

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

Twenty-Second Legislature of the Province of Ontario-1947

HON. J. deC. HEPBURN, Speaker

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1947,

The House met at three o'clock.
Prayers.

TRIBUTE TO MISS SCOTT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, it is with special pride in the achievements of a young citizen of the Province of Ontario that I welcome to this House and introduce to its members Miss Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa, skating champion of Canada, of North America, of Europe, and of the whole world. Seldom, if ever, has it fallen to so young a representative of our Province and Dominion to bring such high honours to her native Province and Country, and I am sure that the members of this House would wish me, on behalf of all of you, to extend to Miss Scott our warmest congratulations on her magnificent achievements. She has demonstrated to the world the fine quality of character of the young citizens of this country, by the gracious and unassuming manner in which she has received the acclaim of the people of many countries.

This great honour did not come to Miss Scott by accident or mere chance. To attain the goal of world champion has meant, for her, many years of sacrifice, of hard and painstaking work, and of perseverance. It has meant a large measure of self-discipline, in which she has had to subordinate many of her desires for pleasure to the severe discipline of constant training. But all of these were essential to the achievement of the goal she had set for herself. These are the qualities which I think we all admire most in Miss Scott, and in which she has set a splendid example for all

the young people of Canada to emulate. She has shown them that the road to success is not an easy road, but that it is a road that can be followed by all who are willing to do as she has done, a road of perseverance and hard work.

We also welcome Mrs. Scott. The achievements of her daughter stem so naturally and so fully from her family background and upbringing that they emphasize how inestimable are the gifts of inheritance and home which come from a gracious mother and distinguished father, the late Colonel Clyde Scott.

Miss Scott, on behalf of all the members of the Ontario Legislature and the people of your own Province of Ontario, I welcome you to this House, and offer to you our most sincere congratulations and good wishes for your future success.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Miss Scott, it gives me great pleasure, and I feel highly honoured to present to you this bouquet on behalf of all the members of this Legislative Assembly and ask you to accept them with our sincere compliments and best wishes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS BARBARA ANN SCOTT: Mr. Acting Premier, Mr. Speaker, members of the Cabinet, and the Provincial Parliament; words fail me to express my very great appreciation for this wonderful welcome you have accorded me in the capitol city of my native Province.

In Europe I was very proud to be representing our wonderful country, and

to know that I was a Canadian citizen. I am also very happy to be at home again. In Europe I have seen so many people cold and hungry, really suffering, and very badly in need of help, and I just hope that all we Canadians will go full out to put this campaign over the top. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER: (Leader of the Opposition) Mr. Speaker, I would like to add on behalf of every member of the official opposition our sincere welcome to our distinguished guest this afternoon. We are proud to have these ladies on the floor of the Legislature. We are happy to honour in the best way we can the great achievement of our fair young guest this afternoon, Barbara Ann Scott.

We are aware that your victory, Miss Scott, on the world's stage was preceded by a campaign on your part of self-discipline, and of rigid determination to fit yourself to achieve the goal you set. Knowing these things, only adds to our desire to pay you in the fullest possible sense a royal welcome to the Province of Ontario and to this legislative chamber.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMET (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Kennedy) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) in extending to our guest of today, Miss Barbara Ann Scott, our heartiest congratulations on her victory. I am sure that the influence of her achievement will live long in the hearts of our young Canadians and inspire them each to a similar goal.

I am also pleased to know that shortly she will be visiting my own constituency, and that the people of the Porcupine District will have an opportunity of welcoming her there and giving her a royal reception. I know that they will be pleased to have her there again, as she trained at one time in the McIntyre Arena, in Schumacher, near Timmins.

Mr. Speaker, I hope for Miss Scott every success in the future, and when she attends the 1948 Olympics, I hope she repeats her success.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker:

As the sitting member for Ottawa East, the constituency of our honoured and distinguished guest, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments voiced by the leaders of this House, in paying tribute to a world wide achievement by a young maiden from our capitol city of Ottawa.

I have had the pleasure of admiring Miss Barbara Scott on several occasions at the Ottawa Auditorium with the Minto Follies. Her display of talent was usually following very closely that of the world champion of the day. The public had then the premonition that she would not confine her activities to the Ottawa Valley. Today her dreams have come true and she is now toasted as the world champion of figure skating.

My dear Barbara you have been an inspiration and have set a very admirable example to the youth of this country. You have demonstrated to the world at large that through natural talents, patience, long and tedious studies, and with a true animation of courage, self-denial and ambition to succeed, that the Canadian youth and citizen may aspire to any honour and prove himself second to none in competition.

You have now entered into the Hall of Fame. May I tender my compliments to your mother, to your teachers and tutors, to your fellow members of the Minto Club and all those who may have contributed to your success. In the midst of your triumph may I wish you well and hope that you retain at all times those beloved qualities of poise and a deep sense of proportion, which are the characteristic of the Scott family. In other words, let it be your main ambition to go through life with a sane mind within a healthy body.

You have brought great distinction upon yourself, your country, your Province and your City of Ottawa. With you we are looking forward to still greater achievement, and let it be known that your success will be our success, your joy will be our joy and your future

happiness our greatest delight. Again, may I wish you well and hope that the future will bring about that happiness which you so justly and truly deserve.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Whereupon Miss Barbara Ann Scott retires from the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

PRESENTING PETITIONS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petitions were read and received.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Hespeler, praying that an Act may pass confirming an order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing to the said town certain parts of the Township of Waterloo.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Sioux Lookout, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the corporation to operate and maintain a general hospital in the Town of Sioux Lookout.

The following petition was brought up and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Hall, the petition of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the select committee appointed to prepare the lists of members to compose the select standing committees of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario: Your select committee, appointed to prepare the lists of members to compose the select standing committees of the House, begs leave to present the following as its report:

Your committee recommends that the standing committees ordered by the House be composed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Allan (York West); Anderson, Belanger, Blackwell, Chartrand, Creighton, Davies, Dent, Doucett, Duckworth, Elgie, Elliott, Frost, Greisinger, Grummet, Habel, Hanna, Hanniwell, Hunt, Hyndman, Johnston (Simcoe Centre); Johnstone (Bruce), Kennedy, MacLeod, Michener, Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Patrick, Pringle, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Robson, Scott, Stewart (Kingston); Taylor (Huron); Thomas, Thompson, Vivian, Webster — 46.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Allan (York West); Anderson, Belanger, Davies, Docker, Downer, Dunbar, Frost, Fullerton, Goodfellow, Hamilton, Harvey, Johnston (Simcoe Centre); Johnstone (Bruce); Kelley, Mackenzie, MacGillivray, MacLeod, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk); Michener, Millen, Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Parry, Patrick, Phillips, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds, Roberts, Robertson, Robson, Sale, Stewart (Kingston); Taylor (Temiskaming); Vivian, Webster — 43.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Allan (York West); Anderson, Armstrong, Begin, Belanger, Blackwell, Carlin, Cathcart, Challies, Chaplin, Creighton, Daley, Davies, Dempsey, Docker, Doucett, Duckworth, Dunbar, Edwards, Elgie, Frost, Fullerton, Greisinger, Grummet, Habel, Hamilton, Hanna, Hanniwell, Hepburn, Hunt, Hyndman, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre); Knowles, Leslie, Lewis, MacLeod, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk); Martin (Nipissing); Meinzinger, Michener, Millen, Murdoch, Murphy, Murray, McEwing,

McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Parry, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds, Roberts, Rob-
inson, Robson, Sale, Scott, Stewart
(Kingston); Taylor (Temiskaming);
Taylor (Huron); Thompson, Vivian,
Webster, Wilson—68.

The quorum of the said committee to
consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs.
Acres, Allan (York West); Allen
(Middlesex South); Anderson, Arm-
strong, Blackwell, Carlin, Cathcart, Chap-
lin, Chartrand, Creighton, D a v i e s,
Docker, Doucett, Duckworth, Dye, Ed-
wards, Elgie, Elliott, Frost, Fullerton,
Greisinger, Hall, Hamilton, Hanniwell,
Hepburn, MacLeod, Martin (Nipissing);
Meinzinger, Michener, Murdoch, McEw-
ing, McPhee, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds,
Robinson, Robson, Sale, Scott, Stewart
(Kingston) — 42.

The quorum of the said committee to
consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs.
Acres, Allan (York West); Allen
(Middlesex South); Anderson, Begin,
Belanger, Carlin, Cathcart, Challies,
Chaplin, Chartrand, Creighton, Daley,
Davies, Dempsey, Dent, Docker, Dou-
cett, Downer, Duckworth, Dunbar, Dye,
Edwards, Elgie, Elliott, Frost, Fullerton,
Goodfellow, Greisinger, Grummet, Hall,
Hamilton, Hanna, Hanniwell, Harvey,
Hunt, Hyndman, Janes, Johnston (Sim-
coe Centre); Johnstone (Bruce); Ken-
nedy, Knowles, Leslie, MacGillivray,
MacLeod, Martin (Nipissing); Michener,
Millen, Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing,
McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Patrick, Porter,
Pringle, Reynolds, Roberts, Sale, Stewart
(Kingston); T a y l o r (Temiskaming);
Thomas, Thompson, Vivian, Webster—
67.

The quorum of the said committee to
consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs.
Acres, Begin, Cathcart, Challies, Chaplin,

Dent, Docker, Downer, Dunbar, Good-
fellow, Hanna, Harvey, Hunt, Kennedy,
Knowles, MacGillivray, Martin (Haldi-
mand-Norfolk); M a r t i n (Nipissing);
Murphy, Murray, Parent, Pringle, Rob-
erts, Robertson, Salsberg, Stewart (King-
ston); Thompson, Vivian, Wilson—60.

The quorum of the said committee to
consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs.
Belanger, Blackwell, Chartrand, Creigh-
ton, Elgie, Frost, Grummet, Hamilton,
Harvey, Hepburn, Hyndman, Janes,
Leslie, Lewis, MacLeod, Michener, Millen,
Murdoch, Newman, Nixon, Parry, Pat-
rick, Porter, Reynolds, Roberts, Robin-
son, Sale, Scott, Stewart (Kingston)—
30.

The quorum of the said committee to
consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs.
Acres, Allen (Middlesex South); Begin,
Carlin, Cathcart, Challies, Creighton,
Dent, Docker, Doucett, Downer, Edwards,
Elgie, Fullerton, Goodfellow, Grummet,
Habel, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Harvey,
Hepburn, Hunt, Janes, Johnston (Sim-
coe Centre); Johnstone (Bruce); Kelley,
Kennedy, Leslie, MacGillivray, Macken-
zie, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk); Mur-
doch, Murray, McEwing, Newman, Nixon,
Oliver, Parent, Parry, Patrick, Phillips,
Pringle, Reynolds, Robson, Salsberg,
Scott, Stewart (Kingston); Taylor (Te-
miskaming); Taylor (Huron); Thomas,
Thompson, Webster, Welsh, Wilson—56.

The quorum of the said committee to
consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs.
Acres, Allen (Middlesex South); Arm-
strong, Carlin, Cathcart, Challies, Chap-
lin, Dempsey, Dent, Docker, Doucett,
Dunbar, Dye, Elgie, Fullerton, Good-
fellow, Greisinger, Habel, Hall, Hanna,
Hanniwell, Harvey, Hepburn, Hunt,
Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre); John-

stone (Bruce); Kelley, Knowles, Leslie, Lewis, Mackenzie, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk); Martin (Nipissing); Meinzinger, Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Parent, Patrick, Phillips, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds, Robertson, Robinson, Robson, Salsberg, Scott, Stewart (Kingston); Taylor (Temiskaming); Taylor (Huron); Thompson, Webster, Welsh, Wilson — 61.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Allan (York West); Armstrong, Blackwell, Carlin, Challies, Chaplin, Creighton, Daley, Davies, Dempsey, Doucett, Downer, Duckworth; Dye, Elgie, Elliott, Greisinger, Habel, Harvey, Hyndman, Kelley, Leslie, Lewis, Meinzinger, Michener, Murdoch, Murphy, McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Phillips, Porter, Reynolds, Roberts, Robertson, Salsberg, Scott, Taylor (Temiskaming); Taylor (Huron); Thompson — 42.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of nine members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

Motion approved.

HON. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the select committee appointed last session to revise the rules of the House. I may add, Mr. Speaker, that the report and the recommended rules will be printed in today's votes and proceedings, and will be on the desk of the hon. members for tomorrow.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that report of the committee be placed on the order paper for consideration on a future day.

Motion approved.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move,

seconded by Mr. Frost, (Provincial Treasurer) that Mr. Reynolds, the hon. member for Leeds, be appointed chairman of committee for the whole House for the present session.

Motion approved.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I have here a message from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, signed by his own hand.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lieutenant Governor transmits the estimates of certain sums required for the services of the Province for the year ending 31st March, 1948, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly this day the 11th of March, 1947.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Motion approved.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

The House in committee of supply, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Speaker, I object to this motion being presented at this time. I would like to know why this is being rushed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Order!

MR. R. BEGIN: I think this is in order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I read the motion.

MR. R. BEGIN: I object to it.

MR. SPEAKER: The House carried it.

MR. BEGIN: Well, I don't know.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, anything that I may say in view of the proceedings this afternoon I think may be regarded as an anti-climax. The House thinned after that very beautiful young lady left it and I have come to the con-

clusion that I am not a glamour girl, but I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that perhaps after the visit of this very beautiful young lady from Ottawa, we might say that all the differences between Ottawa

and Toronto are healed and that there is nothing further to be considered.

However, Mr. Speaker, dry as it may be, and anti-climax as it may be, it is my task.

BUDGET ADDRESS

Delivered by THE HON. LESLIE M. FROST

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, March 11, 1947

Mr. Speaker: It is my task as Treasurer to give to the Members of the Assembly and to the people of Ontario an impartial and understandable statement of our financial position, including a report of how revenues have been raised and expended, a general analysis and assessment of our various financial problems and, for the most careful consideration of the Members of this House, a financial program for the coming year.

I am most anxious to discuss the financial affairs of the province in a frank and open fashion. I would not for one moment attempt to stifle criticism. Constructive criticism and advice is indeed most welcome in these critical times.

MR. BEGIN: Mr. Speaker, I think I rose a while ago on a point of order.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Order!

MR. BEGIN: I think I am in order, Mr. Speaker, I do not see anything here before me that the Budget is being brought down here today, and we should know just what this is all about.

MR. FROST: If you will only sit down and listen

MR. BEGIN: Before the Provincial Treasurer proceeds . . .

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Sit down.

MR. FROST: A point of order has been raised . . .

MR. BEGIN: I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved and carried that we have the budget speech, and that is what we are at now.

MR. BEGIN: I don't see anything in the order papers.

MR. FROST: No one knows all of the answers to the complex problems with which we are faced and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I shall welcome the most searching examination of the report which I propose to place before this Assembly to-day. We cannot too cautiously or jealously safeguard our financial position, which is sound, and which forms a firm basis not only for the policy of this government but for the future development of this province.

Mr. Speaker, it is of course well within the memory of all of the honourable Members that in laying before this House the Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures on Wednesday, March 20th, 1946, I reported that after a most careful examination of the situation, I was forced to forecast a deficit on Ordinary Account of \$21,065,694.35. I then made this announcement and I quote the exact speech as recorded in the printed copy of the Budget. I quote:

“With regard to the deficit which will be created on Ordinary Account, it is the intention of the government on the termination of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, to overtake this deficit from future Ordinary Revenues of the province.”

This intimation of the government's intention was more than an announcement. It was a declaration of policy—a firm commitment. It is with deep satisfaction, shall I say, gratification, that to-day I am able to announce to this House that we have acquitted this commitment not from future but from current revenues. Mr. Speaker, we have balanced the Budget.

No one carrying the responsibility that was mine would have had the boldness to hazard at that time the guess, for such it would have been, that the revenues would yield such an amount as we are

able to report to-day. Other provinces have had a similar experience. The Dominion instead of a forecast deficit will have a very large surplus. One need not seek far for the explanation.

The Gross National Product of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1946, according to what may be termed reliable estimates, amounted to 11,129,000,000, or an average per capita of \$905.40. In the year 1939 it was only 5,495,000,000, or an average per capita of \$488.00. With an average Gross National Product of \$11,129,000,000 there was quite naturally during the year 1946 a heavy demand for goods, durable and non-durable, as well as other services. Effective demand for non-durable goods, such as fuel, food and clothing and luxuries reached high and even record levels.

These conditions were reflected in the revenues of the province and in the result the following increases over budget estimates became available:

Fiscal year April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947
10 months' Actual—2 months' Forecast—
12 months

Source	Increase Interim Over Budget
Game and Fisheries Department.....	\$752,500.00
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	3,913,000.00
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	1,315,000.00
Lands and Forests Department.....	965,400.00
Provincial Secretary's Department.....	412,000.00
Liquor Control Board—Authority Transfer Fees.....	800,500.00
Liquor Control Board—Profits	6,000,000.00
Succession Duty Branch.....	2,500,000.00
Race Tracks.....	751,000.00
Land Transfer Tax.....	480,000.00

Additional Increases from the following main department—Agriculture, Attorney-General, Education, Health, Insurance, Labour, Legislation, Mines, Municipal Affairs, Provincial Treasury and Public Works.....

1,246,888.86

\$19,136,288.86

Now I may say to this House that the government had the duty of living within its Estimates. The receipt of revenues in excess of the amounts estimated is no authority for increased spending. Conscious of this fact and having in mind the government's firm commitment to overtake the estimated deficit of \$21,065,694.35, we have steadfastly striven to square each and every activity of the year with the obligation to balance the budget if at all possible. Expenditure was kept within the aggregate of supply voted by this House. Expended revenues were applied not to provide funds for enlarged outlets but to close the gap between estimated Ordinary Expenditures and estimated Ordinary Revenues as forecast in the budget address. You will not therefore charge me with over-statement when I declare that our financial program has been of such soundness as to be stated is to be understood and approved. It is its own argument.

Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I now table, the Interim Statement of Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947, consisting of ten months' actual receipts and two months' estimated receipts, the total net revenue amounting to \$139,353,600.00.

Interim Statement of Ordinary Revenue
Fiscal Year April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947
10 Months' Actual—2 Months' Forecast—12 Months.

	Gross Ordinary Revenue		Application of Revenue to Expenditure		Net Ordinary Revenue	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	747,000.00				747,000.00	
Attorney-General.....	1,398,400.00		237,000.00		1,161,400.00	
Education.....	105,500.00				105,500.00	
Game and Fisheries.....	2,260,000.00				2,260,000.00	
Health.....	2,089,700.00		19,300.00		2,070,400.00	
Highways:						
Main Office and Branches.....	11,000.00				11,000.00	
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	31,313,000.00				31,313,000.00	
Miscellaneous Permits Branch.....	115,000.00				115,000.00	
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	10,815,000.00				10,815,000.00	
	42,254,000.00				42,254,000.00	
Insurance.....	269,500.00				269,500.00	
Labour.....	159,200.00		7,700.00		151,500.00	
Lands and Forests.....	8,025,400.00				8,025,400.00	
Legislation.....	15,900.00				15,900.00	
Mines.....	1,342,700.00		6,900.00		1,335,800.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	256,900.00				256,900.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	694,000.00				694,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer:						
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,155,000.00				3,155,000.00	
—Interest.....	71,200.00				71,200.00	
—Miscellaneous.....	800,500.00				800,500.00	
Liquor Control Board.....	26,000,000.00				26,000,000.00	
Controller of Revenue Branch						
Succession Duty.....	14,500,000.00				14,500,000.00	
Corporations Tax Subvention.....	21,640,100.00				21,640,100.00	
Income Tax Subvention.....	6,903,800.00				6,903,800.00	
Corporations Tax.....	528,000.00				528,000.00	
Income Tax.....	100,000.00				100,000.00	
Race Tracks.....	3,001,000.00				3,001,000.00	
Security Transfer Tax.....	1,068,000.00				1,068,000.00	
Land Transfer Tax.....	1,080,000.00				1,080,000.00	
Law Stamps.....	545,000.00				545,000.00	
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre In- spections Branch.....	198,800.00				198,800.00	
King's Printer—Ontario Gazette.....	15,000.00				15,000.00	
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	368,500.00		368,500.00			
	79,974,900.00		368,500.00		79,606,400.00	
Public Welfare.....	200.00				200.00	
Public Works.....	48,400.00		3,000.00		45,400.00	
Reform Institutions.....	1,189,800.00		835,500.00		354,300.00	
	140,831,500.00		1,477,900.00		139,353,600.00	
Public Debt—Interest, etc.....	6,044,000.00		6,044,000.00			
—Foreign Exchange.....	252,000.00		252,000.00			
	147,127,500.00		7,773,900.00		139,353,600.00	

I also table the Interim Statement of Ordinary Expenditure for the same fiscal period, the net expenditure being \$138,899,600.00.

Interim Statement of Ordinary Expenditure
Fiscal Year April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947,
10 Months' Actual—2 Months' Forecast—12 Months

Department	Gross Ordinary Expenditure		Application of Revenue to Expenditure		Net Ordinary Expenditure	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	6,882,400.00				6,882,400.00	
Attorney-General.....	4,171,700.00		237,000.00		3,934,700.00	
Education.....	30,359,900.00				30,359,900.00	
Game and Fisheries.....	1,129,700.00				1,129,700.00	
Health.....	15,506,200.00		19,300.00		15,486,900.00	
Highways.....	25,871,000.00				25,871,000.00	
Insurance.....	82,700.00				82,700.00	
Labour.....	559,400.00		7,700.00		551,700.00	
Lands and Forests.....	5,804,500.00				5,804,500.00	
Legislation.....	297,200.00				297,200.00	
Lieutenant-Governor.....	10,700.00				10,700.00	
Mines.....	576,100.00		6,900.00		569,200.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	3,571,800.00				3,571,800.00	
Planning and Development.....	225,000.00				225,000.00	
Prime Minister.....	52,200.00				52,200.00	
Provincial Auditor.....	137,000.00				137,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	504,700.00				504,700.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	1,905,000.00		368,500.00		1,536,500.00	
Public Welfare.....	13,441,500.00				13,441,500.00	
Public Works.....	1,239,800.00		3,000.00		1,236,800.00	
Reform Institutions.....	3,251,800.00		835,500.00		2,416,300.00	
Travel and Publicity.....	150,000.00				150,000.00	
Stationery Account.....	20,000.00				20,000.00	
	115,750,300.00		1,477,900.00		114,272,400.00	
Public Debt—Interest, etc.....	24,517,900.00		6,044,000.00		18,473,900.00	
—Foreign Exchange.....	964,000.00		252,000.00		712,000.00	
—Sinking Fund Instalments and Railway Aid Certificates.....	5,441,300.00				5,441,300.00	
	146,673,500.00		7,773,900.00		138,899,600.00	

From these two statements it will be seen that for the fiscal year which ends March 31 next we will show a surplus of \$454,000. This surplus will result after providing for Sinking Funds and Maturity Railway Aid Certificates amounting to \$5,441,300.00. The particulars of the same are included in the Summary, which is as follows:

SUMMARY

Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure
 Fiscal Year April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947
 10 Months' Actual—2 Months' Forecast—12 Months

Net Ordinary Revenue.....	\$139,353,600.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates).....	133,458,300.00
Surplus—(before providing for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates).....	\$5,895,300.00
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates..	5,441,300.00
Interim Surplus.....	\$454,000.00

I also table with permission of the House an Interim Statement of Gross and Net Capital Receipts for the fiscal year April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947, which is ten months' estimated receipts. The total net capital receipts are \$20,545,600.00.

Interim Statement of Capital Receipts Fiscal Year April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947
 10 Months' Actual—2 Months Forecast—12 Months

Department	Gross Capital Receipts		Application of Receipts to Payments		Net Capital Receipts	
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Agriculture.....	4,200.00				4,200.00	
Highways.....	307,000.00				307,000.00	
Labour.....	1,475,000.00				1,475,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	285,500.00				285,500.00	
Mines.....	125,000.00				125,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,715,600.00				1,715,600.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	16,569,600.00				16,569,600.00	
Public Welfare.....	14,442,000.00		14,442,000.00			
Public Works.....	63,700.00				63,700.00	
	34,987,600.00		14,442,000.00		20,545,600.00	

I also desire to table a Statement of Gross and Net Capital Payments for the same fiscal period, the total net payments being \$26,070,400.00:

Interim Statement of Capital Payments Fiscal Year April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947
 10 Months' Actual—2 Months' Forecast—12 Months

Department	Gross Capital Payments		Application of Receipts to Payments		Net Capital Payments	
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Agriculture.....	125,000.00				125,000.00	
Game and Fisheries.....						

Highways.....	18,296,500.00	.....	18,296,500.00
Labour.....	1,045,000.00	.....	1,045,000.00
Lands and Forests.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Provincial Secretary.....	1,192,900.00	.....	1,192,900.00
Provincial Treasurer.....	3,810,600.00	.....	3,810,600.00
Public Welfare.....	14,442,000.00	14,442,000.00	.....
Public Works.....	1,285,100.00	.....	1,285,100.00
Miscellaneous.....	207,000.00	.....	207,000.00
	40,512,400.00	14,442,000.00	26,070,400.00

PROVINCIAL DEBT

It has been the steady aim of this Government to preserve and to improve its credit standing. A very serious problem confronting the province is the burden of Net Debt which has accumulated over the last forty years, and principally in the last twenty-five. This class of debt must be paid for from taxation. Interest and principal constitute a first charge on our revenues. The gross cost of servicing the Provincial Debt for the current fiscal year will amount to \$25,481,900. For the fiscal year which begins on April 1st, it is estimated that the gross cost of servicing the Provincial Debt will be \$24,066,700, showing an estimated savings for the 1947-1948 fiscal year of \$1,415,200. In 1919 this net debt amounted to only \$13.1 million; by 1942 it had reached the sum of \$507.1 million.

One of our first objectives was to bring this class of debt under control. In the Budget Address of 1944 a detailed outline of the whole problem was given. The proposal was then made for the orderly retirement of the present Net Debt with the provision that all future borrowings should be retired within the lifetime of the works for which they were incurred.

This was predicated upon balanced budgets. In that year and in each subsequent year provision has been made for the debt retirement, and all borrowings and refundings have been on a serial basis to permit the retirement of both old and new debt in each fiscal year. Actually, in the last few years, we have incurred but little new debt and even that has been entirely offset by debt reduction as will be seen from the figures which I shall give. In addition, we have paid from Ordinary Revenues the costs of many projects which in the ordinary course could have been treated as capital and amortized over a period of time.

Our credit is a very real asset. The use of credit for financing the cost of capital works to be repaid over the lifetime of such works is legitimate and proper. It should, however, be soundly used. Mounting Net Debt could cause us grave embarrassment despite the immense assets of the province. The servicing of such debt and its repayment must come from the people.

During the period of the operation of the Dominion-Provincial Tax Suspension Agreement, the following reductions and additions have been made to the Net Debt:

As At	Net Debt	Decrease or Increase during Fiscal Year
March 31, 1942.....	\$507,128,106.48	.....
March 31, 1943.....	495,441,291.33	\$11,686,815.15
March 31, 1944.....	482,493,563.88	12,947,727.45
March 31, 1945.....	480,308,957.15	2,184,606.73
March 31, 1946.....	478,419,323.59	1,889,633.56
	493,415,575.30	*14,996,251.71
		13,712,531.18

It will be noted that in the four-year period commencing April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1947, the Net Debt reduction has been \$2,025,716.03. I estimate a further reduction for the year ending March 31, 1948. Thus for the five-year period we shall have a reduction in Net Debt. This is a record which has never been achieved by any other government in the history of this province since Net Debt became a factor in provincial finance.

It will be recollected that last year I forecast large increases in Net and Gross Debt. As our budget has been balanced, this estimate has been decreased by over \$21 million—a very considerable achievement indeed.

During the four-year period ending the 31st of this month, in addition to the reduction of \$2,025,716.03 in the Net Debt the following capital investments were made in our provincial highway system and paid for:

Fiscal Year Ended	Amount
March 31, 1944	\$2,526,788.97
March 31, 1945	2,799,477.52
March 31, 1946	3,358,037.66
March 31, 1947 . . . (Estimate)	18,296,500.00
	\$26,980,804.15

The following expenditures have also been made for Agriculture, Education, Health and Welfare:

Fiscal Yr. Ended	Agriculture	Education	Health	Welfare	Total
Mar. 31/44	6,296,059.58	15,604,864.85	13,344,512.54	11,530,186.12	46,775,623.09
Mar. 31/45	6,054,807.25	24,740,221.60	11,668,940.00	12,810,295.11	55,274,227.96
Mar. 31/46	6,459,257.18	30,779,279.96	12,677,921.17	12,908,364.14	62,824,822.45
Mar. 31/47	6,882,400.00	30,359,900.00	15,486,900.00	13,441,500.00	66,170,700.00
	25,692,524.01	101,484,266.41	53,187,273.71	50,690,309.37	231,045,373.50

It is therefore with no small measure of satisfaction that I point to three worth-while accomplishments by this Government, namely:

We have reduced the Net Debt by \$2,025,716.03;

We have added to our investments in the Provincial Highway System, \$26,980,804.15;

We have widened the scope of benefit of our developmental and social services, having spent on Agriculture, Education, Health and Welfare the sum of \$231,045,373.50.

This we have done without placing upon the statute books of the province one solitary new taxing measure. This, Mr. Speaker, I maintain is an impressive demonstration of the soundness of the fiscal policies of this Government.

I point out that we have increased our expenditures for education by amounts of between \$20 and \$25 million yearly. In 1945 we divided this amount 34% from the surplus of 1944-45 and 66% in the fiscal year 1945-46. For this year now ending we were able to take care of 30% of this amount from current revenues, the balance of 20% from the surplus for the fiscal years 1945-46. For the ensuing year 1947-48 we plan to assume the total costs of education within that fiscal year. Thus by careful financing we have been able to carry out in full the pledge we made in 1943 without deficits and increases in debt and without imposing large imposts to take care of the same.

MR. BEGIN: I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the Treasurer explain how

MR. FROST: If my hon. friend cannot understand, let him come around and see me afterward.

MR. BEGIN: It is easy to quote figures, we can quote figures too.

MR. FROST: With the permission of the House I now table statements showing the gross debt, the net debt, the funded debt, and the indirect debt of the province.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
DETAILED SUMMARY ACCOUNTING FOR ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GROSS DEBT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END ON MARCH 31, 1947

Estimated Gross Debt as at March 31, 1947.....	\$645,543,377.23
Gross Debt as at March 31, 1946.....	639,315,323.52
<hr/>	
Estimated Increase for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1947.....	\$6,228,053.71
<hr/>	
Gross Debt Increased by:	
Capital Disbursements—	
Highways, Public Buildings, Public Works, etc.....	\$22,036,900.00
Less—Capital Receipts.....	745,700.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,291,200.00
Discount on Debentures, issued during year.....	498,550.00
Increase in Co-operative Marketing Loans (Net).....	46,360.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,836,110.00
<hr/>	
Gross Debt Decreased by:	
Surplus—	
Surplus on Ordinary Account.....	\$454,000.00
Retirement of Railway Aid Certificates.....	18,251.86
Sinking Fund Provision.....	5,422,655.27
	<hr/>
	\$5,894,907.13
Discount on Debentures, written off.....	690,000.00
Earnings on Sinking Fund Investments.....	1,650.20
Net repayments on Loans Receivable—	
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	\$4,433,979.38
Agricultural Development Board.....	3,600,000.00
Loans to Municipalities, etc., (Net)....	747,044.43
	<hr/>
	8,781,023.81
Increase in Reserves.....	17,340.14
Decrease in Income Liabilities.....	214,435.01
Miscellaneous.....	8,700.00
	<hr/>
	15,608,056.29
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Estimated Increase for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1947.....	\$6,228,053.71
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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE NET DEBT
AS AT MARCH 31, 1947

As at March 31, 1947—	
Estimated Gross Debt.....	\$645,543,377.23
Less—Estimated Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets.....	152,127,801.93
	<hr/>
Estimated Net Debt.....	\$493,415,575.30
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As at March 31, 1946—	
Gross Debt.....	\$639,315,323.52
Less—Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets.....	160,895,999.93
	<hr/>
Net Debt.....	\$478,419,323.59
<hr/>	
Estimated Increase in Net Debt.....	\$14,996,251.71
<hr/>	

Schedule 3

THE FUNDED DEBT OF ONTARIO
 DETAILED SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED CHANGES FOR THE FISCAL
 YEAR TO END ON MARCH 31, 1947

As at March 31, 1946 (after deducting Sinking Funds).....	\$560,787,937.26
Add—Sale of Debentures—	
“BM” —1% to 2¾%, due July 15, 1947-76.....	\$30,000,000.00
“TI” —4½%, due November 1, 1952.....	3,000,000.00
“TFE” —3¼%, due January 1, 1962.....	500,000.00
“BN”....—1% to 2¾%, due January 15, 1948-77.....	50,000,000.00
	83,500,000.00
	\$644,287,937.26
Less—Redemptions—	
“RH” —3% due April 15, 1946.....	\$7,500,000.00
“AL” —4% due May 15, 1946.....	635,000.00
“AP” —4½% due May 15, 1946.....	553,000.00
“AS” —4% due June 1, 1946.....	547,000.00
“RX” —1¾% due June 1, 1946.....	1,000,000.00
“RAB” —1¼% due July 2, 1946.....	3,000,000.00
“AW” —5½% due July 1, 1946.....	19,995,100.00
“RZ” —2½% due August 1, 1946.....	1,000,000.00
“RAA” —1½% due September 1, 1946.....	2,000,000.00
“RAC” —1½% due September 1, 1946.....	2,000,000.00
“RY” —1¾% due September 15, 1946.....	1,000,000.00
“AK” —4½% due November 1, 1946.....	800,000.00
“RS” —2% due November 1, 1946.....	1,050,000.00
“AH” —4½% due December 1, 1946.....	699,000.00
“RAD” —1% due December 15, 1946.....	4,000,000.00
“RAB” —1¼% due January 2, 1947.....	3,000,000.00
“TFA” —3% due January 1, 1947.....	500,000.00
“AJ” —4½% due January 15, 1947.....	800,000.00
“AR” —4½% due January 15, 1947.....	503,000.00
“RB” —2½% due January 15, 1947.....	1,000,000.00
“ZA-AT” —5½% due February 1, 1947.....	2,000,000.00
“AT” —5½% due February 1, 1947.....	20,000,000.00
“RAA” —1½% due March 1, 1947.....	2,000,000.00
	\$75,582,100.00
Railway Aid Certificates.....	18,251.86
Increase in Sinking Fund Investments—Current Year..	5,424,383.95
	81,024,735.81
Estimated as at March 31, 1947 (after deducting Sinking Funds).....	\$563,263,201.45
Total—New Issues.....	\$83,500,000.00
Less—Redemptions and Increase in Sinking Fund.....	81,024,735.81
	\$2,475,264.19

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, BONDS, ETC., GUARANTEED BY THE PROVINCE
ESTIMATED AS AT MARCH 31, 1947

Total as per Public Accounts, March 31, 1946.....	\$119,218,362.81
Add—New Guarantees or Increases for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1947—	
Co-operative Marketing Loans.....	\$128,340.00
Ontario Food Terminal Board.....	5,406.15
Matured Coupons Outstanding.....	3,404.24
	137,150.39
Less—Principal Maturities redeemed or to be redeemed during the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1947—	\$119,355,513.20
Municipalities.....	\$10,283.10
Park Commissions.....	161,930.65
Power Commission.....	1,275,000.00
Railways.....	1,146,000.00
Schools.....	137,533.28
Universities.....	113,748.52
Ontario Stock Yards Board.....	12,011.67
	2,856,507.22
	\$116,499,005.98
Less—Sinking Fund Deposits for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1947..	25,709.00
Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1947.....	\$116,473,296.98

SUMMARY

Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1946.....	\$119,218,362.81
Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1947.....	116,473,296.98
Estimated Decrease.....	\$2,745,065.83

WAYS AND MEANS

On the 31st March we come to the termination of the period of the Dominion-Provincial Tax Suspension Agreement. This Agreement was authorized by 6 George VI, Chapter 1. In the Agreement, signed by the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada and by the Treasurer of Ontario on behalf of the Province of Ontario, Section 15 provided as follows:

“Within thirty days from the date of the termination of this Agreement, as provided for in sections 21 and 23 hereof, the Dominion will pay to the Province the total amount deducted from time to time under the provisions of this Agreement.”

The following schedule shows deductions under Section 11 of the Agreement, payable to the Province on or before April 30, 1947, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15:

Fiscal Year Ended	Amount
March 31, 1942.....	\$26,752,181.05
March 31, 1943.....	114,967.40
March 31, 1944.....	514,918.39
March 31, 1945.....	580,447.29
March 31, 1946.....	794,017.03
March 31, 1947.....	207,508.38
Total.....	\$28,964,039.54

This sum of \$28,964,039.54 which is to be paid by the Dominion to Ontario

within thirty days from the date of the termination of the Agreement is not a recurring item. It has been decided, therefore, not to treat this as an item of Ordinary Revenue or Income. It will be treated in the 1947-48 accounts of the Province as a Capital Receipt. I am sure the Members of this House will concur in the decision of the Government in this regard. Fortunately, as a result of sound financial policy, no commitment has been made in anticipation of the receipt of this large sum on ordinary account. Therefore, the amount when received will be used solely in the payment of items including refundings which may be deemed to be in the nature of capital obligations.

There is another Capital item to which I should like to refer. The same arises from the management of funds paid into the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

On the 24th December, 1913, the Finance Committee decided to set up an "Interest Guarantee Account". This was done. In 1919 the name of the account was changed to "Interest and Depreciation Account". This account was established with the object of providing a reserve to guarantee interest payable to beneficiaries and to cover any loss of depreciation on investment of funds held in trust by the Court. Under the Judicature Act, R.S.O. 1937, Chap. 100, Section 102, subsection 2, authority is given to establish such reserve funds as are deemed expedient in the management of the money of the Court.

The Fund has been built up since 1914 and, as of the 30th September, 1946, it amounted to \$4,865,088.14. It is estimated as of March 31st next the Fund will amount to a sum in excess of \$5,000,000. It has become evident that, because of the fact that the Court investments under the statute as it now exists are for the most part in bonds issued or guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, the Reserve Fund accumulated over the past thirty years has exceeded all requirements, and that a Reserve Fund pegged at approximately \$1,000,000 will be amply sufficient for all purposes. Thus

the Government has decided to take action to this end.

The amount in excess of what is deemed to be an adequate Reserve Fund will be approximately \$4,000,000. It might well be contended that this sum should be treated as an item of Income and therefore transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Funds of the Province. The Government has not accepted this view. After a careful study of the whole question, the Government has decided to invest this excess of Reserve Fund requirements in the human resources of the Province, and believes this can best be done by the following distribution to the Universities of Ontario, the same to be used for building extensions and capital equipment and payments so necessary in training the youth of this Province:

University of Toronto.....	\$1,500,000.00
Medical Faculty,	
University of Toronto.....	500,000.00
Queen's University.....	375,000.00
Medical Faculty,	
Queen's University.....	250,000.00
Western University.....	375,000.00
Medical Faculty,	
Western University.....	250,000.00
Medical Faculty,	
University of Ottawa.....	250,000.00
Ontario College of Education.	500,000.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4,000,000.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

It will be noted that emphasis is being given to the Medical Faculties of the various universities. The purpose for this is plain. The surveys of the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board indicate that it is important that the output of competent physicians be maintained or increased. The report of the Board says, "The supply of physicians in Canada is primarily dependent upon the facilities in the country for educating and training physicians."

The conferences between the Dominion and the provinces relative to Health Insurance have clearly indicated that lack of trained medical and nursing personnel and hospital beds is a very definite obstacle in the way of such a scheme.

All of us know, particularly those of us from the rural areas, that there is an acute shortage of doctors, nurses and beds. In addition to the provision which we have outlined for the extension of teaching facilities in the universities stated, we propose to do the following, for which we have accordingly made provision from the Ordinary Revenues of the Province.

1. *Hospital Maintenance Grants*

One of the essentials is to provide the hospitals with the necessary income to carry on their work. Prior to a year ago all provincial assistance was given by way of payment of a portion of indigent costs. The Government felt that this was not the proper basis and that assistance should be extended on the basis of public-ward beds, regardless whether the patients were indigent or not. A formula was devised for the teaching group of hospitals. It is now proposed to extend the existing formula to all hospitals on the following basis, the total cost to the province will be approximately \$2,200,000:

Group A—teaching hospitals—up to \$1.00 per day per bed.

Group B—hospitals over 100 beds (or under 100 beds in a teaching area) up to 75c per day per bed.

Group C—hospitals over 100 beds—up to 60c per day per bed.

Group D—convalescent hospitals—up to 60c per day per bed.

Group E—hospitals for incurables—up to 60c per day per bed.

2. *Capital Grants*

To assist in the construction of new hospitals and additions to present hospitals a capital grant not exceeding \$1,000 per bed, in both public and private wards, will therefore be made for additional or new construction of public hospitals. In the case of chronic or convalescent hospitals, the grant will be \$2,000 per bed.

Thus, for the first time in Ontario's history the Government is making orderly grants both for maintenance and capital costs. It is hoped that this plan will lead

to the construction of hospitals not only in the large urban areas but in smaller towns and villages, and, where needed, in the distinctly rural areas and in the sparsely settled portions of Ontario.

The regulations upon which such grants will be given will shortly be made known. They must necessarily cover such matters as types of hospital construction, location, proportion of public and private beds. A survey will be made to determine the proper hospital requirements throughout the province. It is already known that in rural and less-populous districts there exists a serious lack of hospital accommodation. By encouraging and assisting the establishment of small, well-equipped hospitals in such areas, not only will the burden on hospitals in the urban areas be relieved, but it is believed that young doctors will be attracted to commence practice in rural areas which presently suffer from the uneven distribution of medical men, a great number of whom prefer to establish themselves in towns and cities.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Estimates of the Department of Education this year will be \$38,504,057.68. This is an increase in excess of \$24 million over the fiscal year ending March 31, 1943. This year the grants to Public Libraries will be approximately two and one-half times greater than in the preceding year. It is desired to generally improve the standard of our libraries and the qualifications of librarians. This year, maintenance and special grants will be made to the universities as follows:

	Maintenance Grants	Special Grants
Toronto University..	\$1,600,000.00	\$79,157.68
Queen's University..	350,000.00	5,000.00
Western University..	350,000.00	5,000.00

Under the new grants system introduced in 1945, a majority of School Boards received grants of 50% or more of their approved costs. As expenditures must be made continuously

throughout the calendar year, it is obvious that the payment of grants should no longer be made in one payment in the Autumn. The payment of an advance instalment in the Spring is inherent in the present school grants system. It is the intention, therefore, that the first instalment of 50% of the grant to each Board will be made May 1st and the remaining instalment on September 15th in each year. This will simplify the financial problems of the School Boards and save them interest.

