that is not correct.

MR. CHALLIES: But you cannot say it was built in so-and-so, the fact is we got an excellent job in

Apr.3

JJ-5

Pine Portage, because we were able to get the materials and were over the peak demand for materials and men, but the engineers, in whom I have faith, -- the recommendations were given by the engineers and the important reason was we could get the Aguasabon in one year earlier, and we needed it to meet the demand on the system.

MR. ROBINSON: I might point out that at the time the Aguasabon Plan was to be constructed, I journeyed to Toronto and talked with Dr. Hogg, and at that time he did not put forward this argument at all, among other things, he said: "It is not feasible to build a small plant on the Aguasabon." I argued they should have built the Pine Portage Plant, which would, within a few months time -- on figures given out by Hydro -- been developing 80,000, not 53,000 horsepower as Aguasabon does, and we would still have the reserve of two generators that could be brought in.

In reply again to the Hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) I point out while these Hydro commission may argue that is 55% in favour of the paper companies, the figures show an almost 50-50 division.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that you are in the Chair yourself, and I would appreciate it if the whip will go out and bring in the hon. members.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. DANA PORTER: (Attorney-General): Going to have a vote?

MR. THORNBERRY: If I have to speak to empty

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The third section provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there is a significant correlation between the variables being studied. This finding is supported by statistical analysis and is consistent with previous research in the field.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena. This will help to build a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

JJ-6

benches, I might just as well sing -- I would enjoy that much better.

I might say that at this late date in the Budget Debate I would ordinarily be somewhat reluctant to participate. I feel I have certain obligations which prompt me to take part. First, to pay my respects to yourself for the very efficient and tolerant handling of your difficult position as Speaker, even though I may say it has somewhat of a disarming effect on myself. I feel honour-bound not to abuse your tolerance.

Second, I think that at least one Hamilton constituency should be heard from in this Debate. After all, Hamilton is a very important centre, not only in the economy of Ontario, but in the economy of Canada, and it has a great tradition in this House. Hamilton is the industrial heart of Canada, we make everything from an eagle to an anchor; we have the largest steel mills in Canada, rubber mills, textile, machinery, farm implements, potteries and now cars, the Studebaker and the Austin -- and breweries.

Hamilton takes in everything in the way of manufacture, and it also is the home of McMaster University, which has turned out some of the outstanding citizens of Ontario and Canada. I think the university itself is proud of some of the men who have been turned out of its gates, particularly Saskatchewan, where the Prime Minister, Mr. Douglas,

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The third section presents the findings of the study. It highlights several key trends and patterns observed in the data. For example, there was a significant increase in the use of digital tools, which has led to improved efficiency and accuracy in data collection. Additionally, the study found that communication channels have become more diverse, with social media playing an increasingly important role in reaching target audiences.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and practice. It suggests that further exploration into the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning into data analysis would be beneficial. Additionally, it recommends that organizations continue to invest in training and development to ensure their staff are equipped with the latest skills and knowledge in the field.

is a graduate of Mc⁺Master.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. THORNBERRY: As I say, Hamilton has a great labour tradition to maintain in this House, because, as I said once before, Hamilton sent Allan Studhome to this Legislature, a good many years ago. He has certainly left a monument after him in the form of the Workmen's Compensation Act, even though he did not pilot the bill through. It was his idea and his agitation which I believe finally culminated in the passing of that very progressive measure.

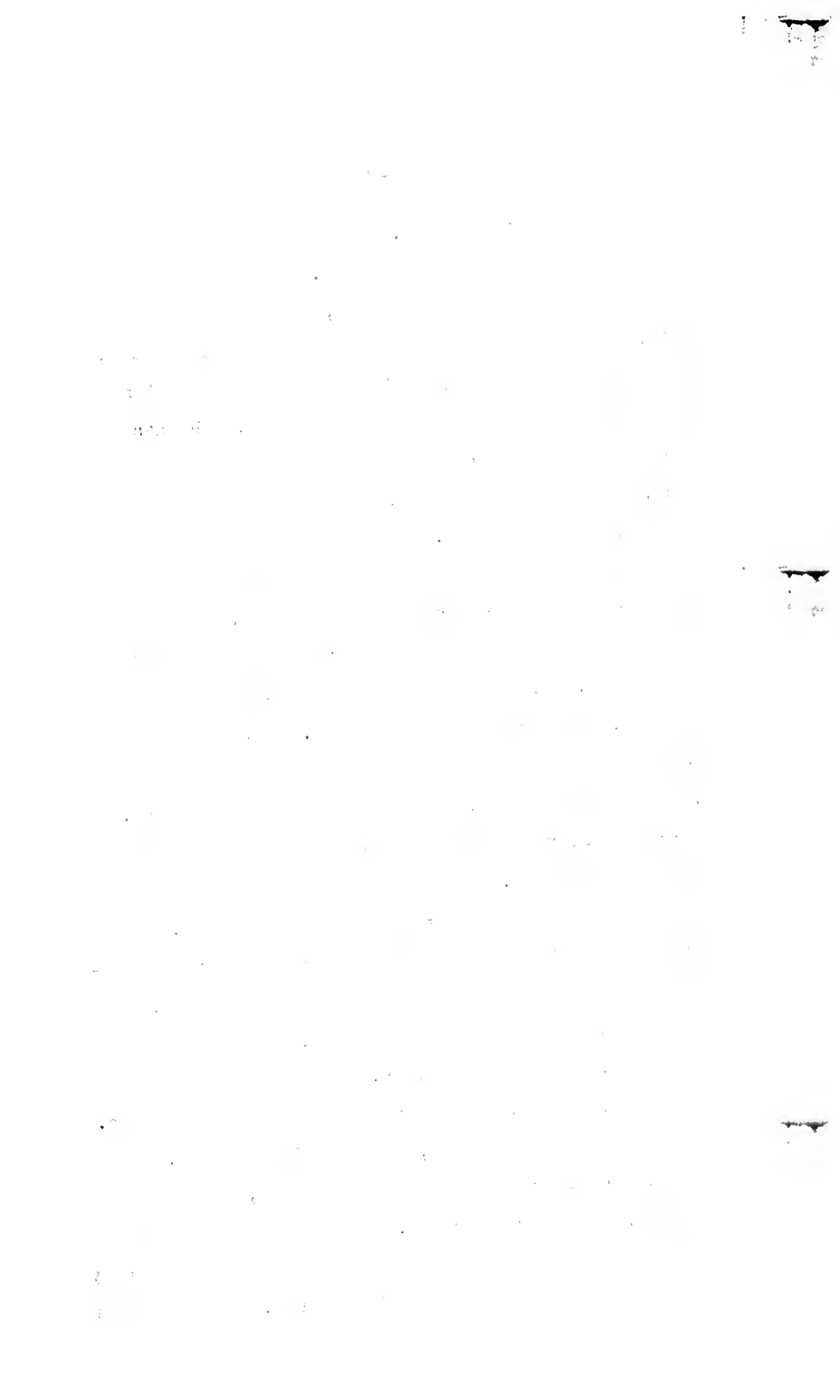
Later on Hamilton sent Sam Lawrence in 1934, the lone C.C.F. member to this Legislature, and I am sure Mr. Lawrence is happy, and Mr. Studhome would be happy if he were alive, to see that their point of view is being put forward by a group of twenty-one, which is having a very decided effect on the policies of the government, and that is subscribed to by a Press that is not unfriendly to the government. They admit that this group conditions and moulds the thinking of the government to a very extensive degree.

MR. PORTER: Not what you say.

MR. THORNBERRY: Pardon?

MR. PORTER: I did not get that from the Debate.

MR. THORNBERRY: Oh, yes, I think the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) admits that himself, and even the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) just a few weeks ago admitted that this group was far ahead of everybody else -- we always think of things first. That has been



JJ-8

emphasized on several occasions when the government after defeating certain Opposition's bills on previous Sessions, have seen fit this year to bring in a Fair Employment Practices Bill and an Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill --

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): So-called.

MR. THORNBERRY: So I think that would substantiate that this group is making a decided impression in the thinking of the government.

Another reason I would like to take part in the debate, Mr. Speaker, is certain rumours, whether one can believe them or not, that before we meet again an election, and it may be the last opportunity for some of the hon. members opposite to hear me.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THORNBERRY: After all, twenty-one of them did not come back last election, you see.

SOME HON. MEMBER: We will have to come over to Hamilton.

MR. THORNBERRY: And I would not want another twenty-one of them to be left home and miss out.

MR. ROBINSON: Why not?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): If it happens there, they will all be left at home.

MR. THORNBERRY: Oh, perhaps you will not be there to speak.

MR. DUNBAR: I don't think so.

MR. THORNBERRY: Almost at the cost of being

monotonous, I would join with others who have spoken on previous debates in congratulating the two new ministers raised to cabinet rank, the Hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) and Grey North (Mr. Phillips). I think the choice is a very good one, that their training and abilities lend themselves to the posts which they occupy. I have listened with great interest to the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) in his Throne Speech, and while I was not wholly in agreement with everything he said, I still think that perhaps he will contribute greatly to discharging his responsibilities as Minister of Reform Institutions. I do disagree with him when he suggests that alcohol is not a cause of alcoholism, because I would say that if there is no alcohol to be had, a person would find it difficult to become an alcoholic.

HON. CHAS. DALEY (Minister of Labour):
Sounds reasonable.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THORNBERRY: Yes. It is very good logic. The hon. member for North Grey (Mr. Phillips) is equally well-suited for his position as Minister of Health, and we wish him every success and hope that perhaps in dealing with the **health situation** in Hamilton, that he will not overlook certain aspects. I do not know whether it is under his jurisdiction, or under that of the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Greisinger), but I would suggest

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The third part of the report details the results of the study. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales volume over the past year, particularly in the online market. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and a user-friendly website interface.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in digital marketing and explore new product lines to further expand its market reach. Regular audits and updates to the data collection process are also recommended to maintain accuracy.

Appendix A: Data Tables

This appendix contains the raw data collected during the study. It is organized into several tables, each representing a different category of data. The tables provide a clear and concise overview of the information gathered, allowing for easy comparison and analysis.

The data shows a consistent upward trend in most key performance indicators, indicating a positive overall performance. However, there are some areas where performance has lagged, and these are highlighted for further investigation.

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that as a health measure, the province should concern itself with the cleaning up of Hamilton Bay. At one time it was a favourite playground for Hamiltonians, principally the children. We had a very nice bathing beach there, but because of the contamination of the water, it was closed a few years ago and this has been a serious blow to the children of low-income families who cannot afford to go to Lake Ontario.

(Take KK follows)

And that matter should be looked into, and perhaps the municipality is concerned itself, but it is also a provincial responsibility. During the Session it has been very interesting to watch the Government and their legislation brought in, even though we look back over the years, we are not too impressed with the record of the government. As I said before, it is very definite that this group has had a very decided effect on the government and its policies, we have had a mellowing influence, a sobering effect when you view in retrospect the days of 1929 and you think this government is a direct lineal descendent of the black-hearted villians of that day that sent tanks into Stratford to quell a peaceful strike, you can realize, we have made considerable progress.

MR. FROST: We are the most progressive government this province has ever seen.