The Department of Welfare is this year instituting a grant of 25% of the cost of new construction in County Homes. This will assist the municipalities in providing more and better accommodation. It is hoped that County Homes may cease to be regarded as institutions merely for indigents and that they may assume a role of wider usefulness in the communities.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Much has been said and written over the last few years concerning this very important subject and, without attempting to go into the minute details of the problem, I should like to give a reasonably concise statement of the position at the present time, and to outline the main principles involved.

While the provinces are limited by the Constitution to direct taxation for their principal revenues, the Dominion has immensely wider powers, including powers of both direct and indirect taxation as well as the exclusive right and responsibility of the regulation of trade and commerce by customs and excise duties, and the control of currency and credit, which includes our whole monetary and banking system and the incorporation and control of banks. The possession of concurrent powers of direct taxation by both the Dominion and the provinces constitutes one of our major basic problems and was the principal topic of discussion at the recent Dominion-Provincial Conferences. In a federal system, such as we have in Canada, the Central Authority and the provinces should have, as far as possible, not only different heads of revenue but also different heads

of expenditure. Provinces cannot retain their fiscal autonomy and function with maximum efficiency if they have to depend upon the federal government for contributions and subsidies. The tendency would be for the provinces to become extravagant and subservient to the Central Authority.

The continued occupation, expansion and exploitation of the fields of direct taxation by the central government could, and undoubtedly would in the final result, retard and strangle provincial growth and development. For over half a century the Dominion respected the rights of the provinces and left to them the sole occupancy of direct fields of taxation. The invasion of what had come to be regarded as provincial fields of taxation—that is direct taxation—began with The Income War Tax Act of 1917. At that time the Dominion explained that it was entering, as a temporary war measure only, a field to which the provinces were confined for raising their revenues. I emphasize the fact that the invasion was to be “temporary”. This occupation of direct fields of taxation not only ceased to be temporary but became permanent and was later greatly expanded.

Shortly after the outbreak of World War No. II, the Dominion very deliberately invaded the whole field of direct taxation.

In order to assist the Dominion authorities to wage total war against the Axis Powers, the provinces in 1942 agreed to suspend temporarily, the levying of personal income and corporation taxes in return for a subvention. The Dominion immediately increased personal income and corporation taxes, and, in some cases, imposed such rates of tax as to take away by taxation practically the whole of corporation profits above a certain limit.

The Dominion also invaded the fields of succession duties, gasoline, amusement, race track pari-mutuel and electricity taxes, all or nearly all of which were already occupied by the provinces.

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference convened in August 1945, the matter of the Dominion vacating sufficient of the taxation fields to enable the provinces

to carry on, immediately became an inevitable issue. The problem of multiple taxation concerned not only the personal income and corporation tax fields but also a number of other direct tax fields which had been invaded by the Dominion in 1941.

Concerning personal income and corporation taxes, there were two separate views expressed by the provinces at the Conference. In the case of certain of the provinces, where revenues from taxes on personal incomes, corporation incomes, and from succession duties were not relatively large, there was indicated a willingness to assign to the Dominion the exclusive right to collect taxes in these fields in return for a large minimum per capita payment. On the other hand, in certain other provinces, including Ontario, a minimum payment was not nearly as important as an arrangement which would reflect the productivity of the major progressive tax fields of personal income and corporation taxes and succession duties. (Ontario's preference was for retaining these taxation rights, rather than surrendering them in return for a subvention, no matter the amount of the subvention). Provincial experience in surrendering rights of indirect taxation at the time of Confederation was ample justification for this view.

Ontario's problem is that of an expanding economy. Its government and people are bent upon the development and expansion of all branches of industry with resultant full employment and better standards of living for our increasing population. The position taken by Ontario—which view was shared by some of the other provinces—was that, by whatever the arrangement, we must share in the direct and progressive tax fields in such manner as to enable us to participate in them in relation to the increasing revenues which accompany expansion, which expansion we anticipate and for which we constantly strive. With expansion comes added responsibility involving greater financial commitments. Inflation and rising prices with anything approaching a fixed or rigid subvention, or indeed a subvention which did not reflect the productivity of these direct

and progressive tax fields, would make our position most precarious. Therefore, Ontario and certain other provinces with the utmost justification, pressed their views upon the Conference, maintaining that their interest was not in large minimum payments, but rather in the productivity of the major direct taxes which would most truly reflect the fiscal power to meet the days of expansion and development which lie ahead, and to secure the financial position of the provinces against inflationary influences which are already at work. Ontario's position in this regard is summarized on pages 23 and 24 of its Submission to the Conference in January, 1946.

Ontario, and some of the other provinces, therefore, while expressing a willingness, for a transitory period, to give the dominion the exclusive power to levy personal income and corporation taxes on a basis which would be related to the productivity of these tax fields, made this conditional upon the Dominion vacating the fields of succession duty, gasoline tax, amusement tax, race track pari-mutuel tax, security transfer tax and electricity tax. The Dominion would also be required to recognize effectively the priority of provincial taxation of mining and logging operations, and to refrain from invading further direct tax fields now or in the future.

Strong objection was taken by certain of the provinces to a practice which has grown up in Ottawa of the Dominion going into fields which are in their very nature provincial, with the result that either the Dominion asks the provinces to assist the scheme financially or, on the other hand, as is now the case, the Dominion finds itself forced to come to the provinces and say that the provinces must surrender undoubted rights in certain fields of taxation in order that the Dominion may carry out its undertakings. The provinces urged that the more logical way would be to let the provinces do those things which under the constitution they should do and to allot to the provinces sources of revenue adequate to the purpose. This would combine both authority and fiscal responsibility so essential to good government. These

provinces asserted that the maintenance of the Federal System was of fundamental importance. Premier Macdonald of Nova Scotia referred to this matter and after urging the Dominion to vacate the gasoline, amusement, electricity and pari-mutuel fields of taxation and agree not to enter any other field of direct taxation, went on to say: (Report of Dominion-Provincial Conference, Plenary Session No. 5, pages 38-39).

"How do the provinces stand under the proposals? We have two exclusive fields of taxation, one of which fields is valueless. There is joint occupancy of other small fields, such as gasoline, amusements, electricity and the like. Then there are the proposed grants, which the Dominion calculated at \$15 per head, increasing as the production of this country increases. In return we are asked to surrender our rights to collect income and corporation taxes, two fields which, as I said, yielded last year something in excess of one and a half billion dollars . . . That is the position which the provinces are asked to take. Let me ask you, Mr. Chairman, and the delegates here, whether they represent the dominion government or the provinces, let me ask anyone who is within sound of my voice, let me ask that greater body to which we as public servants are all accountable, the citizens of our provinces or of Canada, let me ask any of those people whether they think that is a fair or honourable or dignified position in which to place the provinces in this dominion. Provincial autonomy will be gone. Provincial independence will vanish. Provincial dignity will disappear. Provincial governments will become mere annuitants of Ottawa. Provincial public life—and I do not think these words are too strong—will be debased and degraded. I cannot think that such a state of affairs is desired by the representatives of the government of Canada here today, my one-time colleagues. I am sure that they have no wish or desire to see such a state of affairs come to pass in this country, nor can I believe that such

a state of affairs is desired by the people of this country."

These then are some of the fundamentals for which the majority of the provinces contended. While all agreed that fiscal aid was necessary and desirable for the less favoured provinces, nevertheless all desired fiscal authority and responsibility to the largest possible degree, and the majority of the provinces disliked "a handout" which was both expensive for the Canadian taxpayer and contrary to the principles of efficient government. It should have been plain to all that a satisfactory agreement was not possible without full recognition of these fundamentals.

As stated, on the 6th of August, 1945 the Dominion-Provincial Conference was convened. In view of the obviously divergent views referred to, certain of the provinces, including Ontario, pressed for a round table discussion before any proposals were made, in order that the viewpoints of all should be made known. At this point, the Dominion prejudiced the success of the negotiations. Indeed Dominion-Provincial relations received a set-back from which they have not since recovered. Without any opportunity being allowed for a discussion of principles involved, the Dominion released its proposals to the press, with the result that instead of permitting a preliminary discussion to bring out the viewpoints of all, the Conference adjourned to consider the Dominion's proposals. It did not take long to discover that the Dominion's proposals, in substance, and in principle, were unacceptable to the majority of the provinces.

Before proceeding to discuss the reaction of the provinces to Dominion proposals, allow me to point out that the Dominion proposals were presented under three headings, viz:-

- (a) the reallocation of tax fields,
- (b) social security,
- (c) public investment policy.

Attempts have been made by certain slavish party organs and advocates to create the impression in the minds of the

Canadian people, that reallocation of the tax fields would make available the financial resources with which to institute a very generous social security plan. Such an impression is not warranted by fact. In the meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee, it was disclosed that the Dominion proposed to impose a special income tax on all income, without exemption, of from 3% to 5%. For the provinces it was proposed that to carry into effect the health insurance programme, there should be an annual registration fee paid by or on behalf of every person in each province who had attained his sixteenth birthday. In Ontario this meant an annual poll tax of \$12.00 for every person 16 years and over, which would be required to realize a sum approaching \$40 million a year, without providing for increased hospital capacity. This type of taxation is unacceptable to Ontario and Quebec, as is indicated in the proceedings of the plenary session, April 30, 1946, pages 51-57 inclusive.

An attempt has also been made by the same party press by some process of reasoning to saddle those provinces which will not accept the proposals with the responsibility for the Dominion Government's decision to suspend the introduction of social security and other provisions. There is no justification for this. The large payments proposed to be made by the Dominion to the provinces must come from the pockets of the Canadian taxpayers. Incidentally, about one-half must come from the taxpayers of this Province. If certain of the provinces decide to raise their own revenues by direct taxes levied on themselves and remain responsible to their own people, it follows that the Dominion will be relieved of vast commitments. The Dominion will not need to raise large sums to be handed over to these provinces. The Dominion would therefore be in a better position to go ahead with its social security program than if its offer with all of its huge obligations were accepted by all of the provinces. Moreover, the Dominion would be enabled to

make large tax reductions so eagerly desired by our people.

In the following December and January, most of the provinces submitted briefs from which the differences in viewpoint could be clearly discerned. The Province of Ontario submitted its brief in January, 1946 and the summary of objections as before referred to. The Dominion then prejudiced the success of the negotiations to an even greater degree than that of August, 1945. It proceeded to submit a revised set of proposals along the same lines as those of August, 1945. The Dominion failed to recognize that the provinces' objections were fundamental, and related to the principles from which the provinces were not prepared to depart even for substantial subsidies. The pattern of the Conference then became one of duress and not negotiation.

It appeared from the sessions of the Co-ordinating Committee of Premiers that the objections should be explained to the Canadian people. It was therefore decided in order to clarify the situation, to meet in a Plenary Session, which was held in Ottawa, April 29th to May 3rd, 1946. Copies of Hansard covering these open sessions are available. A number of the provinces made suggestions which were rejected.

Ontario submitted alternative proposals agreeing to rent corporation and personal income taxes for a transitory period in return for a minimum payment much less than that proposed by the Dominion, with an escalator provision which would both reflect productivity and protect our economy against the consequences of inflation. Ontario asked further that the Dominion Government vacate the fields of succession duties and other minor direct taxes previously mentioned.

Tied in with these proposals, a strong plea was made by Ontario representatives that during this transitory period a full examination of the whole Canadian tax structure be made; this examination to be conducted with a view to overhauling Canada's unwieldy tax structure and, within the provisions of the Constitution,

to bring our entire tax system into line with present day conditions. (See Dominion-Provincial Hansard, Plenary Session 5, page 18). Ontario's proposals were summarily rejected. The Dominion refused to vacate the fields of taxation invaded by it during the war without compensation, although later on, it announced the repeal of its gasoline tax as from April 1, 1947. The gasoline tax produced for the Dominion, more revenue than any of the other sources from minor fields of taxation.

With the Dominion still adhering to this rigid attitude and stubbornly refusing to give effect to the provincial objections, the Conference adjourned on the afternoon of May 3rd and has since not been reconvened, although Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario have requested a resumption.

In June, Mr. Hsley delivered the Dominion budget. The Dominion then offered to the provinces \$15 per head of population with the gross national production escalator provision, as set out in its January proposals, in return for the exclusive right to levy personal income and corporation taxes and succession duties.

It, however, withdrew for the time being its offers in relation to old age pensions, unemployment relief and other social services outlined in its earlier Dominion proposals. The Dominion's budget proposals were definitely less satisfactory in this regard than its proposals which stood at the time of the adjournment on the 3rd of May previous. Duress then became plainly evident. The provinces were asked to negotiate with the Dominion separately. Some, perhaps a majority of the provinces, may have to surrender their rights under Dominion pressure but in the long run this course will produce national disunity and distrust.

After some months, in the Autumn of 1946, the provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, following conferences, indicated that they were willing to enter into agreements with the Dominion along the lines of the budget proposals. Six of the provinces indicated

non-acquiescence. British Columbia then separately negotiated an agreement radically different from that offered in the Dominion budget, with the result that on December 12th, 1946, New Brunswick, on the grounds of gross discrimination, repudiated the deal which it had earlier indicated it would accept. The provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and later Prince Edward Island were called into conference—the other provinces of Canada were ignored. It was plain that the Dominion proposals would have to undergo a revision which would radically alter the principles of the Dominion offer. Here was the great opportunity for a resumption of the adjourned conference to evolve a settlement which would recognize the fundamental principles advanced by the majority of the provinces. Instead the Dominion ignored those provinces, including Quebec and Ontario whose combined population is 63% of the Dominion and whose combined income tax contributions are over 73% of the Dominion total. In the conference with New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Dominion offered new proposals, differing radically from anything previously offered and without attempting a general conference tendered new proposals to the remaining provinces for acceptance or rejection.

The Minister of Finance in issuing these proposals to the press stated that they were designed, among other things:

1. "To meet the fiscal needs of the less-favoured provinces by the provision of a relatively large uniform per capita payment; and
2. To meet the representations of the more-favoured provinces by reflecting in the annual payments, the productivity of the major progressive taxes."

How unsatisfactory was this plan to the Province of Ontario which was offered the second lowest per capita payment, although its tax productivity per capita on personal and corporation income tax was the highest in Canada, can be seen at a glance from the following table:

	Minimum Per Capita Dominion Plan January 1947	Estimated Per Capita 1947 Dominion Plan	Productivity Personal Income & Corporation Taxes 1945-46 Per Capita
P.E.I.....	\$23.33	\$24.31	\$32.80
Nova Scotia.....	18.39	19.20	63.84
New Brunswick.....	18.91	19.69	58.61
Quebec.....	16.63	17.29	114.68
Ontario.....	17.29	18.04	163.18
Manitoba.....	18.66	19.77	104.45
Saskatchewan.....	17.99	19.03	34.95
Alberta.....	18.02	18.64	63.22
British Columbia.....	20.83	21.29	144.41

Perhaps it will enable the honourable Members of this House to visualize more clearly the inequity of the Dominion proposals by a consideration of the following:

Out of every One Hundred Dollars, the Dominion Government collected in the fiscal year 1946 by way of personal income and corporation taxes and succession duties from each province, it proposes to pay back in rental during the year 1947, the following amounts:

Prince Edward Island.....	75.07 for each \$100.00
Nova Scotia.....	30.18 for each \$100.00
New Brunswick.....	33.54 for each \$100.00
Quebec.....	15.26 for each \$100.00
Ontario.....	11.11 for each \$100.00
Manitoba.....	18.63 for each \$100.00
Saskatchewan.....	52.63 for each \$100.00
Alberta.....	28.09 for each \$100.00
British Columbia.....	15.38 for each \$100.00
Average of all provinces combined.....	15.67

Some of the provinces contend that the central provinces by reason of concentration of head offices and geographical location enjoy a considerable advantage over the other provinces in the matter of personal income and corporation income taxes. Ontario recognized the validity of these arguments in its brief of January 1946 and in fact has approved of measures to assist provinces which suffer by reason of geographical location.

It will be noted, however, that the new Dominion proposal entirely reverses this situation. It not only takes away any advantage the central provinces have but

places them at a considerable disadvantage. It gives the taxpaying provinces less per capita than the less favoured provinces. This is illogical and discriminatory. To this the Province of Ontario could not possibly agree.

Our whole experience in the Dominion-Provincial negotiations has been anything but reassuring. In 1942 the province made a generous sacrifice to the Dominion. There was no quibbling. In that time of national emergency there was

a frank and open assignment of taxing powers which were vital to the province. We expected to receive the same treatment from the Dominion when the emergency ended. This we have not received. While we always have been prepared to negotiate, any proposals we made were summarily rejected; principles fundamental to the well-being of the province were disregarded. Finally, certain provinces were called into joint conference while Ontario and some of the other provinces were left outside to receive terms which are fundamentally unsatisfactory. An escalator formula was

adopted which would perpetuate and increase this disparity. Our experience and the treatment we have received have been such that any agreement we enter into must contain safeguards for the future which will amply protect the rights of the Province of Ontario.

To make the proposal more unsatisfactory, the Minister of Finance, speaking in Toronto on January 27th, said:

“As a result of increased rental payments from the Dominion, the provinces will be able to assume, and must expect to assume, a somewhat greater financial responsibility. The Dominion will be able correspondingly to reduce some of the burden it was prepared to assume for a public investment and social security program.”

Therefore, not only was the deal altered, but the premises upon which the original offers were made were changed. In Ontario, old age pensions, for instance, cost annually upwards of \$7 million, relief for unemployment has run as high as \$20 million.

Ontario is being offered a deal by which she would receive a rental lower than seven of the other provinces which have less productive taxation fields to lease and, in addition, is advised that she will have to assume some of the burden of social services which the Dominion had previously offered to carry.

The Government of Ontario has no option therefore but to reject these proposals, the acceptance of which would have been a betrayal of the interests of this province.

In the light of what I have said, I shall now submit to the House a program to provide the funds necessary for the carrying on of the great undertakings of this province and to balance its budget. In so doing, may I repeat that we are ready and anxious to resume conference with the Dominion and the other provinces. We are not asking for any huge handout from the Dominion Government. Our taxpayers contribute nearly one-half of all direct Dominion taxes. One-half of such handouts will therefore come from our own people and we recognize how

unfair would be the burden which they would bear. We desire by agreement to eliminate multiple taxation and forms. We are willing to accept both the responsibility to spend and the responsibility to tax for such expenditures. We do not ask the Dominion to add to its burden, that of raising taxes for this province. In fact, we have asserted that nothing could be more unsound and divisive and nothing would tend more to add to the tax burden of the people of Canada and, incidentally, the tax burden of the taxpayers of Ontario, than that very course.

Ontario, however, is willing as she always has been, to enter into a transitory agreement with the Dominion, by which the fields of personal income and corporation tax would be rented to the Dominion on such terms and conditions as would preserve all of our rights under the Constitution, and permit, in the words of the Ontario brief, “a thorough examination of the whole Canadian tax structure for the purpose of establishing a new and revised system of taxation which will leave clearly defined and clearly divided powers to the Dominion and the provincial governments.” In making this statement I may say the Government is mindful of the taxation needs of our municipalities. The problem of real estate taxation will always be kept in mind in any definition of provincial duties and taxing powers.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

There are in the Province of Ontario upwards of three-quarters of a million income taxpayers, representing about one out of every five of our population. These Ontario taxpayers contribute more than 45 percent. of the total personal income taxes collected by the Dominion.

In 1942, during the darkest days of the war, the provinces of Canada suspended the collection of provincial income taxes and left the field clear for the Dominion. Having temporarily acquired by agreement the sole occupancy of the field of personal income tax, the Dominion made steep increases in rates of tax and, at the same time, introduced drastic cuts in the amounts of exemption. In estab-

lishing the wartime rates and exemptions, the Minister of Finance for Canada, following the maxim "Taxes are wherever you can collect them," had little if any regard for taxpayers in the lower income brackets. The principles of equal sacrifice and ability to pay were for the time being set aside by the Dominion taxing authorities. There was a war to win—so the Government imposed onerous taxes and the people paid without grumbling, regardless of glaring fiscal inequities. Now that the war has been won the Canadian taxpayer has every right to expect the Dominion taxing authorities to give some consideration to the urgent need for tax relief.

Canada has one of the highest, if not the highest, income imposts in the world. Our rates are much heavier than those in the United States and, as a result, Canadian economy is adversely affected. One of the evil effects is seen in the exodus of highly trained personnel, particularly of young men and women who are attracted in large numbers to fields in the United States of America, one of the attractions being the imposition of lower and less-onerous rates of personal income tax than obtain in this country. Moreover, there are many indications which point to a substantial decrease in the rates of income tax—possibly from 20 to 25 per cent.—becoming effective in the United States in the near future.

Heavy income taxes imposed without regard to sound principles of taxation destroy initiative, damage the national economy and, in the long run, dry up those sources of revenue from which a nation should derive the financial strength necessary to provide for expansion and development.

In these days of high living costs, where in many cases there is still a great gap between the take-home pay of wage-earners and the amount of real income necessary to raise a family, educate the children and ensure a decent standard of living, income taxes which begin at such a point in a man's income as to trench upon the necessities of life, must be abolished. There should be a sweep-

ing reduction in personal income tax rates.

The surest and most beneficial remedy that can be suggested is to extend tax relief, especially to taxpayers in the lower income tax brackets, by increasing the present exemptions from tax, restoring them to pre-war levels.

Holding the view that there is an urgent need for sweeping income tax reductions, this government has decided not to re-enter the personal income tax field at this time. We propose to offer no impediment to drastic income tax reductions by the Dominion Government. Rather do we intend to co-operate with and assist the Dominion authorities in the event of their consenting to bring about a much needed measure of tax relief by sweeping income tax reductions.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I announce that, for the Fiscal Year 1947-48, which begins on April 1st next, the Province of Ontario will impose no personal income tax. Let me emphasize the fact that not only will no personal income tax be levied by the Province of Ontario this year but the Dominion will not be required to pay to the Province of Ontario any sum in lieu thereof. In furtherance of the objective set out above, I shall during the present Session of the Legislature, introduce a bill authorizing the suspension of The Income Tax Act of Ontario for the Fiscal Year 1947-1948.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

In 1941 the Dominion entered the field of Succession Duties, which for almost fifty years had been occupied in Ontario solely by the province. This action of the Dominion caused an unnecessary and totally undesirable type of double taxation. The amounts collected by the Dominion during the war were quite insignificant as compared with the great sacrifices in revenue which the province made in vacating the field of personal income and corporation taxes. The Province of Ontario has submitted, with other provinces, that the Dominion should vacate the field of Succession Duties.

The most recent objection to the Dominion's invasion of the Succession Duties field comes from none other than Honourable J. Adelard Godbout, Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Quebec Legislature, and Liberal Premier of the Province of Quebec from 1939 to 1944. Mr. Godbout is reported in *The Montreal Daily Star* of Wednesday, February 19th, 1947, to have claimed during the Debate on the Speech from the Throne, that—'in the light of what he learned of the Ottawa proposals, he felt they could not be accepted in their entirety. For example: he was against the Ottawa Government entering the Succession Duties field because, in his opinion, that should be left exclusively to the province. Furthermore, he believed that a number of taxes of another nature, now collected by Ottawa, should be retained by the provinces.'

In 1946, effective on January 1st, 1947, the Dominion doubled its rates, but at the same time, provided that the amount of the provincial duties not exceeding fifty per cent. of the Dominion duties, should be deductible. The Dominion, however, taxes much smaller estates than does the Province of Ontario. This creates a very great inequity, in fact a hardship, for these small estates and for other estates exempt from provincial duty, but now subject to Dominion tax.

One example may be cited: Ontario has never taxed a child where the amount of the estate did not exceed \$25,000. The Dominion, where the amount of the estate passing to a child was \$25,000, in 1946, levied a tax of \$725, while Ontario charged no duty. After January 1st, 1947, such a person would pay a tax of \$1,450 to the Dominion, and nothing to Ontario.

Again, if the estate were \$25,500, the comparison would be as follows:

In 1946

Ontario duty.....	\$293.25
Dominion duty.....	892.50
	<hr/>
Total of both duties.....	1,185.75
	<hr/> <hr/>

So in 1947 the total duties would be \$1,795, instead of \$1,185.75, an increase of \$609.25—an added burden due solely to the Dominion's action in doubling its rates.

In Ontario, gifts for educational, religious, hospital, and other charitable purposes, are not taxable. Under the Dominion Act, they are only exempt to fifty per cent. of the estate. For example, in an estate of \$1,168,000, of which—say—\$168,000 was divided among a number of relatives, and the balance to charities, Ontario's Act would only tax \$168,000 at the rate applicable to that amount, ignoring the 1,000,000 to charities both for rate and tax.

The increased cost to the estate by the Dominion's action in doubling its rates is thus abundantly clear. The effect is to discourage gifts to charitable institutions which, while they pay no duty to Ontario, are subject to Dominion duty on the excess over one half of the estate. This was doubled, effective 1947.

Where the provincial duty was equal to or more than the Dominion duty in 1946, the doubling of the Dominion rate does not increase the total tax, but where the provincial tax was less than the Dominion, or none at all, then the doubling of the Dominion rates increased the total tax burden.

Ontario, under the Ilsley budget proposals, which have since been incorporated into the Dominion Statute, could now impose a tax on such smaller estates and on charities, up to fifty per cent. of the Dominion tax without increasing the total tax payable by the taxpayer. To do so would, however, identify the Province of Ontario with a wrong principle. The Government of the Province of Ontario maintains that these small estates and charities should not be subject to succession duty. We refuse to assume

In 1947

Ontario duty, still		\$293.25
Dominion duty as doubled	\$1,795.00	
Less credit for Ontario duty	293.25	
		<u>1,501.75</u>
Total of both duties		<u>1,795.00</u>

the role of a modern "Gehazi"—even though the opportunity to do so comes by way of invitation of the Dominion taxing system.

Mr. Speaker, I announce here and now the policy of the government in matters of this kind. We will not increase the burden of succession duty by any act of our own on these small estates and charitable bequests. The situation created by the Dominion Government, in doubling its succession duties levied by the Province (not exceeding fifty per cent. of the Dominion tax), is one which places this Province in the position of being unable to grant any relief from the burden of succession duty in those cases where such relief could otherwise be granted.

The one just and common-sense solution of this problem is for the Dominion authorities to withdraw from the field of succession duties in favour of the

Province which had occupied it exclusively for fifty years until the entrance of the Dominion in 1941.

CORPORATIONS TAX

The Government of Ontario, by agreement with the Dominion which was confirmed by The Corporations and Income Taxes Suspension Act, 1942, 6 George VI, Chapter 1 (to which the agreement is a schedule), suspended The Corporations Tax Act, 1939, Chap. 10, until the last day of the fiscal year of the province ending nearest to the 31st day of December in the first calendar year which begins after the date of the cessation of hostilities. For the purposes of the agreement, the date of cessation of hostilities was fixed by P.C. 7409, dated December 21st, 1945, effective as at September 2nd, 1945. Accordingly The Corporations Tax Act automatically

In 1946

The Ontario duty would then be		\$25,562.88
The Dominion duty on \$168,000 would be on the same division	\$15,204	
and on \$416,000 (the excess over $\frac{1}{2}$ the estate) to—say—4 charities equally	75,088	
		<u>90,292.00</u>
Total of both duties		<u>\$115,854.88</u>

In 1947

The Ontario duty would still be		\$25,562.88
Dominion duty doubled	\$30,408	
	150,176	
		<u>180,584</u>
Less credit $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30,408	15,204	
		<u>165,380.00</u>
Total of both duties		<u>190,942.88</u>

comes into operation again on the 1st day of April, 1947.

By section 20, subsection 1, of the agreement, the Dominion, for the calendar year following December 31st of the year nearest to the date of the termination of the agreement, undertook to reduce its rate of tax on corporation profits by at least ten per centum of such profits in order to enable the province again to use the corporation tax field. The Dominion government has undertaken to make this reduction effective this year. It is not the intention, however, of the government of Ontario to impose taxes on corporation profits at that level.

The tax effective January 1st, 1947, will be 7% of the corporation profits. Amendments will be introduced to the Act to this effect, and also to provide for the pre-payment of the tax with provision to prevent the imposition of tax on profits in the calendar year 1946. I have placed in the Estimates of Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year which begins on April 1st the sum of \$38½ million, representing the amount which the tax on corporations is expected to yield.

Corporations in Ontario enjoy valuable and exceptional advantages. Among these are a plentiful supply of cheap power, modern highways, strategical location proximate to large population, excellent educational and health facilities, very generously contributed to by your provincial government. These and other numerous benefits and facilities are unrivalled upon this continent. I think it will be agreed that this tax on the profits of corporations, which impost is not above the level of our own requirements or of the taxpaying capacity of Ontario corporations, is fair and reasonable and one wholly warranted by the circumstances of the times in which we are.

GASOLINE TAX

Since 1941 the total of the above tax has been 11 cents, of which the province imposes 8 cents and the Dominion 3 cents. The Dominion tax applies not only to gasoline used on highways but on gasoline used by farmers for machin-

ery used on the farm, by fishermen, by manufacturers and in various other uses not connected with the highways.

The Dominion is discontinuing this tax on April 1, 1947, and it is the intention of the province to raise the provincial tax to 11 cents, exempting however, farmers, fishermen, manufacturers and others using gasoline for certain commercial purposes. I anticipate the gross revenue from this additional 3 cents per gallon will amount to \$12 million.

This government is conscious of the cost being borne by our cities, towns and villages in maintaining their streets and contributing to suburban and county roads. Under the Highway Improvement Act subsidies ranging from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the amounts expended are payable to counties, and from fifty to eighty per cent. to townships, to reimburse them in part for their expenditure on county and township roads systems. It is now proposed, by amendments to the Act, to pay subsidies, under certain conditions, to cities, towns and villages to reimburse them in part for their expenditure on municipal roads and the Minister of Highways will introduce legislation to that effect.

Towns and villages in counties, and forming part thereof for municipal purposes, will receive a subsidy of fifty per cent. of their road expenditure provided that the maximum subsidy payable shall not exceed an amount equal to the County Road Levy for the preceding year.

All cities in the province and towns and villages in Northern Ontario will receive a subsidy of fifty per cent of their road expenditure provided that the maximum subsidy payable shall not exceed an amount equal to one mill on the general assessment.

County rebates to towns and villages will be discontinued. The effect of this will be to make more money available to counties for expenditures on county roads and this will be further augmented by an equal amount payable as subsidy.

A summary of the proposed additional subsidies based on 1945 assessment and 1945 county levies follows:

Maximum Direct Subsidy to cities (1 mill).....	\$1,851,636.32
Maximum Direct Subsidy to separated towns (1 mill).....	24,484.22
Maximum Direct Subsidy to towns in counties, 100% county road levy.....	398,788.76
Maximum Direct Subsidy to villages in counties, 100% road levy.....	169,898.36
Maximum Direct Subsidy to towns & villages in dists. (1 mill) (1944 assessment)	121,264.48
Increase in subsidy to counties (1945).....	163,409.06
Total Additional Subsidies.....	\$2,729,481.20

I am sure the honourable Members of the House will agree that this is a substantial measure of justice to those municipalities which have heretofore received inadequate, if any help from the Department of Highways.

In addition to the above assistance to be extended to municipalities, I have to announce that it is the intention of the government to continue this year to pay the usual one mill subsidy to every municipality in the province based upon the general assessment. I have therefore placed in the Estimates the sum of 3,250,000, which is the estimated amount necessary to make this payment.

THE MINING TAX ACT AND THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Mining royalties are closely bound up with the provinces' management of and expenditure on mineral resources and mining municipalities. Ontario has long contended that these mining royalties should be a first charge on mining income and should be deductible before calculation of Dominion corporation income tax.

In the proposals of the Government of Canada in August of 1945 the Dominion Government undertook to recognize taxes on mining operations, whether of the royalty type based on volume of operations (i.e. gross rather than net income) or of the profit type based upon net income, as a prior charge, by treating such taxes as a cost or expense for Dominion Income Tax purposes. Up until the present, mining taxes based upon profits have not been allowed as a deduction for Dominion Income Tax purposes. In the Budget Speech of the Dominion Minister of Finance, on June 27, 1946,

this recognition was again enunciated. This proposal was made effective whether or not the province accepted the general Dominion proposals. It was translated into legislative authority in the amendment to the Income Tax Act assented to August 31st, 1946, the allowance being granted by clause (w) of section 5 thereof.

In the past, The Mining Tax Act has levied taxes on the profits of mines remaining after the deduction of Dominion Income Taxes, at 3% on the first million dollars thereof, 5% on the next four million dollars thereof, and 6% on all such profits above five million dollars. An amendment to The Mining Tax Act will be introduced which will repeal the deduction of Dominion Income Tax on mining profits and will raise the rates, to 6% on the first million dollars of profits, 8% on the next four million dollars thereof, and 9% on all mining profits above five million dollars. As a concession to new mines and applicable only to the first three years of production thereof, there will be allowed against the aggregate tax at the new rates referred to a deduction of 50% thereof, so that such new mines will pay approximately half the amount of mining tax payable by others.

At the same time, an amendment to The Corporations Tax Act will be introduced allowing an exemption from taxable income of the full amount of mining profits taxable under The Mining Tax Act. As this amendment will delete mining profits from taxation under The Corporations Tax Act, the allowance which has previously been granted under The Corporations Tax Act for depletion or exhaustion of the mines will no longer be necessary and will not apply.

Budget Forecast of Ordinary Revenue Fiscal Year April 1, 1947—March 31, 1948

Department	Gross Ordinary Revenue		Application of Revenue to Expenditure		Net Ordinary Revenue	
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Agriculture.....	860,529.00				860,529.00	
Attorney-General.....	1,561,675.00		249,800.00		1,311,875.00	
Education.....	99,400.00				99,400.00	
Health.....	1,992,100.00		20,200.00		1,971,900.00	
Highways:						
Main Office and Branch.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	44,000,000.00				44,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous Permits Branch.....	90,000.00				90,000.00	
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	12,000,000.00				12,000,000.00	
	56,100,000.00				56,100,000.00	
Labour.....	149,190.00		7,000.00		142,190.00	
Lands and Forests.....	10,325,000.00				10,325,000.00	
Mines.....	2,252,220.00		8,000.00		2,244,220.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	189,100.00				189,100.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	605,700.00				605,700.00	
Provincial Treasurer:						
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,155,007.48				3,155,007.48	
—Interest.....	71,229.86				71,229.86	
Liquor Authority Transfer Fees.....	600,000.00				600,000.00	
Liquor Control Board.....	26,400,000.00				26,400,000.00	
Controller of Revenue:						
Succession Duty.....	11,750,000.00				11,750,000.00	
Corporations Tax.....	38,500,000.00				38,500,000.00	
Race Tracks.....	2,500,000.00				2,500,000.00	
Security Transfer Tax.....	1,000,000.00				1,000,000.00	
Land Transfer Tax.....	800,000.00				800,000.00	
Law Stamps.....	450,000.00				450,000.00	
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch.....	186,000.00				186,000.00	
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	389,600.00		389,600.00			
	85,801,837.34		389,600.00		85,412,237.34	
Public Works.....	41,000.00		3,000.00		38,000.00	
Reform Institutions.....	1,258,000.00		869,000.00		389,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	50,000.00		50,000.00			
Public Debt—Interest, etc.....	5,629,700.00		5,629,700.00			
—Foreign Exchange.....	21,000.00		21,000.00			
	166,936,451.34		7,247,300.00		159,689,151.34	

The result of the amendments to these two acts will be that mining companies will pay larger amounts in royalties but no corporation tax on mining operations to the Ontario Government. They will pay lesser amounts to the Dominion Gov-

ernment in corporation tax under The Income War Tax Act. The net result will be that they will pay to the two governments substantially the same amount in total taxes as they are presently paying.

The problem of our mining municipalities has been a very difficult one. Very heavy Dominion corporation taxation reduced the assessable income of mines to a very low level commencing in 1941. Municipal income was reduced to very low levels. The effect of the amendments to The Mining Tax Act above referred to will make available much larger sums for the mining municipalities.

At present, subsection 9 of section 39 of The Assessment Act entitles a municipality to levy up to 1½% of the first \$2,333,333 of the profits of a mine operating in the municipality and up to 2½% of the profits of the mine above such amount. This tax is deductible from the tax otherwise payable to the province under section 4 of The Mining Tax Act. It is proposed to amend this subsection of The Assessment Act to make the

amount of the levy subject to the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and in addition the sum of \$150,000 has been placed in the Estimates which may be distributed among such municipalities on the basis of need by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The problems of the mining municipalities will continue to be the subject of study on the part of the Department of Municipal Affairs with the object of constant betterment of conditions.

With your permission I shall now place on the records of the House the budget forecast of Ordinary Revenue, Ordinary Expenditure, Capital Receipts, Capital Payments and Summary for the fiscal year April 1st, 1947, to March 31st, 1948, and a forecast of surplus on Ordi-

Budget Forecast of Ordinary Expenditure Fiscal Year April 1, 1947—March 31, 1948

Department	Gross Ordinary Expenditure		Application of Revenue to Expenditure		Net Ordinary Expenditure	
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Agriculture.....	7,280,006.00				7,280,006.00	
Attorney-General.....	5,421,000.00		249,800.00		5,171,200.00	
Education.....	38,504,057.68				38,504,057.68	
Health.....	18,500,580.00		20,200.00		18,480,380.00	
Highways.....	30,000,000.00				30,000,000.00	
Labour.....	742,593.55		7,000.00		735,593.55	
Lands and Forests.....	7,200,000.00				7,200,000.00	
Lieutenant-Governor.....	11,000.00				11,000.00	
Mines.....	754,935.00		8,000.00		746,935.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	3,823,869.00				3,823,869.00	
Planning and Development.....	336,000.00				336,000.00	
Prime Minister.....	59,445.00				59,445.00	
Provincial Auditor.....	163,000.00				163,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,191,390.00				1,191,390.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	1,936,745.00		389,600.00		1,547,145.00	
Public Welfare.....	14,660,487.00				14,660,487.00	
Public Works.....	2,212,600.00		3,000.00		2,209,600.00	
Reform Institutions.....	3,820,600.00		869,000.00		2,951,600.00	
Travel and Publicity.....	335,000.00				335,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	50,000.00		50,000.00			
Public Debt—Interest, etc.....	23,984,000.00		5,629,700.00		18,354,300.00	
—Foreign Exchange.....	82,700.00		21,000.00		61,700.00	
—Sinking Fund Instalments and Railway Aid Certificates.....	5,499,300.00				5,499,300.00	
	166,569,308.23		7,247,300.00		159,322,008.23	

Budget Forecast of Capital Receipts Fiscal Year April 1, 1947—March 31, 1948

Department	Gross Capital Receipts		Application of Receipts to Payments		Net Capital Receipts	
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Agriculture.....	4,500.00		....		4,500.00	
Highways.....	5,000.00		....		5,000.00	
Labour.....	1,500,000.00		....		1,500,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	250,000.00		....		250,000.00	
Mines.....	75,000.00		....		75,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,811,000.00		....		1,811,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer:						
Due from Dominion Government.....	28,964,039.54		....		28,964,039.54	
Surplus Funds—Supreme Court.....	4,000,000.00		....		4,000,000.00	
Other.....	12,194,200.00		....		12,194,200.00	
	45,158,239.54				45,158,239.54	
Public Welfare.....	15,752,250.00		15,752,250.00		....
Miscellaneous.....	50,000.00		50,000.00		....
	64,605,989.54		15,802,250.00		48,803,739.54	

nary Account of \$367,143.11. I also forecast a decrease in the Net Debt of the Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall not add to this already lengthy presentation by any extended reference to our great developmental departments. Last year I dealt at length with Lands and Forests, Game and Wild Life, Agriculture, Tourism, Planning and Development, Mines and Highways, all of which have an important part in a greater Ontario. It is suf-

ficient to say, and the Members will readily discern, that each of the departments dealing with these great natural resources is being given sums in excess of their expenditures for the year now ending. Last year I gave figures on the great increases to all of these departments. The reasons for the increases of this year are manifest from what I said last year. We are bent upon the expansion of our province. From the development of our natural resources will

Budget Forecast of Capital Payments Fiscal Year April 1, 1947—March 31, 1948

Department	Gross Capital Payments		Application of Receipts to Payments		Net Capital Payments	
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Agriculture.....	200,000.00		....		200,000.00	
Highways.....	23,000,000.00		....		23,000,000.00	
Labour.....	1,500,000.00		....		1,500,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,200,000.00		....		1,200,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	9,227,100.00		....		9,227,100.00	
Public Welfare.....	15,752,250.00		15,752,250.00		....
Public Works.....	7,654,500.00		....		7,654,500.00	
Miscellaneous.....	50,000.00		50,000.00		....
	58,583,850.00		15,802,250.00		42,781,600.00	

Budget Forecast April 1, 1947—March 31, 1948

	\$	c	\$	c
Net Ordinary Revenue.....			159,689,	151.34
Less—Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates)....			153,822,	708.23
<hr/>				
Surplus (before providing for Sinking Funds and Railway Aid Certificates).....			5,866,	443.11
Less—Provision for Sinking Funds.....	5,481,000.00			
—Railway Aid Certificates.....	18,300.00		5,499,	300.00
<hr/>				
Surplus Forecast.....			367,	143.11

come new wealth, employment, population and happy homes. We cannot stand still. We must forge ahead.

Let us not forget in these days, when we talk of social services and security of all kinds, that the means to do these things must come from expansion and development which means work—hard, honest work. Development, expansion, population and industry are the answer to our great national debt and to the full employment of which we talk. Upon these the emphasis must be placed if we are to succeed.

Let us bear in mind that our financial resources have a very definite relationship to the expansion in which we can engage. Without financial resources we have not the means with which to do our job. I assert and emphasize that the financial position of the province of Ontario is very strong, providing we ourselves do not weaken it. Not only is our financial position strong but this great old province is pulling its full weight in the Canadian economy. Let us remember that our provincial undertakings have a very great bearing indeed on Dominion revenues and the building of a greater Canada. We do not intend to undermine the strength of our province or of Confederation by consenting to the centralization of powers which will leave the development of our great heritage in other hands. We do not ask any other authority to do our job for us. In Ontario we have had a unique experience. From 1841, for a quarter of a century, we had a unitary form of government.