MR. THORNBERRY: Well, a Tory government to be progressive does not have to be very progressive, and any claim they may have to progress, I say, can be laid at the doorstep of this group. But in spite of the policies of former Tory governments, I do not think that the Liberals can escape their share of blame, because they, too, have a very unsavoury record when we remember the Oshawa strike of 1931. I once made the mistake of defining liberals as democratic capitalists, but I forgot to add that I meant liberals with a small "L". You, see, down through the years, somewhere, somebody knocked the little "L" off of the

KK-2

Liberals, and replaced it with a big one, and when I see the little group of survivors here, I think of a little group of sheep who have broken away from the main flock, you can see them huddled on the side of a hill, each one looking in a different direction, helpless and leaderless, looking for the dawn.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THORNBERRY: I think there should be some effort made somewhere to separate the sheep from the goats. I think perhaps a few of the group could find a happier political spiritual home across on the other side, and perhaps what was left could be assimilated in this group.

MR. NIXON: No, we are too particular for that.

MR. THORNBERRY: That could be debated. After all, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. member for Gray South (Mr. Oliver) started out in life as United Farmers of Ontario, and the United Farmers of Ontario comed from the inaction of a decadent Liberal party, and the United Farmers of Ontario gave birth, you might say, to this verile, hard-punching group, the C.C.F. The C.C.F. was born out of the political aspirations of the United Farmers of Ontario, and organized labour, and I do not think they would be too uncomfortable in this group, those with former United Farmers of Ontario affiliations, and young hon. members like the member for London (Mr. Calder), and the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Baxter). I do not think their economic ideas would

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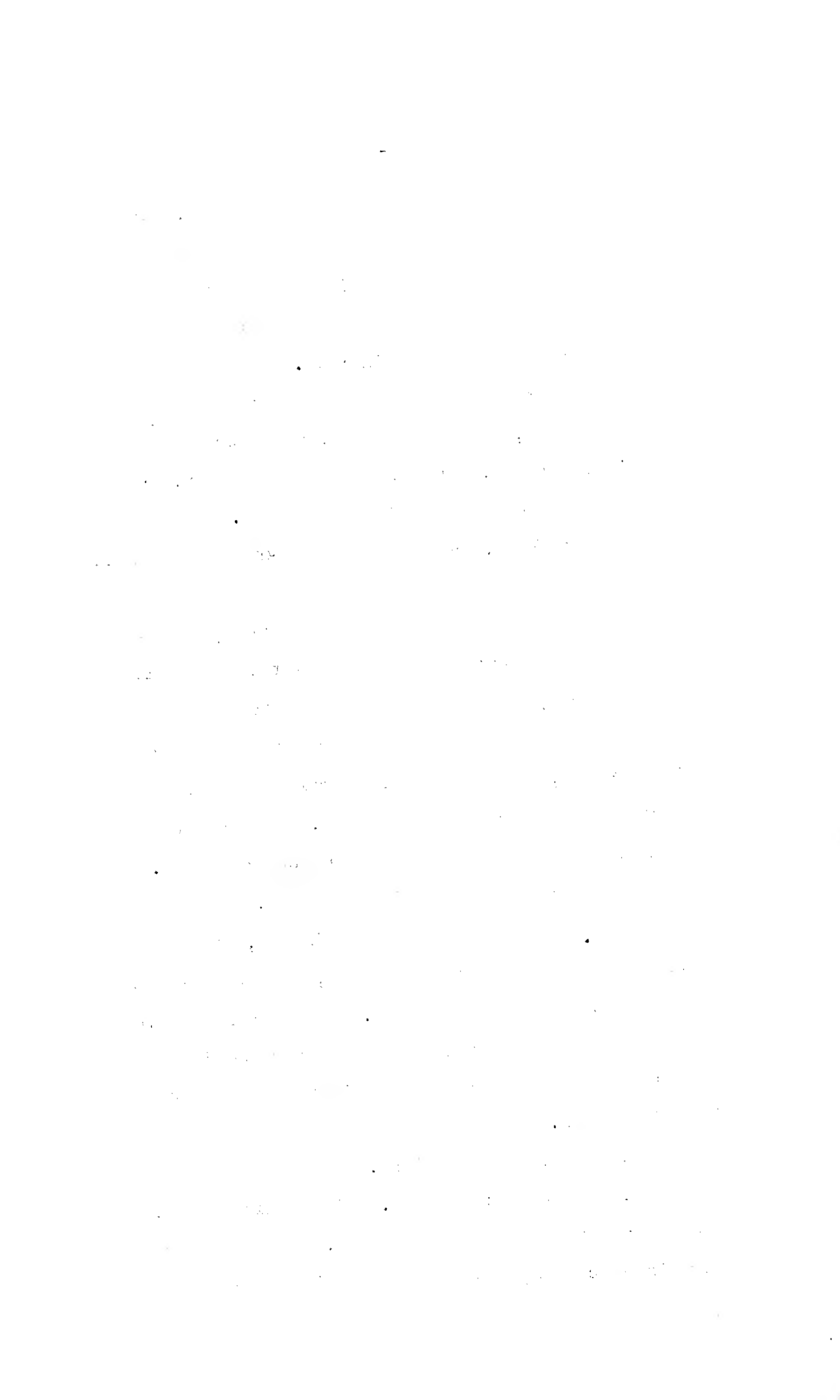
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be as stultified here as they are over there. When this House dissolved in 1948, the problems which faced us when they assumed office in 1945 with a substantial majority to solve those problems, the problems remained unsolved in 1948. I would suggest that the government was either unwilling or incapable, or perhaps both, of solving them, their problems of marketing, welfare, labour, health, education, and perhaps the most serious of all, housing. We had all those problems, and to a great degree they remain unsolved. In the matter of housing which has been dealt with to some extent on the Estimates, I find it difficult to appreciate the complete, the wholly complete apathy of the government to the suffering of the people brought about by lack of housing in this province, and the steadfast refusal of the government to do anything about it. I think it constitutes the greatest indictment against them. I am not going to dwell on it at length, because the matter has been touched in the Estimates, but I would like to correct at this time, a statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) when he said just a few days ago that Ontario was far ahead of any other place in this country in the matter of building homes.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. THORNBERRY: The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says that is correct. Well, I would offer for his education, the figures are in the report of



KK-4

the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and their report shows that in communities of a population of five thousand and over, Ontario built 9.2 homes per thousand. We were behind the Prairie Provinces who built 11 homes per thousand of population; we were behind British Columbia who built 9.7 homes per thousand; we were also behind our poor neighbour, Quebec, who built 9.9. We were only ahead of the Maritimes. In fact, we were behind the over-all average of Canada which was 9.5. So I think we certainly upset any belief that the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has that we led all the provinces. The fact is, we did not, we did not lead all the countries, that shows up very clearly the lack of action on the part of this government, and while the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) may get out that old gramophone record and play the immaturity of the Opposition, I think he will be taking a leaf out of the Opposition's book again, as he has taken several leaves to date.

MR. FROST: You have not any leaves left.

MR. THORNBERRY: We have lots of leaves to spare to you people. The amount of homes built in Ontario does not begin to touch the backlog since 1945. Central Housing and Mortgage's reports show that 72,000 new families were ~~funded~~ in 1950, and ~~that~~; together with demolished homes, brings the total to 87,000. But the net increase in housing amounts to 83,000 which was a deficit of 4,000. That brings a total deficit in need and backlog up to 24,000 homes.

KK-5

Now, if we take Ontario's population as being roughly one-third that of all Canada, we can conservatively say there is a backlog of housing need in Ontario of 100,000 homes, and towards wiping out that 100,000 homes, this government has done nothing, has not built a single home.

Also in 1950, home construction, the amount of materials declined from 37% of construction material in 1949 to 34%. To meet the serious situation of housing, provincial authorities could have taken steps to allocate materials on an appropriate basis, so a larger share of materials could have gone into home building and would not have created the fierce competition which resulted in prices spiralling and racketing. This price racketing reflected in an increased volume of new mortgage business, which taxed the resources of the lending institutions, with respect to money available to finance all applications through the N.H.A., and as the result, many companies placed their N.H.A. loans on a quota basis and lending institutions became more selective as to the locations, mortgage risks, and builders. One other result of this unnecessary spiralling of prices will be the serious problems inflicted on the home buyers if some time in the future we are to have a major or minor recession.

The second mortgage legislation, first started by this province, may have assisted an additional group to finance the building of new homes, but it was

KK-6

economically unsound, for the reason that I have already outlined, and that view was shared by the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, which charged that the mortgage credit was causing house buyers to burden themselves with debt.

(Take LL follows.)

LL-1

Many persons are now acquiring homes that they will find difficult or even impossible to carry on in less profitable times. If this government were really sincere or anxious to make a contribution to solving the housing shortage, it would establish a crown corporation similar to the Wartime Housing Corporation set up by the Dominion government. They could then go into the housing business in the same manner that we are now in the hydro business and also the railway business. We could put to use some of those billions of feet of lumber that are stacked up north recovered from salvage operations. We could build brick yards and so eliminate the brick shortage. We could build a concrete plant. All these activities would have a governing influence on the rising prices of those materials, when we couple with that the fact that 5 percent of the cost of a home goes for sales and advertising, and that could be eliminated. 5 percent financing which could be drastically reduced, as could also the 15 percent for overhead and profit, and the 30 percent for material. This would serve to help considerably in solving the housing problem.

When the government takes the position that they have not been approached by the municipalities for action on housing, it reminds us of the same sort of rubbish from Mr. King given us in the winter and spring of 1930, on the subject of unemployment "in the absence of any representation from the provincial government, we have no right to say that there is any international problem on unemployment."

I would say the Provincial government takes the same position on housing. In the absence of any representation

from the municipalities, "we can safely say there is no housing problem".

Some days ago the Building Commissioner in Hamilton put forward the idea of having services fully installed before a home could be built.

The Department of Municipal Affairs might well consider the advisability of making it mandatory that a building survey have all the services set up before any homes are built. That suggestion has been put forth by the Hamilton Planning Commissioner, and I think the Minister might find considerable merit in it. That is the province's position in regard to housing. Let this government be inspired by the magnificent efforts of the British Government which in spite of all its other obligations and problems is housing 500 new families every day. I believe the Government could do these things and the reason they do not do them is because they are reluctant to twist the tail of that sacred cow, free enterprise.

Another group of people, Mr. Speaker, who are also suffering as well as the people in need of homes, are those people who are on permanent disability compensation. Some days ago, in reply to a question by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park), the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) replied that there were 632 people on permanent total disability, receiving only 66 2/3% of their earnings. This constitutes discrimination, Mr. Speaker, against these people who through no fault of their own were injured while making their contribution to filling society's economic needs. It would only cost some \$450,000. to bring this group of people up to the 75% compensation and that would only be for this year.

LL-3

Every year following would see a decrease of their number and this many might well be taken out of the revenue fund when we look back on the huge surpluses of other years, we can well afford it. It is inhuman to ignore the need of these people simply because there are only 632 of them.

Some days ago during the estimates of the Department of Education I criticized the emphasis that was being placed on fighting at different forms of sport. I suggested at that time that the Athletic Commissioner might have greater authority because I say again that these instances are disgusting and disgraceful and no credit to the people who are glorifying these instances.

I am prompted to bring this matter up again because of an editorial in the Toronto Daily Star, of yesterday.

I am not going to read this editorial, only to recommend that all members of this House read it. I agree with it. If such a thing happened in the old country, at a football game, the grounds could be closed as a penalty. If that were to happen here, I am sure it would go a long way to restore these games to a true spirit of sport. We owe it to the youngsters growing up, who pattern their behaviour and play after some of these professional players. We owe it to them that they should have something worthwhile to imitate.

Perhaps the Government could set up a system of licensing referees. That might also help, that any referee who could not keep a game under control could have his license suspended.