In 1867 we had the choice between a legislative or a unitary union and a federal system. The latter the Fathers of Confederation chose, and wisely chose. The unitary system, introduced in 1841 in the government of Upper and Lower Canada was not satisfactory. It could not work then and it cannot work now.

The assignment of our rights in the direct tax fields on the basis of the Dominion proposals would, within measurable time, place Ontario in a restricted and limited financial position which would shortly leave the development of this province, if such a development were to take place, in the hands of a central government. Such a thing would be a betrayal of the trust which has been reposed in us. The best service we can render to Canada is to keep old Ontario strong and healthy. This we intend to do.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the debate I would like to ask the Leader of the House (Mr. Kennedy) if he can give us any more light to-day than he did yesterday as to what the procedure will be now. Will we first complete the debate on the Speech from the Throne before calling for the budget debate?

HON. MR. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Yes.

MR. NIXON: Then I move the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Speaker. I mean, the adjournment of the debate on the budget.

MR. KENNEDY: The debate on the Speech from the Throne will be completed and then we will proceed with the budget debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Complete the debate on the Speech from the Throne first and then carry on with the budget debate?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes, Mr. Speaker.
Motion approved.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion approved. The House adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

ERRATA

March 10, Page 39:—The name, "Mr. R. Begin, (Russell)," should read, "Mr. J. A. Habel, (Cochrane North)."

March 10, Page 45:—In speech of Hon. T. L. Kennedy (Minister of Agriculture) on the Hog and Cheese Subsidy Bill, the last paragraph of the first column should read:

"I want to say something about the prices our farmers receive for their hogs, because it shows something of the necessity for this subsidy. In Great Britain, a farmer marketing a 200 pound hog receives for it \$46.40. In the United States, during the week of March 3, *he received \$57.50. In Ontario, on the price paid on the Toronto market, he received \$33.72 for the same 200 pound hog.*"

Note: The words in italics were omitted from the Hansard of March 10.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.
Prayers.

PRESENTING PETITIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petition has been received.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton, praying that an Act may be passed confirming an order of the Municipal Board annexing personal lands in the Township of Chinguacousy to the Town of Brampton.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost (Provincial Treasurer), that the name of Mr. Michener (Provincial Secretary), be added to the standing committee on printing.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

PUBLIC PARKS ACT

BILL TO AMEND

HON. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley

(Minister of Labour), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Public Parks Act, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved. First reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The first order is the Government notice of motion.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, I move the motion standing in my name.

HOG AND CHEESE SUBSIDIES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Kennedy: Resolved, That during such periods between the 1st day of April, 1947, and the 31st day of March, 1948, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe, a subsidy shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—

(a) to every person who produces milk in Ontario which is subsequently processed into cheese, of an amount to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not exceeding two cents for each pound of cheese produced from such milk; and

(b) to every person who produces hogs in Ontario and sells them through regular trade channels to be processed, of an amount, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not exceeding \$1 for each hog so produced, sold and processed.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition):

May I ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), if there is any change in the wording.

MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. OLIVER: It is exactly the same?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman exactly the same.

Resolution approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that you do now leave the Chair and report a certain resolution.

Motion approved.

House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, I beg to report that the House has come to a certain resolution.

Report adopted.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to inform the House that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering certain bills.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 12, Bill No. 34.

WHITE CANES FOR BLIND

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 34, an Act to Restrict the Use of White Canes to Blind Persons, Mr. Blackwell.

On Clause 1.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Does this cover those who may be partially blind, Mr. Attorney-General? (Mr. Blackwell).

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Yes. Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), asked me a question. It covers everyone who is registered with the Institute, or who is covered by the pension provision under either Clause 2 or 3 of the definition.

On Clause 2.

MR. OLIVER: Has it been found that there is much use of these white canes by others than blind persons? Have you any information on that?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, no. It is not known that there is any use by persons other than the blind, and that is one of the reasons that the introduction of this bill presents no great difficulty. If there was any such established use of white canes, it might be different, but this is to ensure they are used only by blind persons, so without any other badge of identification the public will recognize them as such and assist them.

Clauses 3 to 5 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 34 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 13.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 35, an Act to amend the Livestock Branding Act, Mr. Kennedy.

Clause 1 approved.

On Section 1, Clause 2.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, has there ever been a record of the brands at all in Ontario?

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Oh, yes, we have a lot of brands.

MR. McEWING: How effective has it been?

MR. KENNEDY: Very good. It prevents stealing. You can brand a chicken to prevent stealing and register the brand in the Department. You may have "XYZ" or "POT" or anything you wish put under the wing.

MR. McEWING: How extensive has it been in the past? How many brands are recorded?

MR. KENNEDY: I cannot answer that, but I can find out and let you know. I do not know the exact number now.

Clause 2 approved.

Bill No. 35 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 14.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th order, House in committee on Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act, Mr. Kennedy.

Clauses 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 36 reported.

MR. DREW: 15th Order.

HOG AND CHEESE SUBSIDY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill No. 37, the Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1947.

On Clause 1.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy), be able to give us any ideas at this time? He intimated the other day that this hog subsidy might terminate sometime in the near future. Has he any indication of when it might be? Can he give us any assurance of what notice the hog producers will have when it is to be terminated?

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, I do not think I used the words "near future". We certainly hardly know what to expect in the prices of cheese and hogs. We have always said we would keep

cheese at 22c; whether it goes to more than that is another thing. Cheese might well be 35c at any time, and then our subsidy will automatically be off.

With hogs it is the same way. We hardly know what the increase price will be. I gave the figures on second reading, showing that the English farmers got more than we did, and I am influenced by that from the *Farmers' News*, a North British agricultural paper, where it is pointed out that on account of the livestock subsidy paid the English farmers, the prices to the consumers are much less than what the farmers receive. Of course, they are giving about a £400,000,000 subsidy to keep their prices down. They are buying our hogs at the reduced subsidy price. It may be a new contract will be made with England, but I am not saying that that will change the prices. It is hard to look into the future. If the prices remain low, the subsidy will continue the whole year until March 31st.

MR. McEWING: If a case arises where it is advisable to discontinue it, do you not think the hog producers should have some five or six months' notice?

MR. KENNEDY: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that we will let the hog producers know about it. Ottawa closed their subsidy off without letting a person know about it. I think that is wrong; I think the farmers of this Province should have some notification.

Clauses 2 and 3 approved.

Bill No. 37 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 16.

CREDIT UNIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order, Bill No. 38, an Act to amend the Credit Union Act, 1940, Mr. Kennedy.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 approved.

On Clause No. 4.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) say how many credit unions are registered?

MR. KENNEDY: 313.

MR. OLIVER: You cannot give the comparative figure with last year so that we can gauge the growth?

MR. KENNEDY: Not quite one a week. The figure I have in mind is 46, not quite one a week.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): May I ask the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy), if it is the general practice for the credit unions to extend loans on mortgages?

MR. KENNEDY: No.

Clause 4 approved.

Bill No. 38 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 17.

WARBLE-FLY CONTROL

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 39, An Act Respecting the Control of Warble-Fly. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It is felt over here that the Minister (Mr. Kennedy), should change the title to "horse-flies and mosquitoes".

MR. KENNEDY: I am afraid the Minister is unable to comply with that. Clause 1 approved.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I would like to ask who is going to supply us and the other people with swatters, so that we can control these flies.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Is there no provision in the act for contribution on the part of the Government?

MR. KENNEDY: No.

Clauses 2 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 39 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 18.

NURSES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 40, The Nurses Act, 1947. Mr. Kelley.

MR. OLIVER: Before we sit on that Bill, I want to ask the Minister (Mr.

Kelley), under five, what offences would there be? What would constitute an offence?

MR. KENNEDY: If someone breaks the by-law passed by the township by refusing to use some method of treatment that may be described in the by-law of the township, that would constitute an offence. It is the same as the T.B.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether it comes under this number exactly or not, but I presume when these different classes of nurses are registered the matter of rate of fees of these different classes will be considered.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): We have that under consideration. Of course there is a definite set fee now, Mr. Chairman, for registered nurses, and as regards the certified nursing assistants, up to the time it has not been definitely decided what they will be paid, but of course it will be substantially less than the registered nurse.

MR. McEWING: Might I again ask the question, Mr. Chairman, I can understand why a registered nurse has a set standard, but who is going to set the standard?

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, this course was decided upon after conference with the Hospital Board, the Medical Association and the Registered Nurses Association and I am presuming that we will have them in again. The first graduates will graduate in June and at that time we will have another conference to arrange what the fee shall be.

MR. McEWING: I see.

Clauses 5 to 7 approved.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, in connection with No. 8, we would like to change section B and name it C and put this one in as No. 8B which I hereby move:

"Prescribing the requirements for admission to training schools for

nurses and training courses for nursing assistants”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the amendment carry?

MR. R. H. TAYLOR (Durham): Mr. Chairman, at this end we cannot hear very well for some reason or other. Would the Minister (Mr. Kelley), explain that again? I did not catch what he said.

MR. KELLEY: We wish to take the section now numbered B and make it number C and replace that one with this as B.

“Prescribing the requirements for admission to training schools for nurses and training courses for nursing assistants”.

It was felt afterwards by the Legal Department that that should be put in. I do not think it affects the Bill in any way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the amendment carry?

Amendment approved.

Clauses 8 and 9 approved.

Bill No. 40 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 19.

EMBALMERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 41, The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act, 1947. Mr. Kelley.

MR. W. J. GRUMMET (Cochrane South): I wonder if the Minister (Mr. Kelley), would consider letting this Bill stand over a day or two? I have had representations made to me in connection with it and these parties were not just clear as to the contents of the Bill and they felt that they would like to have a day or two to study it. I do not know whether there would be any objections or not, but if the Minister could see his way clear to let it stand over a day or two, we would appreciate it very much.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, we will be glad to do that.

MR. DREW: Order No. 20.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 42 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 21.

DAY NURSERIES

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act, 1946. Mr. Goodfellow.

Clause 1 approved.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, might I ask the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) the number of nurseries they have in operation in the Province at the present time?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Chairman, I am not in a position to answer that off-hand. I will be very glad to get the information for the hon. member.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.

Clause 2 approved.

Bill No. 43 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 22.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 44 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 23.

BREAD SALES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The Bread Sales Act. Mr. Daley.

Clauses 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 45 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 24.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 47, An

Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act. Mr. Daley.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 47 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report certain bills, one as amended.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, during your absence the House passed certain bills, one as amended.

Report approved.

MR. DREW: Order No. 25.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Daley.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of The Workmen's Compensation Amendment Act.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, couldn't we have a little explanation?

MR. DALEY: The purpose of this Act is to clarify and to eliminate certain injustices, shall I say, that have become apparent in the administration of The Workmen's Compensation Act.

This Act will give The Workmen's Compensation Board the authority to put a value on types of work, as an instance, nurses and apprentices who may at the time be working for very little money but the consideration of their board and lodging are part of their pay, but actually compensation in the event of injury has not been taken into consideration. In other words, we want authority to establish what would be a fair rate of pay for the type of work that they have been doing, in order to base a fair rate of compensation.

It also broadens the scope in connection with industrial diseases. Today we have certain types of diseases, silicosis and other diseases, specifically mention-

ed in the Act. We want to broaden that in order to take care of other diseases that are peculiar to or characteristic of a certain occupation. It is going to require some considerable discretionary powers, because it is not intended that this amendment would take in every type of disease that a worker may have, for instance, rheumatism or arthritis, or things of that character, but any disease that is characteristic of a particular occupation shall be considered an industrial disease recompensable by The Workmen's Compensation.

Suggesting certain increases, it is proposed to increase the amount for a widow from \$45.00 to \$50.00 a month. I might say this will make compensation to the widow the highest in Canada. Where the dependents are a widow and one or more children, the widow's monthly payments increase from \$45.00 to \$50.00 and the children's monthly payments increase from \$10.00 to \$12.00. And under the present law, when the widow dies the child's monthly payment becomes \$15.00. Under this amendment, under these conditions, the payment to the children is increased to \$20.00. Monthly payments of compensation for the widows and children are subject to the limitation and they must not exceed sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average earnings. The minimum monthly payment to a widow is increased from \$45.00 to \$50.00 or, where the workman's earnings are less than \$50.00, the full amount of his earnings. The minimum compensation for a widow or invalid husband is increased from \$55.00 to \$62.00 and for each additional child it is increased from \$10.00 to \$12.00 a month, and in certain cases the total compensation payable is increased from \$55.00 to \$62.00 a month. The minimum compensation for temporary total disability, temporary partial disability or permanent partial disability, has remained fixed for some years at \$12.50 or the workman's full earnings if less than \$12.50; this is proposed to be increased to \$15.00 a week. There is at present in the Act no minimum payment for permanent total disability. It

is thought only fair that a workman who is totally and permanently disabled and incapable of engaging in any gainful occupation should not be compelled to accept sixty-six and two-thirds percent of his earnings, but should be paid \$100.00 a month on which to live. Of course, if the workman's earnings were less than \$100.00 a month at the time, he would receive the total amount of his earnings.

There have been so many amendments to Section 5, which deals with medical aid, that they are being re-numbered. This and the following two or three sections are simply to give the Board authority to provide an artificial leg, or any other artificial appliance that an injured workman may have, if it becomes broken or damaged. A man may have a wooden arm or artificial arm and meet with an accident and have it completely destroyed, and yet there is no authority to replace it for him because it was artificial. We want authority in cases of that kind and in cases of labour people who were injured many years ago and have come to the point where they require now appliances and some medical aid, we want to be able to take care of these people with complete authority.

I may say that in the administration much of this is done today but it is done illegally, actually. If an injured workman, one of the older pensioners, has necessity to have his leg, or whatever it may be, replaced out of his small pension, it is supposed to be deducted monthly, or a certain amount of his money, until the Board has been repaid for the replacing of that limb, and I think that should be wiped out. If a man requires it and requires some medical aid, it should be supplied and he should not have to have that amount deducted because, unfortunately, in these cases these men were injured at a time when rates of wages were low and the percentage was lower and their pay, their compensation is extremely small. I think those sections to enable us to do this will meet with your approval.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): What section was that you referred to, the last section you spoke about?

MR. DALEY: Section 5. The superannuation scheme for employees and members of the Board was established following the enactment in 1940, and it is desirable to reduce the general statutory authority to more specific provision and regularize the various details. The validity of the method adopted by the Board in setting up the scheme was open to question. For example, the administration of the plan and the custody of the funds were turned over to trustees, this being something which the Board probably had no power to delegate, also the Board's regulations were not filed as called for in the Regulations Act afterwards passed. We are just endeavouring to regularize and validate the actions of the superannuation fund and the way it is carried on.

I think that briefly outlines the thoughts behind those amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): First of all, I want to commend the Government for taking the step you have taken. At least, you have recognized the principle of 100% compensation. However, I do not think that that is hardly sufficient just to recognize it and leave it at that. You dealt with the minimum and you recognized the principle of 100% compensation there, but not in the maximum wage that an employee may be earning when he met with the accident. I wonder, Mr. Minister, if you would think \$100 or \$125 would cover funeral expenses, burial and funeral expenses? I rather think not, myself. Again, I wonder if you would think, for the moment,—and obviously you do,—that \$100 per month maximum pension is sufficient for any man to receive, irrespective of the nature of the injury? I want to deal with that principle of it.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that no workman has ever got too much money and he does need all the money he has ever been paid for the services he has rendered, above all the times he needs the money is when he is injured. I have known workingmen who, when injured, due to an accident on the job, had to hire help to look after the household

needs, such perhaps, as carrying in the water or the wood, and having his salary reduced or wage reduced by one-third, for an accident that he did not wish on himself, then we penalize him by saying to him, "Because you have had an accident, we are going to cut your pay by one-third." Then we impose a further penalty on him and we say, "Now that you cannot do your work as you did prior to the accident, either you or your wife, if you have one, and if you have not, you will have to have somebody else do this type of work, if it is essential." I say we should go further than recognizing the principle of 100% compensation, we should give it to those people, and of all the times a workingman needs money, it is when he is injured.

There are many other points I propose to make. I think that even the increase from \$10 to \$12 is too little, that does not even make up the difference in the cost of living since that clause of the Compensation Act was amended. It is not even as effective as what it was, say, in 1942; the widow would not receive as much, the child would not receive as much in goods as what they would in 1942 or 1943, due to the ever-increasing cost of living. That is all I have to say at this time. I was in hopes, Mr. Minister, you would come in with a proper and adequate Compensation Act that the people of the Province of Ontario have long since been looking for.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews) : I support the opinions expressed by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). I want to emphasize a few points that he has not dealt with at this stage.

The Bill contains a number of very minor adjustments and those adjustments are acceptable but they are horribly inadequate. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that aside from the question of the need for 100% compensation for a worker who is totally disabled because of an industrial accident, there are a number of injustices that the Government is altogether too slow in dealing with. The whole labour movement and other groups have asked for 100% compensation but here is a category of men

who, as individuals, and as heads of families are terribly mistreated because their injury took place at a time of industrial depression and their earnings were very low. There are hundreds, literally, and hundreds of cases in this Province where workers were injured at a time when wage rates were low, the compensation was fixed on the basis of their earnings and they cannot possibly get along in any reasonable way with those allowances. I had a case in my office, a gentleman who came to see me who was in receipt of \$12.50 a month for life because of a partial disability. He fell off a bridge that was built in the middle '30's. Now he is unable to work, he is unable to get along on \$12.50, of course, and these instances can be enumerated many, many times.

MR. DALEY: He is not totally disabled.

MR. SALSBERG: I will come to that in a moment. I have taken this up with the members of the Commission and they have agreed with me something must be done but they finally say, "Well, Mr. Member of Parliament, you make the laws and we administer them. Do not blame us, we cannot do that, we have no authority." They admit there are many injured, particularly during the depression, some men who have been disabled away back in 1913 and so on. They have to exist, support a family on the meagre allowance of that time. I assured them that I, of course, as one member of this House, would favour and will suggest some legislative amendment to enable the Board to increase the allowance to such cases. We are bringing suffering onto individuals and families, and in some cases, they have to go to the civic relief agencies for some supplementation of relief. It is unfair. At one time a member of this Commission, the Ontario Compensation Board, told me it would require \$10,000,000.00 to readjust the allowances for most of these old cases and I told him \$10,000,000.00 sounds like a lot of money, but Ontario industry can well afford to absorb that amount on the basis of readjustment of payments to the Board, and this Board

should be authorized and enabled to take care of these cases.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the Government did not see fit to deal with this special type of the most deserving of cases while they were trying to rectify some injustices the Minister said when he introduced the Bill. There is another category of workers that require special pension and I believe the law is too rigid in that respect; there are labourers who are injured,—and they are the ones who are injured most often,—the Board decides they are only partially disabled but to all intents and purposes, Mr. Speaker, these men become totally disabled because they have had no training for any specialized work, nor are they young enough to be adjusted easily. They have been miners, lumber workers in the forests, or in the factories, and they are really hurt, they are maimed, they are industrial casualties and they are told they have lost 25% deficiency or 30% deficiency or so, but for a labourer he is more than 25% or 50%, in many cases totally disabled. This man I mentioned receiving \$12.50 a month is receiving that small allowance because he is partially disabled and his earning at the time was only \$12.50 a week—it was in the depth of the depression—and the man was glad to take any job and took a job with a construction gang building a bridge. He was paid very little; and he fell off the bridge and only partially disabled but he cannot work at all. I suppose he could become a member of Parliament, you do not require much for that, I do not know why it never occurred to him to become a member of Parliament, at least he would be given \$2,000 for thirty days a year,—I mean sittings a year, I beg your pardon. We should sit oftener and longer than we do. But here is a man who is typical of many more, who is only 25 or 30% disabled but cannot get a job, and most eager to work. Half of his arm is completely disabled and he cannot use it. He cannot write books, cannot become a salesman, he is just not the type. To tell a man he is only 25% disabled because, according to the chart, that is

all he is considered entitled to, is to be very mechanical and not sufficiently humane in dealing with such cases. I do not see any legislation proposed to enable the Board to deal with such cases. I appeal to the Minister and to the Government to consider this question. Even during this session there may be ways of amending this Bill yet. It is not too late. We all agree and know you are put in the position “Where are we going to get the money.” But there may well be time to reconsider some of these categories of injured workers like the labourer who is wrongly classified very often like old cases, old casualties, who are hardest hit.

Then, Mr. Speaker, one more point that I am sorry to see the Minister did not deal with in this Bill,—and I spoke on it more than once in this House,—the need for some psychiatric treatment for injured workmen. This is becoming more and more essential; the Minister of Labour knows of some cases, I have referred them to him, cases of men who were injured and who are pronounced cured or pronounced able up to 70, 80 or 90%, men who because of the shock of the injury and experience of the injury are incapable of re-establishing themselves either as 30% useful or 50% useful, although they are pronounced useful to that extent by the medical practitioner. It is wrong to dismiss such cases and tell them there is something wrong with them, they imagine things. Of course, in many cases, they imagine it, but they do not imagine it intentionally, but because of this feeling they are incapable of doing work.

I have been told that in cases a man imagines he has pains, shooting pains up his arm, and all the way up his spine. That man is not a malinger. If the medical practitioners are correct in their diagnoses—and I am not questioning it—then there is something wrong or something has become wrong with the man as a result of the accident and he requires treatment. He may be the head of a family and is unable to work and unable to readjust himself when thrown out on the street, and he becomes a public charge.

I do not know why that cannot be done. It is a simple improvement. The members of the Commission told me they have no authority to set up that type of service. Mr. Speaker, if they have not the authority, I say let us give it to them; let us give them that authority. We may in a year's time help a dozen men only, but that will be a job well done. It may mean a dozen families properly adjusted and properly assisted to resume normal life and normal occupation for a man who otherwise may not get it.

I know of a case of a man who, only a few months ago, had to be physically ousted from the office of the Compensation Board.

MR. DALEY: He tried to kick the doors down.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, I understand he tried to kick the doors down. Mr. Speaker, I submit that it is precisely such cases that require specialized treatment, and which the Board claims it is unable to give because they have no legislation to give it. This man had his leg injured—I think we are referring to the same case, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley).

The man had his leg mangled during the construction of a plant in Sarnia. Now, he has developed certain beliefs as to his condition. He disagrees with the diagnoses of doctors. He is suffering, and it accomplishes very little for the people on the Board to oust him and to say to this man that he is imagining things. He does not think he is imagining; he feels his leg has to be amputated, and he resents it and opposes it, and requires specialized treatment.

I can go on for quite a while, but I want to emphasize these few problems which require special treatment, and in all earnestness, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the Government and to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), to consider the advisability of still further amending the bill during this Session so as to take care of some of these cases. And, Mr. Speaker, before sitting down, I want to ask the hon. minister one question for clarification. He speaks about the amendments which will give the Board the right to determine

industrial diseases as such. Does that mean that they will be able to recognize, gauge and certify certain occupational diseases without further legislation? In other words will the Board henceforth have the power to do so? For instance, in the case of stonecutters who have been applying for a long while that they be classified as sufferers from an industrial disease from the stone dust and the cases of gas workers who claim, and have medical proof to show that they are subject to a special sort of skin cancer, because of their work. Would I be correct in concluding that henceforth, as a result of this amendment, the Board will have the authority to classify such diseases as industrial diseases?

MR. DALEY: Yes, that is so. In reply to the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg), and not dealing in detail with all the aspects of this case, I think we can all recognize the fact that it would be impossible with a brush of the hand to wipe out all injustices of the past, and I think we have to decide one of two things, are you going to stand still on compensation and not do anything, because of the impossibility of making all these improvements that we are bringing into effect retroactive?

You simply cannot go back into the past and correct all these things, but I will say to you this, that never has this Board been operated on a more humane basis than it is to-day in trying to correct some of these things. If you doubt my word, speak to any of the organizations which deal with the Board. We are giving the workmen the benefit of the doubt, if there is a doubt, and by numerous ways that are not enumerated in the act, and the few short amendments to the act. We are helping in every way we can.

I think I pointed something out to this House last year in connection with the question of hernia. For years, about 20 per cent of the hernia cases reported to the Board were compensated; to-day it runs to almost 90 per cent.

And in numerous other ways the Board is endeavouring to administer the act—certainly following the regulations

as closely as they can—with the spirit of desire to help to correct wrongs, and to grant all the benefits to the injured workmen that are possible to grant.

I might say that during the last year we have had people from a great many parts of the world; we have had large delegations representing the industrial organizations of the United States, the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L.—large delegations here, and without exception, after examining our Act they have approved of it, and we have many of their statements in writing—

MR. SALSBERG: So have I.

MR. DALEY:—to the effect that there is no equal to this Act, no equal to be found anywhere.

* It might be pointed out that in one province in the Dominion, the percentage is a little bit higher, that is, higher than the 66 2/3 per cent, but from actual experience, eight out of ten people in the Province of Ontario who apply for compensation for injuries are paid, and in that particular province, from the information that I have, only about three out of ten are able to establish the fact that they have been injured as the result of their work.

And so I say that we may have to look at these things a little deeper than just what is in the written word. It is the administration of an Act such as this that I think more than compensates for the fact a man's earnings, because of his injury, have been reduced to some extent. I do not think it is fair to continue the thought that from 100 per cent it is reduced to 66 2/3 per cent, because that is not so. It is tax free, and there are numerous other benefits that compensate him, not for his injury, because if he got 200 per cent it would not compensate him for his injury, but it does go as far as it is humanly possible in the administration, and as far as it is possible to tax industry for the services.

I move the second reading of the bill.

MR. G. J. MILLEN (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) in regard

to section 5, subsection 3, the replacement or repairing of artificial members; are optical glasses included in that?

MR. DALEY: Yes.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to prolong the debate, but I want to make my humble contribution to this discussion.

I have had a great deal of experience with the Compensation Board, and with people applying for compensation. I might say that the first year I served as mayor in my community I had a committee appointed which we called a "Compensating Committee." Today they have appointed a committee, but they call them the "Workmen's Grievance Committee."

At that time, the Liberal government was in power, and I wrote to the Department and they sent up three of their officials and we placed our cases before them. We have not only one or two, but literally scores—I think, in fact, we had some 200 cases to re-open. My argument was that they should re-open those cases because there were injustices in them, and they assured us that any time we wanted to come down, they would re-open those cases for us. So we did.

There is one case in particular which I recall which had been closed for some eight or ten years, and we finally got a concession of \$12.00 per month for life. That man had been kicked around like a football from one end to the other, because he could not produce the goods, and yet he had no other source of compensation, and had to work for very low wages. That is only one illustration. I can give you perhaps 200 cases that I personally fought for right here in Toronto.

Since you have mentioned, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley), something in regard to the people who become sick, may I say that is highly commendable if you people are sincere, but I doubt that at times. I have a case where a man some years ago took sick through his particu-

lar employment, and up to this moment that man has not been able to earn a dollar, and his wife has to go out and earn the livelihood for the family. The doctors representing the Compensation Board say he is all right, and the man has no alternative but to accept their decision.

Now, if you are going to implement this particular clause in this bill, I want to ask you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley) when you and your board will be good enough to re-open some of these cases that come in this category, where people have fallen sick and have no means of livelihood? I think this is very important, and I would suggest, in my concluding remarks, that the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) withhold this bill, as there are a sufficient number of labor people, with whom we might get together and go through this thing and see if we cannot get a few more clauses. I do not think we should jam all these things through; I do not think it is fair.

I came down here one morning and I met another citizen from Kitchener, and I said, "What in the world is wrong with you" and he made some very derogatory remarks with regard to the Compensation Board. That man is so badly crippled that people will stand still when he passes wondering what is the matter with him, and yet he tells me that the Compensation Board is trying to force him to go to work. These things must be rectified. I am pleading with you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley); you know my past record in the labour movement, and I would like you to withhold this Bill and let us get together and discuss it and see if we cannot bring in some more clauses which will help these unfortunate people.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I am not going to make a speech; I am just going to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), if he would be willing to have this Bill considered by the Labour Committee. It seems to me that since the Labour movement and the trades union movement is vitally interested in this type of legislation, that they would feel encouraged from the fact that

the Labour Committee of the House is given an opportunity to deal with it. The Labour Committee does not meet very often; there are not many pieces of legislation that come before it, and since both the A.F. of L. Union and the C.I.O. Union has made strong representation to the Government with respect to this very matter, it seems to me that it would be rather desirable to have this Bill considered by the Labour Committee, and I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), to give it his consideration.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is the result of months of work in connection with the Department and officials of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Consideration has been given to representations made by the very organizations that are mentioned, and while it is quite possible we have not gone as far—certainly not as far as the hon. member here (Mr. Salsberg), has suggested—we have gone as far as we think we can possibly go. It is reasonable to think that this is not the last word, but as far as I am concerned personally, I am anxious to put these amendments into effect, so that the benefits contained therein will not be held up any longer, and I, therefore, wish to proceed with the Bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMET (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I just want to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), a question; will these increases as amended in this proposed Bill apply to workmen already receiving compensation, or will it only apply to workmen injured in the future?

MR. DALEY: There is no retroactive feature in it.

MR. GRUMMET: There is no retroactive feature in this Bill whatsoever?

MR. DALEY: No.

MR. GRUMMET: Another thing I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), is—if he sees fit to answer—what is the Province which he mentioned, and to which he referred when he said there were only three out of ten—

MR. SALSBERG: New Brunswick.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. GRUMMET: When he said three out of ten were paid compensation—of those who applied for it, as in Ontario it is eight or nine out of ten.

MR. DALEY: You can get that information the way I got it.

MR. GRUMMET: I would like to know the Province.

MR. MacLEOD: Is it a secret? Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), say that the present Act enables the Board to deal with such cases as the hon. member from St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg), referred to, cases where psychiatric treatment is required? Does it arrange provision for that? I am simply asking for information, as I do not know.

MR. DALEY: That deals with this kind of case.

MR. MacLEOD: Is it possible for such cases to get treatment, under the Act?

MR. DALEY: Yes.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 26.

STALLION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

Twenty-sixth Order, second reading of Bill No. 48, An Act to amend the Stallion Act, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, this is simply to provide a change in the directorate of the Livestock Board. For years the Livestock Board has been functioning, and we would like to make the Commissioner a member of the Livestock Board.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 27.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

Twenty-seventh Order, second reading of Bill No. 49, An Act respecting The Arti-

ficial Insemination of Domestic Animals, Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature,

In rising to move the second reading of this bill, I wish to place before the members of this House some facts regarding the importance of this measure to the cattle industry of Ontario. It is not necessary at this time to debate the value of artificial insemination as a rapid and effective means of improvement in the standards of our cattle. That is an accepted fact the world over, and particularly in those countries where artificial insemination has been practised successfully and on a large scale for some years. And in these countries, as I will show you in a few moments, there is a definite measure of control or regulation, and of leadership from the state. That is what this bill proposed to bring into effect in Ontario.

In the agriculture of Ontario our cattle are a very important factor. Last year the cash income received by farmers from their cattle and dairy products amount to over \$192,000,000, a very substantial part of the total farm cash income, just over 40 per cent of it. This shows the importance of the dairy industry to our whole agricultural picture.

There is another aspect of our dairy industry which has grown to a position of great importance. Ontario has come to be regarded, the world over, as the home of the finest dairy breeding stock that is available. Our breeders are to be commended on the excellence of their herds, which have been recognized in a very tangible way by the buyers of foundation stock in many countries. Last year we exported foundation breeding stock to nineteen different countries. Let me give you some of them—United States, Mexico and Colombia; Britain, Chili and Cuba; Bermuda, Newfoundland and China; The Argentine, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Palestine; New Zealand, Costa Rica and Venezuela: UNRRA has just finished buying a large shipment to go to China. Take the Holstein breed alone. Last

year, 22,486 head of pure bred Holstein cattle were purchased by buyers from 17 different countries and 29 of the States of the United States. In making those purchases they left approximately \$8,000,000 in our Province.

The highlight of the year was a shipment of 220 head of pure bred Holsteins, valued at over \$500,000 to Britain. These animals were selected in Ontario by representatives of the British Friesian Association. The British magazine "*The Scottish Farmer*", commenting on this purchase, said:

The average price paid by our breeders for these Ontario Holsteins landed in Britain was \$2,765, the highest average price ever paid for a sale of such cattle in Britain.

These animals were admitted for registry in the official herd book of the British Association, the first time that privilege has been accorded to cattle imported from Canada. It is of special interest to note that 20 per cent of the animals in that shipment were the products of artificial breeding, and 50 per cent of the cows were left behind to be bred artificially to some of our outstanding Holstein bulls.

These foreign buyers want the best, so if Ontario is to maintain these valuable markets, more good cattle will have to be produced, so that the quality of those remaining in Ontario can be kept up. The gospel of improvement of cattle through the use of better sires has been preached for years. Those with large herds and our good breeders have followed that practice, but in too many cases the man with the small or medium-sized herd has ignored that principle, because they felt the cost of good sires was too high for their operations. However, through the use of the artificial breeding method, this type of farmer can secure the services of better sires than he has been using at a relatively low cost.

Artificial insemination is not a new thing. Comprehensive programmes are in effect in the leading dairy states across the line, in Great Britain, in Denmark, in other countries of Europe and even

in Palestine. In the fall of 1946 the man in charge of the artificial insemination work in Palestine came to Ontario. He reported that the average production per cow for all cattle in his country in 1935, the year in which the programme was started, was 700 pounds. Ten years later, the average production per cow in the herds that had consistently used artificial breeding was 11,000 pounds. That man was in Ontario to buy bulls that would increase the production in the herds now averaging 11,000 pounds. He reported that such bulls could not be bought in Britain or Holland, but I am happy to report that he succeeded in buying 12 bulls in this Province all out of dams producing more than 15,000 pounds of milk in a year.

This leads up to another very important point. In recent months a great deal has been said about the price of milk and the costs of milk production. Our department has accumulated some figures on production costs, and while I cannot at the moment reveal these figures, they showed a wide variation in costs. But it was shown that invariably the man with a herd of high production records has a much lower cost than the man with a low producing herd. Thus anything that we can do to raise the average production per cow is going to help farmers reduce their costs of production and our Department is vitally interested in that.

That is one of the reasons for this bill. Artificial breeding with the use of our good bulls will raise our average of milk production quicker than any other method. But in every country where the work is developed and expanded, some measure of leadership, and of control or regulation has been adopted. In most of the states in the United States, the programme is under the Dairy Extension Department of the State College of Agriculture. In Great Britain, the programme is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and financed by the Milk Marketing Board. Units must be licensed and technicians have to satisfy the ministry as to their qualifications and capability before being allowed to practise. These

steps are necessary to prevent the organization of units in areas where they have little chance of success, or would serve only as a nuisance to units already established. Since the success of a unit depends largely on the skill of the technician, it is felt desirable to exercise control over the men engaged in this work.

All units in Denmark are organized on a co-operative basis, responsible to the Department of the government. Incidentally, over 30 per cent of all the cows in Denmark were bred artificially in 1946, numbering over 400,000 cows and fifty per cent of the cows in that country are tested for milk production.

In our own Province we have given some leadership, first, by lending some financial assistance to a unit in Leeds County and later by helping to organize other units. Last year, approximately 7,000 cows were serviced for members of artificial insemination units. This is not a good enough record for Ontario. Furthermore, in some cases the units have been catering to the type of individual who could own an outstanding bull in any event, and the fees charged have been too high to attract the herd owner who has the greatest need for this service. In some cases those in charge of units have been thinking in terms of county boundaries, and not from the standpoint of making the service available to the largest number of people.

The experience we have gained in this Province has been valuable. It has shown that small local units have little chance of success. Their costs are too high, thus requiring too high a service fee, which discourages membership among those who need the service most. In the final analysis, about 75 per cent of the dairy cattle in Ontario are graded. In sponsoring this bill, we are attempting to set up a programme that will prove beneficial to the grade men and the commercial pure bred breeders, by making it possible for them to obtain the services of better bulls than they would otherwise use. In this way, future generations of cattle in those herds will show tremendous improvement over the animals at the present time. We feel that the

fees charged by units should be low enough to attract new members from these classes of cattle owners. After all, the main argument in favour of artificial breeding is that it makes it possible for members to have their cows bred to better bulls at a lower cost.

We have discovered that it is only possible to keep fees relatively low if the volume of business is high. The expense involved in the establishment of a 1,200-cow unit is just about as great as in a 2,400-cow unit. The operating expenses are not a great deal higher with the larger unit, but if the same service fee is charged, the income is twice as high. So it is desirable to have units with a large enrolment, and to accomplish that objective, county boundaries must not be considered, and units must be established at strategic points from the standpoint of railway and bus transportation so that a reasonably large territory may be served. To accomplish this objective, some degree of control through licensing is essential. Otherwise, units having little more than a nuisance value might spring up, creating a condition whereby two units will be operating with only fair success at a high fee instead of one unit operating successfully with a fee that will attract new members.

It is fundamental that units must obtain a satisfactory rate of conception for their members. If that is to be accomplished, then the technicians must be carefully selected and competently trained. It is our intention to provide a course of instruction at the Ontario Veterinary College, working in co-operation with the Ontario Agricultural College, to men wishing to follow this vocation. Before these men will be eligible to act as inseminators, they will have to obtain a license, and that license will be issued only to those who show an aptitude for the work. In following this course, we feel we are protecting the interests of the unit members, and of the legitimate and well-qualified technicians.

To my mind, artificial insemination affords the best means of improving the great mass of our cattle in the quickest time, because it makes outstanding sires

available for breeding a much larger number of females than is possible by natural service. Artificial insemination units will succeed and expand only if they provide a high rate of conception at an attractive price. Through the proposed system of licensing both units and technicians, we hope to achieve both objectives, the first by exercising some control over technicians; the second by creating larger units, thereby reducing the cost for service. With these methods, I believe that membership in units in Ontario will increase by leaps and bounds, and the Province of Ontario will be able to produce in larger volume cattle that are attractive to foreign buyers without any lowering of the quality and production records of those that remain to build up a more profitable and prosperous cattle industry for Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, in all my career as a public man, I do not think I ever introduced a Bill that I thought was more valuable to the farmers of this Province than this one. All the Bills which have been introduced, and you have noticed from the estimates, have just one point of view, the future of this Province, and the control of the market, and the success of the farmers is tied up in three main projects, first, lower costs, secondly, higher qualities, and thirdly, better markets.

I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to. Second reading of the Bill.

HON. G. A. DREW (Prime Minister):
Order No. 28.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
Second Reading of Bill No. 55, An Act to amend the Ontario Municipal Board Act. Mr. Dunbar.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May we have an explanation, Mr. Speaker?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): There are two changes. In the first one, we have the

power to increase the number of the board. Section 1 provides authority for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to determine the number of members which shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the Ontario Municipal Board.

Coming to the second one where, as stated before, a full board had to attend the hearing regarding the issuing of debentures, etc., for a municipality, in order to dispense with that authority, that too would be sufficient. So that we might have a board working, perhaps, in Northern Ontario and one in Eastern Ontario, and not hold up the work of the board. That is all the change.

MR. NIXON: As far as subsection two is concerned,

“members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,”

under that there seems to be two subsections:

“The members of the Ontario Municipal Board heretofore appointed shall continue in their respective offices during pleasure.”

MR. DUNBAR: That is not changed. That is the same.

MR. NIXON: Not changed?

MR. DUNBAR: That is the same as it has been.

MR. NIXON: Then why is it necessary to put it in again?

Bill No. 55 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, as the remaining bills are not printed, I will call no further orders today, and I therefore move adjournment of the House. Before moving that adjournment, subject to any comment that may be made, we will continue with the debate on the Speech from the Throne tomorrow.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What about an evening session?

MR. DREW: I had no thought of it, unless the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), is suggesting it for some reason.

MR. OLIVER: I am not suggesting it. I want to find out.

MR. DREW: I will be very happy to indicate to you if there is any thought of it—but not tomorrow. Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion approved. The House adjourned at 4.32 p.m.

ERRATA

March 11—Page 61: The name “Mr. Frost” should appear before the first paragraph in column two.

March 11—Page 67: The name “Mr. Frost” should appear before the words “with the permission of the House” in column two.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1947,

The House met at 3 o'clock.
Prayers.

PRESENTING PETITIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.
Presenting reports by Committees.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston):
Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Standing Committee on standing orders, and to move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston) from the Standing Committee on standing orders submits the following as their first report:

"Your Committee has carefully examined the following Petitions and finds the notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the trustees of the Toronto House of Industry, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the change of the name of the House of Industry to "Laughlen Lodge, Toronto."

Of the Corporation of the Town of St. Marys, praying that an Act may pass to establish a High School District of St. Marys.

Of the Corporation of the City of Fort William, praying that an Act may pass repealing the City of Fort William Act, 1942, being chapter 45 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1942.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Goderich, praying that an Act may pass confirming a conveyance of part of the Market Square, Goderich, to the Municipal Corporation of the County of Huron.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Waterloo, praying that an Act may pass erecting the Town of Waterloo into a city to be known as the City of Waterloo.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Campbellford, praying that an Act may pass vesting "Market Reserve" in the said Town of Campbellford in the corporation and subdividing the said "Market Reserve" into town lots.

Of the trustee and beneficiaries of the LeFevre Marriage Settlement, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the petitioners to vary, alter and amend the said marriage settlement.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the corporation to provide emergency housing accommodation outside the municipality; to annex land in East York for the construction of a Don Valley Highway; to vest St. Patrick's Market site in the corporation; to establish a housing commission and for other purposes.

Of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass amending the Hamilton Street Railway Acts of 1873 and 1893; increasing the investment powers of the company; confirming a by-law of and an agreement with the Corporation of the City of Hamilton and authorizing the change from an electric street railway system to a trolley coach system..

Of the Corporation of the Town of Simcoe, praying that an Act may pass validating the purchase of lands in the Township of Windham; validating and authorizing the sale of lease of such lands; annexing to the said town, lands

in the Townships of Windham, Townsend and Woodhouse; authorizing the erection of an artificial ice arena and the borrowing of money therefor and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass confirming the annexation of certain parts of the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth to the City of Kingston.