LL-4

That may be only a minor matter that the Government could deal with but at the same time it is important. So also is the stockateering that is going on in this city. It is no secret that millions of dollars have been mulsed from Canadian and American investors on every questionable mining enterprise. If we are to develop this new country of ours, we should take every precaution that the wealth and the will to develop is not tied up through the actions of a few greedy promoters.

If the Government takes action on these matters that I have suggested, then I am sure that we will have further headlines in our newspapers like this one in the Toronto Telegram of February 20th, "Progressive Conservatives join C.C.F."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J.F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, there are two Bills standing for second reading which I would like to call, and that will place everything in Committee tomorrow, assuming they are passed, with the exception of the two Bills introduced today. Both of these short Bills, one concerns suspension of income tax, and the Bill relating to the Hydro Advisory Committee. As I say, these are very short Bills, and with the consent of the House they could be given second reading, and go through Committee in one day.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we have Order No 13, Bill No. 155, "The Insurance Act", which might be advanced, if the House



felt so disposed.

Then there is Bill No. 159, "The Optometry Act". We have no very fixed ideas in connection with that particular Bill. As will be explained by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) the Bill deals with the question of making the optometrists an elected Board, instead of one appointed by the government. That is the whole principle involved in the Bill. That will be discussed in a moment by the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) and if the hon. members of the House would like the Bill to be discussed for a while tonight and then be left over until tomorrow, I would be glad to do that. I think we might make an attempt to advance the Bills, which I will now call.

Order No. 15.

THE STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 157, "The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1951", Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 157.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 17.

THE OPTOMETRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 159, "An Act to amend The Optometry Act", Mr. Phillips.

Hon. McK. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker,

LL-6

I move second reading of Bill No. 159.

This amendment involves no change in principle, except it simply changes the old five-men Board of examiners to a twelve-men Board of Directors. This Board of Directors will have nine optometrists and three opticians, according to the regulations which will be set up later, and also will be divided into seven districts.

District No. 1 will take in the Greater Toronto area, which has a large population, and will have three members; the other six districts, will have one each, making a total of nine optometrists and three opticians, which will be nominated by and represent the whole of Ontario. The old Board of Examiners, consisting of five members, under the Act, have all been appointed from anyone town or city in Ontario, and always have been optometrists, and no opticians has ever been on this Board.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that any regulations which will be set up under this amendment will have to have the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it does not come into force until proclamation, which gives the government the opportunity to consider it very carefully.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) when introducing this Bill gave me the opinion, at least, that there was no real principle involved, except increasing the Board from five to nine members. But there is a considerably new principle involved here. A few years ago when the Optometry Act was passed, I think a sort of a peaceful settlement had been reached, which would last over for a number of years, until the disagreements in the

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a specific task. The study is divided into several sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the task. The first section discusses the theoretical background and the objectives of the study. The second section describes the methodology used, including the participants, the task, and the data collection process. The third section presents the results of the study, and the fourth section discusses the implications and conclusions.

The study was conducted over a period of six months. The participants were recruited from a university and were assigned to two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group performed the task under various conditions, while the control group performed the task under standard conditions. The data collected from the experimental group was compared to the data collected from the control group to determine the effects of the different conditions.

The results of the study show that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group under most conditions. This suggests that the factors investigated in the study have a positive effect on the performance of the task. The implications of these findings are discussed in the final section of the study.

profession had ironed themselves out. Apparently the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) has not consulted both sides to that disagreement, because in The Star this evening, I find certain criticisms of this Act. It says:

"The furtive manner in which the government's view of Optometry Bill was introduced into the Legislature at midnight, late last night, and the Toronto opticians today claimed they had been promised an opportunity to present arguments against the Bill. But it came before the Assembly without any advance notice."

And it goes on --

MR. FROST: May I say that I think that some of the comments about this Bill came from the fact that a Bill had been prepared some time ago/^{as suggested} by the Optometrists, which contained a lot of provisions for the disciplining of membership, and so on. This Bill has nothing of that sort at all, and the only thing involved in this Bill is that it shall provide for an elective Board, and **there** shall be territorial **representation** on the Board. I think it may have been felt by some of those who made comments about it, that this was the Bill proposed by the optometrists sometime ago.

There was a Bill suggested to us here over a year ago, and I think that is probably where the objection arose.

I do not see any particular objection to this Bill. If there are any, let us have them. We do not want to press it forward. If the hon. members feel the Bill is wrong, let us discuss it tonight for a while, and then hold it over



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until tomorrow, and then put it through Committee stage. We are not pressing this Bill at all. I do say, however, that I see nothing wrong with this Bill.

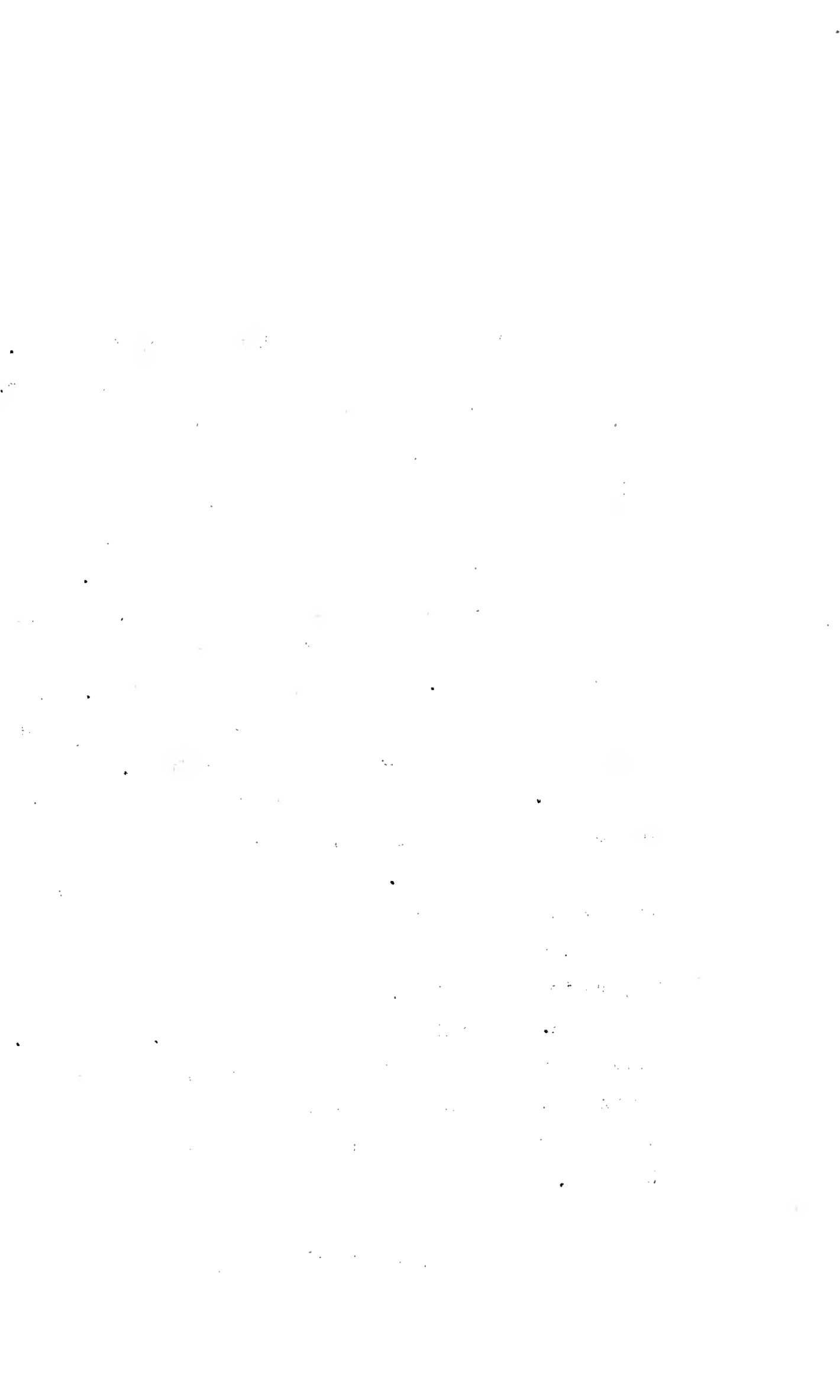
MR. PHILLIPS: I still say there is just one principle that is changed in this Bill, and that is the Board changing from a five-men Board to a twelve-men Board.

We should not act upon what the Star says. The hon. member (Mr. Dennison) mentioned one thing, that is, in the Bill the new Board of Directors has full power to make regulations. That absolutely is not true. All this Bill does is to create a twelve-men Board of Directors to replace the old five-men Board of Examiners.

MR. DENNISON: I still think it is a good principle in any professional Bill to have some representative of the public on the Board. The existing Bill, in fact, had five representatives appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that ensured representatives from the people with respect to all services. Your proposed amendment --

MR. FROST: I can only say to the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) that that really is not correct. What happened was that the optometrists recommended it, and they are the people who will decide who shall be the members of the Board.

(TAKE "MM" FOLLOWS)



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MR. FROST: Let me point out to the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) that what happens in operation is this; the optometrists recommend to us the people they think should be on the Board and those people are appointed. We endeavor not to interfere in their affairs. That is the effect. Under this arrangement nine would be optometrists and three would be opticians. There is no representation for opticians at all under the present arrangement. We just accept the recommendations of the optometrists and we appoint their five members. That is the present operation.

MR. PHILLIPS: I would like to say one more thing regarding what the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has said. He stated /^{there was} opposition to this Bill. The opticians interviewed me this afternoon. When they came up here they felt we have given under the Bill a new act, but when they found out that all we were doing was changing this they were very much in agreement with it and said it was a good amendment.

MR. MACLEOD: Who raised the opposition to the Bill.

MR. PHILLIPS: the Opticians.

MR. DENNISON: I have not had an opportunity of talking to either side in this matter. The only thing I would like to see is a Bill drawn up which would establish peace in the profession and which would protect the public interests. The public interest will be protected in this Bill because their recommendations must be approved by the Lieutenant- Governor-in-Council.

MR. FROST: That is right.



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MR. DENNISON: I think that is sound. I think the profession should have some opportunity of governing their profession, as do other groups, but in this particular profession I think, in view of the past experiences, it might be well to still preserve one representative on the Board to represent the consumers, the people receiving the service. I will leave it at that.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I do not want to prolong this but I think we should try to be objective about the matter. One or two difficulties have arisen. I may say, before I mention the difficulties, there are one or two things which I like about this very much. One or two other things with which I am not so pleased.

However, as has been pointed out, the Bill came in very late in the Session. I am speaking on the strength of my own analysis only because I did not see the text until this afternoon, and I have had no opportunity to consult with my colleagues. Because it has come in rather late I think not too many people have seen it.