Of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass confirming the annexation to the City of certain lands in the Township of North Monaghan.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Dundas, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the town to appropriate, and spend a sum not exceeding \$10,000.00 in providing a celebration of the town's centennial.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass confirming the annexation of portions of the Township of Nepean to the city and extending the city's powers in the matter of smoke prevention.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Sioux Lookout, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the corporation to operate and maintain a general hospital in the Town of Sioux Lookout.

Of the Corporation of the City of Fort William, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the installation of an improved telephone system and the issue of debentures for the purpose of raising money therefor.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Leamington, praying that an Act may pass confirming the annexation of certain lands; confirming an agreement with the Leamington Bus Company; authorizing the acquisition of certain lands for a public highway and authorizing the corporation to proceed with the work of improving the Selkirk drain.

Motion approved.

MOTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.
Introduction of Bills.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dent (Oxford) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to Establish the St. Marys High School District, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Murphy (Beaches), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the City of Toronto, and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Janes (Lambton East), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. GORDON CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hyndman (Bracondale), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Waterloo, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. C. H. MARTIN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Johnston (Simcoe Centre), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Simcoe and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. V. C. KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Elliott (Hamilton East), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Dundas, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hall (Halton), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the City of Peterborough, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. M. DOCKER (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Harvey (Sault Ste. Marie), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Sioux Lookout, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. R. H. TAYLOR (Huron): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hall (Halton), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Goderich, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Duckworth (Dovercourt), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Trustees of the Toronto House of Industry, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Martin (Nipissing), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the City of Ottawa, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. J. F. WILSON (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hyndman (Bracondale), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Campbellford, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Reynolds (Leeds), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Town of Leamington, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Grummett (Cochrane South), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the City of Fort William, Bill No. 1, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Grummett (Cochrane South), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the City of Fort William, Bill No. 2, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dent (Oxford), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to Amend the Terms of the Lefebvre Marriage Settlement, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Pringle, (Addington) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting the City of Kingston, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell (Attorney General), that leave be given to introduce an act intituled an Act to Amend the Statute Labour Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW, (Prime Minister): Thirteenth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the consideration, of the speech of the hon. the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the session; Mr. Oliver.

DEBATE ON SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in rising to begin the debate on the Speech from the Throne, I want first of all to honour the time-proven tradition of congratulating the mover and the seconder of the address. I was forcibly detained from listening to their speeches in the chamber but upon reading them in our Hansard and hearing from others who had the pleasure of hearing the speeches themselves, I am sure that they acquitted themselves very well.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to make your first speech in the Legislature, or, I imagine, your one hundred and first for that matter, but certainly one rising for the first time to address this Chamber does so with a little bit of nervousness, I imagine, and it is added to their credit that in spite of that, they made a good job of their speeches. I am not saying anything about the subject matter contained in the speeches but I am speaking of the delivery and the presentation of what they had to offer.

I want to congratulate you, too, Sir, upon being back in your position of guiding the affairs of this Legislature and of interpreting the rules thereof, those which remain intact, and I hope that you are spared for many years to come, perhaps not to keep your present position but to enjoy health and prosperity.

Now coming, Mr. Speaker, to the first question I want to discuss, I want to speak for a little while, and I think I owe it to the House and to the Province,

upon the predicament, or the mess, that I think we have got ourselves into in respect to debates and procedures and rules in this Legislative Chamber. We pride ourselves here that we follow the rules of the British House of Commons, that the traditions which go with those rules, coming down through the years, are part of our heritage and that we occupy in this House a position where those rules and that procedure should be followed and be a part.

Now we had, of course, following usual custom, the Speech from the Throne itself, delivered by the Lieutenant Governor, and following that we had the mover and the seconder making their speeches in reply to which I have already referred, and then the debate was adjourned, presumably until the following Tuesday, when I was to speak on the Speech from the Throne debate, presenting the Opposition point of view.

Now, on the Tuesday, which was last Tuesday, it was intimated that the Government intended to present the financial statement in the House, that is the budget. We protested against the procedure being adopted at that time, but it was adopted nevertheless. Now we have the two motions before the House, the one bringing in the Speech from the Throne debate and the other opening the budget debate. Then, I suppose, the Government—I would think it would be the inclination on their part—will bring down estimates some of these days before we have an occasion to complete the budget debate. Now the rules of this House, as I have understood them are specific, on one or two things at least. One of them, as mentioned two or three times in the Rule Book, is that the Speech from the Throne debate must be concluded before the motion to go into supply. My hon. friend the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), suggested that inasmuch as that ruling had been broken by a majority rule in the House, that it was no longer a rule. Well, of course, I cannot follow that line of reasoning. Just because a strong majority foists its opinion on the House and may, for the time being, upset the rule, the rule itself

remains. There cannot be, I think, very much argument on that particular point.

Another matter that comes to the fore, of course, brings up the question that was paramount last year: if you bring up estimates in the House and they are debated and passed, then the Speaker is not only justified, it is his duty, if you refer to a vote that is passed in the House, to call the vote out of order because the vote is already carried and you cannot bring it up again and discuss it. So I suggest to the House that we are getting into a position, just in order that the Government might present itself in the best possible light, that is going to take a good deal of patience and a good deal of manoeuvring without an accident.

Now I want to look at it from an impartial point of view. The Government is not the only party in this Legislature. Numerically, they may look to swell up pretty large, but actually our parliamentary system of Government is made up of different parties. The old parliamentary system in Westminster was framed for two parties and it has since grown to three and four, but the Opposition have a very real duty in this or any other Legislature and in order to perform that duty in the best possible manner so that they may serve their own constituents and the people at large throughout the Province of Ontario, there have been, from time immemorial, certain traditions and certain rights that have been given to Opposition parties, that are not being given to this party at the present time, and I want to tell you why.

Following the Speech from the Throne that was given in the House, two Government members spoke on the Speech from the Throne debate. The Government saw to it that the picture was placed before the people of Ontario without any chance whatever of an immediate reply from the Opposition benches.

Then we bring down the budget. My hon. friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) brings down the budget last Tuesday and the ruling now is that we finish the Speech from the Throne debate before we proceed with discussion

of the budget itself. Well, that leaves the budget sitting by itself for a week or possibly two weeks before any attack is made on its contents.

I see the Prime Minister, Mr. Drew, smiling, but I am sure he does not agree that that is the proper method of procedure.

HON. G. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Oh, but I do.

MR. OLIVER: I am sure that the method that we have followed in the past Parliaments in this Province, under all different shades of Government, is the one that we should stick to at the present time. There is, as you know, Mr. Speaker, a Committee on Rules which sat during the recess. That Committee's report has been presented to the House and it will be discussed in due course. Now, what was proposed in the Committee's report is in direct opposition to the practices that have been followed in this Legislature thus far in the matter of procedure and the method of debate. I can not speak too strongly on this, because I think it is the essence of Government that the Opposition be accorded equal rights and equal opportunities in the Legislature, and up until this last while we have enjoyed that, but there seems to be a determination, and I do not mind them having determination—there seems to be a determination on the part of the Government to place themselves and their record in the best possible light to the people and leave the budget standing there intact without any chance of rebuttal or chance of attack by the Opposition itself. Now that may be good for the Government, I am not arguing that it is not, but it is not good for good Government.

We, on this side of the House, suggest, Mr. Speaker, that very rapidly we are retreating from our position that we have now reached, and get back to the place in this Legislature when democracy and democratic practices will again become the vogue.

I wanted to say in regard to the Speech from the Throne itself that there was very little in it that one could talk about.

It was a recital of things that do not mean very much in the way of forecasting legislation. At any rate, the Speech from the Throne is supposed to forecast the Government's legislative programme so that the members can become acquainted with what the Government proposes by way of legislation. Now the most important legislation in the Speech from the Throne was the bill passed yesterday by the Attorney-General, which made it obligatory that we leave white canes to the blind people. Now I think that is good legislation, but, after all, in a Speech from the Throne there should be something of greater magnitude forecast than that, something that all people need, something that affects their very well-being, no matter in what part of the Province they live. But that is the Speech from the Throne. The Speech from the Throne is more important for the things it left out than the things it put in, and it is about some of those things that were left out that I want to address the House for a little while this afternoon.

I want to say a word about the Department of Highways. The Department of Highways has under its jurisdiction many hundreds of miles of paved highways in this Province. They are adding to that system all the time, as well they should. One of the things that has helped to sell this Province in the days that have gone has been our hard-surfaced roads and one of the things that will help to build this Province in the days that lie ahead is an improvement and an extension in our highway system, a highway system that can take people who want to visit this Province up into the newer parts of this Province, aid in educating people, aid in amusing and entertaining them in the far northland, and also aid in opening up and developing new sources of revenue and new sources of enterprise in our Province. I wanted to say just this word to my hon. friend the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), and that is in respect of snow fighting equipment, and it has nothing to do with my being locked in the snow, but I do think, Mr. Speaker, that the snow-fight-

ing equipment of the Department of Highways is antiquated. It is out of date, it has not kept pace with the times and if we are going to keep highways open in the wintertime, as they were intended to be and should be, then certainly we have got to improve our machinery, we have got to make it more available than it has been this last winter. It has always seemed to me in respect to highway equipment for snow cleaning—I may well be all wrong on this but I want to give it to you anyway—they have these big snow-blowers, which are after all, I suppose, the most improved method that we have in this Province of removing huge drifts of snow but they seem to keep them down in Southern Ontario where there is little snow. We have got to get to the place in this Province where we have these snow-blowers working to get the road open at the right time and to make it possible to get a wide bed so that the snow can be kept back. The snow-fighting equipment that we are using on most of our highways now is a truck, and not a very large truck either, trying to push huge banks of snow, and, when they succeed in getting through they leave one narrow trail, that the first storm fills to the top, and it becomes more difficult to clear out next time. I suppose the answer to that is that one should have that equipment and that we cannot buy it at the present time, but I do wish the Minister (Mr. Doucett) would make a complete explanation on this particular point when he speaks in the House, because I think it is something by way of planning for all future time. We have got to look towards the day when we can keep not only our Provincial roads open but our county roads and most of our township roads in the Province of Ontario, because these people on the back lines and concessions are paying gasoline tax, they are paying for roads, even as those who drive on them are paying for them, and the equipment of this Department of Highways should be such that these roads can be kept open and that people can get out to markets and get out to town and get out themselves in the wintertime.

Just one more thing, I want to say to my hon. friend the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), we were told—or we will be told in the budget when it comes down, perhaps that is the way I should put it, that there is some \$40,000,000.00 to be spent on highways this year and I have driven over many of these well-constructed roads. I just wanted to say to the Minister that we would like him to remember that the boys who represent Opposition ridings in the Legislature would like some of your hard-topped roads. I do not think we have got to the place in this Province yet when we are going to give roads to the ridings that support a Government with a member in the Legislature. There is some evidence of discrimination in respect to the placing of hard-surfaced roads in this Province at the present time and one could, if he so desired, pick out at present ridings that had not been fairly dealt with, standing alongside of other ridings that had been most carefully and most well looked after in their needs. I am not pressing that very strongly this afternoon, but I do say to the Minister that things like highways need . . . (laughter).

I am serious in that. I am not pressing it very strongly for this reason, if you want to pursue that course, then it will be your own funeral as far as I am concerned.

HON. GEO. H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): That was discontinued in 1943.

MR. OLIVER: If so, I am afraid it is coming back pretty strongly. I do want to say I think we all agree, irrespective of parties, that highways and hydro and other public enterprises handled by the Government should be available to all the people, no matter how they vote. You know we cannot always guess right, sometimes we make a mistake.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on some things that were left out of the Speech from the Throne. There was very little mentioned in the Speech from the Throne respecting social services. This Government seems to have abandoned any thought it ever had of being fair to

social service branches of this Province. Their attitude and their policy seems to date and spring from that opposition they had to family allowances being introduced into the Province of Ontario.

There seems to be a tendency in this province to frown on advances in social legislation. There is nothing in the Speech from the Throne that would lead anyone to believe that old age pensions were going to be increased. It may be when the budget comes down that there will be that provision, but I doubt it very much. Old age pensions in this province are \$28.00 a month maximum and in the province of British Columbia they are \$35.00 a month at the present time. We would not agree for a moment that we were a poorer province than British Columbia, we would not acquiesce in the suggestion that our resources are less valuable than in British Columbia, and we would not argue, I think, that our people should not have higher old age pensions, as much as the people in British Columbia. The mothers' allowances are the same, the mothers' allowances have not had a general increase since this government came into power. They have what is known as a supplementary allowance that is paid to needy cases of up to \$10.00, as I understand it. The old age pensions have been increased since this government came into power by an amount allowed by the Dominion. The Dominion allowed the Government to increase the pensions \$5.00, and they would contribute 75 percent so that the whole contribution of this Government in the matter of old age pensioners is \$1.25 a month, their share of the \$5.00 increase.

I suggested to this House we should pay more attention to social legislation in this particular session of the legislature because we are in a period now when costs are much higher than they were, and I think they are going higher, in spite of what anyone else says. I think it is impossible for old men or women to live on \$28.00 a month. I think we will have to get to the place where we pay these worn out veterans what they are worth and what they deserve, and there is no move on

the part of this Government to meet that very urgent obligation on the part of the Government. The same is true of the mothers' allowances; the same is true of people getting the blind pension.

I want to make a suggestion to you, Mr. Speaker, as to what the Government should do by way of new legislation for social services. We have in this province a growing group of people who, through no fault of their own, are unable to earn their own livelihood; people that are handicapped, people that have some deformity of some kind or other, people who are too old, between fifty or seventy, to do anything to help themselves by way of financial income. I think the time has come in Ontario when we should say to these people who, through no fault of their own, mind you, find themselves unable to keep themselves in decency, as we want everyone in this province to be kept—say to them, "We are going to pay you a pension because you are deformed, because you are handicapped, because you are crippled, because you cannot make your own way in this world." That is the aspect of social legislation which we could well take on in this province, particularly, this year, when I understand, the budget is going to indicate the spending of more provincial money than we ever had in the history of the province; surely we could take some of it to take care of the needy social services.

I want to go back for a moment to something I advocated last year, that is in respect to the setup in Ontario of a department of youth. I want to repeat what I said last year because I think its importance is growing with the years. We cannot over-estimate the value of the youth of this Province; we cannot over-estimate the good that we could do if we could alleviate some of the problems that confront the youth at the present time, and I am persuaded that we should set up within the frame work of our Provincial Government a department of youth, headed by a young person or a man with young ideas, who understood the problems of youth, who could translate these problems into real acceptable theories—not theories, but practices that

would help youth find their feet in this Province of ours. We are going into a period in the next few years of very unsettled conditions, I think we all agree, and it seems to me that we need a department set up and presided over by a minister whose sole duty and function would be to correlate the youth activities in this Province, to channel them to some extent, not completely, but to help to guide and to advise these youth organizations that are working hard enough, but some in one direction and some in another. They all want to go through one channel in a broad way, if you understand what I mean, and that cannot be done except through a department of youth. We have the O.A.C., the Ontario Athletic Commission, which I think has no chairman at all at the present time. The scope of the activities of the Ontario Athletic Commission should be widened and broadened to take in not only all parts of this Province, but many more activities and many more people than it has touched in the past. We cannot over-emphasize the need for recreational work in this Province; we cannot over-estimate the need for new parks and new playgrounds and new ways in which we can train and educate and help the young people of this Province to find their feet and get going in the right direction.

I had an instance a few weeks ago when a minister, whom I know quite well in a small town in this Province, was speaking in an evening sermon, and he had occasion to remark on the young people and he said, "The old men have the curling rink but the young people have to go to the restaurant." That is the condition of affairs that exists in many parts of this Province. I am going to suggest how we can do something about that in a moment. We have what is called A Community Halls Act in Ontario under the jurisdiction, I think, of my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. T. L. Kennedy). The Government is allowed, under the terms of that Act, to expend up to 25 percent if the amount expended on the part of the Government does not exceed \$2,000.00. I think roughly the terms. To me, those

are the situations as we see it and as anyone can see it if he cares to look is, we that are going to have to widen the power of The Community Halls Act, we are going to have to make it take in the young people of the Province of Ontario, not the selected few; we are going to have to broaden its scope, increase its grants, to make it applicable to many more things, and we are going to have to spend some money on that particular angle. There is nothing we need, more particularly in rural Ontario to-day, than recreational centres, community halls and places for the young people to gather and to be content with rural life.

I suggest to this Government when they are looking for ways to spend all this money of theirs, they could well increase the grants payable under the Community Halls Act, they could well take the whole problem under more serious advisement than they have up to the present. I think we are neglecting a great opportunity. I think we are throwing aside something which would pay us to grab a hold of in the problem of young peoples' organizations and activities. We want them to grow up in Ontario and stay in Ontario and on the farms of this Province, and if we are going to do that, we have to make the farm and community life more attractive. I do not know that I would go so far as the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. R. T. Kelley) in calling Toronto "hog town" or "hoggish town"—I may think it is but I would not say it is, but Toronto does get a lot of industries in the scramble and rush for industries. I am not blaming Toronto for that but I am under-estimating, I suppose, the asking potentialities of the rest of the Province. That is, in other words, the Province as a whole does not get out and get after industries as it should.

I am not going to reiterate things that I have said often in this House, except to say we have to get industries out into the rural parts of Ontario. To that extent I agree wholeheartedly with my hon. friend, the Minister of Health (Mr. R. T. Kelley). I had high hopes that my hon. friend, the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. D. H. Porter)

was going to do something of a very concrete character in this respect and it may be yet that something will come; I will not labour that point this afternoon except to say we should do all we can to build up local communities, to get them recreational centres and to keep the people where they belong and where they can grow best in the open or in the fresh country life in the Province of Ontario.

I want to say one word more in respect to commissions. I will not labour it this afternoon. I gave them a bit of a going over last year and it did not do the Government any good, they turned around and appointed another commission—on milk. I understand this was to look into the activities of the Milk Control Board, I suppose to see whether it should be continued or not, to see whether it has the powers that it has been using, to see if the cost of milk is too high. I do not want to pay my hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. T. L. Kennedy) any more compliments than I have to, but I say he knows the value of the Ontario Milk Board to the milk producers of the Province. He is aware if the Commission takes two years to report, the Milk Control Board will still be there. He is also aware if the powers of the Board are not wide enough they can be widened. I think all the answers to the question you asked the Royal Commission could have been answered by the hon. member for Peel (Mr. T. L. Kennedy), but it is just one more case of this Government running into a problem and then running away from it in a vehicle called a Royal Commission. The milk problem came about because the Dominion Government dropped the subsidy on milk and the Milk Board raised the price of milk; and there it started.

And the housewives, were they mad! Instead of meeting the problem squarely, as it should be if the same thing had to be done now, if they had used the courage they possessed, as will be done when the commission reports—but the important thing is that the noise has died down, the fury has abated, we can bring the report in quietly some evening and

it will pass into its proper place to be implemented if the Government agrees to implement it, but they will have run successfully from the wrath that appeared at that time. I feel very strongly—I cannot condemn too strongly the appointing of Royal Commissions to go into everything that the Government runs up against in the form of an obstacle, and they have used them altogether too often through the lifetime of this Government.

DOMINION PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

I want to touch on one thing in the Speech from the Throne in relation to Dominion-Provincial relations. As I have only a few remarks to make on that, I want to read a paragraph dealing with Dominion-Provincial relations that appeared in the Speech from the Throne. It says:

The hopes expressed in this Legislature last year that there would be general agreement between the Dominion and all Provincial Governments, defining their responsibilities and allocating appropriate taxing powers, have unfortunately not been realized. It will be recalled that my Government was not only the first to ask for a Dominion-Provincial conference to settle tax problems, to provide adequate social security measures and otherwise to combine the constitutional powers of all Governments for the general welfare of all Canadians, but it has also been most insistent that such general agreement is essential if the Canadian people are to receive the full benefit of the great resources which we possess.

The last paragraph reads:

Because of the refusal of the Dominion government to reconvene the general conference which adjourned last May there will be no new agreement between the government of Ontario and the Dominion government to replace the Wartime Tax Agreement which expires on March 31st. The government of Ontario will therefore be called upon to raise its own required revenues, and there will be presented to you for your consideration

proposals for meeting the financial requirements of my Government during the coming fiscal year.

Now I want to say in respect to this question,—and it is one upon which there is a great deal of divergence of opinion, it is one on which you could talk for a good long time,—I want to speak not too long on it to-day because I have an idea that when the budget comes down we will have in there the proposals which are mentioned in these paragraphs that I have just read, financial proposals, and I think it would be a more appropriate time to discuss the whole Dominion-Provincial setup than it would be to-day. But I want to speak briefly on the points that seem to be most pertinent and to say that I am sorry that the Government was not able to reach an agreement with the Dominion authorities, either at the conference last May or since that conference adjourned. I was hopeful when we met here last year that there would be an agreement between the contracting parties. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at that time expressed himself as being hopeful. I think we all would have been glad, no matter what side of the House we sit on, if it were possible to have enacted an agreement. I remember saying in the House last year that I hoped the Dominion Government would go some ways in order to effect an agreement and that we, as a province, would go some ways for a meeting on common ground in between the two setups as they presented themselves at that time; we would be able to consummate an agreement that would reflect to the good of the people of this province and of Canada. I want to be serious and those are my views and I am not ashamed to present them. The Government says its chief objection at the moment is that the Dominion will not call, or does not agree or does not choose or is not calling a new Dominion-Provincial conference. Well now, the conference which met after the session last year deliberated for some time and then adjourned. There were differences of opinion and it was felt by the Dominion government, whether rightly or wrongly, that they could do better by way of ne-

gotiating with each individual province than they could by reconvening the whole conference again. I do not think that we should continue to occupy the high stool that we do to-day in demanding a new Dominion-Provincial conference. That is my opinion on the matter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

MR. OLIVER: Because we tried once and if we try again and fail,—and there is no solid reason for saying we would not fail the next time,—you would have disaster in this country so far as Dominion-Provincial relations are concerned. I do not think there is any doubt about that. You have to be reasonably sure that through the conference you could make uniformity or come to an agreement before one should be called on, as it has happened now, six of the provinces of the Dominion have signed agreements with the Dominion government; these provinces have signed for a period of five years. It would seem to me, unless there is serious objection on the part of these provincial governments to the financial setup approved by the Dominion government, that we could well sign for a period of five years and then on the completion of the five-year period, after we have had five years' experience in working under these Dominion-Provincial arrangements, then you could call for a new conference and then you could really get down to brass tacks. You could really understand then what had been hurting you during the five-year period, you could discuss the essentials then and not fly all over the map. I am quite serious in saying that. I believe the Province could agree even if it is on an individual basis, even if it is a question of compromise on some small concession here and there, and I do not think it would take very much concession on the part of this Government to make an agreement.

Even if we have to do that, I think it is worth it, if we can establish in this country a working agreement between the Province and the Dominion—between all the provinces and the Dominion—because I am quite sure in my mind—and I think everyone here is

—that the Government of Canada is going to need very wide powers in the days to come; they are going to have to face a tremendous problem as we go through this inflation period and down the bank on the other side, and we may not have as prosperous times then as we are enjoying right now.

I think the Dominion Government should have authority and should take unto itself authority to handle our relief problems, to be able to strike instantly if depression appears over the horizon; should be able to check that depression without having to consult with any of the Provinces concerned.

Then there is the question of double taxation. I think perhaps in this Province we could wiggle along for a year or two without any agreement with the Dominion. I have said that before, before we met in the House this time, and I think perhaps some newspaper has I think we could wiggle on and finance ourselves for a period of perhaps a year or two or three years or something of that kind. I am not arguing that point, but I ask you of what avail, what is the sense of it? If we are going to sign two or three years from now, it would be better to sign now. I do not see what use it is to wait and wait and wait. You see the principle of double taxation is one that weighs heavily upon the people. They object most strenuously to it; we have not had to embark to any great extent yet in Ontario on the principle of double taxation, but we are in a period now of very buoyant revenue; we do not know how long that buoyancy will last. We hope it will last a while, but we do not know, and as soon as we get down to a more sane level—and a more ordinary level, that is, to what we used to have in the way of receipts, then we are going to say to the people that we are going to have to impose double taxation.

We have built a spending machine in this Province to such an extent today that it cannot be stopped; we will have to foot the bills that they create whether we have good times or bad, and if we

have our spending machine going at full speed and hit bad times, then the only thing that we can do to balance the budget is to impose double taxation on the people of this Province, and I do not think any of the people want to do that.

I say quite definitely to the House that I think we should have signed the Dominion-Provincial agreement, that is, based on the last offer made by the Government of Canada to the Province of Ontario. I think we should have tried it for a period of five years. I think we would have found its weaknesses in that time; I think they would have stuck out so we could put our fingers on them, because no doubt there are weaknesses, and then at the end of five years we could go back to Ottawa—all the provinces—and relate our experiences, tell the Dominion Government what we could not accept, and what would have to be weeded out, and what would have to be brought in its place.

I think, Mr. Speaker—and I am serious in this—that we would have had a better chance for a conference after a five years' trial than if one were reconvened at the present time.

HYDRO

Now, I want to speak for a few moments, Mr. Speaker, on the question of hydro. That is the question that is very much in the people's minds at the present time. Wherever you go in Ontario they are talking about some aspect of the hydro question.

There are three or four angles to the hydro discussion with which I want to deal this afternoon. I want to deal, first of all, with the question of rural hydro, and I want to leave with the House the conception of what hydro means to the farmers of this Province. The farmers—many of them—have not got hydro yet; they went all through the war period, worked too hard, were undermanned on their farms, and did not have hydro. When the war was over they naturally and hopefully expected that they would be able to get hydro

into their farm homes, but that has not been the case. In the counties of central Ontario, Bruce, Gray, Huron, Simcoe and those counties, there are hundreds of thousands of farmers who have not received hydro yet. I have in my files petitions from many districts in my own riding, and I presume hon. members have, from districts in their ridings, against the way hydro is being withheld from farmers of this Province. They object quite strongly, as they say in their petitions—and I am sure my hon. friend the Minister for Hydro (Mr. Challies) has the petitions—that we should not give hydro to summer cottages before we give it to the farmers, and we should not change the cycle from 25 to 60 before the farmers have hydro. They make it a strong talking point, and I think the Government are somewhat to blame in this respect. All a farmer can get now, if he goes after hydro, is the promise that "we do not know when we can serve you". There is no idea when it will come. First, it was a shortage, about which they spoke, of materials, and now it is the shortage of power, and it may be ten years before some of these farmers who have been waiting for hydro can get it into their farm homes.

So I suggest to the Government that they have been delinquent in getting hydro out to the farmers in Ontario, and if they would show more concern about dealing with this problem, they could master it more effectively.

Then there is the problem of power shortage in this Province at the present time. I do not think one need argue very long to prove there is a power shortage. At every meeting of the district zones of the electrical associations this last year, it was quite frankly admitted that there was a shortage of power.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) himself, in his radio speech in January, said—if I am quoting him correctly, and I want to—that only 100,000 horse power stood between us and rationing at one time this last winter. So there is a very definite power shortage in Ontario, and it behooves all of us to try and remedy that situation.

It is unfortunate to say the least—using a very mild word—it is unfortunate that there should be a power shortage at the moment, because we are riding the crest at the present time; we are wanting to get, and expecting to get new industries into this Province of Ontario, potential users of power; we want to get our farms equipped with electrical energy; we want to go ahead in this Province, but apparently we are going to be hemmed in and stymied by the lack of power. Although perhaps some will say it, but I doubt it, I do not think anyone will say that we are out of the woods yet as far as the power shortage is concerned. It may extend through this summer and next winter before we can be sure we are on the right road to respectability with respect to power reserves.

I do not want to labour this point at length, but I believe that the Government was in a measure responsible for the shortage of power that exists at the present time. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in his radio speech in January spoke about the development of the Upper Ottawa. He spoke about his conversations with the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec and his ability to reach an agreement with the hon. Prime Minister for the development of sites on the Upper Ottawa. I think he left the impression that this was something new, that the sites of the Upper Ottawa have just been found, and were just now the basis of an agreement between Ontario and Quebec, but we find back in 1943—and I remember it quite vividly—that the Conant administration at that time, after embarking on negotiations with the Province of Quebec finally arrived at an agreement which called for the development of the power sites on the Ottawa River as between this Province and the Province of Quebec; that we would get the power sites, the names of which I will not try to pronounce, on the Upper Ottawa, and Quebec was to get the power sites on what was known as the Lower Ottawa.

Two things came out in the debate in the Legislature, one of them was that there was a need for power, that there was a power shortage in 1943 which was

imminent. The power shortage that Premier Conant and Dr. Hogg of the hydro commission could see, as they said in the debates at that time, and that we needed the power that could be developed on the Upper Ottawa because of the lowness of the power reserves in this Province.

There is one more thing that developed in the debate, when this agreement was being debated by the Legislature, and that was that the Conservative opposition very definitely was opposed to an agreement in respect to our acquiring the sites on the Upper Ottawa. I will not say what they said at that time; one was something about re-writing the boundary between this Province and Quebec, that we were “selling Ontario down the river”, and I do not know what all, but anyway, the agreements were ratified by this Legislature in February, I guess it would be, of 1943.

We knew that from 1943 up until 1945, there apparently was not very much in the way of negotiations in regard to starting this development on the Upper Ottawa.

There is one thing I forgot to say, and that is this, that it was said by Dr. Hogg at that time that the power, if we went right at it on the Upper Ottawa, could be delivered at Burlington in a two-year period. I will stand corrected if that was not said. But I have the newspaper clipping. Anyway, it could have been delivered a lot sooner than at the present time.

Anyway, in 1945, there was a newspaper report in the *Telegram*, dated November 22, 1945, where the hon. Prime Minister was returning from Montreal, where he had conferred with Premier Duplessis, where it says:

Premier George Drew announced an agreement has been reached between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec to start immediately development of the power sites in the Upper Ottawa River.

That was in November, 1945. In 1946 there is a *Globe and Mail* clipping which reads:

Arrangements for an early start on the Ontario-Quebec Ottawa River power development were completed at a week-end conference in Quebec City between Premier Drew of Ontario and Premier Duplessis of Quebec.

That was in April, 1946. I suggest to this House and to this Province, that the Government of this Province was negligent in this respect; that they did not start the development of the Upper Ottawa when they should have done it, in order to ensure ample power reserves for the people of this Province.

We are going to need an increased amount of power for the people of this Province. We are going to need it for years to come, no question about it,—

HON. GEORGE CHALLIES (Minister of Hydro): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? What do you mean by "start"? You said "start the development".

MR. OLIVER: Do something.

MR. CHALLES: Construction?

MR. OLIVER: Yes, construction, whatever you like, but start it. That is as good a word as any, so you will have to stand it.

There is this further thought I want to leave with the House, and that is the question of Dr. Hogg's retirement from the chairmanship of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. I say, in a quiet way, that I think it was a little cruel—

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Did you say "cruel"?

MR. OLIVER: No, cruel, c-r-u-e-l.

Dr. Hogg had rendered good service to the power users, and the power commission of this Province of Ontario. I am not going to labour that angle except to say that we should know in this Legislature, and the people of Ontario should know, the complete story of what caused that resignation. There is an interest in that on the part of everyone who uses Hydro, and who looks upon the hydro enterprise as the greatest ex-

periment in public ownership in this Province.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said in his radio speech that one of the reasons for the dismissal was the fact that Dr. Hogg did not communicate details of the negotiations between the Hydro and the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, to him, the Prime Minister.

Well, one of these—

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to interrupt, but since this is being taken down by the press, I feel sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has every desire to be fair—

MR. OLIVER: I have.

MR. DREW: I accord that without any reservation. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will recognize a very great difference between "dismissal" and "resignation", and all the consequences that flow from each, and I think he will recognize the difference and the fact that Dr. Hogg was not dismissed but resigned.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, there is a difference between "dismissal" and "resignation", but I did not know it was there.

MR. DREW: I will explain it to you a little later.

MR. OLIVER: I think it was said that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) asked for Dr. Hogg's resignation.

MR. DREW: I am not wanting to put words into your mouth, nor the words as to how you interpret the case, but you said I had spoken of a "dismissal". I did not. You will find that I did not, for a very definite reason, that the regulations of the Hydro would apply very definitely if it was a "dismissal" or a "resignation", and we did extend the courtesy to Dr. Hogg which an earlier Government did not feel appropriate to do on another similar occasion.

MR. OLIVER: We will let that go for a moment.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Tell us about Fred Gaby.

MR. OLIVER: I will get my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) to tell us about that. He knows it better than I do.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I can tell it now, if you wish.

MR. OLIVER: As I said, in the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) radio speech, one of the reasons for Dr. Hogg's "retirement"—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: . . . was that the chairman failed to communicate detailed information of the negotiations between the Province and the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company.

Now, it has since transpired that there are three members of the Hydro Commission, two others as well as Dr. Hogg. One is my hon. friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies), and I think he sat in on some of these negotiations. I think he should have been in a position to communicate to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) the details which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) had a right to have, and if my hon. friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) was sitting in on these negotiations and failed to transmit his knowledge to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), then I say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that he fired the wrong man.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

So there must be more to this matter than has come to light, but we are going to hear the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) on it, and I opened up this question so that we could hear about it. The people want to know just what has gone on in this last few months in respect to the chairmanship of the board and other hydro matters.

Now, there is just one thing I want to touch upon with regard to the Hydro, and I want the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), or the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies), to answer it at some time.

Up in the Georgian Bay district at the annual meeting of the Georgian Bay Electrical Association, meeting at Southampton, on the 11th day of September, one of the commissioners, Mr. Ross Strike, spoke at the meeting, and this is what he is reported to have said:

Mr. Ross Strike spoke greatly, most in a lighter vein, but in a serious mood he pointed out that hydro is going to have to spend a great deal more money on capital, than they have, and this will have to be done and be done now while prices are high. Thus we are not going to be able to worship at the shrine of the cheap power as we have done in the past year.

Is that suggesting that we are going to have increased power rates in the Province of Ontario? It is a serious suggestion by one of the commissioners, that we will not have the cheap power we have had in the past, that we cannot hold out hope to the municipalities of this Province and to the farmers that their rates are not going to be increased. There should be a clear-cut statement by the Commissioner in respect to words of that character.

And then there are the promises in the 22 points. This is the first time I have got back into the 22 points. They are still there intact. You talked a lot, but did very little. One of the things you promised—

HON. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): There are **three** hon. members for every point.

MR. OLIVER: You are not very comfortable over there anyway. Some of you look as if you were a little crowded at least.

But, Mr. Speaker, in a serious vein, let me say that you did promise you were going to take the Hydro out of politics and the control that was necessary from the Government's point of view for hydro would be non-political. I just want to say that I do not think you have improved it in that respect at all. In the first place, you have my friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) as vice-

chairman. If there ever was a Tory, one that everyone knows is a Tory, it is my good friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies). You could tell he is a Tory in the dark.

The other member was Mr. Ross Strike, a defeated Conservative candidate, I understand. So that the improvement has been not at all, and at this annual convention in the Georgian Bay District, they passed a resolution there condemning the Government for its political interference and having fired "Ken" Christie, and I do not know how many more. The minds of the people who use hydro are concerned about this, and I want to leave with the House the suggestion that political control of hydro is more dominant to-day than it ever was in this Province.

Now, I want to move a motion here, but before so doing, I want to say why I am not including more in it. I think perhaps the hon. members would be expecting more. I am not mentioning the Dominion-Provincial conference in this motion that I am about to submit to the House. I have refrained from doing that deliberately, for this reason, that the budget debate will be coming down, and if this goes in this motion at the conclusion of the Throne Speech, then we have disposed of it for the session according to the rules. We cannot discuss something that has been closed by a motion in this House. So it was our feeling that we are not going to move a motion in respect to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, but will leave my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) completely free to discuss the ramifications of the Dominion-Provincial proposals in relation to the budget brought down by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) the other day.

AMENDMENT MOVED

Instead, Mr. Speaker, I will move, seconded by my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon), that the motion for consideration of the Speech from the Throne by the Lieutenant-Governor, now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

That this House regrets;

- (1) that Government has abandoned its pre-election promises
- (2) that the Government has caused deep concern among hydro customers by its belated discovery of a serious power shortage, and failure to provide adequate reserves, and its failure to adequately extend rural lines.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall the motion carry?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker and hon. Members of the Legislature: Before I deal in any way with any of the remarks made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) I wish to extend to you, sir, and through you to Mr. Speaker, whose position you are now occupying, my compliments and my good wishes.

Next I want to express my admiration for the speeches that we heard from the mover and the seconder of the resolution for the adoption of the Speech from the Throne. It is sometimes in the nature of a formality that those who subsequently address the Legislature in this general debate, as a matter of routine, and sometimes merely as a matter of formal repetition, extend their congratulations to those who have spoken. I am not suggesting for a moment that there is any insincerity in these congratulations, but I do want to say that this year we have heard two of the best speeches ever made in this Legislature supporting the motion for the acceptance of the speech from the throne.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I wish to use the very fact that there were such excellent speeches in support of this motion, to refer to something else. The hon. Member for South Waterloo (Mr. Chaplin), and the hon. member for West Hastings (Mr. Wilson) who moved and seconded the resolution, are representative of the standard of the people who are representing the ridings of Ontario here in

the Provincial Legislature. I want to say something about that, and in these remarks I am not in any way limiting what I say to the members of the party to which I belong.

A custom has grown up to rather belittle men in public life and to treat rather lightly the services they perform. A tendency has grown up to speak of those in public office of this kind as "politicians" as though the term "politicians" were a word which in itself carried an unpleasant connotation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do wish that those outside of this Legislature who make these light remarks could sit here with knowledge of the background of each of the members, and really consider what that representation means.

Here in this Legislature—limited in no way to one party—are men who, in their own communities, have won the respect and confidence of the people with whom they live.

Here in this Legislature to-day are many men who have sat as mayors, as reeves, as aldermen, and as councillors of their community, and there are several who are so sitting to-day. Their standing in their own community is evidenced by the fact that they hold or have held these local offices and the reputation in which they are held is also evidenced by the fact that they have been chosen to sit here in this Legislature.

The members here represent almost every activity which occupies the energies of a large part of our people. We have many, many farmers, men who have worked hard all their lives. We have in this Legislature, some of the greatest agriculturalists in this or any other country, and I say that without any hesitation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: There are men here who, in their particular field of agriculture, stand at the top of that great basic industry, not merely in the acres they possess and the money they make, but in the skill with which they are producing from their soil, the skill with which

they are breeding animals, and the skill with which they are raising crops of all kinds:

There are men here who, for many years, have been in the ranks of labour, and again that is not confined to any one party. They know the needs and the hopes of that great part of our population engaged in industry. There are men who day by day, in their own communities, are operating commercial enterprises. That again is not limited to any one party.

There are men who have studied for the professions and have succeeded in different professions, and whose professional activities bring to this Legislature certain advantages, no matter what the general comment may be about some of these professions.

We have here also in this Legislature men of the cloth, who in the service of the churches to which they belong are entitled to speak with some measure of authority about many aspects of the moral problems which are involved in some of the things which we do. These men do not just come here for a matter of a few weeks each Spring and then forget that they are members of the Legislature.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Leave that to us.

MR. DREW: I am greatly tempted but I will resist it—(laughter).

I do think it is important, very important, that the people of this Province who are represented collectively, all of them, by those who sit in this Legislature, should realize that this work is, for all of the members, practically a full time job. Many people outside do not appreciate that, and when I say appreciate I do not mean that in the sense of expressing thanks, but they do not understand all the duties that are involved in representation of the many ridings in this Province over its wide area. I think it is well that they should understand. I do not think it is a case of the local representatives claiming for themselves some special merit, but I do think that it would be well if

more occasions were taken to indicate something of the wide variety of responsibilities that are assumed by every member of this Legislature. I will deal with that later in a different way, but take for example the case of highways. I shall not deal with some comments on that, such as I had intended, because as I heard the Leader of the Opposition suggest that highway construction had been to some extent devoted largely to those ridings which have been wise enough to choose Conservative members, I could not help looking across and realizing that one of the most remarkable highway undertakings in this Province at any time, and one for which all of us claim at least some measure of credit, but for which I think the greatest credit belongs to the Minister of Highways, was the construction in six months of a highway of one hundred miles, on a Provincial highway basis, in the riding of Kenora, up to Red Lake. Until that moment I had not heard any suggestion that there was any defection from his own party on the part of the member for Kenora. Then also the second longest single highway undertaken is the Lightning River Road. There again, I feel sure—at least he has not indicated it to me—that the member for South Cochrane has not yet decided to join our ranks.

No, Mr. Speaker, I think an examination of the map and an examination of the roads that have been built will indicate that the broad requirements of this Province have been the only guiding motive in the construction of those highways. Applause.

I mentioned that at this point for this reason. Just in dealing with this subject alone every member who lives in a riding where highways are required, and that represents almost all ridings. I am speaking now of Provincial highways or Provincially supported highways and that represents all ridings outside of large urban centres. All of those members are constantly called upon to make representations to the Department of Highways in regard to the requirements of their ridings and as to the many things incidental to the construction and main-

tenance of those highways, such as the bridges, and the ditches and things of that kind.

Then there is the very important work of education, the administrative responsibility of the Government. There again every member has occasion from time to time to visit the Parliament Buildings and to take up some duties in connection with that subject. This is true of Health and the administration of justice, of labour, of municipal affairs—and perhaps I should say municipal affairs particularly, because there is not a single member who is not frequently called upon to make representation of some kind in regard to the many and varied activities of the municipalities and maintain constant contact with the Department of Municipal Affairs.

In the northern ridings the same is true, of the Department of Mines, of the Department of Lands and Forests and of the Department of Highways again. I could go right through every Department of the Government and point out the number of occasions throughout the year when every member is constantly doing some work on behalf of his constituents, if he is representing them effectively. No matter what differences of opinion I may hold in regard to any of the particular theories that may be put forward from time to time, I do want to say that the members of this Legislature do represent their ridings well. In regard to local affairs these members are representative of their whole riding and not merely of the party from which they were chosen. That, after all, is one of the aspects of our system which it is well for members to keep in the public mind. Once a member is democratically chosen, he represents the whole riding and he is entitled to courteous treatment and to the careful consideration of any representations he may make when he calls upon those Government Departments with which he has occasion to be in contact. Applause.

I have said these things as briefly as possible to picture something of what I think should be understood of the wide nature of the activities of the members

here. The legislative session and the discussion which takes place here is merely the official digest of a whole year of work in regard to the many aspects of local representation in every riding in Ontario. I would like to think that this would be understood, not only so that the amount of work put into their tasks by the members—all members—throughout the whole year would be recognized, but also so that there would be a still higher recognition on the part of the public generally of the high type of representation we have here. I say that inclusively of men of all political views, who have given years of service to the public in various capacities in their own communities and in that way trained themselves to represent those communities here.