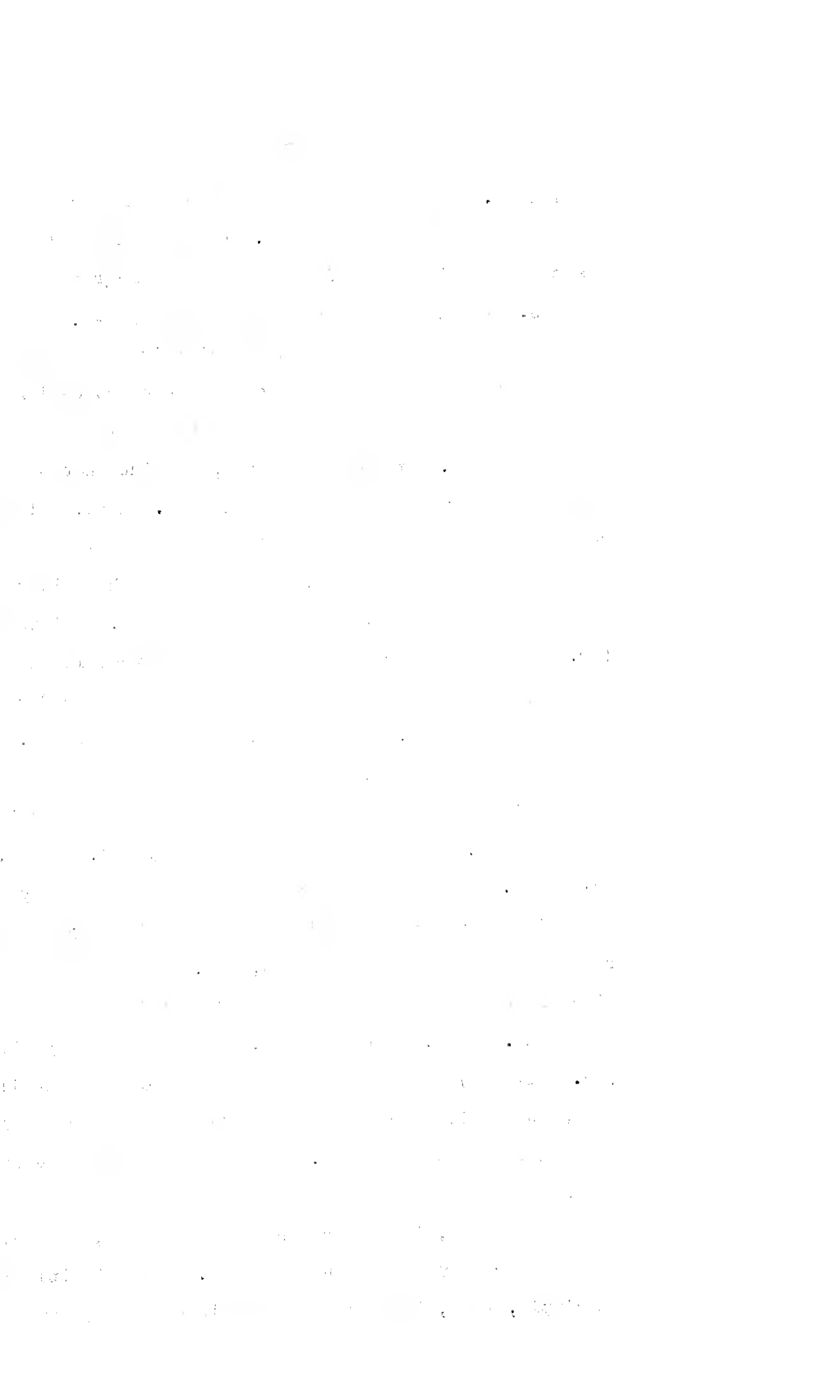
I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) but I think there is some misunderstanding about this Bill. To be understood it has to be read in conjunction with the Act, which is now in the Statute Book. The fact is that under the Act which is now on the Statute Book, the regulations are passed by the Board of Examiners, but must be approved by Order-in-Council; in other words, the government is responsible. Under the amending Bill the regulations will be passed by the Board of Directors and will still be subject to approval by Order-in-Council. That is an important fact which I think should not be

overlooked. This seems to be a subject on which people tend to be a little suspicious. Perhaps they have good reasons for being suspicious in view of their past experiences. It has to be looked upon objectively.

The thing I like about the Bill is that I think it is fair and reasonable for members of the profession to have some voice in their own government and to elect their own governing body. On the other hand, I think that the powers of the governing body should be limited. I have always felt that the powers of governing bodies should be limited and should not be absolute. One thing which strikes me, and I would like to discuss it with the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) before it goes into Committee, is the wording of the powers given to the Directors, to provide for the method of election, appointment, or nomination, etc. I realize that will also be subject to approval by Order-in-Council but I think it might be improved upon in its present form. I do not wish to commit myself, really, on this Bill. I have had no opportunity to consult anybody about it but at the same time I do not think anyone should rush to any conclusion about it, and, let us not have a discussion about it on the basis of what it does not say.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) prefer that the Bill be held over until tomorrow to give further consideration to the principle of the Bill, or would the hon. members of the House be satisfied to advance it?

As I say, in connection with this Bill, we really have no strong feelings on this side. The principle involved is simple, that, instead of an appointed Board, that is,



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a Board appointed by Order-in-Council -- and I can assure the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) that the practice has been to appoint a Board of five optometrists -- I think at one time Dr. Dunlop was on the Board.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

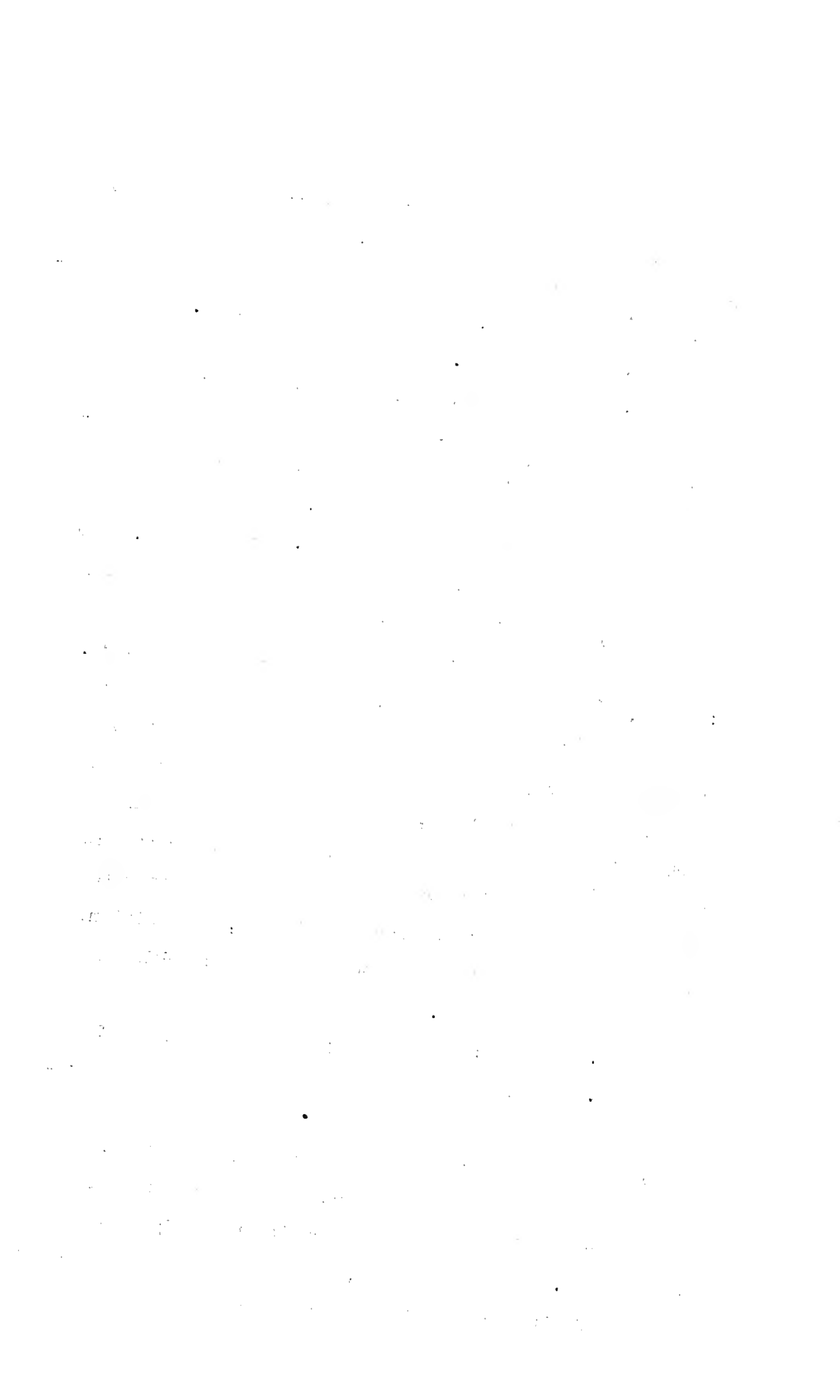
MR. FROST: But Dr. Dunlop thought that it was not a place for him to be. It was a matter for the Optometrists themselves, and following that it has been the practise to appoint vie optometrists.

This Bill provides, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) said, that instead of the Board being appointed by Order-in-Council, and we have endeavored to follow what the Association or the optometrists themselves have recommended. In fact, we have done that. The principle of this Bill is that instead of our making an appointment by Order-in-Council, there shall be set up in Ontario seven districts, one district in the county of York, which would elect three members to the Board; and the six other districts would each elect one member to the Board; there would be three opticians, in addition, elected at large in the province of Ontario; making a Board of twelve members.

MR. DENNISON: Who would appoint the Opticians?

MR. FROST: They are elected at large by the Association in Ontario. So that you get a completely elective body, and part of that body is elected by districts, so that you get a province-wide representation in Ontario.

Every other safeguard which is in the Optometry Act remains. No added powers; of discipline, or price fixing or anything of that sort. There is



nothing added to the present arrangement other than the fact they have an elected Board. That is the principle of this Bill.

Again I say that, as far as the government is concerned, we have not any fixed views in this. If there was a substantial feeling of opposition we would prefer to not proceed with the Bill. On the other hand, I am bound to say I can see nothing wrong with the principle. There has been misunderstanding over the fact that, going back for many years, the optometrists themselves, have asked more powers of discipline, place fixing, and things of that sort, which have been discussed in this House before and which we have rejected.

MR. NIXON: They actually have those powers and used them very severely one time.

MR. FROST: That would be back in the 30's?

MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: What about the 1944 Bill?

MR. FROST: I think the 1944 Bill is really the present Bill.

MR. JOLLIFFE: In part.

MR. FROST: I think wisely it is the present Bill.

MR. MACLEOD: There were objectionable parts in that.

MR. FROST: In any event, I think it has been working fairly well.

If the House would like to advance the Bill into Committee we would leave it wide open for discussion tomorrow. On the other hand, if the House would prefer to let the Bill stand over^{for} second reading until tomorrow,



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then have discussion, and, if the House is favourable, put into Committee, that is quite satisfactory to the government.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, that ends the business for today.

In moving the adjournment of the House we would like tomorrow to proceed with Committee matters. If we could clear up the items which are in Committee tomorrow, which are represented by Orders 8 to 17 on the present Order Paper, plus the two short Bills, which were introduced today, which would have to be given second reading and then the Committee treatment on the same day, that, then, would clear up the Order Paper of the government Orders, it would enable us to go ahead with the Throne Debate and possibly some of the Private Members Bills. I would hope that we would be able to complete the Budget Debate tomorrow except possibly for the concluding speeches, which could be held on Thursday; then the ordinary routine matters, the Supply Bill and other things, could be introduced together with the last estimate. You will recollect it was held over in order that we might be regular in the proceedings of the House. Those matters could be dealt with on Thursday afternoon and I would hope that perhaps prorogation could take place around 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. If it came to this that we found we were pressed for time the House could sit on Thursday morning. I think there are no Committees on Thursday.

Other than that the House could meet at 2 o'clock, or even at 1 o'clock with

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the view of clearing up the business by five o'clock
on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.07 of the clock, p.m.

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