I will say no more about that. I am not putting this forward as an appeal for appreciation of our collective efforts but rather in the hope that there may be a better understanding of why it is that in this Legislature when we do meet we have men with an intimate knowledge of nearly all the problems that are involved. When we do meet that meeting does not represent the whole of our work, but merely the culmination of many months of continuous effort, in bringing something to its final stage.

Now I come to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition. I must say that it is extremely difficult at any time to take the slightest offence at the most vigorous criticism he may offer, because again—and I am not going to spend the whole afternoon in flattery (laughter) do not be afraid of that—again I do want to say that the Leader of the Opposition with his long years of service, coming into the House as a very young man, represents that type of good citizen of this Province that we want to see here. Applause. While I assure him of that, I have no intention at any time of vigorously supporting his own candidature. Nevertheless, I want to repeat that he represents a type that we want here and that his gentlemanly conduct in the pursuit of his duties is wholly in keeping with the highest traditions of this Legislature. (Applause.)

I must deal with the remarks he has made and I shall not let myself be in any way irritated by the nature of some of this criticism because I know that he was performing a duty which was very difficult for him to perform. He started by speaking of the mess that we have got into through the introduction of the budget before terminating the debate on the Speech from the Throne. I hope his memory is not weakening. I hope he remembers that his own Government—when I say his own Government I mean Government of which he was a member—followed that very practice during their last session and at that time I heard none of that heated objection which was put forward here today with such vigor. Now I assure you, Mr. Speaker, and through you I assure the Leader of the Opposition and the members of this Legislature that there was no sinister purpose. I can understand the vigor of his objection, however, because during his remarks I thought he put the record on at exactly the same place as he started last year. He said that in the Speech from the Throne there was very little that gave any indication of what was going to be done. I will check it up as a matter of interest. I think the words are the same.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, no!

MR. DREW: It was because he used the words last year that we thought it would be helpful to him if he knew exactly what was going to take place this year and possibly discuss these things with knowledge of the events, because otherwise he might really have occupied a great deal of his very useful time in explaining to this Legislature the terrible consequences that were going to flow from our failure to reach agreement with the Dominion Government, and that we were all going to pay double income tax and all the other things that were going to happen. He might have told us that there was going to be a \$21,000,000 deficit. Now, however, he knows we are quite able to finance ourselves and, as he put it "wiggle through". Well, it is some wiggle. (Applause)

I think anyone who examines that budget carefully will see clearly that there need be no concern on the part of the members of this Legislature about our ability to finance the administrative and legislative responsibilities of the Ontario Government and the Legislature from which it is chosen.

Now, as to any confusion arising, I might point out that far from confusion, it has greatly cleared the air. In fact I notice in a newspaper not, shall we say, unduly friendly to the Government—that would be putting it mildly, but I must be careful about saying anything in regard to a subject that is sub judice, you know—but I read an urgent demand that we give information. We have given you the information and now we continue with the debate on the Speech from the Throne. Then we will conclude that, so that there will be no confusion in that respect at all.

As to the introduction of estimates, I shall be very happy to discuss that with the Leader of the Opposition. I would have thought, however, that he would have been the very first to have urged me to introduce estimates, whenever we have any spare time, with the provision that we do not report these estimates but hold them in abeyance until the Speech from the Throne has passed and we are ready to go into Supply, because if we do that then there is ample opportunity to examine the estimates carefully and answer the questions that are asked. The fact is that over and over again I have heard the Leader of the Opposition and the member from Brant particularly emphasize the advantage of greater time to consider these estimates. However, I will discuss this with the Leader of the Opposition, but I had thought it might well commend itself to the consideration of this Legislature. While it is obvious that it would not be desirable to vote money until the vote of confidence has taken place, we could follow the practice that has been adopted in Ottawa and at Westminster and deal with the estimates with the provision that supply is not actually voted in relation to the estimates, in fact that the estimates are not closed until the vote of confidence has been

taken. However, I will discuss that with the Leader of the Opposition and we can decide upon that. That is what we did have in mind, but again I assure you that we have every intention of considering the views of all members regarding these things. I am not suggesting for a moment, if we do not reach agreement, that we will necessarily feel bound by every view expressed.

Now, I just want to deal briefly with the remarks in regard to the Department of Highways in addition to what I have already said about the construction of those highways in areas not represented in the manner suggested by the Leader of the Opposition. I want to say something about the equipment which is available for the highways in this Province. Not in any way as an excuse or suggestion that there was anything that could have been done that was not done; I do want to say that every bit of road equipment which could be bought was bought, that at the present time there are unfilled orders for road equipment, of the very type required, in excess of two million dollars which simply cannot be delivered. Actually, there has been bought by the Department of Highways of this Government, 85 heavy units, one hundred trucks, six loaders with plows, five snow-plows, seven snow loaders and we have altogether in the Province 302 plow units, and for the purpose of doing the work more effectively, one hundred bull-dozers have been hired to handle the work on those roads.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that, I think you will recognize is a very substantial effort. It is by far the largest amount of equipment, that was ever used by the Department of Highways in this Province and by far the largest amount ever used anywhere in the whole of Canada. I repeat that far from there being any failure on the part of the Department of Highways to do their job, actually, they have not been able to get orders for equipment filled to date in excess of two million dollars. The work that has been done recently has been work which I think must commend itself to all those who know what has happened, and I think

no one knows better than the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) how severe the conditions have been in the past few days. The day we were trying to reach him to find out whether he wanted to fly down or not, we could not get him because the snow was actually over his telephone lines. That is no ordinary condition with which the Department had to deal and I think they dealt with it extremely well.

Now, another point that the Leader of the Opposition dealt with was that of old age pensions. He said the Government seems to have abandoned social service provisions.

The Leader of the Opposition knows and the members of the Legislature know that old age pensions is one of the subjects which has been put forward by the Dominion Government in regard to which they have indicated that they will be dealing with it during the current session. It would be most unwise and impractical for this government to attempt to deal with that subject until the Dominion Government has indicated what its new arrangements are to be. The primary responsibility for old age pensions is entirely that of the Dominion Government. Let me say with no hesitation that it is the desire of the Government of the Province of Ontario that old age pensions and other provisions of that nature be at the highest level that it is within our ability to provide and consistent with the general practices throughout the country. The Leader of the Opposition knows, as other members know, that the Dominion Government itself has asserted the proposition that old age pensions should be provided by the Dominion Government. The Ontario Government agrees with that. I think this is the appropriate time to say that the Ontario Government believes that it would be highly desirable that those payments which relate to some fixed condition such as age, permanent disability, or anything of that kind, and are in no way related to some act performed by the individual for which there is a money return, should be dealt with by the Dominion Government so that a uniform standard is established across the whole

of Canada. Now, the advantages of that are manifest. Assume, for the sake of argument, that this Province entered into those fields at a level beyond that of any other province. Immediately you would create other difficulties which in turn may create a very great hardship. Undoubtedly the availability of these pensions in areas where high pensions would be paid would be in some way related to residence within those areas if they are to be dealt with on a local basis. That may well create hardship within families and great inconvenience. Whenever a payment is something that becomes available for old age or a condition of that kind, I believe it is infinitely better it be on a uniform basis across the country because than it will make no difference where the children live or other members of the family whom they wish to join, they could claim the payment freely anywhere in the whole country. That is the position we have taken at the meetings of the Dominion-Provincial Conference which took place and we are on record to that extent. The Dominion Government has indicated that it is going to deal with this subject at the present session. Now, Mr. Speaker, it will not be very long before they disclose what they propose to do, and it would be impractical and unsound for this Government, which must relate whatever it does to the amount and to the circumstances under which the payments are provided by the Dominion Government, to attempt to guess in advance what they are going to do. I can only repeat most emphatically that this Government has placed itself on record as being in favour of a higher level of old age pensions and similar provisions, and we will continue to press for that and hope satisfactory arrangements can be made as soon as the Dominion Government discloses what its plans are. So far as the Leader of the Opposition's remarks are concerned about the levels, he would seem to have little confidence in the Dominion Government in view of the public statements they have made as to what they are going to do. We will wait until they announce what they are going to do and act when that happens.

A good deal was said about royal commissions. At the very same time, almost, that these things were being said about royal commissions, the Leader of the Opposition was expressing great admiration for the parliamentary practices in Britain. Yet there is no parliamentary practice in Britain which has produced more successful results than has the practice of referring important questions to a Royal Commission, which digests all the information, and then makes a report upon which the Legislature can act with confidence. That is a system which provides an impartial examination of all the available facts and then places before the legislative body information upon which it can make its decision.

I regret that apparently some of the actions of these commissions are not fully recognized. For instance, I see on the order paper to-day a question from the member for Nipissing (Mr. V. Martin):

“Enquiry of the Ministry—On what date was the Royal Commission on Mining appointed? Who are the members of the Commission? What amounts have been paid and what has been the total cost,” and then the question. “Has the Commission reported? If not, when is this report expected?”

The member for Nipissing had a copy of that report placed on his desk a couple of years ago and we have dealt by way of Legislation with almost every recommendation, if not with every recommendation contained in that excellent report. It was one of the best reports that has been made. It offered best proof of the value of royal commissions as a means of digesting information impartially and laying the basis for action by this Legislature. May I say at the same time that I realize how these things occur. A whole series of questions are prepared. Then one comes to the member for Nipissing. He probably did not even notice in this case what he was putting his name to. That does happen. May I say that this very important commission which produced improvements in mining refused to accept a cent of pay. I am not saying that this is the general practice, I am saying that it should be. When highly

skilled technical men are engaged we must expect to pay them and the amount we pay for the best advice is a very low price for the valuable information which we obtain in many of these cases.

DOMINION PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Now, I come to the subject that is one of great interest and will continue to be one of very great interest in the years ahead. That is Dominion-Provincial relations. The Leader of the Opposition has told us that he thinks we should have signed anyway. He thinks we should have just signed the agreements for five years and then, I assume, let nature take its course. I will speak about that briefly but I should explain we will have an opportunity for a complete debate on this subject, not in relation to the budget debate and not in relation to this debate, because I do not want any clouding of the issue. I think it will be useful if every member of this Legislature places himself on record as to where he stands on this subject and I have therefore given notice to the Clerk of a motion which will be debated later in the Session. That motion reads as follows:

That this House is of the opinion that a strong federal system is the best form of government for Canada and approves the steps taken by the Ontario Government to preserve that system and to protect the established rights, customs and educational system of this Province.

When that motion is called, there will be no clouding of the issue. The vote will be straight on the point as to whether or not you think we should have approved the Dominion proposals as they stand, or whether you think there were good reasons why this Province should have asserted the position which it has. For that reason I will not now embark on any extended discussion of the issues involved at the Dominion-Provincial Conference because every member will have an opportunity to debate upon that subject when this motion is called, after which a recorded vote will be taken. However, I do wish to speak about one or two points which do arise in connec-

tion with this subject as a result of the observations of the Leader of the Opposition. First of all, let me say that I think the budget presented here last Tuesday gave the best possible answer to the question as to whether or not we should have blindly accepted any terms which were put before us. (Applause.) But I do want to mention today,—and I think this is the proper time,—the rather extraordinary explanation given by the Prime Minister of Canada, as chairman of that conference, for not reconvening the Dominion-Provincial Conference which adjourned last May. When we are criticized for holding out and occupying a high stool, as the Leader of the Opposition put it, I think it well to recall the strange explanation given by the Prime Minister of Canada to the House of Commons for the conference not being called. In the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, who is still chairman of this conference and consequently directly associated with any discussion in this Legislature of Dominion-Provincial relations, was asked why he had refused the request of this Province and of the majority of the other Provinces to reconvene the conference which was adjourned on May 6th last on a motion by the Dominion Government for the stated purpose of examining the proposals then before it.

The explanation in the House of Commons in Ottawa on Monday, February 3rd of this year by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King), was that I had said something that made it difficult for him to feel a sense of mutual confidence, and Mr. Duplessis had said something that created a similarly disturbing state of mind for the Right Honourable the Prime Minister (Mr. King).

He quoted—and I find it in Hansard—a heading from a report dated December 17th, “Drew would not be ruled by Ottawa”. That, apparently, creates a great deal of trouble. No one must make any such a suggestion as that. Of course, there is more, repeating what I had said, which is quite in keeping with

that heading, and which I do not wish to change in any way.

Then he went on to join the two premiers who according to him are supposed to be preventing any success on the part of this conference. What I said had greatly disturbed his equanimity on December 17th. Then, Mr. Duplessis said something on December 18th which disturbed him even more. I see, for instance, and the quotation is from Quebec, dated December 18th, in which Mr. Duplessis is reported as saying,

“the Government at Ottawa is trying to put the Provinces under the oxygen tent,” charged Maurice Duplessis, the Prime Minister of Quebec.

You can imagine the disturbance in the mind of the Right Honourable Prime Minister (Mr. King) of this country in reading these statements from the Premiers of two great Provinces. But the fact is that these statements had nothing whatever to do with the matter. They had nothing whatever to do with his refusal to call another conference.

Really, I find it difficult to imagine what has happened to his memory, because you will remember that it was last October, that as Premier of this Province, I had an exchange of letters with the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) in which I made repeated requests that he reconvene the conference. He closed out that correspondence in October and told us there was going to be no conference. Nevertheless, two months later, according to his statement, some remark I made disturbed him so much that he would not call a conference. Neither my remark nor the remark of Mr. Duplessis had anything in the world to do with whether a conference was called or not.

But an even stranger explanation was given, and I am quoting from Hansard. He explained that one of the things that had made it difficult to even contemplate another conference was the fact that the Province of Quebec had not been represented in the closing stages of that conference. He stated that the Prime Minister of Quebec had gone away to a

big celebration in the City of Quebec, arranged in his honour. I do not know whether the objection of the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) to that event was that it was a much bigger celebration undoubtedly than he would have received, but the fact remains that it was seriously put forward in the House of Commons as an explanation of why we are not going to have another conference. This is what he said:

“When the conference ceased to have representation from all the Provinces, naturally there was a movement to adjourn the conference sine die. How could you continue a conference and hope to come to a general agreement when one of the important Provinces had ceased to be at the conference table?”

Well now, Mr. Speaker, the fact is that Quebec was represented right up to the time that the Dominion motion to adjourn was presented, and very well represented. I well recollect that the Province of Quebec was represented by one of the senior Ministers, a very gallant soldier of the earlier war, Colonel John Bourque, M.C., who sat there as a representative of Quebec, with other Quebec representatives, fully representing his Province, until the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) adjourned the conference with the assurance that we would meet again when they had had an opportunity to consider the proposals that were before them.

I think it is appropriate that I should explain the sort of difficulty we have been up against in all these negotiations. By adjourning the conference and refusing to reconvene it, the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) has resisted the requests of a majority of the provincial Premiers, and now says that there is to be no conference, because two months after he finally refused to reconvene the conference, Mr. Duplessis and I indicated that we did not place him first in the order of our admiration.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. Speaker, it is just about time that from the Government of the highest Legislative Assembly in this Country, arguments should not be advanced at the very lowest level.

I do not intend to expand these remarks because, as I have said before, there will be the widest opportunity to debate this subject, and this subject alone, when the motion is called which will give the hon. members the chance to indicate their position in regard to this extremely important subject.

May I say this, however, that when the point is made that six Provinces have signed, and that this should have some influence on us, and having regard also to the many statements that are made outside about the facts that there are still hold-out Provinces, I should remind the hon. members in this Legislature of one point which is worth keeping in mind. The three Provinces which have not signed, and which certainly have given no indication of an intention to sign upon any basis which would deny them the protection they seek for their legislative authority, represent almost 70 percent. of the population of Canada, and the six Provinces to which reference has been made represent just over 30 percent.

In a case of that kind, I am not sure which is outside and which is inside, but I am very sure that in a matter of this kind those Provinces from which are collected over 77 cents of every tax dollar paid in Canada, are not a completely unimportant group, whose views are to be entirely disregarded in finding solutions of the problems that are under discussion.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION

Now, I come to the next subject that was mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

I will try to deal with the points he has raised in the order in which he raised them.

He speaks about the fact that farmers have not been able to get Hydro power yet as if very little were being done in

that respect. May I just call to his attention something of what actually has been done. In 1943, which was the last year that his party was in power, there were 40 miles of rural Hydro lines constructed in the whole Province of Ontario. The next year this Government constructed 600 miles—and when I say “this Government”, I, of course, mean the Hydro-Electric Commission with the legislative support of this Government. In 1945 there were 800 miles constructed, and last year, 1,214 miles, as compared with 40 miles in the last year of the preceding Government’s administration.

Then, when he speaks of the desirability of giving electricity to the farmers instead of to the summer resorts, may I give him the accurate figures for last year. Granted that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission was under very severe restrictions because of the shortage of wire and other equipment, nevertheless, they constructed 1,214 miles of rural line, and they carried new opportunities for the use of electricity to 2,620 farmers as compared with 41 summer resorts.

I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is in a very, shall I say, belated position of concern, in the face of such a tremendous increase since his Government gave way to the present Government. However, I can assure him that to the extent that the assistance of this Government is required to support rural Hydro development financially, it will receive that support to the very limit.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Now, we come to a subject about which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) had something to say before, and I am very glad to have the opportunity to answer him here.

Last week there was a meeting of the two great electrical municipal associations, and I had the privilege of being invited to speak to a joint luncheon meeting of those two organizations. The day before that meeting, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) issued a statement to the press in which he challenged me to answer certain questions,

and since they do amplify to some extent what he has said here, and are put forward in a somewhat more positive form, I will refer to that press release. I will not, of course, put words in the mouth of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) but while the voice may seem to be the voice of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), the words sounded strangely unlike him. I hope no ghost writer produced this press announcement for him, without his knowledge.

Having called attention to the fact that I was going to speak to this association on Tuesday, March 4th, he then started with a series of challenges:

I challenge Col. Drew to give clear and straight-forward answers in his address to the following questions.

Now, I will not read the whole of this, because I can digest it by referring to the parts which were underlined, if in fact the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is personally responsible for this release.

In paragraph one, the statement ends:

Is Col. Drew going to demand the resignation of Mr. Challies from his Cabinet for not keeping him informed? The answer is No.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: But I am not going to let my answer stop there. I am going to deal with this at a little length, because it was referred to in a less direct way today, and I suppose with the very deep-seated courtesy which is his, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) did not like to ask me that question across the floor of the Legislature in the presence of the vice-chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

I have not thought of asking for the resignation of Hon. George Challies (Minister of Hydro), and for a very good reason. There is no single person in the Province of Ontario today to whom this Legislature and the people of this Province are more indebted than they are to the Hon. George Challies (Minister of Hydro) for the development of the

Hydro-Electric System in these past few years.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: And I wish to state particularly that the splendid extension of rural Hydro lines will move forward to every possible corner of this Province, as wire and equipment become available. The man primarily responsible for this is the Hon. George Challies (Minister of Hydro).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: This question was based upon the allegation that I had sought the resignation of Dr. Hogg, because of his failure to inform me about the deal with the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co. That is not correct. However, having explained what took place on that particular occasion, this is what I said in the speech to which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) refers:

"I have mentioned this incident only to give a recent illustration of the problems which were being created continually as a result of the failure of the chairman of the commission to communicate essential information to the Government. Once again I explained to Dr. Hogg in the friendliest and clearest terms that it was only in those cases where the Government must act, and where the responsibility of the Government was the ultimate responsibility, that I wished these matters placed before the Government, and that there must be information in advance if the Government was to be called upon to take some legislative action as in this case."

We had a further instance of the same kind, and again I sought to keep Dr. Hogg impressed with the necessity for communications, and I made it perfectly clear that I based the request for his resignation—and it was a request—upon what happened in connection with the power shortage, and in connection with the recommendation that he made for the rationing of power.

I will explain exactly what took place and the relationship of the Hon. George Challies (Minister of Hydro) to that incident.

As the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said, this province was within 100,000 horsepower of the rationing of power during the month of January. On December 3rd, 1946, the Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission wrote to the Government stating that every source of power had been tapped; that it was going to be necessary to ration power unless the effort that was being made to obtain voluntary reductions throughout the municipalities produced very substantial results.

I might say that I think it is necessary for the Government to assume the responsibility for approving of any regulations of that kind by Orders-in-Council. Once again, the Government learned of this power shortage and what steps were being taken by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, on the same day as the public did, although we were going to be called upon to deal with it.

In the future, do not let anybody misrepresent—unintentionally, I know—what I have said. That was not the reason for the action that was taken. I grant you it was one of the cumulative circumstances. But please remember these dates. On December 19th, Dr. Hogg instructed the secretary of the Commission to write to the Government stating that the effort to obtain voluntary reduction of power had failed, and that it would, therefore, be necessary to consider the rationing of power, and at the same time sent forward draft orders for rationing, for the consideration of the Government. Please remember that date—December 19th.

On January 2nd and 3rd, some of you may remember that there were many quotations appearing in the press in this city and elsewhere attributed to officials of the Hydro-Electric system stating that the shortage was becoming desperate, and that something must be done immediately. To my amazement, I learned that power which had been offered to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission had not been taken up, and, therefore, I ad-

dressed a letter to Dr. Hogg asking him for information as to whether there had been any negotiations in regard to the taking up of additional power.

I was not aware, as it so happened, that Dr. Hogg was at that time at Nassau. I learned, however, that the Commission communicated with him there. Mr. Speaker, it was then, for the first time, that the Hon. George Challies (Minister of Hydro) Vice-Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and responsible for the work of the Commission in the absence of Dr. Hogg, learned; then for the first time the other Commissioners learned; and then also for the first time that any senior official of the Hydro learned; that on December 18th, the day before Dr. Hogg directed a letter to be sent to the Government calling for rationing, he had met the directors of a subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, and had received an offer of power from them of nearly 100,000 horsepower.

He met them alone, and did not communicate this important information to the vice-chairman, to the other member of the Commission, nor to any senior officials of that Commission. He then left the next day for Nassau, where he remained for four weeks during this power crisis.

Now, do you wonder that I felt some concern about the direction of the affairs of this \$400,000,000 enterprise?

Mr. Speaker, as soon as that was brought to the attention of the vice-chairman of the Commission, he, in turn, brought it to the attention of the others, and the Hydro Electric Power Commission immediately took up this power which only required the turning of a switch. As a result, power rationing was averted.

May I also say that other sources of power were available at that time, of which the Chairman was aware although he had not communicated that information to any other member of the Commission.

The Honourable George Challies (Minister of Hydro) was to blame in no way—I repeat in no way—for the failure of

the Hydro to take that power at an earlier date. There was no way in which he could read the thoughts of Dr. Hogg. Mr. Speaker, there is not a private enterprise in this country with an investment of \$100,000, let alone an investment of \$400,000,000 as in this case, which would keep a man as chairman of that business another day if he carried on business in this way.

I have said publicly before, and I repeat again in this Legislature, that the tests of efficiency which apply to public enterprise under the direction of this Government, and for which this Government is therefore responsible, must not be less severe than the tests which would be applied to any private enterprise. On the contrary, they must be even more exacting, because private enterprises are competing with each other, and therefore have a constant automatic check through the competitive standards of these businesses. When a great public monopoly has no competition, then there is a duty, and it is an inescapable duty, resting upon those who have the ultimate responsibility to impose tests which will assure the very highest measure of administrative efficiency.

Perhaps you may say, "Under these circumstances why did you not ask the Cabinet for an order dismissing Dr. Hogg, instead of asking for his resignation?"

Unless there had been other circumstances than those which I have described—and remember there had been difficulties for some time—there would have been no justification for this Government to do anything but dismiss Dr. Hogg, with a resulting loss to him of superannuation pension in the years ahead.

There were other circumstances, however. Perhaps we were too considerate, but we did accept the explanation which was given to us that Dr. Hogg had been a sick man for several years. I was aware that he had a serious automobile accident some years ago. I was not aware of a severe breakdown before that. It seemed that for some time he had been a sick man, and the opinion of doctors would seem to be that he has not been

fully capable of performing his heavy tasks.

Whether or not we accepted that explanation too readily, we did accept it. Please do not think for one moment that I am suggesting that we asked for the resignation of a man who had been performing his duties efficiently and effectively up to the date of that request. Most definitely he had not. But we took the position that we would err, if erring it was—on the side of generosity, and would ask for his resignation. By permitting him to resign we made it possible for him to receive his full superannuation pension for the rest of his life under the regulations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

I do not wish to introduce an acrimonious note on this subject, but really, Mr. Speaker, I cannot help comparing the treatment received by Dr. Hogg, who had definitely failed to carry out his heavy responsibility, with the treatment accorded another man who was not sick, and who had performed his duties well. That man was dismissed without notice and without the courtesy of an explanation of any kind, by the Government of which the present leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the Honourable Member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) were members a few years ago.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask who that man was?

MR. DREW: Yes, Dr. Gaby.

MR. NIXON: He was dismissed by the Hydro Commission. He was not their chief engineer. The Government did not dismiss him.

MR. DREW: I will deal with that later. I am very glad, however, that you raised this point. Do I need to produce the press clippings to show the statements by your then Leader, and your predecessor as Premier, to explain what was going on here, and of his boasts about getting rid of Dr. Gaby. If he was wrong in that boast, then please correct him even though it is very late now.

As a matter of fact I recall that the Commission did not have the opportunity to dismiss him. The very day that your predecessor entered his office, one of the very first things that he did, even before carrying out the sale of the automobiles, was to dismiss Dr. Gaby with no previous notice and with no pension.

I did not raise this as an acrimonious point. I raised it merely to compare the treatment received by a very efficient and capable engineer, against whom there was no pretence of any charge, with our treatment of a man who definitely failed to perform the full duties of his office, but whose conduct we are prepared to excuse on, what we believe to be the proper ground, that his health had been seriously impaired and that he was not capable of carrying out his duties efficiently for that reason.

Perhaps the Leader of the Opposition is unaware that in this case the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has gone still further. They take the position that in spite of his lack of administrative efficiency under present conditions, he still has very valuable engineering knowledge and for that reason he has been retained in an advisory capacity.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Under the pressure of public opinion.

MR. DREW: That interpolation is really very surprising. I would be very surprised to learn at any time that there is any public sentiment in this Province which would be in favour of inefficiency in carrying on a great public enterprise for which this Government is responsible.

Now permit me to return to this series of challenges. The next underlined one reads as follows:

What were those terms and were those terms subsequently altered by reason of Dr. Hogg, in the words of Colonel Drew, "being responsible for the first press and radio reports of his resignation."

The answer is "No". The answer is that the arrangements are precisely what they would have been. Having learned

of his physical condition we were prepared to deal with this as an ordinary resignation, and when it became public, there was no change in our position whatever.

I do not know that I am supposed to deal seriously with the next question. It reads as follows:

Why hasn't Colonel Drew made a reply to this editorial in a leading Conservative paper?

Really I can't help wondering if the Leader of the Opposition is really responsible for this statement, because I think he is the last man ever to suggest that I would be able to answer every editorial, no matter what high regard I have for the publication to which he refers. In the next paragraph he refers to another editorial. This appeared in the *Globe and Mail* and referred to changes in cycle frequency:

Does Colonel Drew subscribe to this viewpoint, and if so, why did the Drew Government retain the services of Stone and Webster, and American engineering firm?

It is a somewhat involved question, and if I were in the witness box I would ask counsel to break the question in two. I can, however, deal at least with part of it. Stone and Webster were engaged by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in consultation with the Government, for a very definite and I believe excellent reason. Stone and Webster happen to be the largest and most experienced engineering firm in the world today with practical knowledge of frequency changeover. It may be something for which you wish to criticize us but this Government has the idea that when you want a job done, it is a good thing to engage those who have had expert knowledge in regard to that particular subject. I have been very interested in the different points of view which have been expressed upon this problem. One group will pass a resolution that there should be no change from 25 to 60 cycle frequency. Another group will want the change made right away. There was a recommendation from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission that consideration be

given to an immediate changeover at an estimated cost of something in the neighbourhood of \$200,000,000.

MR. OLIVER: When was that?

MR. DREW: I think that was in November. If the Leader of the Opposition has not received a copy of that report I will be very happy to forward one to him.

The recommendation was to the effect that the interested organizations in the municipalities should consider this subject and make recommendations in regard to the advisability of a change. Now, \$200,000,000 is still a lot of money, and it seemed advisable, in view of this conflict of opinion, that independent advice should be obtained. Stone and Webster have already done many splendid jobs in this country and have also been engaged in a consulting capacity. It happens that they have had the widest experience of any engineering firm in the world in frequency changeover, and at this time are advising in regard to frequency changes in at least two large areas in the United States. As no firm of Canadian engineers have had practical experience on a similar scale, it would seem that this decision is hardly open to criticism. I should perhaps point out, however, that this firm has had an office here in Toronto for some time, and has been responsible for the construction of such plants as the Polymer and Marathon. They are recognized generally as engineers of very wide experience.

Perhaps the most interesting comment upon this particular question by the Leader of the Opposition is furnished by the fact that when the previous Government of which he was a member needed assistance, the Government engaged Stone and Webster when they wanted important advice.

MR. OLIVER: Well.

MR. DREW: This is one of the very few occasions when I can express complete agreement with their position.

I am not going to answer the other questions. All I will suggest is that the Leader of the Opposition should keep these questions, because I have the im-

pression that over the months and years ahead he will get a lot of amusement out of reading them again.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I consider that these have resulted in very valuable information being given to the House.

MR. DREW: I agree with the Honourable Member for Brant and I appreciate his expression of approval of the information I have given. However, you will forgive me if I do make these remarks because I hardly believe these are the words of the Leader of the Opposition. You will remember that when this statement was issued he was snowed in.

Another subject of criticism on the part of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was that in February of 1943 this Legislature had passed an Act approving agreements between the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario for the development of power sites on the Ottawa River, and that nothing was done about that until November, 1945.

Please let me remind the Honourable Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that from the time this Bill was passed, the Government, of which he was a member and which had expressed the conviction that there was very great urgency about getting ahead with these agreements, remained in office for six months, nevertheless when we took office, we found that not a single thing had been done in those six months to advance in any way the development of these sites which they claimed to regard as so urgent in February of 1943.

I would also point out that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is entirely wrong when he says that we did nothing until November, 1945. The very first visit I paid to another Government after we took office in August, 1943 was to call upon the Honourable Premier of the Province of Quebec, at that time Mr. Godbout, for the express purpose of trying to make arrangements for the development of these sites on the Ottawa River. That was in the autumn of 1943, a little over a month after we took office. We had

scarcely had more than time to form a Cabinet and find our way about the buildings, when I went to call upon Mr. Godbout for this very purpose and urged that we reach agreement for the joint development of the sites on the Ottawa River, but we never got anywhere as a result of those discussions. We acted right away but we got no results from our dealings with Mr. Godbout.

When Mr. Duplessis became Premier of Quebec we opened negotiations with him as we had done with Mr. Godbout. This had nothing to do with their political opinions. We were dealing simply with the Premier of that great Province. Without any delay whatever, Mr. Duplessis gave his assurance that he would enter into an agreement for the development of these sites, and we immediately proceeded to have plans drafted for the development of that large site, which is spelled Des Joachim, and known by so many different names. There are about five pronunciations upon which no one seems able to agree.

MR. HABEL (Cochrane North): Try Des Joachim.

MR. DREW: This after all is merely an aside, but I must say I have got into many arguments about the pronunciation of the name of that site. It was only possible to proceed at that time with one site and therefore without further delay an agreement was made for the development of that great site on the Upper Ottawa River. We are getting ahead as fast as possible and the construction will be pressed in every way it can.

More recently we have made arrangements for the construction of power sites at Chenaux and at the Cave and Four-neux Rapids.

I am of course aware that questions have been asked in the press and elsewhere as to what is being done about the sites at Carillon and Roche Fendu.

I am at liberty to inform this Legislature that personal negotiations are being carried on with the Honourable Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) upon the friendliest and most co-operative basis, with the idea of joint

development of those great sites by our two Provinces. However, we can only proceed as rapidly as men, material and equipment become available. What I have said of the difficulty of getting supplies for our highways is repeated in the case of hydro-electric development, but on a very much greater scale. I can only sum up these remarks by saying that we are pressing forward power development at these sites in every way possible.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to say something more about this subject. Much has been said about the possibility of co-operation between governments. I think it would be appropriate in this respect to say that on every single occasion, and in relation to every subject which has arisen for discussion, we have received the utmost co-operation from the present Government of the Province of Quebec.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: There is no reason why I should refrain from saying that, prior to the preparation of the budget of the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario this year, there was extensive consultation between the officials of the Treasury Departments of the two Provinces. Nor has that measure of co-operation been confined entirely to the Province of Quebec. We have also had very close co-operation from other Provincial Governments in regard to their problems. Then too I should say that it is not only in regard to taxation matters that we have reached a high degree of co-operation between the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario. I have also mentioned the co-operation we have received in power development. There has been co-operation in every joint endeavour where these two Provinces have found occasion to discuss their mutual affairs.

In view of this subject having been raised, Mr. Speaker, I feel that it would be only fitting for me to say that if throughout the whole of Canada there were as great a degree of co-operation as there is today between the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, we would

have a very much greater measure of national unity than there has been for many long years.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have not quite finished my remarks. I assure you that I will not be very long. I think it is perhaps unfair to carry this debate over to another day and I hope to be finished in ten minutes if that is satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the pleasure of the House? (approved)

MR. DREW: Now Mr. Speaker, I wish to say something more about the Hydro-Electric Power Commission before I pass entirely from this subject.

We will be able to deal with this again when the Estimates of that Department are before us. But I do wish to leave no misunderstanding. With the co-operation and approval of the Government, the Commission has appointed experts who are regarded as leaders in their various fields. The problem has been divided into three aspects, first, that of engineering and operation, second, that of financing, and third, that of management. Stone and Webster, as I have already stated, have been appointed to examine the whole situation in regard to engineering and operation, in co-operation with the officials and engineers of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and to report not only upon frequency changeover but also upon the very important question of alternative sources of power, such as steam power, and possibly new devices in the transmission of hydro-electric energy.

To advise in regard to management, the firm of J. D. Woods and Gordon, Ltd., have been appointed. They are generally regarded as among the leading experts in Canada in advice upon management and organization.

For consultation and advice in regard to financial matters, the services of Mr. G. T. Clarkson have been obtained, and I think there is no one in this Legislature who will question his great ability and wide experience in matters of this kind.

It will take some time for their complete reports to be made. I am hopeful, however, that interim reports will soon be received so that you may be informed of the situation.

Please let me leave with you no impression that little or nothing needed to be done. I may tell you definitely that the organizational set-up of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission requires very substantial changes and has not been adjusted to the scale required for a vast \$400,000,000 enterprise.

I wish to inform the Leader of the Opposition and the members of this Legislature that when we do receive advice and are called upon to act, we will inform the Legislature, or if this information is not given to us when the Legislature is in Session, the public and the members will be informed at the same time. Before closing my remarks in regard to Hydro-Electric Power Commission, I do wish to refer back for a moment to the statement by the Leader of the Opposition and others as well, that I should ask for the resignation of the Honourable George Challies. I have said that I would not do so. But it goes farther than that. I cannot help remembering the days when I sat on the other side, while I was in the Opposition, and we looked across at the Commissioners who were sitting here. The Leader of the Opposition now complains that we have a member of the Government as a Commissioner. I might remind him that he raised this as though it suggested that we were creating a political commission. I am sure the Leader of the Opposition is aware of the fact that the members of this Government are all of the same political party and that as the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Act requires the Government to appoint a member of that Government on the Commission, it was not our choice, but the requirement of an Act which has been in force for a very long time, that we appoint a member of the Government to that Commission.

I cannot help comparing the present vice-chairman with his wealth of information and his background of know-

ledge and experience in the affairs of the Hydro-Electric, with the two Commissioners—not one mark you but two—who sat on this side while the preceding Government was in office. I do not wish to say anything particularly unkind about those very inarticulate representatives of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in this Legislature, but one thing I will say very definitely is that they did not know an ohm from an onion. (laughter)

There was no single occasion when any matter was under discussion in relation to the Hydro-Electric Commission that it was not the Premier or the Attorney-General who took up the debate to save their party from utter confusion in the absence of any information in the possession of those Commissioners. I will close this part of my remarks by a repetition and a very emphatic one. I offer no apologies for the Honourable George Challies. None are required. He has given this Province splendid service. He will continue to give splendid service, and personally I have the utmost confidence in the work he has done and in the work he will do in the years ahead. (applause)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have come almost to the end of my remarks. We have heard something said today about the difficult times that lie ahead. There have always been difficult problems. There always will be. To a great extent, however, difficulty is a state of mind, and I do wish that some of these prophets of gloom, who are meandering on their painful course throughout the Province, would stop trying to convince our people that everything is going wrong, when all the expectations—the confident expectations — of every red-blooded person should be that this Province offers greater opportunities in the years to come than any corresponding area in the whole world. At no time will this Government be reckless in dealing with public affairs. At no time will we commit the finances of this Province upon careless adventures. It is for that reason that we do appoint Royal Commissions to obtain facts before we act upon many important subjects.

We do not jump to conclusions without investigation and without knowledge the way a preceding Government did so frequently and then found that it had to retrace its steps.

No, Mr. Speaker, we will not embark on reckless adventures or careless commitments of the finances of this Province. But we have no hesitation in frankly disclosing that we have the utmost faith in the future in this Province and that we believe a very great part of the success of its development will depend upon the extent to which the people of Ontario are ready to hold up their heads and tell the whole world that they believe in themselves and in what we are going to be able to do. (applause)

I am not suggesting that we can solve our many problems by any provincewide doctrine of "Coué-ism" but I do suggest that those, who do not have a special vested interest in discontent, and those who do represent a very limited number in this Legislature, can keep this thought in mind. I do urge that those who have no vested interest in discontent, and are not committed to any programme which has as its purpose the destruction of our society, should not be too easily discouraged by the prospects of what lies ahead. If we have confidence in our own strength and our great resources; if we have confidence in ourselves and continue to put our full vigour into the job which is before us, this Province can confidently face whatever may come as well as any other place in the whole world.

Think of it! Think of the fact that of all the nations which have been meeting at the conferences of the United Nations, only five of those nations throughout the world occupy a land area larger than the Province of Ontario. It staggers the imagination. This year we will have in Ontario a population of at least 4,200,000 people. That is only the beginning. Think of what is going to happen in this great area. We do not need to discuss the question of immigration. We do not need to argue as to how the population is going to be increased in those areas. Nature abhors a vacuum, and in many large areas of this Province

there is still a vacuum which pulls the people of other lands who are seeking the opportunity to work and live.

We have our problems. It is our job to face them collectively as members of this Legislature in good faith, in good fellowship, and maintaining the democratic right to challenge each other's view. Without letting this in any way limit our efforts to improve conditions, however, let us some times think of what those people throughout the rest of the world, outside of the United States, would think of being able to live here in this Province of Ontario today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: To everybody outside of North America, this Province appears as a paradise beyond the dream of attainment, and the simple fact is today, that without in any way suggesting that there are not many important things to be done right here in Ontario, we have established a living standard, when you measure the living standard in food, clothing and shelter, second to none anywhere in the whole world.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: In this coming year, according to the official figures of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, the people of Ontario are going to consume more food calories per capita than any other human beings in the whole world, including the United States.

By all means, let each one of us devote all the vigour we possess to the improvement of this great Province and of this great nation of which we form a part. It will help very greatly in achieving the vast expansion which can be ours if in all our deliberations we bear in mind the simple truth that nowhere else is there a place of greater opportunity than there is for the people of the Province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The debate will not proceed tomorrow?

MR. DREW: No, we will proceed with Bills tomorrow, and following the usual custom, we will adjourn reasonably early.

Motion approved. The House adjourned at 6.15 o'clock p.m.

ERRATA

March 12, Table of Contents: Heading No. 20, reading, "Ontario Municipal Board Act, Mr. Dunbar, bill reported," should read, "Ontario Municipal Board Act, Mr. Dunbar, second reading."

March 7, page 17: Under heading, "Artificial Insemination," the paragraph starting, "MR. SPEAKER: I beg to move" should read, "Mr. Speaker, I beg to move."

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1947

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Select Committee appointed at the last session to enquire into indemnities and allowances for members of the Legislative Assembly.

Anticipating some interest on the part of some hon. members of the House, a limited number have been printed, and with your permission they will be distributed to the hon. members of the House.

I move, seconded by Mr. Oliver. (Leader of the Opposition), that the report of the committee appointed at the last session to enquire into indemnities and allowances for members of the Legislative Assembly be placed on the order paper for consideration at a future date.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

The House in Committee; Mr. Hepburn in the Chair.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

MR. DREW: 24th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 41, the Embalmers' and Funeral Directors' Act, 1947, Mr. Kelly.

Sections 1 to 24 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 41 reported.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

MR. DREW: 25th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 46, an act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Daley.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, Section 2 provides for the allowance for children of one or both parents who is totally disabled in industrial accidents. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is totally inadequate in amount.

Subsection 1 of Section E says that where the dependents are children, a monthly payment of \$20 to each child under the age of 16 years shall be made. That is not enough for a mother to take care of a child under 16 years of age.

I would like to move an amendment, Mr. Chairman, that this amount be increased to \$45 per month each.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are out of order. We cannot increase the amount.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your ruling. I thought in view of the fact that this expenditure does not come from the public funds out of the treasury of the Province, but from the Workmen's Compensation Board, that I would, in such circumstances, be within my rights to move an increase. I would like to have that ruled upon by the Chairman. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that I have the right, in view of the fact that the money does not come from the public treasury.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ruling is that the hon. member from St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order. He cannot move for an increase.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not want to delay the proceedings of the House, Mr. Chairman. I am obliged to accept your ruling, and I would like the authority for that ruling. Under what section or clause of the rules of the House is that ruled out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I might say that it is only on the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. My ruling is based on that, and I do not think it is necessary to give you that.

MR. SALSBERG: You will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that I am not trying to put you in any embarrassing position, but with all deference and respect to you, I do submit that this is a matter that is rather important—

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are still out of order.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): No, he is not. After all this is the House, and I do not think we have to take any rulings from the Legislative Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My ruling is that the hon. member from St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order. I am not asking the advice of the hon. member who has just stood up (Mr. Habel).

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that my request for your ruling was not granted, and no authority has been given, I challenge your ruling.

THE CHAIRMAN: I might tell the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that if he will get five hon. members to support him, we can appeal to the Speaker.

MR. HABEL: When it comes to democracy, we have to stick together, sure.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You got yourself mixed up once before for standing with them.

MR. HABEL: It is all right to gang up, but we cannot afford to destroy democracy.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Chairman in Committee of the Whole House): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) has moved an amendment to Clause 1 of Section E of Bill No. 46, increasing the amount payable to dependents, and I have ruled that he cannot amend by increasing the amount. That ruling has been challenged.

MR. SPEAKER: The chairman of the Committee of the Whole House reports he has given his ruling, and his ruling is challenged. Shall the report of the chairman be adopted?

MR. SALSBERG: No, I don't think so.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. I am in the Chair; not you. Shall the report be adopted? Will the hon. members in favour please rise.

I have received a report from the chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and I endorse his ruling.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will you quote the ruling, Mr. Speaker, that substantiates that? I would like to hear it. May I say one thing further?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, certainly.

MR. OLIVER: I think the rule is clear that you cannot move to increase a vote where the revenues of the Province are

affected, but in this particular case the revenues are with an independent board, and are not out of the consolidated revenue fund.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, just for your guidance, is it not a fact that the proposed amendment by the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) stands in the same category as a bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act, in which the hourly rate is increased? That was quite in order. It seems to me this is in exactly the same category.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter has been raised, and has not been dealt with yet.

MR. MacLEOD: I raised it last year.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the floor just now. The responsibility rests upon the Government for the raising and levying of the revenues, and I would rule that the chairman has ruled correctly. If the hon. members wish to appeal my ruling, that is their choice.

MR. HABEL: Is it not for the Compensation Board to decide what rate they are assessing the employers at? It is not this Government at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say when a ruling has been appealed a discussion is out of order. I have given my ruling. If you do not agree, you have the alternative, if five hon. members rise in their places, the ruling may be appealed.

MR. HABEL: We wanted democracy to survive.

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling of the Speaker has been appealed. Shall the ruling be sustained?

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): We want to know what is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: You will know what is going on.

MR. MEINZINGER: Let us hope so. Let us keep democracy alive.

MR. SPEAKER: The procedure is to call the roll of the hon. members, and the Clerk of the House will record the

ayes and the nays, and you will get the ruling when the vote is cast.

MR. MEINZINGER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.
The House divided.

Ayes—49

Nays—20

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling is sustained.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order; may I request now, in the light of the vote, that you take into consideration giving a written ruling on this question, that may be sort of a guide to the House in the future? I believe there is a very important principle involved here, which brings up the rights of the hon. members in the future, and I respectfully suggest you give a written ruling so that it will form a part of the rules of the House.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I might give the hon. members some indication of the principle upon which they voted. It is found in Section 54 of the British North America Act, which appears as an appendix to the Revised Statutes, and it deals with the necessity of a resolution in the House of Commons from the Governor-General, or in the Legislature, from the Lieutenant-Governor, on the question of voting monies in a bill. I will read the section. It is expressed in terms of the House of Commons, but also relates by reference to the Legislature of any Province. This is the Section:

54: It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or of any tax or impost—"and I ask you to notice those words, tax or impost"—to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by a message from the Governor-General in the session, in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

Now, as you know, the Workmen's Compensation Board is set up under a Provincial Statute. It depends for its means of making Compensation payments on the authority to place a tax or impost to collect the funds out of which it makes payment under the insurance scheme. That is the basis, why this bill which would authorize the collection by the Workmen's Compensation Board of an impost, is in the same category as any other public bill, requiring the expenditure or authorizing the expenditure of money.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) if we have a message from His Honour concerning this Bill before the House? I do not recollect it.

MR. BLACKWELL: If we have, it is on the order paper. Quite frankly I do not recall whether an address was put in at the time.

MR. NIXON: With all deference. I cannot see that the section which the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) read applies to the issue before the House at all, because I am satisfied we have no message from His Honour, nor have we been accustomed to have a message from His Honour for such a bill as this.

MR. BLACKWELL: I, of course, receive all the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has said with the utmost deference. He is as much at liberty to express his views as I am to express mine.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has read to us from the British North America Act. Is not the bill before us in fact out of order?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to embark on that subject. The question relates to the ruling that was voted on. I do not want to discuss the other in relation to that. If some hon. member wishes to raise the other question, he may do so, but I prefer not, otherwise we will get into a state of complete confusion in the House.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I would say we are pretty nearly in that state now.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, returning again to the authority cited by the hon. Attorney-General, (Mr. Blackwell) which was clear and explicit, would I be in order to suggest to you that this present bill does not conform to the authority that he has just given us for your ruling? I suggest that the bill is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking me now to rule on that question?

MR. MacLEOD: If I may put it more clearly, Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I understand the hon. Attorney-General, (Mr. Blackwell) must be preceded by a message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. No such message has been received in the Legislature and therefore the Legislature is not competent to deal with this bill.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my understanding, subject to correction, and referring to Rule 112: Section 30, Chapter 3 of the British North America Act, 1867, provides

"that the House shall not adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

I understand that the matters being brought down now for consideration of the House are matters referred to in the Speech from the Throne and the message delivered here asking to raise a certain sum of money for carrying on the Government of the Province, and the general application with respect to this bill comes in that category.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the proposal made by the Leader of my group in the House, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) should receive . . .

did hear laughter from the rear, the wilderness?

I submit to you Mr. Speaker, that proposal is a sound one and should be considered. His proposal was that you, Mr. Speaker, either now or at a later time, submit a ruling to the House to clarify this point, which is by no means clear, as is obvious, as to the rights of private members on matters such as that dealing with compensation boards, hydro and other independent bodies created by an Act of Parliament. There is a difference of opinion, and it would help, I suggest to you, to take the proposal of the hon. member for Bellwoods into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I quoted Rule 112 and I think that covers the matter.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I am not suggesting that the ruling that has been made should not stand, but I would not like the two hon. members in the rear row and those who have seen fit to support them at the moment, to be frustrated.

MR. SALSBERG: Go on.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

MR. BLACKWELL: In proceeding with consideration of the section in question, in order to expedite the business of the House, it will be satisfactory to the Government, if it is satisfactory to the other hon. members of the House, that we proceed to consider the section and vote on the amendment, subject to the written ruling that is suggested. If it meets with the views of the House and it wishes to consider the section, and if the amendment is carried,—and a number of members in opposition seem to wish to support it,—then it can stay in committee, subject to an opinion by the law officers of the Crown as to whether or not such matter stands. (Laughter).

MR. NIXON: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that that is an amazing suggestion that we have from the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). We are not voting on whether the gratuity is to be \$20.00 or \$40.00 or \$100.00. It is a matter of the right of a private member

to move such amendment and the Speaker has ruled that the private member has no such right. The matter you suggest now is apart altogether from the issue that is before the House.

MR. BLACKWELL: I see the member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) makes it very plain that he would not wish to support the amendment. He merely wishes to see that a private member could get it before the House.

MR. HABEL: We want democracy.

MR. BLACKWELL: I was under a complete misapprehension, I thought the hon. members of the Opposition, and the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) wished to support the amendment.

MR. NIXON: Not necessarily.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Where are we now?

MR. BLACKWELL: I tried to be helpful.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Hepburn in the Chair.

Clause 2 approved.

On Section 3:—

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I understand can now be entertained and if so I will be very happy to move it. I therefore move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that the figure "20" in the second line of paragraph E of sub-section 1, section 2, be amended by substituting the figure "45" instead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that amendment was ruled against, not only by myself but also by Mr. Speaker, and sustained by a vote of the House so I think it is still out of order and the amendment is not in order at the present time.

MR. SALSBERG: I moved it in view of the proposal of the hon. The Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) who obviously

spoke on behalf of the majority of hon. members of this legislature. Evidently, they changed their opinions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry.

Clause 3 approved.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that unless we are going to make a farce out of these proceedings that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), who is the second ranking member of the Cabinet, should be prepared to repeat in committee what he said a moment ago. What precisely was the statement that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) made with respect to this amendment? He said that it was perfectly proper for the hon. member to introduce an amendment subject to such written ruling as the Speaker may give at a later time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, you are all out of order, in my opinion. The ruling has been sustained. This is all foreign to it. We want to expedite this bill and get it through if we can.

Clauses 4 to 11 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 25 reported.

MR. DREW: Twenty-sixth Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Stallion Act. Mr. Kennedy.

Clause 1 approved.

On Clause 2:—

STALLION ACT

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, is there anything in this Bill, after all, except the changing of the name of the chief director of it all; that is, some time ago, I believe last year, we had quite a display all on account of a new official, the livestock director, who became livestock commissioner and so on all down the line, new appointments supposedly made. This is simply a change of that name, is it not?

MR. DREW: That is all it is.

Section 2 approved.

Bill No. 48 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 27.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF ANIMALS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 49, An Act Respecting the Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals. Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, approved.

On Section 5:—

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I suggest to the Government, that they will probably have to build a lot more of these reform institutions my hon. friend, the Minister of that department (Mr. Dunbar) has talked about so much. The other day, in a Bill dealing with warble flies, there were a whole list of offences or crimes, with penalties up to \$200.00. I suppose if a man does not pay the \$200.00, Mr. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), he goes to the "hoosegow" in the ordinary course of administration. Here again we have another list of offences with penalties ranging from \$10.00 to \$200.00 in connection with artificial insemination. It does seem to me we create a lot of offences that nobody ever heard of before and nobody will probably know of it until they have been convicted of such offences.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has asked a question and I feel I should attempt to answer it for him. The fact is that for the protection of the public it is highly desirable that the offences and penalties should be set out in provincial acts for the simple reason that if the Legislature of the Province, by statute, prohibits any act or requires any act to be done and then fails to provide a penalty, unfortunately, anyone breaking an act comes under Section 120 of the Criminal Code, where it becomes an indictable offence and they are liable to a year in prison. So the fact is, all of these provincial statutes containing minor penalties are cutting down on what a person would be liable to under the Code in a case where it did not provide for a penalty in the act.

Sections 5 and 6 approved.
Bill No. 49 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 28.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 55, an Act to amend the Ontario Municipal Board Act. Mr. Dunbar.

On Section 1.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In Section 1, cannot the Government say in the bill how many members comprise the board?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): No, the number required would depend entirely on the amount of work. We have a lot of work at the present time piled up in advance; we may not require men permanently, we may hire them for a certain length of time and we may require one or two so we can hold boards in different parts of the Province and not hold up the works. The work of the board has increased enormously during the past few years, in fact, the revenue will come up close to \$100,000.00, compared with \$17,000.00 or \$20,000.00 a few years ago, so the men have really been overworked and there are a lot of obligations left. We want to use good judgment in the number appointed.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 55 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment.

Report adopted.

MR. DREW: Order No. 29.

LIVESTOCK PROTECTION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, Second reading Bill No. 60, an Act to amend the Dog Tax and Livestock Protection Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): In the absence of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), I move second reading of Bill No. 60.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) give us an explanation?

MR. GOODFELLOW: This act was brought in upon representations made on behalf of certain municipalities to protect them against excess damage, due to the high-priced livestock that might have been killed by dogs. I think the particular case was an animal valued at \$1,500.00. A heifer was killed by a dog and then action was brought against the municipality asking the full price of the animal. It was felt in cases where high-priced livestock is kept, the municipality should not be liable for the full damage. The purpose of this bill is to set a maximum.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I think that is rather unfair to the farmers or those raising stock. Why should he be penalized? Would it not be possible to raise the license fee for dogs and set up a fund so that any farmer who wants to keep purebred livestock has some protection? The price outlined in the bill is very little more than the price of an animal, and there is no encouragement to our farmers of Ontario to keep purebred stock unless we protect them. I would suggest instead of limiting the amount to be paid the farmer that some means be found whereby a fund can be set up by the municipalities, perhaps by reason of a license fee charged on dogs, so that in a contingency of this kind, the loss sustained by a man keeping purebred stock could be covered.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I think the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will find in most cases that farmers who keep high-priced stock protect themselves by carrying insurance. This was thought to be a fair average price for livestock in the Province.

Motion approved. Second reading of Bill No. 60.

MR. DREW: Order No. 30.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS' ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, Second reading Bill No. 61, an Act entitled the Fire Departments' Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of Bill No. 61, being the Fire Departments' Act, 1947, I should first explain to the House that this is a bill which consolidates a substantial number of amendments that have been made to the Fire Departments' Act since 1943. When I speak of "consolidation" I want the House to understand that means that in relation to everything except one matter the bill does not change the law, it just produces a new and uncluttered document. The act reached the desirable point this year when it was expedient to incorporate into the structure some new amendments. Those amendments, if adopted, provides, as between those who are employed in permanent fire departments in Ontario and employed by any municipality, for collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration. Perhaps it is strange to the hon. members that this matter of labour relations should be dealt with by the Attorney-General, and I feel I should mention that the particular circumstances governing the equipping and operating of fire departments, including this aspect, are in my Department for the simple reason the whole thing comes under the jurisdiction of the office of the Fire Marshal, which is annexed to my Department. I should inform the House that in the permanent fire departments of the Province, fire fighters are highly unionized; My information from the union itself is that in all these permanent fire departments, the aggregate percentage that belonged to the union is about 98 percent. For that reason there is no problem in those fire departments, certifying or ascertaining who is entitled to represent the

fire fighters. I should plainly indicate that that is so. Over the number of years I have been in office,—and this is now my fourth session,—annually, representatives of the Ontario Association of Fire Fighters have come here, and I might just briefly review the results of our conferences over that period.

When this Government took office the basic legislation applying to working conditions in fire departments was a two-platoon system, then seventy-two hours a week with variation; therefore there was great difficulty because there was a propensity on the part of some municipalities to underman their fire departments, even on the seventy-two hour per week basis. Rather than employing two full complements or two platoons, they relied on calling back off-duty firemen in case there was a serious fire in the municipality. So the first job we did was tighten up that situation where an adequate number of firemen were employed in relation to each of those two platoons, to deal with any ordinary conditions in the municipality without calling back off-shift firemen. Then, following that, a permissive three-platoon system or a forty-eight hour week in fire departments was brought into being by a statute and later, to remove any confusion as to whether it had to be a two-platoon system or a three-platoon system, a permissive section was introduced which is found in the consolidation which enables the municipal employer and representatives of the fire fighters in any particular locality to negotiate any terms as to hours that lie between these two sections.

At this point I would like to emphasize to the Legislature the nature of this public service rendered by the fire departments and those who are employed in them. Their duty is not merely the duty of preserving property in a municipality, with a corresponding reduction of fire insurance rates which more than offsets the cost of that public service, but also they provide a real permanent and daily protection to both life and limb of those who are endangered by fire.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the permanent fire department in a municipality is a public service of the first importance. That fact has been abundantly recognized by the fire fighters themselves. They recognize that their services must be available without interruption if that important service in a municipality is to be maintained. Consequently, it is always a term of the charter of the union into which the members of our fire departments are organized that they may not strike. In other words, the right to strike is limited by the terms of their own charter because they themselves recognize that those services must be uninterrupted by the possibility of a strike.

Under those circumstances, I am bound to say to this Legislature, that in some municipalities in the Province of Ontario it has been possible, despite the fact that by their own charter the firemen could not strike, to have collective bargaining. Collective bargaining in some cases has produced results. But there are other cases where the very fact that in the charter of the union itself it says they may not strike, the employing municipality on the other side has felt no compulsion and has, for all practical purposes, refused to engage in collective bargaining. Under those circumstances, it seems that if there is to be collective bargaining in a municipality between the employing municipality and the employees in the fire department, there must be some sanction to require that both sides to the discussion proceed in an honest effort to determine the facts and arrive at a fair agreement, a sanction to require that such bargaining take place, rather than a strike,—which is prohibited by the charter of the firemen themselves,—there must be compulsory arbitration.

I want to say that I bring in the present bill as a result of consultation between myself and the representatives of the Ontario Federation of the union to which the fire fighters belong. I am pleased to do so as a culmination of four years of very pleasant dealings by those representatives with my Department.

They approached me annually; and they placed before me well-considered, carefully-phrased and properly-presented reports. There has been an honest effort on their part, and I feel I can say on my part, to have mind meet mind in this matter. The terms found in the present bill, I will emphasize, are terms with which the federation itself has expressed as being completely satisfied.

In view of the fact that I stated that the Act, other than this important principle contained in it, is a consolidating Act. I will now come to the provisions relating to collective bargaining between municipalities and the fire departments. The Act is simple in that respect. It provides that either the municipality or the representatives of the fire fighters in any municipality may bring on collective bargaining. It provides that where the department is unionized—and at the present moment they are all unionized; I would say about 98 percent—they may be represented by the union, and as well, the union may have present in an advisory capacity a representative of the Provincial body and of the International Federation. In the event of failure to reach an agreement a simple and normal form of arbitration is provided where each party appoint their own arbitrator, and the two of those agree on the third. The Act provides that if either party fail to appoint their own arbitrator, or the arbitrators appointed by the two parties fail to agree on a third, then that appointment can be made by the Attorney-General of the Province. There is a provision in the Act that has regard to the fact that municipalities are a level of Government and proceed by way of annual budget, and therefore it is provided that bargaining resulting in an agreement must take place in relation to any particular negotiations in time for the municipality affected to deal with it in a normal way, in preparing its estimates.

Mr. Speaker, with this explanation of this bill, I take pleasure in moving second reading Bill No. 61, An Act entitled The Fire Department Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-first Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-first Order, Second Reading Bill No. 62, An Act to amend The Dependents' Relief Act.

DEPENDENTS' RELIEF

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend The Dependents' Relief Act.

I do not think I should take up the time of the House, Mr. Speaker, in saying anything more about this than I said on first reading, unless some hon. member wishes.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): If the Attorney-General would not mind, the explanatory notes may be understood by members of the legal profession, but could it be explained so that the layman knows what it is written for?

MR. BLACKWELL: Of course, I have indicated what I am prepared to do, but I also said I felt it was imposing on the House to repeat the explanation I made on first reading.

MR. SALSBERG: If I am the only member of the House I would be willing to forego the explanation and speak to the hon. Attorney-General privately.

MR. BLACKWELL: I will explain to you privately.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-third Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-third Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Infants' Act. Mr. Blackwell.

THE INFANTS' ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, with the same comment I made in reference to previous bills, I now move second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Infants' Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-fourth Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-fourth Order, Second Reading Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Professional Engineers' Act. Mr. Blackwell.

ENGINEERS' ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Professional Engineers' Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-fifth Order.

I might say that while it is marked "not printed" here, that is an error. The Bill is printed and in the book.

PUBLIC PARKS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-fifth Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Public Parks Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Public Parks Act.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) for some explanation? If it was given on the first reading I must have been absent.

MR. DUNBAR: It is a request from some of the municipalities in regard to the Parks Act and Playground Act that where the Council so desire they may join the two committees together. In some instances, in some municipalities, the land is owned by the Parks Committee. The Park Board has power, and the Playground Committee are operating recreational centres on those grounds. These municipalities felt that if those could be combined and made permissive to collect two mills where it was one mill for the parks and one for the playgrounds, they could combine the two and collect the two mills.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-sixth Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-sixth Order, second reading Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act.

STATUTE LABOUR ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, this is an Act which is only a change in form which the Statute Labour Board may send out. I move second reading of Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: I would like to have a discussion on Monday, at the convenience of the Leader of the Opposition and other groups, in regard to whether they feel that the suggestion made in regard to estimates is worth considering. You will recollect, in my remarks yesterday, I suggested it might be helpful to call estimates early so that they would not be hurried. We could have a discussion at your convenience on Monday and I will get in touch with your offices at that time.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): May I direct a question through you, Mr. Speaker, to the Prime Minister? I think it would help the members who are going to continue the debate on the Speech from the Throne next week if the Prime Minister would indicate to just what degree that debate will be restricted by his resolution which he placed on the order paper yesterday. Is it the Prime Minister's desire that the debate on Dominion-Provincial relations shall be held over until this resolution is called?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, while it is not for me to interpret the rules, I might say that I, personally, would have

no desire whatever that such would be the case, but my observations are only made to express my own opinion to Mr. Speaker.

My own feeling is that the Speech from the Throne is regarded by tradition as a wide-open debate, and that it should be so regarded and the hon. members should be free to discuss any subject in relation to the matters of the House in that debate. The Speech from the Throne may not include all the things that some hon. members at times would like to see there, but it does embrace the whole Legislative programme. For that reason, any subject that relates to any activities of Government are properly, I believe, within its scope. I would, myself, be very hopeful that no technical limitations be placed upon any discussion there.

I can assure the hon. members of the House that the purpose of the motion of which I gave notice yesterday was not in any way to limit that debate, but simply to make sure that the debate was on that particular point at some stage during the Session, so that we could know exactly what the views of the hon. members are without mixing it up with anything else.

I can only repeat, it is not for me to say what can be done, but I would hope that a motion which deals with a specific aspect of Dominion-Provincial relations would in no way limit general discussion on Dominion-Provincial relations in the Speech from the Throne.

I might add that I do not think I am in any way stretching the rules. If it had been a general motion on Dominion-Provincial relations it might have, but this is a specific motion with regard to the preservation of the Federal system and the steps taken by this Government. My impression is that the critical comments would be in regard to steps not taken.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn. Motion approved; the House adjourned at 4.17 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1947.

The House met at 3:00 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HON. LESLIE L. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to Amend the Mining Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Would the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) care to explain?

WELL DRILLERS' ACT

MR. FROST: A large number of routine amendments. Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Well Drillers' Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) give us a little information about that?

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, these are amendments which are largely for the purposes of clarification, but on second

reading, Mr. Speaker, I will give the hon. members a little idea of what is being done under the Well Drillers' Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Further bills.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to call the attention of the House to a matter of great importance, nothing less than the fact that on this occasion the Irishmen throughout all the world are celebrating the anniversary of their patron saint, St. Patrick. We wear, to-day, on our lapels, the outward token of our acknowledgement of that occasion, and in our hearts I think we all have a very solemn appreciation for the wit and sparkle of the Irish.

I suppose there is no name of an Irishman better known throughout the English-speaking world than that of George Bernard Shaw. He, on one occasion, received a printed invitation from a rather aristocratic person who was seeking celebrities, and the invitation read like this:

Lady "X" will be at home on Thursday between 4 and 6 o'clock.

Mr. Shaw returned the invitation, and had written at the bottom:

"Likewise Mr. Shaw."

My grandfather on my mother's side came out from Ireland many years ago as a very young boy, settled first in Sterling, and then in Belleville, areas which are very well known to hon. members of this House, and in 1890, on the 17th of March, died.

My grandmother, who survived him by some 41 years, at the ripe old age of 92, was buried on St. Patrick's Day, and some few years ago, when I first came to this great City of Toronto, I was initiated into the customs of my Irish friends on an occasion when I may say I was almost buried under the table, but I was in very good company, because on the following morning when I went to a courtroom in the City Hall, to go on with a case, over which a celebrated Irish judge was presiding, I found a notice on the door, saying "Judge indisposed; court adjourned until 2.30 p.m."

However that may be, Mr. Speaker, the fact remains that the Irish are deserving to-day of our commendation on this great occasion.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to join with the only gentleman in this House who has seen fit to honour the occasion by a real pot of shamrock. I can assure you that as the son of one who was born in Inniskillen, and came to this country about 12 years ago, it is really an opportunity to stand in this House to-day and speak with feeling with respect to the good wishes to the Irish people which the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has so ably presented. I join with him in greetings to these people.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, would it be in your power to clear up this rumour as to whether this much mooted Irish saint was Scottish or not?

MR. SPEAKER: This would not be the day to make that decision.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Now, Mr. Speaker, that we have heard so much about the Irish to-day, I never knew there were so many Irishmen in this Government as there are. I want to take my part with the Irish. I myself am a thoroughbred Irishman, because my father and mother came from that country, and if any person has the good old Irish wit, they are the old

people who came from that great old land, expecting to make a success in this great country. I do not think there is any other nationality with any more foresight, than those great old Irish people who have come here and settled in this country in the last 100 or 150 years. (Applause).

ANNUAL REPORTS

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, if I may direct the attention of this House to matters not so entertaining but equally important and more routine, I beg leave to present to the House the following reports:

(1) The annual report upon the prisons and reformatories of the Province of Ontario for the year ended 31st of March, 1946.

(2) The annual report upon the Ontario training schools for the period.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) what that has to do with the Irish.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MORRISON

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, while it may not be customary, I do want to say a word by way of tribute to one of those serving the public in an official position, who has died very suddenly. I am referring to Mr. William Morrison, who was chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, who died as a result of a heart attack early yesterday morning.

I do feel that some word is appropriate. He served his native City of Hamilton for many long years in different capacities. He has served this Province well in the position which he occupied until the time of his death, and I do think that he perhaps exemplifies the type of man in public life who is greatly needed, a man who puts his full energies into it, has a wide circle of friendship of those who agreed or disagreed with him, and who is unselfish in the services he performs. I merely wish in this

Legislature to pay my tribute to the memory of a splendid citizen of this Province, who gave to Ontario, and particularly to those whose work brought them in contact with the Workmen's Compensation Board, unselfish and very valuable services.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I join at once with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in adding our tribute to a life that was well lived. Mr. Morrison, as we recall his career, was mayor of Hamilton for many years; was a valued member of this Legislature in which we are now sitting, and was Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Truly, he was a public servant to the highest degree. I have always thought of Mr. Morrison as a man who fought hard, but when the fight was over, bore no animosity. He was a good fighter, a clean fighter, and rendered good service to this Province in the various capacities in which he served.

I join with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in the tribute he has just paid.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in expressing our regret at the passing of Mr. Morrison, a public servant well known in Ontario, and a man who endeavoured, in his own best way, to serve the public in the position to which he was appointed. He had a long life in different endeavours, and I think he tried throughout his life to do his best for the common man. Ontario has lost an outstanding citizen, who will be long remembered for what he did for his native Province.

HON. C. H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, as Minister of Labour, under whose jurisdiction The Workmen's Compensation Board operates, I would like to add a word to what the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) have said.

I have been acquainted with the late "Bill" Morrison a good many years. I knew him when we both happened to be mayors of different municipalities, had many conferences with him and knew him to be a man of sterling qualities. It was in all these deliberations that we had that I recognized these qualities, his administrative ability, his humanitarian qualities and his great knowledge, gained from actual contact with people of all classes, and so it was a happy occasion for me when I found that the late "Bill" Morrison was available at the time that a chairman was needed for The Workmen's Compensation Board. I can say that he fulfilled his obligations there in a most satisfactory manner. Any injured person always received very serious, courteous and sympathetic consideration from the chairman, and I can assure you that I, personally, regret his loss, and that I know that the people of this Province have suffered a great loss in his passing.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

PRIVILEGE

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I find it necessary once again to bring to the attention of this Legislature the outright misrepresentation of the effect of this Government's action by a paid news commentator of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Over a national network yesterday, following the short two o'clock news, an interpretation of the week's events under the title "Capital Report" had this to say and I quote from the text of that report, quoting the exact words:

"The Budget statements from Ontario and Quebec destroy any hope which may have remained that tax agreements could be reached soon with all nine of the Provinces and a new conference called later on this year to discuss social welfare measures and public investments."

Mr. Speaker, that statement is absolutely untrue and utterly indefensible. It is, moreover, an affront not only to the

people of this Province but to all the people of Canada whose money is being used to pay for false propaganda of this nature.

The position taken by this Government or the position taken by any other Government, is something for which that Government and those who support it in the course it has followed will naturally accept responsibility. But when a public broadcasting organization takes it upon itself to pay public funds to misinterpret these events, then it is the duty of each of the Governments so affected to inform its Legislature, and through that Legislature the people of the Province, and if possible the people outside of the Province as to what is actually taking place.

Further, in this same broadcast I find these words:

"This is an appropriate week in which to look at what has been done and what still remains to be done. Six of the nine Provinces have signed tax agreements but they represent only one-third of Canada's population. By signing, they have protected themselves against the full affect of a serious slump in business and employment over the next five years. They have protected their citizens to some extent against multiple taxation and the evil effects of excessive levies, large borrowings and drastic slashing of public expenditures, all of which they might have to face if thrown back entirely on their own resources."

Mr. Speaker, That is the end of the quotation. I have no comment to make upon the wisdom or lack of wisdom of the Governments which have decided to accept the proposals which were put forward to them in the manner in which they were. But I do say most definitely that the statement of this broadcaster yesterday, that those Provinces have avoided double taxation is equally untrue, and it is very difficult to explain in view of the knowledge which this broadcaster must have had.

The fact is that the acceptance of the terms of the Dominion proposals assures continued double taxation. This was the very thing that this Government was seek-

ing and is still seeking to avoid, because the acceptance of the Dominion proposals perpetuates double taxation in the minor fields. That is the very thing we have said should not continue.

Then again, I find further in this text these words:

"They cannot expect the Dominion Government to try to head off any threatened new depression by substantial tax cuts and in deficit financing so long as the Dominion's efforts can be immediately thwarted by other Governments stepping up their taxation as fast as the Dominion gets out of it."

That is the end of that quotation.

Mr. Speaker, I think the members of this Legislature will bear in mind that so far as this Government is concerned, far from making things more difficult for the Dominion Government, we have greatly reduced their burden and have in no way impaired in any way their freedom of action to make such decisions as they think will be to the advantage of the people of Canada. I will point out, as I have pointed out before, that through the action of this Government and through the action of the Government of the Province of Quebec, in not imposing income taxes, we have cleared the way for the Dominion Government to reduce income taxes and reduce them right across the board, and reduce them very extensively. The Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in presenting his Budget last Tuesday, made a very clear and emphatic request to the Dominion Government that they should avail themselves of the opportunities presented in this way, through the action of the Ontario and Quebec Governments, or rather, in this case, through the action of the Ontario Government, in avoiding double taxation in this field or in fact any taxation of this kind by this Government.

Mr. Speaker, this broadcast assumes particular importance in view of the fact that the attention of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was called on an earlier occasion to the effect of misrepresentation of the Speech from the Throne. Following that statement, I

did receive a communication from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, indicating that in their opinion there had been no thought of any such misrepresentation, although, of course, there can be no question that the statement complained of was misrepresentation. With that comment before them, one would have thought that some caution would have been exercised in regard to this very important matter. From the outset, we have recognized the difficulty of keeping these facts clearly before the public . . . if any of the great instruments of communication, such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, were used deliberately for propaganda.

That has been done ever since the first meeting of the conference. I had hoped that when this was brought to their attention once more, they would discontinue, but once again, and on a much more important level than before, they have misrepresented entirely the effect of the course taken by this Government.

Now, in relation to this I wish to say on behalf of this Government and of the members of this Legislature, that the decision we have made renders it very much easier for all Governments to meet and to discuss social security and health measures. The members of this Legislature, I believe, will recall that we have actually made the request that this should be done at the earliest possible moment.

If this commentator for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation had sought to give a fair interpretation of events in the past week, he would have reported our request for such a conference and our statement that we believe that nothing now stands in the way of the success of such a conference. (Applause.)

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): First order.

WHITE CANES FOR THE BLIND

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to Restrict the Use of White Canes to Blind Persons. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 34 be read a third time.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Second Order.

LIVESTOCK BRANDING

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, third reading of Bill No. 35, An Act to amend The Livestock Branding Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. THOS. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 35 receive its third reading.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Third order.

FARM PRODUCTS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order, third reading of Bill No. 36, An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act, Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 36 receive its third reading.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Fourth order.

CHEESE AND HOG SUBSIDIES

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order, third reading of Bill No. 37, The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1947. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 37.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Fifth order.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order, third reading of Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Credit Unions Act, 1940. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: I move the third reading of Bill No. 38.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixth order.

WARBLE-FLY CONTROL

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 39, An Act respecting the Control of the Warble-Fly. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 39 receive its third reading.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventh order.

NURSES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, third reading of Bill No. 40, The Nurses Act, 1947. Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 40.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Eighth order.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth order, third reading of Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Charitable Institutions Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 42.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Ninth order.

DAY NURSERIES

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth order, third reading of Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act, 1946. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 43.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Tenth order.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth order, third reading of Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 44.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eleventh order.

BREAD SALES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh order, third reading of Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The Bread Sales Act. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHAS. H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 45.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Twelfth order.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order, third reading of Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act. Mr. Daley.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 47.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Thirteenth order.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 41, The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act, 1947. Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 41.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I might explain before calling the next order that I am not calling Order No. 14 only because there is a resolution to accompany it that does not appear on the order

paper, therefore it will be deferred until that is on the order paper.

MR. DREW: Fifteenth order.

STALLION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Stallion Act. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 48.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Sixteenth order.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 49, An Act respecting the Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 49.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Seventeenth order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth order, third reading of Bill No. 55, An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Board Act. Mr. Dunbar.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 55.

Motion approved, bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee: Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

MR. DREW: Twenty-ninth order.

LIVESTOCK PROTECTION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-ninth order, House in Committee

on Bill No. 60, An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Livestock Protection Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. THOS. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move that from section 1 be deleted

“ . . . the extent and amount of damage done to a head of sheep in excess of \$40 . . . ”

That leaves the Act applying only to livestock.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the Minister restate the effect of the amendment? I did not hear it.

MR. KENNEDY: That there be no maximum for sheep now, a maximum for cattle but not for sheep. I would like to have a discussion with the Sheep Organization before I do that.

Clause 1 as amended approved.

Clause 2 approved.

Bill No. 60 reported.

MR. DREW: Thirtieth order.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS' ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirtieth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 61, An Act entitled The Fire Departments' Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

Clauses 1 to 12 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 61 reported.

MR. DREW: 31st order.

DEPENDENTS' RELIEF ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st order, House in Committee on Bill (No. 62) an Act to amend the Dependents' Relief Act. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): When the bill was up I think I asked the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) for some explanation of the technical terms which a layman cannot quite understand, and then I agreed to see him privately, since an hon. member was demonstratively interested. I wonder if he would care to explain the purpose of

this bill briefly, I do not ask for a long explanation. I confess I am not quite clear.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Well, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the question by the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg), I will make the same explanation that I made on first reading of the bill, and then if that leaves some point open on which he would like further enlightenment, he can mention it.

Under the Dependents' Relief Act, where one of the dependents of a deceased person has not been as adequately dealt with by the will as that dependent feels he or she should have been, application may be made under the provision of that act to a judge, and a judge can reconstruct the will up to the limiting point imposed by this section. This section imposes the limit at the point that those dependents would have taken on intestacy. The purpose of the amendment is simply to secure this, that no judge can go further in making such an order in conferring the benefits upon dependents than those dependents would have received if the testator had failed to make a will at all.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): May I ask the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) will that take into consideration any insurance policy under which the dependent would have been named as beneficiary.

MR. BLACKWELL: The judge can go outside the will entirely and can determine in relation to benefits received from the testator in other ways whether or not he should make any adjustment under the will.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 62 reported.

MR. DREW: 32nd order.

INFANTS' ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd order, House in Committee on Bill No. 62, an Act to amend the Infants' Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 64 reported.

MR. DREW: 33rd order.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS' ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd order, House in Committee on Bill (No. 65) an Act to amend the Professional Engineers' Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 65 reported.

MR. DREW: 34th order.

PUBLIC PARKS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 66, an Act to amend the Public Parks Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 66 reported.

MR. DREW: 35th order.

STATUTE LABOUR ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 67, an Act to amend the Statute Labour Act. Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 67 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report certain bills, one with amendment.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the whole House beg to report certain bills, one with amendment.

Report approved.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before moving the next motion, I might explain that before the session this afternoon I had a conference with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) in regard to the calling of estimates. The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is not present at the moment, but the Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) is,—and I might explain that we agreed that we would proceed to call the estimates this afternoon, of which notice had not been given. But on a later occasion I should

seek to give notice of particular estimates so that there will be preparation, and on that understanding we do not vote supply until the end, so that by dealing with the estimates in this way there is no actual vote of money to the Government until after the want of confidence motion is taken on the Speech from the Throne. I assume that is the understanding that the Leader of the C.C.F. group had, which will be the same as the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has outlined specifically the agreement we reached in his office shortly before the House was Convened. I believe that if we consider the estimates in this manner it will give us an opportunity to spend more time on them. If you recollect, last year we rushed through maybe five or six departments in one day, sitting at nights, and so on. I fully agree with the Prime Minister that if we discuss perhaps two estimates in one day, and then the Prime Minister indicates the estimates of a couple of other Departments will be considered on some day in the future, it will give the members an opportunity to check over those estimates and prepare what they want to bring to the attention of the House in connection with them. I think in this manner it will be much more satisfactory for all members; we will have more time to consider the estimates and not be so rushed in the future. Therefore, I agree whole-heartedly with the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) suggestion.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

ESTIMATES

MR. DREW: I will call the estimates of the Department of Reform Institutions, which start on page 97 of the printed estimates.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Before introducing the estimates, I would like to say a few words regarding what we are endeavouring to do in the Department of Reform Institutions, which was established just a year ago. We are, I feel and I think that the public agree, on the right track going along very satisfactorily. Of course, there will be people who will claim that we have not gone far enough, but it takes time. You have to creep before you walk, you have to feel your way in this reform institution reorganization. You are dealing with large sums of money of the taxpayers' money and you have to be quite certain that there is not too much of it wasted. Of course, we must agree that there might be mistakes and we are endeavouring to conduct experiments of this nature, but I think you will find on the whole, as we go through the estimates, that there are some increases, some new institutions which have been established, some which will be established in the very near future, and I know I will be very glad on behalf of the Government to answer any questions you may ask regarding the expenditures, what our intentions are and what we have in mind for this coming year.

I think it will be well if I just go over a few things now while we are on them. First of all, we want to classify our prisoners, segregate and classify them to a greater extent than has ever been done in Canada prior to this time. It will require, as time goes on, some new institutions, but with the institutions we have at our command at the present time we are going to do the best we can. Young prisoners under the age of twenty-one, not of criminal habits, and young persons under the age of twenty-one with records are trainable. We are going to separate these young chaps. Chaps not of original criminal habits we are sending to Brampton. We have established an institution in Brampton and we have trade schools there; it is possible at the present time for them to take plumbing, steamfitting, sheet metal work, and radio work and we are putting in a shoe repair shop, and also a machine shop and wood-

working shop will come later. We have the very finest equipment in that institution that is to be had in the Dominion of Canada. We have secured it from the Rehabilitation Schools that have been closed up throughout the Province of Ontario and throughout the Dominion. By purchasing it through the Department of Education we got a favourable rate, and I think we would be very lax in our duty if we did not take advantage of this opportunity at the present time and get not only equipment which we require for this year but equipment which we feel we will require for next year. So, this will work in very nicely at Brampton, to such an extent that last week when the parole board visited Brampton, some of the boys that could apply for parole,—this is not telling you something which cannot be backed up by the members of the board of parole,—these young chaps asked that they be left on in the school, that they wanted to complete their trade. They were going a certain distance in radio or sheet metal work or plumbing, etc., and they felt they were being rehabilitated and able to look after themselves when they returned to their municipalities. So that, in itself, was very, very encouraging. I might say that in different institutions we have introduced special recreational and P.T. training. It is almost unbelievable, without knowing from experience, the effect that this has had upon the inmate parades that may be some times made to the superintendent's office. They have almost totally disappeared. They are at the lowest number known of any reform institution in the Province of Ontario.

As for censoring the mail going out of the institutions, I am not giving away any secrets when I give out information that the boys are writing home and telling their parents of the wonderful change in the institution, how things are carried on and how so-and-so cannot perform the work just as well as he can himself. Also there is our skating rink—we appealed to the people of the Province for skates. We got over 200 pairs of skates at Guelph alone, and we supplied 200 additional pairs of skates and we had three rinks in operation and different

hockey teams organized. It has had a wonderful effect on the inmates there.

We have organized a class at Guelph. We have the first class for training our officers for the different institutions, and we have a six-weeks' course. We had officers come in from the different institutions and we had lecturers go and lecture to them. We had a professor from the university talk to them, we had superintendents of the different institutions and director of reform institution, Mr. Virgin—with many, many years' experience, handling the Bowmanville Boys' School. We had the superintendent from Galt lecture to these officers, and I might say with some of them it was not an easy task. Some of them had made up their minds that the old way was as good as any, with corporal punishment, the dark cell. There were a few of them that took a few weeks before we could educate them along the line that we thought boys could be handled in these institutions, but they all came along and everything is going along nicely. I feel we are making progress. To such an extent that we have now a second officers' course going on at the present time in Guelph and we have employed Mr. Potts, a psychologist—some of you may have heard of him. He was six years in the Air Force, and was with the Children's Aid in Hamilton for a number of years. He is a university graduate and we have engaged Mr. Potts to be one of the leaders in the department we are opening in Guelph for the sifting out of the inmates and sending them to the different institutions. We are going to have them examined mentally, physically, and talked to by men who understand how to talk to boys who have perhaps made mistakes. We know they have or they would not be up there, but we are going to do everything we possibly can to get them in the right environment, in the right kind of institutions, and give them something, when we put them in these institutions, that is going to benefit them in the years to come. If it does cost a few thousand dollars or a few hundred thousand dollars more to do, is not it going to save millions of dollars in years to

come if we can cut down the number of repeaters. Think what it is going to mean to Ontario and Canada if we can make them better citizens. Not so much the dollars and cents as we are going to send them back to industry and re-establish them in society so that they are going to be looked upon as good citizens.

I mentioned those two institutions—one at Brampton and one at Guelph—and the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Gordon Chaplin) in his speech a few days ago mentioned about the boys' school at Galt. I want to say to the hon. member that I do not believe it would have been possible for our teachers and our officers in charge of that school to have met with the same success in dealing with these little boys if it had not been for the support and co-operation and kindly feeling we received from the people, not only of Galt but from all of that district. I want to say it is grand the way these little boys are invited out into the homes of the people of Galt. The Kiwanis Club has taken hold of them, come to the school and asked how they can help the boys along. It is wonderful assistance when we go into a City like Galt and receive that—oh, more than assistance—kindness. And an encouraging word to a little boy means more than we can do in any task or any money which can be spent. I often say about these juvenile delinquents, that the place to spend the money first is endeavouring to correct the home, and if not there, then when they are sent to our institution, to have our citizens join with the officers and teachers in charge of the institution to try and make it as pleasant as possible.

When we come to Burwash—I noticed my hon. friend from Sudbury (Mr. R. H. Carlin) did not look up just at the moment that I expected he would be saying something to me about Burwash. He asked me if I would go up to Burwash the beginning of the winter, and I did go to Burwash, but I did not see him. I was in Sudbury when I was coming out and I was going to be kind to him when I took a stick and wrote in the snow "Dunbar has been here".

I might say that in that institution we have placed qualified school teachers, and we have gone to the illiterate and won their interest in learning right from the a, b, c, up. Some of them, in a short time, have reached grade four. One man last week was able to write a letter home—not very well, but very good. He was very pleased about it, and we are going to continue that training. We have 62-full-grown men—they are repeaters, taking this course. We are also encouraging a home study course. We are getting as many as possible from that institution who are interested in a home study course. We purchased these courses from the War Assets Corporation. They are the courses that had been used for soldiers in the army. So, for a few cents a course—not what it cost for the paper—we were able to purchase a great number of these, and we are going to endeavour to have the men and the boys start on this home school study course. We are appointing some men in connection with our Parole Board and we are going to have these men call on them, or we are going to get in touch with schools or Y.M.C.A. or Salvation Army or the church from which the boy or man had come, to see if we cannot send them instructions, and see if they cannot carry on this home study course that will benefit them greatly.

At Burwash this year we are going to build apartment houses that will give accommodation to 60 families. We have, I think, 52 families that we are not able to accommodate within the grounds of the institution at the present time. So, when we are able to complete those 15—four unit homes this year, we will be able to look after all married men who are working in the institution.

Some might say the pay is small there, but there are a lot of things I can explain as I go along—the advantages of low rental. For instance, the average rent is \$12.50. We give a single man in Burwash, a good home for \$5—a few run up to \$6, \$7. We have a splendid general store at Burwash and all the officers and their families can purchase for the family everything at wholesale cost, plus

five per cent. for handling. That is a wonderful advantage. We also pay the school teacher. There is no cost for education. An officer or his wife, for 25 cents each per month, receive free hospitalization, medical and dental care. These are things not to be overlooked when we are talking about low salaries in an institution. We always try to be human with our guards. We did have trouble during the war, of course, getting a sufficient number and since that—you know any person experienced with returned soldiers knows it takes some of the boys a little while to get settled down, but during the past few months we have not had much difficulty in having them remain. There are a lot of things I can name that could be taken into consideration as benefiting the guards and their families. Some of them are so happy that we presented several of the pins for twenty-five years' service with the Department, and they were at Burwash. So they seem to be well satisfied and getting along well. We have in cases stretched a point. When we could not provide the service required in major operations at Burwash, when they had to be sent to Sudbury or to Toronto or some place, you will find by looking over records that we were very fair and met them halfway in that regard.

As you know, the Boys' School at Bowmanville is back. That school had been used by the Dominion Government as a camp for German war prisoners.

Then, we come on to the Girls' School at Cobourg. We completed the purchase last year of two permanent homes there and we have almost completed the arrangement for the taking over of the third one. We expect to have that in the very near future. We find that that system for the girls is preferable to the larger institution. Even if you endeavour to segregate them in the larger institution, when they are in separate homes it seems entirely different. Whereas you send some girl out to a foster home and there is a failure—well, you can place that girl in another home where she will not contaminate, perhaps, the better girls who have been there some time. They will never know they have been out in a

foster home, and it will be much better for them and much better for the other little girls to not know what is going on in that way.

So that I think, without going much further, I might say that the important point in our program is segregation. All first-timers are sent to Guelph first, and they are examined by doctors, psychologists, talked to by men of training, and that is the first important step in what I consider the right direction.

We have, you know, with these institutions very large tracts of land, and in my travels in the British Isles and Europe last year I did find one in England with 300 acres of land. But that was for boys of about an I.Q. of 70. I did not find any farms to get men out in the fresh air and handling livestock, something close to nature, you might say. That will bring men back to a reasonable way of thinking and I think that is one way that we have perhaps gone ahead of all other countries.

We had a gentleman visit our Province a few months ago from South Africa. He is an expert on penology from South Africa and said, the Ontario system of reformatories and training schools is better than anything he has seen in the United States or Europe. It is good to have this distinterested approval of a system much criticized at home—and probably greatly misunderstood. This is what the *Ottawa Journal* says.

Now, this man was sent from South Africa; he was almost a year completing the trip. He visited the British Isles, was over in Europe when I was there, covered all these different countries and started right down in the southern part of the States and came right up until he came into Ontario. He went to Kingston penitentiary to see how they carried on there, and to show you how we had not advertised the good things we are doing in the Province of Ontario, the way they do in other countries—he was almost leaving Canada without knowing that we had institutions in Ontario until Col. Gibson asked him if he had been up to Ontario to visit institutions. So he went back to Ottawa, and the representative from South Africa got in touch with

me. He came up here and we took him to see all our institutions. We had nothing to hide.

We did not announce that this man was coming. We just got in the car and went with him, and took him out and showed him everything we had, and that is what he said.

Yet it goes farther than that in the Telegram, when he says we are on the right track. He is going back and recommend a lot of what we are doing, and said that he had not seen anything at all on his trip compared with the advance steps taken by the Province of Ontario to look after these poor, unfortunate men, women and girls who have found themselves in difficulties.

I might say here, before I conclude, something regarding the Mercer Reformatory for women in Toronto. This is an old, antiquated building; it should have been replaced years ago. They have the old cell system; we do not use the cells so much, but they are there, and are seen, and it is very difficult to operate under those conditions.

We have a splendid woman, Mrs. McMillan, in charge and doing a fine job. I just want to say we are going to assist her. We are going to offer for sale the property of the Mercer Reformatory, which, with the buildings and the land situated in the heart of Toronto, on King Street West, is assessed for about \$400,000. If we could get—and I feel sure we will be able to get—a fair price for that, over the assessed value, and then go out in the open, on a stretcher line or a bus line—and I notice my friend from North York (Mr. Mackenzie) looked straight at me, thinking possibly we were going straight into North York—we might be going east or west, I just put my hand out in a general direction. But we are going outside, and we are going very soon, and will establish an institution of which the people of Ontario will be proud, to look after these young and middle-aged women who find themselves in difficulties.

We have down there "industries" I might say making dresses and uniforms. We have a hairdressing establishment,

one unit, but we will have several when we go into the new institution and we will be able to teach the younger girls some trade, give them some training whereby they can go out and make a livelihood in the open. You know, at my age, sometimes we have our ups and downs, but I think if we would only admit it, they are mostly "ups". Now, Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to move the passing of the estimates of the Department of Reform Institutions, and the first is 169.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, before we pass the separate items, may I call attention to the fact that in this very interesting, clear and laudatory explanation of our system of reform schools, I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) made an omission. He might have mentioned such institutions as, for instance, the Alfred School—and I think there are three or four in the Province—where they are doing just as good work as many Ontario institutions, and the people who are in charge of that institution, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) knows, receive no aid from the Government. Their sole connection with the Government is by way of official instructions, and recriminations, sometimes, when it is necessary; regulations, some of them very irksome, and yet they are doing the same work as is being done in the Bowmanville school, and Galt schools, and other reform or training schools.

I know of my own personal knowledge that when the institution was created, I happened to be at the opening, and that was the first time that the most easterly county of the Province, Prescott, had a visit from the Ministers. There were three there at the opening of the school, and everybody was under the impression that the school was being built by the Government. They made such a fuss about it, and if you look at the frontispiece on the school, you will find the names of three ministers, and yet the Province did not contribute anything except to give them plans and to require very large expenditures; so much so that for many years these gentlemen who were in charge could not even pay the

interest on the capital they had put in, and in some years they lost; and lost heavily.

They are without any public support, and they have a hard time of it. Of course, the school belongs to a religious order. Most of them are working in a charitable way; they are not working for a salary, and perhaps they work even better for that, because they are working for charity, and working, in their own words, "for God".

I think you should not forget, when you are explaining and expounding this system—and you did it very well indeed, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar)—to give credit to institutions of this kind who are doing such good work. Of course I cannot move an amendment, as it is against the rules to move to have the estimate increased, but I can call the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), Mr. Chairman, to the fact that I think the time has come for the Government to come to the relief of these institutions. Because they are not called "Ontario Reformatories" they are, none-the-less, Provincial Reformatories, and I think it is important that it should be considered that when they need help, that help should be forthcoming.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I was not intentionally slighting the Alfred School, but there was nothing in the estimates for it, and I was thinking of what was in the estimates. I want to say that they are performing a wonderful work at Alfred, and also at the St. John school here. The payment is 50c per day for each pupil at that school, and the municipality pays 50c per day. I have a statement on my office desk, just received from the St. John school, and their representative was in to see me last Wednesday or Thursday, telling me that it cost them 99c per day for looking after their pupils one year, another year \$1.00, and another year \$1.01. There is one place that the Alfred school and the St. John school show a weakness that they will have to make up. They are doing a good work. But they were not in the estimates, therefore, it was not permissible to mention them.

But now that the subject has been brought up, I will reply to the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) by saying that those coming from the unorganized districts only get 75c. If my memory serves me correctly, it was 40c from the unorganized districts last year in Alfred.

May I say to the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) that you have a large farm there, you have a shoemaking shop, and you have good industries there, and there must be some revenue from those. Let me remind you that this year you will see by the estimates that we estimate \$684,000 of revenue from Guelph. That is how we are making some of our industries pay—\$684,000 this year. So that I agree with what the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) says about them doing a good job. May I say that I had a letter only to-day from the Father in charge of Alfred, asking if something could not be done to help, and he complained about that 75c from the unorganized districts.

MR. BELANGER: Then, Mr. Chairman, allow me to deal with that. I think the amount that they receive, in view of the present cost of living, and in view of the fact that they are not receiving an adequate salary for their work, they should get more than \$1.00 per day, than the 50c we pay, and the 50c the municipality pays.

There are some years where the number of boys is larger, and of course then it is easier, as it gives them a little more revenue, but when the number sent to the school is much restricted, they cannot put their budget together at all. It is physically impossible with all they are doing. They have a tremendous overhead, and I am just suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that the time has come, in view of the increased expenses, when the Department could very well supplement the amount of money which is being given to these institutions.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, the estimates that are before us now are, in my opinion, important beyond the general appreciation.

Every estimate of every Department is important, but the money that is set aside for this new Department far surpasses that of other work carried on by the Government, as it deals with human material, with an organized Governmental attempt to recoup the young lives and the old lives which have fallen victim to the forces of life.

I notice, by the way, there is no way of comparing the estimates for the Department as a whole, with any previous year, because it is a new department, except to compare it with the estimates of a year ago for reform institutions, and I see there is an increase in the estimates this year of about \$1,300,000.

Mr. Chairman, I am not at all—not for one moment—questioning the increase; I do not think any hon. member in this House would vote for the lowering of the estimates. I doubt whether there are many who would vote against a further increase if that were found necessary for this special work. However, because there is no basis of comparison and the annual report will be late in reaching the hon. members, as is usually the case, I want to say that the hon. Minister in charge of this Department (Mr. Dunbar) might probably give the House his experiences of this new Department's first year of work.

I want to assure the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and every hon. member of this House, that any question that I raise is as non-partisan as is humanly possible, with the best desire and intention, as I think should be the case when dealing with matters of this sort.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has not advised us of some of the most essential things required. What is the trend at the moment in the population in our institutions? Is the trend for an increase or a decrease? I expected a great deal from the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) especially since he toured many European countries since we last met, and studied the institutions.

Now, the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) quoted a letter from a gentleman from South Africa—I don't know who he is. But if the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar)

wants us to accept that estimation of the industrial institutions, then he is asking us to accept a very, very small order, in fact, the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) himself did not say whether, as a result of his own observations in Europe, such a conclusion was justified. Is it really correct to say, or to convey the impression that the industrial institutions here are superior to those in England and other countries of Europe? Frankly, I do not think so. I do not think the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) will claim that, and I do not think that a quotation from a letter from a South African gentleman should convey that impression.

My own opinions, Mr. Chairman, were expressed a year ago when the new Department was established, and I want to repeat some of them. I think this Department should have a separate minister, devoted to nothing but the Department of Reform Institutions, and I would appeal to the Government to consider that necessity. I know that the ministry benches have multiplied, and I suggest that they could be co-ordinated perhaps elsewhere, and that instead this Department have a man who will have some background and ability to handle this very important piece of work, and that he should devote himself entirely to that task.

I do not think that the Progressive-Conservative Party attracts all the best public people in the Province. You cannot expect me to have any doubt about it, and I suggest there are perhaps on the Government side men who might be selected to do this job, and do it well.

I have the highest personal regard for the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) who handles this with other Departments, but I do respectfully submit that a special minister should be appointed to do this work, and nothing else. I repeat again that this is not a partisan suggestion, but an honest proposal, and I think every hon. member of this House would agree with that, and seek its implementation as quickly as possible.

Secondly, I stated last year, Mr. Chairman—and I am obliged to repeat—that in addition to a separate minister, this

Department requires a special type of deputy-minister. I cast no reflection on the present deputy-minister; he has served the Department for many years, undoubtedly with distinction. I do not question that, but I do say, as I said a year ago, that a special minister should select a deputy who has had special training for this type of work. Much depends on the organization of the work, and the deputy is the key person.

I would be prepared, Mr. Chairman, if this Government and the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) were to ask a man such as Chief Justice McRuer to recommend someone as a deputy. He has been known for years as an authority on penal reform and penal institutions, and I do not think he would mislead the Government or the Department in question, if he were approached for a recommendation. I think that is necessary. I am not suggesting, as I said, that the present Deputy-Minister is not honest and sincere and hard-working; he has undoubtedly a job to fulfil in the Department, which I hope he will continue to fulfil, but I think the Department needs a specialized person, who, with a separate minister, would really "go to town", as you might say colloquially.

I notice in my notes made a year ago something on this matter, and I would suggest a man like Dr. Cassidy, the head of our social service department in the University, and men of that calibre, perhaps there are better qualified men, but they should be people specially qualified for this work, and I do not think that this Department can be handled by a minister who has more than one Department, without specialization, to do the job of reducing the work of this Department. What this House and the people of this province would want is a continuous reduction in the numbers that are handled, so that the department would become completely unnecessary. That requires special work.

I suggested also a year ago—and I am obliged to repeat it because it was not done, the establishment of an advisory body to the Department. I do not know why the Department resists a

sound proposal like that. I do not think the hon. minister in charge of the Department (Mr. Dunbar) will claim the qualifications necessary for that type of work, and my suggestion, which I repeat now, and my appeal to the Government is to take into consideration the setting up of an advisory board to the hon. minister or the Department, composed of the best people available in the Province of Ontario, trained, such men as judges of the calibre of Chief Justice McRuer, men of the calibre of Dr. Cassidy, and men such as Mr. Edmundson—I think that is his name—

MR. DUNBAR: You should know, you are quite close to him.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I declare in this House that I have never seen nor met that gentleman, and have done nothing more than read of his speeches and articles—

MR. DUNBAR: There are many of your close friends who have.

MR. SALSBERG: I repeat in this House that I never met the gentleman, and do not know what he looks like. I mentioned him, because he appears in the press quite often, and is obviously recognized as an authority.

Why should this Department resist an advisory board to help them set this Department up, so that it will fulfill the objectives that the Department is supposed to have? Is it a fear of—what? Fear of change? Resistance to change? Resistance to innovations which may be required? I am no authority on that, but when the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) resists the setting up of an advisory council, composed of the most authoritative people in the Province, of all political beliefs—and if they have political beliefs I do not know, and I do not care—but they are authorities in their fields, then I think it is sufficient to suspect that the Department resists changes. I can see hon. members in this House on the Government side whom I believe would not resist such a proposal, but would gladly support it, if they were occupying

the position of Minister of this very important Department.

I end these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, by repeating that I would not like to see any partisanship or partisan approach to this question. I would not like to see that, and I repeat that I am not making an attack on the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) nor on his Department, but I am making an appeal to the Government as a whole,—and if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) were here I would make it to him personally, to fulfil this minimum of requirements which, in my opinion, are the minimums required, first, a minister with as much background as is required to make him suitable for this type of business, and that he be a full-time minister of this Department, and, secondly, that he select from the best available material, a deputy with a background, and, thirdly, that he surround himself with an advisory committee of the best trained people available in the Province, or in the land, to help in making this Department a real model for this country, and for the world, so that letters such as the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) read from a gentleman in South Africa should be made by really a world authority, and then I would like to see from authorities in British penal reform institutions, some comment. I do not think the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) can quote them, and I do not think he will say that his Department is doing a better job than the British. . . .

MR. DUNBAR: Give me time; you are having your time.

MR. SALSBERG: I, therefore, appeal again for an impartial and unheated discussion, and a cool, collected estimation of something that is terribly important, and something we should all approach in an impartial and very sincere mood. Thank you.

MR. DUNBAR: I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I saw my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) when the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) was speaking about an "advisory committee". I believe it is only about 35

years since that has been carried on, receiving advice from the best people that could be found in the Province, a committee of a high type of citizens, meeting each week, and giving advice to the Department, in fact, in regard to people coming into institutions and going out of them. I act on their advice. They advise me on those things.

It might not be a Chief Justice, such as was mentioned, but they are very fine people, and have been there for some time. Then we have the Parole Board, very fine people there, too. They are in an advisory capacity.

I thought I would just slip past saying anything about the British Isles or the Continent. When you visit a country, you do not like to come back and say that they have not a good system. We are not like some people who claim they come from the British Isles, and will say, "It is very good this way, but not the way it is over 'ome."

I did not want to go into this, but now that the subject has been brought up, I will tell you that I have visited all the institutions they would show me, and if they have something better, they have kept it hidden. In the British Isles, and on the Continent there is nothing to compete with Guelph; there is nothing to compete with Burwash; there is nothing to compete with the boys' school at Galt, the boys' school at Bowmanville, or the girls' school at Cobourg—not one thing.

I had the provincial auditor with me, and he visited these institutions. My wife visited a number of institutions, the auditor's wife did also, and they can bear out what I say. I might have been expecting too much. I did not intend to say what you have forced me to say today, but when you go to the original Borstal institutions in Great Britain and see "1908" over the gate, you would think you would be able to walk in and look around and see what is going on there.

Instead of that, I knocked with an iron bar, they opened a wicket, and said, "Who goes there?" I gave them a slip of paper introducing myself, and

they opened the gate, and I went in, but lo and behold, that was not all. That was just the warden and the chief turnkey's place. We had to pass through another iron gate before we got in to see this original Borstal institution of 1908.

Some people like you to believe that the name "Borstal" means a great deal. It seems they were looking around for a name when they were putting some amendment in the Act, and as it was in Borstalport, they called the old jail "Borstal". There is an old jail from 150 or 200 years ago, with three tiers of cells, and the main industry in that institution is making mail bags for the Government. You go to Guelph, and you will not find them making mail bags for the Dominion Government. Would the inmates be employed in making mail bags when they go out of that institution? Would they be prepared to look for a livelihood in that way? Is that re-establishing the people in Ontario? Seventy-five per cent. of those I saw in the British Isles were making mail bags. Oh, they did tell me they were making shells during the war, but the war came to an end, and they said they did not require the shells any longer.

And do not forget the chapel in that original Borstal institution. It has iron bars on the windows of the chapel, and in between the buildings there were some boys. As we passed, they were throwing clods at one another, and fooling with hoes. The superintendent turned to me and said, "You see, this is wide open; there is no person in charge of these boys at all", and I said, "Where would they go from here? Where would they get over this 30-foot brick wall to get out of here?"

The first institution I visited was Wormwood Scrubs, located in a suburb of London, with 1,400 and some odd prisoners. That was where the Borstal boys went, with a lot of hardened prisoners. True, they were kept separate in the different buildings, but they walked in and worked at the same machines, making the mail bags, as the men who had been in prison several times, several time repeaters.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): In other words, they had it "in the bag"?

MR. DUNBAR: They talk about the number of repeaters. Certainly they will not have the number of repeaters there that we have here. If we had conscription in this country, we would have had the same small number of repeaters that they had. If you had all the boys of a certain age going out of the reformatory or the penitentiary and walking into the army, and being taken to India, or Palestine, or all over the world, they would not have the opportunity of repeating very readily.

There are different ways of looking at these things. I am sorry, as I did not intend to say this, but I have been forced to. I know what I saw.

Now, you said I left it to this man from South Africa to say that Ontario had the finest institutions—not in the world, because I am going to leave out part of the United States which I have not visited, but our institutions are superior to any I visited, and, compared with the British Isles, and the Continent, theirs have no equal.

Now, you mentioned something about this distinguished gentleman, Mr. Edmundson. I suppose you know that you passed in the estimates \$2,500 for part of his salary to pay him for the good work you say he is doing.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I say that I do not know any more about the gentleman than I have read in the papers. I am not saying whether he did good or bad work, but he is prominently described in the entire press as an authority. If the Minister thinks otherwise, I am glad to hear it.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, he was down in Quebec attached to the boys' school there, and on the directorate, and he was an alderman in the city of Montreal. I do not know but that I have just as good qualifications as Mr. Edmundson. I do not want to blow my own horn, but I have been handling boys and girls since I was 20 years of age in different parts of

Ontario, and I am meeting my former boys and girls in many parts of this Province. When I go to Sudbury or North Bay, some of the boys and girls come up to me and say that they took a course under Mr. Dunbar, a number of years ago. I do not know if there is any place to get experience better than in handling the boys and girls themselves. You know just how to handle them, if you have been with them for a number of years.

As you know, if I got up tomorrow and criticized some institution or some church or something, I would have telephone messages from all over, asking me to speak at certain places the following day. It is not enough to be asked to speak, but does my hon. friend from St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) know that these men are paid for criticizing. They do not speak free of charge. Once when I went out and said something about what they are doing in the Province of Ontario, one of them came into my office and said they must have liked my speech out there, because I just charged them \$50.00, and they sent me another \$75.00. Is that not wonderful? To go out representing the Government and finding institutions or people trying to do a good job, whose hearts are in the right place, trying to help these young people, and then to run up against people who are paid for harping criticism—nothing constructive about it at all. However, it does not matter. If I were the best qualified person imaginable, there are people in certain organizations throughout this Province that would say I was a failure anyway, but when the people of my own constituency, and the city of Ottawa, which I represent, think I am trying to do an honest, fair and good job, I am satisfied for you to continue your criticism.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, it is always a pleasure to hear a minister putting up such a spirited defence of his Department. I think everybody in the House enjoyed thoroughly the animated way in which the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) replied

to my colleague who offered a few practical proposals, as to how the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) might do a better job.

Now, I was rather interested in this sharp criticism of the British penal institutions by the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar), but I could not help but feel that there was a day in Ontario when such remarks, coming from a minister of the Tory Government, would be considered the highest form of heresy. But times have changed, and I am not taking any exception to the criticism that the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) makes—

MR. DUNBAR: Can you tell me of any reform institution in the Province of Ontario not constructed by the Tory government?

MR. MacLEOD: Just a minute, please do not get antagonistic toward me, because I am going to be very reasonable. I say it is unusual to hear a minister of the Tory Government attack any British institution. However, I think we are making progress; I think we should be able to attack the penal institutions of Britain, which we do not think measure up to our standards. Of course, the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) should bear in mind that if the penal institutions in Britain are 25 or 50 years behind the times, it is probably due to the fact that the Tories have been in power so long over there.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would make this proposal to the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar); he is a very reasonable man, and I would like to get some reaction from him to this proposal.

You see, there are very few of us in this House who have had any practical experience as far as institutions of that type are concerned, and, therefore, we can only listen with interest to the report of the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar), and I think he did a very good job. I congratulate him on the general outline that he gave the House in regard to the efforts that are being made to make this new Department of government work, and as far as I am concerned—and I am sure

this includes my colleague—we wish him full success, and we hope that it will measure up to his heart's desire, and we sincerely hope that the day will never come when he will be an inmate of one.

But I do suggest, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) that it would be very helpful to the hon. members of the House if you could find opportunity in the coming months to invite a half a dozen or a dozen hon. members of this House of all groups to visit a number of these institutions, so that they can become more familiar with the work that you are doing, and have a more intelligent appreciation of these estimates we are called upon to pass.

I know you are always very obliging, and I think if you give that some consideration, it might help you, because it is when the estimates are under discussion that you get suggestions which are not based upon what we read in the newspapers, but are, rather, based upon what we observe with our eyes. I would like very much to get his reaction to that suggestion. This should be done at your convenience, and at the convenience of the hon. members. They travel free on busses and on railways, and they can meet your convenience, at any time, so that a useful purpose would be served in having them visit two or three of the more advanced institutions in the Province and perhaps two or three of the others, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DUNBAR: I think that is a splendid idea. I thought you understood that an invitation had been extended some time ago, because I never have gone to speak in any place in this Province that I did not conclude my remarks by inviting people there. The Chairmen of the meetings can vouch for that. I was down in Brockville . . .

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): At no Conservative meetings, you don't attend them.

MR. DUNBAR: A general meeting of the citizens of Brockville. I invited them to come here and I certainly would see that they would be taken on a tour of

institutions. There was a lady from Ottawa a month or so ago whom I invited to come and visit our institutions. She is a social worker connected with the Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa and I just got the letter today, it was on my desk when I left, accepting the invitation for next Thursday. We will make sure that that lady is taken to all our institutions and shown the bad with the good. We hope there will not be too much bad, but we feel that we have nothing to hide. I think it was only fair, not taking down any notes or anything, the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) had mentioned getting some qualified man as deputy.

Now, we realized that the work was going to be very heavy for the present deputy and we made the choice of an official who had been for a number of years in charge of the Bowmanville School, had been a high school teacher prior to that, has taken several courses in psychology, social work, different things of that nature, and when I named him as a Director last year the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) said:

“He is the best man in the Dominion of Canada.”

Now I am being criticized for appointing him. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who was associated with him for a number of years, stated on the floor of this House:

“He is the best man in the Dominion of Canada.”

No apologies for either my deputy or the director of the penal reform system, they are doing a grand job. All I hope is that their health is spared and they will be able to do many more years of useful work.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Chairman, I did not think when the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) stood up, prepared to present the estimates, that it was going to cause so much discussion, but since it has and there have been so many flowery remarks on the one side and criticism on the other, I will have to do a little bit of both.

I mentioned on the floor of this House last year, as a junior member, that I have no sympathy for the Communist Party but I did say that any time they propose something I think is legitimate and that is going to benefit the masses, they would get my support. That goes for any party in this House.

Now I think that the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) had a very good proposal as far as appointing a full-time minister. I think it is a big job for one man. Now Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) you said in your opening remarks when you referred to the estimates that

“... this is a big institution, it is a big thing. We are going to spend a lot of money but we don't want to waste any more money than we have to.”

Those are the exact words. Now I would like to know how much money over and above the exact cost are you prepared to waste, so I know what I am going to vote on.

Secondly, you have painted a beautiful picture. I think that commendation is quite in order when you have started this move to segregate young lads from old hardened criminals. I commend you personally for that move and all others who have contributed towards bringing that about. I think if we want to have a strong nation, as the hon. the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) tells us every day in this House, there is one of the first moves. Our young boys have been thrown into the penal institutions—boys fifteen and sixteen years old—with the most hardened criminals, murderers and so forth. These are absolute facts. If any member of this House doubts it, records will prove it and I am glad the Government has seen fit to make this move. It is quite allright to say we have the finest institutions, reform schools and so forth in the whole world, and all these various things, but there are a lot of things in behind the scenes that do not come out on the floor of the House and the public does not get them. If they did we would probably force a

full time man and probably a commission to investigate.

Now when the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) said a little while ago in his remarks that at certain places he called there was no one there—I forgot who he referred to—he wrote:

“Dunbar was here.”

Now I have every reason to believe that when the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) makes his trips around these reform schools, he sends word ahead—“Dunbar will be here”, and of course they are prepared. Now I would say if there was a full time man and a few other men scouting around like they do in other things in order to get information and walking in there unknown, they would get a picture and call out half a dozen or a dozen of those prisoners at random and discuss matter with them, and I am going to tell you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) you will get a different story.

I had a little experience just recently. I went out of my road for a friend of the hon. member from South Waterloo (Mr. Chaplin), a man came from the south and asked me to appeal for him and I said “Where is your member?” and he said “Oh, he wouldn't bother with my case.” I said, “What about your mayor?” “He wouldn't bother either.” I said, “Something is radically wrong.” He asked me to take a trip to the father of a boy serving time at the moment. What did I find out? This man informed me that some guard brought in information to the office that a certain number of men were discussing a break, with the result that there were twenty-two men brought into the office and I believe the exact number, if memory serves me correctly, was twelve, who were strapped until the blood was brought.

Now we are living in a democracy and you Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) say our institutions are away and above institutions “over 'ome”, was the remark you used. Now, if we have such nice institutions, and they are run so properly, here is an opportunity to do a good deed. Let us get away from this imperialistic

and barbarous method of discipline. Although you can do a great deal by talking to youngsters like a father, you will not band these boys together in families by beating them, tying them to machines and strapping them until the blood flows. Those are cold facts, right from the hon. Minister, Mr. Drew, down, I want everyone to take me seriously, because I can prove it.

I went into this thing and I asked for the superintendent. He is a Colonel. I said "Where is Colonel So-and-So". I forget his name. This is at Guelph Ontario Reformatory some three months ago, when I was down there last time, I think it was. They said, "The Colonel is out, the assistant is here." I said, "Let me talk to the assistant," and when he came I said "I would like to get information." He asked me what it was and said "I am not prepared to talk." I said "Surely you can answer one question? Was this particular lad strapped?" And he said "yes" and he wouldn't talk any more. I was unable to get to the superintendent, not knowing him, not knowing when I could get hold of him. I tried to talk to him by telephone and couldn't do it.

I say to you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), that those are things, that if you want to band the youth together and build a strong nation—as the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) says,—you will not accomplish it until you abolish this type of discipline. We can do more with a few kind words and I have every reason to believe that half of your guards in the Institutions are happy when they can report some young fellow and have him tied up in some way and give him the strap. I think we do detest that method of discipline and you certainly have a great job on your hands, and a great job can be done.

I venture to say there is not one man sitting across the floor, or on this side of the House, if his own son got into trouble, and was thrown in among criminals as has been the case in the past, and was strapped on a machine, he would never vote for any Government in this country. I am pleading for this poor young fellow. It was not my case, but

the hon. member from South Waterloo (Mr. Chaplin) I understand, would not lower himself to talk to these poor persons.

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. gentleman, Mr. Meinzinger, the name of this person in question?

MR. MEINZINGER: I think that is very unfair. There you are, the representative of the Conservative Party, wanting to place this young person's name on the floor of the House. I have more respect for my people and it is one of your own citizens, not mine.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come to intervene in this. The member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) saw fit to make a very severe criticism of the member for South Waterloo (Mr. Chaplin), probably without any idea as to whether there was anything behind it, and when he is asked to actually state the facts so they can be tested, he refuses to answer.

MR. MEINZINGER: You must take the responsibility for having this young man's name brought to the floor of the House. His name is Hicks.

MR. DUNBAR: I beg your pardon, I did not get the name.

MR. MEINZINGER: Hicks.

MR. DUNBAR: One of the Hicks brothers who escaped from your jail?

MR. MEINZINGER: That is correct, Sir, we couldn't hold a man from the south.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, we have had a very enlightening discussion, I am sure, this afternoon, on the various points raised by my hon. friend, the Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar). I want to have this one broad aspect of his Department's business discussed before we go into the itemized statements, if my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) agrees.

You cannot find in the estimates of the Department we are now discussing

any amount that is set up for a complete programme. Now there is in the Department of Public Works an item of over \$7,000,000. I think it would more or less complete the picture that my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) has been outlining if he can tell the House this afternoon the plans he has in mind in respect to a complete programme for his Department.

MR. DUNBAR: Our amount is a little over \$1,000,000. It is in for this year, but I want to be fair with the hon. member from Grey (Mr. Oliver). I don't think that we will be able to spend \$1,000,000 this year. We do not want to take the lumber which is required for building—from people who are looking for homes, returned soldiers who have not been accommodated with homes. While I do not think it would be fair for us to spend that million dollars unless things change, if they do change, we have the green light and we are ready to go.

MR. OLIVER: Of course, my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) will agree that in the programme of his department there is also great urgency for building.

MR. DUNBAR: Oh yes, certainly, I agree with that.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 169. Items one to twelve inclusive approved.

No. 170. Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

On Item 5.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): There is quite a large increase in the provision for the parole board, Mr. Minister, from \$28,000.00 to \$49,500.00.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): That is after care. We contemplate appointing three officers for after care to cover the country and endeavour to re-establish these men in industry. I think it will be much better if we, who are responsible, can come to this House and say that we have accomplished this work, than asking some other organization to do that work for us.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Would the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) tell

me if there are any funds set aside for re-establishing these men. What I have in mind are prisoners who have been discharged from an institute and returned to their own town to obtain work, and if the position requires bonding, after two or three days he is dismissed from his employ. If that is not the case, it happens so often someone comes along and informs the employer his new employee is a returned man from some institution and the employee loses his job, with the result this discharged prisoner in no time becomes a repeater. Would it not be possible to set aside a fund for finding employment for discharged prisoners?

MR. DUNBAR: If I understand the member correctly, that is just what we are endeavouring to do, to go to these employers and talk with them and see if there is any little misunderstanding when they find out, so we can tell them before they are employed they have spent time in one of our institutions, and endeavour to smooth things over. If they require a kit of tools to go to work, we are prepared to get them that, assist them and loan them the money to purchase the tools. We may in a few cases lose out, but I do not think we will in very many cases. We are going to try to be as fair as we possibly can and do everything to re-establish them in industry. We have written to inspectors for the Family Courts and from the Juvenile Courts; we have written to the magistrates to give us all the particulars regarding a prisoner before he reaches the Guelph Reformatory so that we have a card for him and when we go to the employer, to seek an employer for this ex-prisoner, we know all about him and can explain, "This man did not do anything so very much. This is what he did." We have a card system and hope to get a lot of employment. We have now, I might say, employed one man by the name of Dudley, we got from the Federal Government. He was down here in reference to special cases looking after the employment in the Selective Service and he came up to my office and told me he expected to be out of the Federal Government within a few months. I felt that he was just the man because he could work in with the Na-

tional Employment Service and had experience in handling special cases for the Federal Government, and we have him working in our office at the present time.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): I am glad to see the advance made in this regard. I would like further to ask the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) whether I understood him correctly, will the follow-up the work of discharged prisoners become the job of this sub-department or the Board of Parole.

MR. DUNBAR: That is correct.

MR. SALSBERG: The reason I wanted to get that cleared up is because I would like to suggest to the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) that follow up is far more,—and I'm sure he knows,—important than merely finding a job. It is a problem of solving some family problems, perhaps, to guarantee he will not return, and that means the Parole Board would have to establish quite an extensive service. If that is the intention, all right, but he (Mr. Dunbar) left the impression they would do the follow-up work rather than outside bodies and spoke of three inspectors, and that would hardly do the job, in my opinion, of rehabilitating the men because it is more than finding a job in many many instances.

MR. DUNBAR: I might say regarding that, our intention is not to wait until the man is out of Guelph or Burwash to adjust things in his home. We will be on the job with officers of the Family Court during the time he is there and endeavour to have things adjusted when he arrives home, hoping things are going to be more pleasant in the home. We have all these things in mind. I hope we will be able to accomplish our objective; it is a big task. I do not think so far there has been anything mentioned that we have not talked about.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I think the question was asked earlier in the afternoon but we did not get an answer to that particular one to cover all the ground. Is there any particular trend apparent in these years following the

war in the present population to an increase in numbers. The numbers, of course, get very low at times during the war; I was wondering also if any claims can be made from the statistics of the different institutions as to an improvement in the number of repeaters that are returning, and particularly what is the present trend to-day with respect to numbers, as the Department has the figures.

MR. DUNBAR: Guelph admitted last year 1,718, admitted the previous year 1,781, a decrease of 3.54 percent or 63 prisoners. The Ontario Reformatory at Mimico, 1,180 last year, 1945-46, 1944-45, 1,217, a decrease of 33 or 2.71 percent over the previous year. Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, 282 in 1944-45, and 250 in 1945-46, that is a decrease of 32 or 11.35 percent over the previous year. The Industrial Farm at Burwash 1944-45, 1,064; last year, 1,036, a decrease of 32 or 3 percent over the previous year.

MR. NIXON: At that rate it will be some time yet before you reach the Utopian condition regarding reform institutions required that my friend was speaking about and I smiled.

MR. DUNBAR: To read the headlines in the newspaper, you are surprised to find a decrease. The ordinary man would expect a huge increase. You would think, I believe, after the war to find that condition, but instead of that the numbers admitted to all the institutions are on the decrease.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): I just want to take this opportunity to thank the Minister (Mr. Dunbar). I was very much impressed with his remarks regarding the work of his new Department and I believe if he accomplished nothing else in his life but just to bring about the reform I feel is needed in this regard, his time would be well spent. He remarked just recently, however, that the Juvenile Courts were going to help him. I did not know many communities had Juvenile Courts; I would just like to ask the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) to

what extent Juvenile Courts exist in the Province. I was under the impression we had a very limited number of them, but I do believe this work of rehabilitating these boys and men, seeing that they get employment and then working with their employer, to see because they did serve time in jail they were not penalized because of that; is very important work and I just wondered what the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) had in mind when he spoke of the Family Courts.

MR. DUNBAR: There are Family Courts in the larger centres and Juvenile Courts also, in places like Toronto, London, Ottawa and different places. I would also say we are taking it up with the magistrates and judges so we will have a card system of every prisoner, not only those coming from the Juvenile and Family Courts, but from all the courts. We would have a complete check on the boys and know how to go about it, whether it was through a broken home or "tipping the mountain dew" or some other reason for the downfall of this man or boy. Although we had a number of Juvenile Courts opened in Ontario last year, they come under the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and I could not just give you the number. I know that is not important with you. I know you feel the same as other men who have spoken, looking for a little fun. You know when I go to your town I can always find you, it is never necessary to write in the snow that I have been there.

No. 171. Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

No. 172. Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

No. 173.

On Item 1.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): What have we now at Brampton in the way of buildings? As I recall it the Government previously constructed an administration building and then the military took the buildings over and did very extensive construction work. Are you

using the buildings the military left there?

MR. DUNBAR: That is all that we have and we are removing some the military had. Our men are doing the work for the Public Works, that is Brampton, where you might have read where all the nails were salvaged when we could not buy a nail at all from any hardware merchants, we saved all the nails out of the buildings we were demolishing. So we had the prisoners from Mimico sent up to Brampton, short term prisoners. Before the others went in we had them take down the buildings and save the material.

MR. NIXON: What is the accommodation now at Brampton?

MR. DUNBAR: We can accommodate a couple of hundred there; we have just had 49 move in. I forgot to mention something at Mimico, I suppose you did not miss that part where we had a champion cow at Mimico.

MR. NIXON: I congratulate you, she was probably bred there in my time.

Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

No. 174. Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

No. 175.

On Item 1.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) I do not rise on the item, particularly, but it is just to make a point,—and I have no intention of getting into an argument with you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar),—I just want to say this, I was very pleased when I got your letter in reply to mine making a statement regarding certain complaints made to me and lest the impression be left that when you did come to Sudbury and called me up that I would not go out there, I rise to correct that. I do not recall getting a letter from you stating the date you would be at Burwash. I recall you said in your original letter you were on your way, I believe, to Port Arthur, and on your return you would drop into Burwash, and hoped to meet me there but I did not know the date

you were going to be in there and I hesitated to go into Burwash and wait until you arrived. I just thought I would clarify that point.

I want to say Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) I have no intention of getting into an argument with you, but the complaints coming from that farm have been very wide. For instance, they have come from members of the clergy, from a priest and from a minister, also, drawing my attention to certain social conditions there, that in their opinion they think ought to be corrected. I had complaints registered from certain of the guards that run this way, that there was unnecessary discipline from senior officers imposed on junior officers. Again the guards complain of the violent disregard for hours of work and overtime. I did draw that to your attention once before in the House and I want to conclude by saying, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), anytime in future that you will contemplate taking a trip up there, if you will let me know in advance, I should be very happy to make it a point to put everything else aside and to take that trip with you to look into these matters collectively with you.

MR. DUNBAR: Thank you very much.

Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

No. 176. Items 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

No. 177. Items 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On No. 178.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I would just like to ask the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) what is contemplated at Monteith. I notice in the estimates you intend to take over the Industrial Farm at Monteith as soon as the military authorities have given it up. As far as I know the prisoners of war have all left and there is only a small maintenance staff of 25 or 30 soldiers there. What time did you intend to take it over and what amount of work will you be doing on it and what will be capacity of the farm after it is re-established as an industrial farm?

MR. DUNBAR: I would be very glad to be able to answer that. I think we should have had that farm months ago and we have been endeavouring. We have done everything possible to bring that to bear upon the federal government. We want to step in tomorrow if we can. We have had money in the estimates from the beginning of year. We have been endeavouring—and Public Works, of course—the buildings come under Public Works. We get the buildings intact—a lot of them to be removed. Some of them may be required in our other institutions. We are going to farm the land and have trade schools. We are going into everything about the same as at Burwash—perhaps a little more, but we are going to re-establish an industrial school just as soon as we can possibly get the building at Monteith.

MR. GRUMMETT: The majority of the soldiers and all of the prisoners left Monteith about the 15th of December, and I was wondering why it was held so long by the Federal authorities. Now, there are a large number of buildings in that establishment—

MR. DUNBAR: 98.

MR. GRUMMETT: Is it your intention to demolish all buildings which were used to house prisoners and use only former buildings, or are you leaving a lot of those buildings standing?

MR. DUNBAR: If we require some of those buildings, certainly we are not going to tear them down. We will have to have a survey when we go in and see what we require, but we would not require the 98 buildings.

MR. GRUMMETT: The intention of this Monteith Farm will be to relieve the pressure on Hillsboro, I presume?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, and also relieve pressure on Burwash, because we appreciate we have too many men in Burwash and too many in Guelph in order to get the desired results in our new way of training. So if we can bring them down to lower number we can work to better advantage. So that men at Kapuskasing, through Hearst, all through there,

brought down to Burwash, will go to Monteith.

MR. MacLEOD: Before the estimates are disposed of, there is one other suggestion I would like to pass on to the Minister. It seems to me that in line with the efforts he is making in this field, with some success, that he might well take into consideration the establishment of a penal code. We talk about a labour code in Ontario—supposed to have one—but it seems to me we should have a penal code in Ontario that would set standards for municipalities as well as for Provincial institutions. Now, the Minister inveighed against some of the institutions that he saw in England—the big iron knocker on the door.

MR. DUNBAR: That was the Borstal system, I said.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes. Well, anyone who has gone down to the Don Jail in this City—I have never been in there—will agree that that is one of the most mediaeval type of institutions to be found anywhere in this country, and I suggest to you that the lives of many young boys are blasted by the impact of a week or two spent in that institution. I was visiting there once and I saw a group of half a dozen boys brought in with manacles and shackles on them. It was really a horrible sight and I think what is true of the Don Jail of the City of Toronto would probably be true of jails in municipalities in the Province of Ontario and it seems to me it might be well worth the time and consideration of the Minister to take under advisement of bringing in at some later session of this Legislature a penal code which would establish standards that would be applicable to municipal institutions as well as those under Provincial jurisdiction, and in this connection, I think, that if the Minister thought well of the proposal he would be rendering a great service in the field of penology and perhaps go a long way towards clearing up some of those black decadent institutions that exist in various parts of this Province, through no fault of the Minister. After all, he has only lived a short time and they have been there a long time, but I

hope in your lifetime you will be able to take some steps that will alleviate these.

MR. DUNBAR: When our programme is completed there will be no county jails or city jails. There will be just a lock-up. As the legislation that was passed last year stated, each municipality would have a lock-up. The Don Jail and all these things, I agree with, but I do not want to compare Toronto with Ottawa or some of the other places because we do not have a lot of these wicked people and we do not have very much trouble handling them.

MR. MacLEOD: You have Mackenzie King Government up there.

DR. GORDON J. MILLEN (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I might be allowed to refer back to the Bowmanville School. I would like to ask the Minister through you, sometime ago he conducted along with the School a summer camp on Lake Ontario. I would like to know if he is contemplating re-opening that camp. To me it was one of the best features of that school.

MR. DUNBAR: It is. We have been talking about that. Of course, we had the boys for two weeks out in the Muskoka Boy Scout Camp. They loaned that camp to us and they took the boys for two weeks out to Muskoka instead of that camp that is so close to our institution.

MR. MILLEN: All summer?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I move that the committee rise and report progress.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the whole House begs to report progress.

Report adopted.

MR. FROST: Before the House adjourns, the Premier asked me to say that the Throne Debate will be tomorrow. I beg to move that the House now adjourn.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, may I, through you, ask the Leader of the Government, why the delay in receiving the Hansard for Thursday? We have all been very eager to receive the recorded speech of the Prime Minister so that we might have it in preparation for our own speeches and Thursday has gone and Friday has gone.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you the answer. One of the reporters, who had been suffering from illness, should not have been here but owing to shortness of staff, that gentleman did the best he

could and he nearly collapsed on the floor of the House. After transcription a number of errors were found and the printing was delayed for that reason.

MR. MacLEOD: Any indication of when?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been in touch with the editor of Hansard to day, but that was the reason, illness and incompleteness of the debate. We want it to be correct.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

PETITIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petition has been received.

Of the Corporation of the City of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass enabling the Council of the Corporation to provide by by-law or by-laws for the sale of milk and allied products in the said city through the Public Utilities Commission or other civic agency.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker. I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost (Treasurer) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1947, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved. First reading of the bill.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Grummett (Cochrane South), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Workmen's Com-

pensation Act and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, (Minister of Planning and Development), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

HOMES FOR AGED ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Goodfellow (Minister of Public Welfare), I move, seconded by Mr. Frost (Provincial Treasurer) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Homes for the Aged Act, 1947, and that same be now read the first time.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, can my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) tell me any important principles involved?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, although it is not my bill, I can. The principle is to provide a Provincial subsidy of 25 percent. to enable us to construct these homes. Previously there had been a monetary grant—I believe it was \$4,000.00, it was not over \$4,000.00—which has been inadequate to permit the construction of these homes to proceed.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

DISTRICT HOMES FOR AGED

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Goodfellow (Minister of Public Welfare), I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, (Provincial Treasurer), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved, bill read the first time.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter (Minister of Planning and Development), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved, bill read the first time.

TOURIST CAMP REGULATIONS

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Michener (Provincial Secretary) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Tourist Camp Regulations Act, 1946, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved, bill read the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I give notice that I am rising to the orders of the day?

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods, (Mr. MacLeod) that it is not a question of giving the hon. Mr. Speaker notice that you are rising to the orders of the day. I would like most respectfully to point out to the House that Mr. Speaker is to be consulted on the subject matter and consent obtained. I say this simply to clear up any misunderstanding that hon. members may have about notifying Mr. Speaker

that someone is getting up on the orders of the day.

It does not necessarily follow that consent is given. I am supposed to be made aware of subject matters and my consent obtained. We will proceed, but from now on I trust that hon. members will cooperate in this way.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your notice very much. What I want to say is this: Before the House rose last night, your attention was called to the fact that we had not received the Hansard for Thursday. Today, however, we have received the Hansard for Friday and for Monday. These are numbered consecutively, that is to say, we have Number five from last Wednesday and Number six for Friday and Number seven for Monday. As the House is aware, several very important speeches are missing and it seems rather extraordinary that five days should pass before the members of the House have the definitive Government speech as delivered by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the speech of the Leader of the Opposition. (Mr. Oliver).

Now my point is this, Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for the members of the House to prepare their speeches on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the absence of the statement made on behalf of the Government and the address given by the Leader of the Opposition. (Mr. Oliver).

The Hansard was inaugurated for this Province in the first place for the convenience of the members of this House, so that they would have the advantage of having the printed record before them. I most respectfully submit to you, Sir, that it is unfair to the members to have this debate proceed until such time as we have the record of the Prime Minister's speech and the speech of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and why do we not have it?

May I simply add this with respect to the explanation which Mr. Speaker gave us last night, and which we accept: I would point out that the press carried large portions of that speech, and the information is that the press at any rate

had received transcripts of the speeches of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). Now, if that is the case, why should the press have a preference not enjoyed by the hon. members of this House?

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that I have no knowledge of anybody receiving a copy of the transcript, but I will explain the reason why there was no Hansard. The Hansard services are carrying on under great difficulties; the man in charge should have more reporters, which are very difficult to obtain, very great demand going to a number of other bodies sitting. One reporter came to carry on here when he should have been home in bed, and he broke down. The transcript was incomplete and some portions, I understand, incorrect. I have no further knowledge as to what has been done since. I understand, however, the member responsible for making the speech has not had an opportunity of contacting the reporters to complete the speech. Whether anybody else received a copy of this speech, I have no knowledge, but it is mechanical difficulties and that is the only thing I know of.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Is it permissible to say a word on the question?

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not debatable. I gave the hon. member the consent to rise before the orders of the day. That is not debatable. Next order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th order, Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the speech of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I wish first to congratulate you on your good health and continued presence presiding over our deliberations here in the House. Next I wish to congratulate the mover (Mr. Chaplin) and seconder (Mr. Wilson) to

the speech in respect to the address from the Throne and wish to state that they did a very good job considering the material on which they had to work. It was a mighty skimpy frame work on which to hang an address such as they delivered, and I think they deserve a lot of credit for what they accomplished, especially the mover (Mr. Chaplin). His address was a masterpiece. Next, Mr. Speaker I wish to offer my congratulations to the Ministers who have been appointed to the Government. While we were sorry to see some of the Ministers retire, especially the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Thompson) whom we always considered a very approachable gentleman, still, I am sure, we all will agree that the Minister who has taken his place (Hon. Mr. Scott) is one who will fill the position very very capably. Also I wish to offer my congratulations to the Minister without Portfolio (Hon. Mr. Griesinger) who is Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board Commission. And I wish to offer my special congratulations to the new Provincial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Michener). I believe him to be a young man who will fill his position very capably. I agree that the Government's policy of putting one minister only in important positions is a good one. It permits much better co-operation and much greater attention to administrative duties.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in taking part in this debate I wish to say what I did in 1946, that is, I believe that a member should devote a portion of his time in this House to bringing to the attention of the other members the conditions in his own riding and special problems of his own riding. Therefore, I will speak for a considerable portion of the time I have at my disposal on Northern Ontario, not specifically Cochrane South, but those ridings in that great portion of Ontario, the people of which some day will be of much greater importance than they are at the present time. I do not know whether or not the members realize the extent of Northern Ontario. We could take Old Ontario and place it in some of those districts and you would hardly find it. That is the extent of Northern

Ontario. We know that some day Northern Ontario will be as densely populated, undoubtedly, as the greater portion of the agricultural area of Old Ontario, and only by bringing that to the attention of the people of Ontario and the Legislature can we build in a proper manner that great northland. Now, in dealing with the problems of the north, I wish to do so by Departments.

First, I will take the highways, secondly welfare, thirdly farming, fourth hydro-electric, and fifth, mining. In connection with the roads and highways of Northern Ontario I wish the Minister of Highways (Hon. Mr. Doucett) had been in his seat, as I wished to offer him my congratulations on what he has done for the North. I think he is sincerely endeavouring to build up the North, and I also wish to draw to his attention some of the problems which I believe he can assist us in remedying within the next two or three years, particularly the highways, the main highways.

Now, at this time I wish to mention the three main highways, that is the Matachewan to Swastika highway, the Timmins to Sudbury highway and the Timmins to Kapuskasing highway. We believe that these three proposed highways should be built without delay. I understand that the Minister (Hon. Mr. Doucett) has already plans for the Matachewan to Swastika highway; part of it may be built this year, I believe. In order to allow the members to understand the situation I would like to take a moment or two to explain the positions of these highways. If you wish to get to Matachewan you leave Highway No. 11 at New Liskeard and proceed in a north-westerly direction about 85 miles from New Liskeard. At the end of this road you arrive at what has recently been organized as the Township of Matachewan, I believe, and where you will find located some of the important mines of Northern Ontario. Now, if your duties take you further north, if you wish to proceed to Cochrane you have to retrace your track 85 miles back to New Liskeard and then proceed on to Swastika, a considerable distance, approximately the

same distance you went back from Matachewan to New Liskeard. The distance across country from Matachewan to Swastika is 24 miles and a small cut-off in the highway would permit travel to pass through Matachewan and out onto highway No. 11 at Swastika without the long journey back in order to get onto the highway. This would open up also a certain amount of farming land and tourist resorts and hunting areas. I believe that the Minister (Hon. Mr. Doucett) will have this road partially constructed this year, but I would urge him if possible to complete the building of this road as speedily as possible.

The next main highway I wish to discuss is the Timmins to Sudbury highway. Many representations have been made to the Government on behalf of the residents of Northern Ontario to have this road constructed. As you know, across country from Sudbury to Timmins is approximately 140 miles, but if you were in Sudbury and wished to reach Timmins you would have to travel about 65 miles to North Bay, 225 miles to Porquis Junction and 45 miles from Porquis Junction to Timmins, which would give you some indication of the round-about way you have to travel to go from Sudbury to Timmins. Now, a survey has been made by the Boards of Trade and other interested bodies in the north and they feel that if this highway were constructed by the Department of Highways it would open up one of the best tourist areas in Ontario. Without doubt, some of the nicest lakes and other tourist areas are between Timmins and Sudbury. It would also open up one of the best hunting and fishing areas, and again, if we look at it strictly as an outlet for investment or work, it would open up great areas for mining development and agricultural development. Therefore, I would urge the Departments of Travel and Publicity, Agriculture, Mining and Highways to get together and explore the possibilities of constructing a highway from Sudbury to Timmins. The north has asked for it many, many times and I believe that it will more than repay in returns; it would permit tourists from the United States to go from Sud-

bury to Timmins very much more readily than the present route of going around by North Bay, and it would draw into the area great numbers of fishermen and hunters. It would also open up the mining development and agricultural development and vast areas where there is great potential wealth.

Then, there is another highway which I am not urging with the same amount of insistence, and that is the one from Timmins to Kapuskasing. I feel the other two should be constructed first, before we make a start on the third one. The third one is important. It would mean a considerable lessening of the distance from Timmins to Kaspuskasing by passing across country; it would open up, as in the one from Sudbury to Timmins, vast areas for hunting and fishing, and perhaps for mining. But the other two have been pressed for by boards of trade, local councils, and so forth, so strenuously, that I feel that both of them should be constructed first.

Now, I wish the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) were here, because I would like to urge upon him a continuous policy of construction for township highways.

I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) on the efforts of his Department in encouraging and promoting more township organizations, and the establishment of larger municipal areas. It has been the policy of the Department, I believe, to encourage newly organized areas, to comprise more than just one six-mile township. I know that after 25 years or more existence as a six-mile township in my own home township, just last year we annexed seven other townships, making a new municipality, consisting of eight townships, 12 miles wide, and 24 miles long, which, to my mind, is much better than just the small township organization where the overhead expense is too great. Not so very long ago a new township was set up just south of our township called "Black River", which consists of seven or eight townships. That policy, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), I believe to be one for the benefit of the north, and I wish

to congratulate your Department on the encouragement that you may give, and I hope that the Department of Highways will also assist those new townships by the construction of more roads.

Only by the opening of roads, can we hope to settle these townships. I disagree with the policy of past administration in allowing settlers to go away back a considerable distance from the highways, and then one or two settlers asking for a road, maybe 16 or 17 miles in length. I believe that the construction of highways should be proceeded with as settlement proceeds, and that the roads should be constructed nearest the highways first, and build backward as the necessity of the settlement demands.

Next I wish to report to the Department of Welfare, and I wish the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) had been in his place.

First, I would like to bring to the attention of the Legislature the problems of the Children's Aid Societies in the north. Here in old Ontario you have Children's Aid Societies in all of your important centres; they have only a small area to cover, but in Northern Ontario, as far as I am aware, we have only two branches of the Children's Aid Society, a headquarters located in Timmins in my constituency for one, and a headquarters for the other in New Liskeard, in the constituency of Temiskaming.

These Children's Aid Societies have too much ground to cover; they cannot properly carry out their duties. The men in charge are efficient, hard-working, industrious officers, and all consideration and all thanks should be offered to them for what they have done, but it is impossible for them to carry on the duties which are placed upon them.

For instance, let us consider the superintendent. He has to go as far as places west of Hearst. I have known instances where he has to be present in Juvenile Court in Hearst, Kapuskasing, Cochrane, Iroquois Falls, and different towns. It takes him the whole week to attend Juvenile Courts, if there happens to be cases pertaining to the young before the magistrates. That man is heavily worked, and

I think greater assistance should be given the Children's Aid Societies of the north. They are doing a good work, and deserve our consideration.

The next question I want to bring to the attention of the Legislature is one pertaining to old settlers. I heard a bill being introduced to-day about "District Houses of Refuge" or something of that nature, and I am just wondering how far it goes in connection with looking after some of our aged people.

In Northern Ontario there are a certain number of old settlers who have passed the day when they are able to work, and they appear to desire to remain on their homesteads, or they may go to other shacks and occupy them, and they are placed on relief. They live alone, sometimes a considerable distance from villages, towns, or other settlements, and it is a constant worry to the Provincial Police officers of the north to look after these men and to watch over them.

As a coroner during the past 25 years or more, I have many times been called upon to investigate deaths among old settlers. These men are so far away from other habitations that when they become sick, no one is there to assist them. I think the Department of Welfare should authorize some agency to collect them up and bring them in to some central place where they could be given shelter.

I would like to tell you of one instance which happened not so very long ago. The Provincial Police called me and told me that the neighbours of an old settler had reported to them they had seen no smoke coming from his shack for some considerable time, and they believed that something was the matter. So one of the officers went out and made an investigation, and came to the conclusion that the settler had passed away, and he asked me to accompany him on an investigation, which I did.

We arrived at a very dilapidated shack some considerable distance from the highway, and found that we could not get in the front door—it was barred, and we went through a window into a very filthy shack, no floor, old machinery and one thing and another scattered over the floor

of the shack, and we found an old man, approximately 70 years of age, sprawled across the bed.

From an examination of the shack it was clear to see what had happened. This old man had become ill, and having no one around upon whom he could call for assistance, he had died alone.

In the shack we found very, very little food. He was on relief, and there was no fuel whatsoever except one piece of coal, and apparently he had got out of bed and tried to start a fire, as he had made some little attempt to use the coal. But being too weak, he attempted to reach his bed again, and had stopped on the edge of the bed.

Now, cases such as this, Mr. Speaker, illustrate the need for looking after these old settlers. I believe it is the feeling amongst some of the settlers that they want to get back and live alone, but I think we ought to take over their care, and see that they are placed in proper institutions.

In the case of the old man I have just told you about, it is not the sight of a broken old body lying across the bed that I will remember the longest; it is the expression on the face of the young police officer as he flashed his flashlight down on the body, and then turned to me and said, "Do you not think it is pretty near time that you chaps down at Queen's Park did something for old fellows like this?" That was an expression by a young police officer. He felt that something should be done to look after these aged settlers and unemployables.

So I am urging on the Department that some effort be made to round up these men and place them where they can be taken care of. Perhaps the institution at Monteith could be used for that purpose.

The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) said they will be taking over a portion of that camp. I was wondering if some of the buildings could not be set aside to use for the housing of these elderly unemployables. There is a farm there, and during the summer I am sure some of them would be glad to help earn their keep by working on the farm.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): May I say, in the absence of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), that he was up there, and made a survey of that property just for the purposes you mentioned.

MR. GRUMMETT: I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) if there is likely to be something done.

MR. DUNBAR: No final decisions so far, but the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was up there himself and made a survey.

MR. GRUMMETT: Thank you.

Next, Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer to farming. Farming in the north is a hard and tedious problem. The majority of the land is covered by timber, and once the timber crop is removed, it is a difficult problem to remove the stumps and clear the land.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) intends to establish machinery pools in certain areas. I would suggest that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) co-operate with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in making some of the machinery placed in those pools available to the farmers for clearing the land. The use of bulldozers and other machinery for clearing land has been amply demonstrated as much superior to the old method of taking a horse and pulling stump after stump. Large areas can be cleared rapidly with machinery, and while the machinery is not being used for road construction, I think it could be given over to the farmers.

Also, in promoting settlement in the north land, I would urge that whenever a township is opened for settlement, a definite plan be drawn up, settle that township from the front, or the portion nearest the highway, backwards, so that as roads are constructed they serve as great a number of settlers as possible. Do not let the settlers rush in and settle haphazardly, 10, 20 or 25 miles from any highway, and then live a lonely, isolated life for 15 or 20 years before highways can be constructed.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): And schools, too.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, schools, community centres, and everything else. As I say, I would urge that when townships are opened up, a plan be drawn up and submitted to those in authority in the districts.

Now, in the north we have a very great potential of hydro-electric power. We have a great number of power sites, which could be developed, and I would urge the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) to make use of power for the assistance of the farmers. Rural electrification in the north would mean a lot, and add the comfort of urban centres to the farming areas.

Also, as you know, in order to operate railways, it takes a certain amount of coal. If I am not mistaken, it takes approximately 30 per cent. of the coal hauled on all our railways to supply their own motive power.

Now, it would not be a very big burden on the Province to provide electrification for some of our main railroads, perhaps especially in the north, where I think they could be electrified much cheaper than the hauling of the necessary coal a long distance, which they have to do at the present time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to spend a few moments on the question of mining taxation, and I am pleased to see the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) in his seat. I do not believe many of the hon. members in the House appreciate the method of taxation in connection with mining properties. In order for us to bring home to you a realization of how taxation is carried on, I would like to give you an illustration. We will say that two companies, each possessing one million dollars, go into the north land, and set up in business, one company deciding to manufacture furniture. They buy a property in the town, and immediately the building is constructed, that property becomes liable for municipal taxes. The other company buys a mining industry, and we will say that during the first year of operation they barely make a go of it—very little profit.

Then they have no taxation whatsoever to pay, and under the provisions of our Mining Taxation Act, a sum up to \$10,000 of the net profit is exempt. Taxation on mines is not by taxation on property, but by taxation on the net profit of the mining venture.

In the case of the manufacturing concern manufacturing furniture, or anything of that nature, it does not make any difference whether they make a profit or not, they pay taxes. They are responsible to the municipality in which they are residing, and they pay taxes.

In the case of the mines, it is a very advantageous position that is given to them. They say, "until you make a profit in excess of \$10,000 you have no taxes to pay. After your profits may be counted in the hundreds of thousands, then there is a rate you have to pay."

In Section 4 of the Mining Taxation Act, the Province fixes a certain schedule of taxation. Under Section 34, subsection 9 of the Assessment Act, the municipalities levy a rate of 15 mills on the first \$2,333,333.00. Any excess over that amount is taxed at the rate of 25 mills.

Now, compare that 15 mills or that 25 mills with the rate that may be in existence in a municipality adjacent to this mine, and the furniture company to which I referred not long ago, may be paying, as in the case of Timmins recently, 85 mills. There is great room for improvement in the method of taxation of the mines and the mining properties.

Another injustice which I thought might have been removed before this time, is the milling allowance. Away back in the early days, when mines were established in the north land, we had a commercial mill erected at one central point. There might be four or five or six mining properties surrounding this mill, and they brought their ore to the mill to be treated. In having this ore treated, they paid what was called a "milling allowance" of 50c per ton.

Now, as time went on, those properties erected their own mills, and in computing their expenses, they had, over a great number of years, entered up an item of "milling allowance, 50c per ton for so

many thousands of tons". This continued, and is continuing right up to the present day. A milling allowance is being granted to them, to which they are not entitled.

Then again there is the question of mining properties lowering their assessable net profit by taking some of these profits to develop properties in adjacent municipalities.

Take, for instance, the Hollinger mine at Timmins. It is permitted to take some of its profits to develop a mining property 15 or 20 or 25 miles away, and charge the expenses of that development against the profits made in the Town of Timmins. I maintain that, before any money is taken away from that local plant or local mill in Timmins to develop other properties, that the Town of Timmins should be allowed to tax the profits earned in the Township of Timmins. There can be no logical excuse offered for assessing mines in this advantageous manner. Mines are responsible for the existence of a great number of towns in Northern Ontario, and once established, those mines demand the same municipal services as any other industries. The miners have to have their homes, they have to have sidewalks, police administration, hospitalization, education and everything else. Why should not the mines bear an equal share of the burden borne by the municipalities?

Mr. Speaker, I come next to the consideration of the Speech from the Throne and in examining the Speech from the Throne we find it falls into three natural divisions:

- (1) There is a strong outline to past achievements.
- (2) We have reference to strictly administrative duties.
- (3) We have a reference to a few unimportant mining bills to be brought down this session.

In case anyone wishes to dispute the reference to bills, I made a list of all those I could find from the Speech from the Throne and will give them to the House:

- (1) The Securities Act will be redrafted. Now, that is not a new bill. It is merely redrafting of the present Act.
 - (2) The Fire Department Act. In a way, a redrafting, but I believe of much more importance than some of the others.
 - (3) Safety standards in hotels, a new Act.
 - (4) The White Cane Act, a new Act.
 - (5) Conditional Sales Act, an amendment.
 - (6) Sale of Unclaimed Articles Act. I believe that is a new Act.
 - (7) Vital Statistics Act, merely a redrafting of the Act.
 - (8) Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944 amendment. Very, very minor amendments at that.
 - (9) Workmen's Compensation Act, more minor amendments.
 - (10) Conservation Authorities Act, another amendment.
 - (11) The Forest Management Act. I hope that that will turn out to be a bill of major importance.
- (1) Adequate relief for mining municipalities; something that the mining municipalities have been demanding for years and which they have not yet received.
 - (2) Adequate health provisions similar to those in effect in Saskatchewan.
 - (3) Labour legislation necessary for the stabilization of industry. I will have more to say about that later on.
 - (4) Housing.
 - (5) Clarification of the Hydro situation.

Mr. Speaker, in Ontario today, the pressing need is a proper housing programme. Many of our soldiers have returned and have been back from overseas for a considerable period of time. They are still forced to live on their relatives, and this is a very unsatisfactory situation. We read in the papers' stories about homes being broken up, families parting with them, leaving and going back to England. The fact that they are living in crowded quarters and with in-laws has a considerable amount to do with this situation. Ontario has done nothing so far to remedy the serious housing situation.

Now, also, the Compensation Act should be amended. I am briefly touching on some of these measures because later on some of the members of my group will refer to them specifically. They will deal with one subject only and have much more time to devote to them than I have, but I wish to refer to them at this time. The Compensation Act should be amended so that a man injured does not have to wait seven days before he is entitled to receive any compensation. That is, the waiting period of seven days should be eliminated. Again, Mr. Speaker, why should a man injured in industry receive only 66 2/3 percent. of his salary? It is time that we raised the amount that a workman receives for injury to 100 percent. of his wages.

In the famous 22 points which the Government brought forward prior to the 1943 election, we were promised the best labour legislation in the world. Nothing has been done except perhaps one or two small amendments, grudgingly given by the Minister. Mr. Speaker, I have heard

Also, in the Speech from the Throne it is proposed to give aid to counties and other municipalities in the construction and maintenance of Houses of Refuge. It is sad to think that all we can offer our aged people is that they may be taken to a House of Refuge. Social security in Ontario is not progressive. The Government could look to other Provinces, especially Saskatchewan, for health and social security measures. In Saskatchewan, those Departments have gone ahead and they have given to the people the social measures needed by the people. I believe that the Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), in bringing in this legislation, is more or less of a fundamentalist. He does not believe in change. He feels that, as the Bible says, "the poor, ye have always with you," and therefore he must provide for them.

Mr. Speaker, what has been left out of the Speech from the Throne? Briefly, I can enumerate five important omissions.

the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) here in the House time and again when informed by members of outstanding needs, say: "Well, perhaps you are correct; I am not going to say that you are not right in your contention, but I do not believe the time is ripe for this type of legislation." I wish the Minister were here today, Mr. Speaker, so that I could invite him to go to the locality from which I came—Iroquois Falls. There, there is in existence one of the mills of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company. I wish to say now that I give all credit to the paper industry for its fairness to labour. I went to Northern Ontario twenty-six years ago and when I reached Iroquois Falls, they then had collective bargaining; they then had the check-off and they then had the union shop. There has never been any trouble whatsoever in that great plant all those years, never one strike in the mills at Iroquois Falls and never one strike, to my recollection, in any of the other mills belonging to the great Abitibi group or any of the other paper industries for that matter in Northern Ontario. Why? Because the management of paper companies has seen fit to deal fairly and honestly with their working men. Now, you may wonder why, perhaps, those in charge of paper mills have been so considerate of their workmen when maybe twenty or twenty-five miles away we have mines which have not given the same consideration to their men. Mr. Speaker, the reason is this, to my mind, the men in charge of the paper industry rose from the ranks. There was one day when these men were junior workmen in the mills. I can remember when a lot of the men at Iroquois Falls, holding very influential positions today, were junior clerks, and as we called them "broke hustlers". That is, lowest positions in the paper mills. Those men are today, managers, assistant managers, and even the local manager started from the bottom. That is why the workmen in the paper industry have received fair consideration. The men in charge have gone up through the ranks. They have been union men themselves. They have worked in the mills, they know the problems of

the worker. Whereas, take the mining industry, the man in charge was born with the silver spoon in his mouth, he did not know what it was to use pick and shovel, he never knew the problem of the miners and he has no thought or consideration for them.

Mr. Speaker, I think that it is time that this Legislature considered a revision of the Voters List Act and the Election Act. In 1944 a select committee was appointed by this Legislature to enquire into and examine these acts so that revision could be made. Unfortunately, for the committee's report, the Legislature of that time did not finish its session and the report was never brought down. I think we ought to have that report implemented or a new committee set up to investigate these two Acts and bring in a revision.

Also, we ought to give consideration for providing the franchise to eighteen year olds and to those who now are not qualified in municipal elections on account of property qualifications. During the war, Mr. Speaker, eighteen-year-old boys were counted capable, qualified to take a big bomber or fighting plane into the air, the plane perhaps costing \$300,000.00. They were capable and permitted to fly that plane, fight it and bring it back with its crew, but when they return to Canada they are not considered capable of casting a ballot. Let us be reasonable. Let us give to these young chaps, who have done a magnificent job, the right to vote. Again, for instance, they are considered qualified to become married, to raise families, to own homes etc., but still not given the right to vote.

The Municipal Act and the Assessment Act, Mr. Speaker, should be amended. I do not know when the revision of the Ontario Statutes will take place. Usually the revision is brought down every ten years. The last one was in 1937, therefore, by that deduction, we ought to have a revision this year. I do not know whether it will take place or not but, in any event, there ought to be a revision of The Assessment Act and The Municipal Act.

Municipal officers are complaining bitterly about the difficulty of finding ap-

plicable sections. They have to search through all the volumes of the statutes in order to find out just where they stand, and I think that a revision is in order.

In addition to that, there are many contradictory sections in Acts which should be removed.

Under welfare again, I wish to urge better treatment of our old age pensioners, better treatment and increases for widowed mothers under The Mothers' Allowances Act, and also reconsideration of the pensions for the blind. Why should a blind person have to wait until middle life before becoming eligible for a pension? We have given them white canes, let us go a little further and give them something to live on.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have come to the end of what I wish to say, except that I want to make reference to the Dominion-Provincial controversy. I am not going to labour this matter, as the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has introduced a resolution which I believe will give us the opportunity of discussing it at length later on, but I do just wish to say that I think that it is the duty of us all to see that these difficulties are ironed out.

I am not saying that the fault rests fully with the Government of Ontario, or that the fault rests fully with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but surely all Premiers of the Provinces and the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) could play the part of statesmen rather than politicians.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Anderson (Fort William), that the amendment to the motion for consideration of the speech of the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, now before this House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

. . . and this House further regrets that in the face of major problems of reconstruction, the Government has proposed only a few unimportant items of piecemeal legislation and has put forward no planned program to deal with the pressing problems of health, housing and social welfare, maintenance of employment, the needs of

old age pensioners and other needy groups, or the special problems of labour and agriculture.

(Applause).

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I join with those who have preceded me in this debate in extending to you my felicitations on your occupancy of this high office, and join with them in paying tribute to the manner in which you occupy the Speaker's chair.

Also, I wish to join in extending my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the motion now before the House, and those who have followed them in this debate.

I listened with a good deal of interest to the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), particularly during the early part of his address, when he went over certain areas of the north. Even though the years have passed since I had a close association there, I remember some of those roads and the condition of them a good many years ago, even before the main road joining Southern Ontario with Northern Ontario was completed.

I think, before I go forward with my remarks this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say—and I stand to be corrected if I am wrong in this—that I do not think there is any soldier—any man who has worn the King's uniform in the armed forces in the last war—who, as the law now is, or as the law will be if it is not so already, be deprived of his vote, no matter what his age may be, at the next polling date.

Mr. Speaker, there are a great many hon. members of this House temporarily residing in the riding of St. Patrick during this Session, and if there were no other reason than to enlighten them, I think I should say a few words about that riding.

I want to say that during the life of the twenty-first Legislature, there resided permanently in this riding no less than five hon. members of this house, all of them occupying seats opposite at that time, and now there is only one left, and that of course after the great . . .

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

MR. ROBERTS: Deluge, should I say, or "cleansing", the hon. the acting Leader of the House says, that took place the 4th of June, 1945. I would say to the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) that I welcome his continued residence in the riding of St. Patrick, because it seems to me the longer he stays there, the larger my majorities are becoming. (Applause).

The riding of St. Patrick is a central, downtown, city riding. It includes the Island, where in the summer time many thousands of citizens and their friends from the country round-about find recreation. It includes the Royal York Hotel, the University buildings, the Museum, Osgoode Hall, and this very building in which we are now sitting. It has a very cosmopolitan make-up. At the north end it includes another famous institution, Upper Canada College.

There are a number of different nationalities and a number of different racial groups in this riding, and I want at this point to mention particularly to those of my constituents who are of the Jewish faith—and there is a large number of them—that they have my greatest sympathy in the suffering, the atrocities and the trials that have beset their kinsfolk in Europe and in the war-torn areas of that part of the world. As a member of the Canadian-Palestine Committee, of which Sir Ellsworth Flavelle is the National Chairman, I have learned a great deal about what has happened over there. I realize that a very large percentage of that unfortunate race in Europe has been done away with, and that today, of the survivors, the majority are young and middle-aged women. I have learned a little also of the problem surrounding Palestine and I can only say that in that connection, patience and understanding are essential, and that it is reassuring to recall that those virtues have always been characteristic of the British people when dealing with national or international matters.

There is also in this riding, Toronto's Chinatown, and there some few thou-

sand, mostly Chinamen, live. I pay tribute to the valour of the Chinese army during the late war and for that longer period when it struggled against Japanese aggression. It is pleasant for me to note that in Ottawa, consideration is being given at this time to removing some of the discrimination which has afflicted those people, and I do hope that in the near future they will live more happily here in this country as a result of the removal of some of those discriminatory laws.

Countless children in the war-torn areas of Europe have now for years been lacking in many of the necessities of life and in those things which we in this Country consider as essential. When one thinks of them, one's thoughts are naturally turned to our own children, the children living in the Province of Ontario. This Government has begun what I think is a very idealistic and splendid plan for affording to the children of the Province more and more facilities to spend time in summer camps in the summer holiday period. In that connection, last year there was a camp near Algonquin Park, and another one for girls, using the O.A.C. buildings at Couchiching. The first one I mentioned was for boys. another camp was constructed on Bellwood Lake, which I believe this year will have much greater use. A start was made, and I am glad to say that quite a number of children from the riding I represent actually attended those camps and reported very favorably on their outings. I appeal to the Minister of Education (Mr. Drew), even in his absence,—and I know that he will give a sympathetic ear—to continue with this work and to develop this, because it is something which, as time goes on, will repay great dividends.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask this question: how is the Drew government doing? There is an article appearing in a very recent issue of *Saturday Night*, entitled "Drew in Fifth Year is Still in Good Shape", and it is by Mr. D. P. O'Hearn.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ROBERTS: This publication cannot be said to be partisan in its views, in fact it has even written news with which some hon. members on this side of the House do not agree. I think it is pleasant for us, and probably enlightening for hon. gentlemen opposite, to hear the summary of this article:

“Premier Drew of Ontario, who is entering his fifth year as leader of the Government, is in good shape”, Mr. O’Hearn said. “In the opinion of all observers, although the present Session promises not to be important, the Government has given progressive administration and there hasn’t been important criticism of its record. The opposition is weak and there isn’t strong promise that it will improve”.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame.

MR. ROBERTS: The article predicts ten years of power at least for this Government.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Make it twenty.

MR. ROBERTS: I might say I always regarded it as the duty of the Opposition to needle the Government, and quite frankly, I have sat in my place here on a few occasions at least and felt like needling the Opposition into needling the Government because on this side of the House, with sixty-six seats in this House out of ninety, we will function much better if we get energetic, interesting and effective criticism.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): You will get it. I will make it my business.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I wish for a moment to refer to the sittings of the Royal Commission on Milk. It has been my privilege to attend most of those sittings in the City of Toronto and some outside of Toronto, but since the resumption of the sittings of this House it has been impossible for me to follow the proceedings as closely as I did prior to the opening of the House. On the

tenth of March last, I presented certain submissions, based on my views of the evidence which had been presented up to that time to the Commission and I would, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, ask that I may place them on record, and that it may be included in the Hansard of my remarks without the necessity of my reading it in detail before the House. But before I do that I would like to refer to the evidence given by Dr. F. F. Tisdale after referring to the tests on air crews—

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order I ask you to rule whether the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) can discuss the hearings of the Commission on Milk until the Commission has reported its finding.

MR. ROBERTS: I am not discussing it, I am merely giving its submissions and submissions I have made before that Commission.

MR. OLIVER: I submit that is irrelevant and should not be discussed.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): I join with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) because what you say here might influence the decision of the Commission.

MR. ROBERTS: I have presented the exact brief which I would ask to be included in the record before the Commission, and my only purpose of bringing it before the House is in order that any members sufficiently interested might have the benefit of its views.

MR. OLIVER: Surely, Mr. Speaker, you are not going to allow the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) to present to the House a brief he has already presented to the Royal Commission on Milk when the Commission is still sitting, has not concluded its deliberations and has not presented its report.

MR. SPEAKER: I would submit to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) if I allowed him to read his brief, others would have the right to do

the same thing on behalf of others. I would respectfully submit, to avoid any possible charge of influencing the Commission, to forgo that portion of his address.

MR. ROBERTS: May I say as a matter of interest to the whole House, I do not wish to read the whole speech. My purpose in presenting it in this way was to spare the House perhaps twenty minutes of time—

MR. SPEAKER: Please, please. I do not wish to restrict your address but I think I made it clear, if you submit your brief or refer to it, I will have to permit other members to submit somebody else's brief and I respectfully submit not to do that to-day.

MR. ROBERTS: I am quite agreeable to bow to your wishes but I would like to read—

MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully submit to my hon. friend (Mr. Roberts) that it should not be introduced to-day in this House. If you do not agree with my ruling, the House can decide that.

MR. ROBERTS: I have already said I would adhere to your request on the brief as a whole, but there is a section here—

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please. If you wish to make an address to the House, go ahead, but if you want to make it a part of your address, or put in the whole of the brief, I would have to rule it out of order. If you want to make comments you will have to phrase them as you see fit but do not read from the brief.

MR. ROBERTS: I just want to say the evidence given by a very efficient—

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I must ask the hon. member, (Mr. Roberts) to abide by my ruling as it is put.

MR. ROBERTS: Very good, I will not comment on it at all.

I would like to say this,—and I trust I can observe this as my own observation, learned in various ways and in no way

connected with any evidence, as such, given to the Commission,—and that is this, that modern science and modern information has made it clear that the ingredients of milk are of tremendous importance to the population, particularly to children and children in their secondary stage, and adult stage. In that connection one and one half pints of milk appear to be the absolute minimum that any child in a Province such as Ontario, at least should have, and I would suggest that one pint is probably essential for the good health of every adult in this Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer to the Dominion-Provincial relations. In an address which I delivered in Eglington riding, which is the riding the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. Blackwell) now represents, more than five years ago when neither he nor I were members of this House and shortly after both of us had presented ourselves to our respective electorates and had been rejected, I might say that that is a rather chastening experience which I prefer, if I have any choice in the matter, to have behind me, rather than in front of me. On that occasion I dealt with the subject of Ontario in the present conflict and afterwards. In dealing with Provincial rights and with the pre-eminent position that this Province then occupied and still occupied, I quoted these words which I repeat now with more definiteness, even than at that time:

My conclusion, therefore, is that we of the Conservative Party in Ontario must make as one of our basic policies the maintenance of Provincial rights as a bulwark of Confederation. We must never agree to throw them overboard hastily and ill considerately.

The United States Constitution contains a provision, Amendment 10, which reads as follows:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

We, in Canada, in 1867 adopted a course different from that which was provided by way of example in the American Constitution. We gave to the Provinces definite rights with respect to their own boundaries, education, property and civil rights and powers as to tax going to the Dominion in addition to certain specific powers under the Act, residuary powers. And, far-seeing men of those days realized that the two great races which then constituted the bulk of our population and still had come within their own Provincial areas, worked out a destiny for this nation better than if they proceeded within these boundaries along their own respective courses as far as possible, and so it is that the Province of Quebec has always maintained its right to,—or always maintained the British North American rights given by the British North America Act, Provincial rights, and there has never been a leader in the Province of Quebec who has ever been in office there, who has ever aspired to office there, who has ever differed from that view. As recently as a matter of a few weeks ago the Leader of the Liberal Party there declared openly in the Legislature that same course, and yet, Mr. Speaker, when speakers on this side of the House declare somewhat similar principles for the Province of Ontario, what a human cry is aroused, particularly in the quarters represented by some hon. gentlemen opposite. Surely the principle of Provincial rights established in 1867 is as important, if not more important today than it was at that time. I do not intend to deal in detail with taxation problems on this subject. You have already heard from the Prime Minister (Hon. George A. Drew) and the Provincial Treasurer (Hon. Leslie Frost) on this phase and you will no doubt hear from them later. They are in a much better position to give you the facts and figures than I am, but I would like to, in passing, refer to the fact that this is not merely a problem of simplification of taxing plans. This Dominion-Provincial problem will not be solved on any basis merely by the simplest method of raising money. I

have in my hand a book which you can observe is a good deal larger than most books, both as to length and width, and contained within the covers of this book are some four hundred pages written in a type of print that I cannot read at this distance with my eyes and would require a magnifying glass to read with any degree of ease. Yet, that indicates, Mr. Speaker, the great tax systems in existence to-day in the United States, all the States of the United States, of the Provinces of Canada and the two Federal Systems. So that I say, anyone who approaches this subject with the idea of the elimination of this system or changing to another one, or simplifying another one equally as potent in the solution is entirely mistaken. And I hope that no business man, no adherent to the ideals of the past, no haters of the bureaucracy and controls, will permit that thought to detract from the far more important subjects that go to make up this question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with one or two of those. I am going to-day to refer to one of the urgent requirements established in 1867 under pressure, and urgently to-day requiring remedy, and that is the Senate of Canada. The historian has said that the Senate is the one conspicuous failure of the Canadian Constitution, and a recently-appointed Senator, the hon. Gerry McGeer, now doing a very good job as Mayor of Vancouver, said after he took office that it constituted the finest pensioners' club in all the world. I would add to that and say, with apologies to Dorothy Parker, that it is now "the Ottawa home of the digitally overprivileged".

Now, Mr. Speaker, the word "senate" originally meant a gathering of old people, a gathering of the elders of the nation, of the tribe, of the clan, and later of the kingdom. Time does not permit me to-day to trace the history of senates throughout the world, but that characteristic of the senate existed in early times, and should not be lost sight of; it should be a gathering of the elders of the nation.

The present Senate in Canada is so constituted as to be a unique, and in this 20th century democratic period, wholly indefensible type of structure.

The House of Lords—and many hon. members of this House will consider the House of Lords of England as an aristocratic institution, perhaps not too democratic in its make-up—but the House of Lords, although it is made up of members for the most part who are entitled to their seats by reason of birth, nevertheless, under the Constitution of Great Britain, if the present Government—and I ask my hon. friends opposite to take notice of this—if the present Government of England found that the House of Lords was creating such an obstacle that they could not get on with the work they apparently have in hand in England today, the Government in England could request the King to create sufficient new Peers of their nomination to give them a majority in the House of Lords. The King, being a constitutional monarch, abiding by and accepting the advice of his ministers, would do so.

Then, if that was not sufficient, the newly-created House could petition by a majority vote for its own dissolution, and the dissolution of the House of Lords could be brought about in that manner, and it could be done with relative rapidity.

But not so the Senate of Canada. We find that in 1867 when it was created, there were two schools of thought; on the one hand there was the cry of “representation by population”, because Upper Canada at that time was growing and expected to exceed in population Lower Canada, rapidly. Although under the act of the union the representations were on an equality basis. And so the structure of the Chamber—the elected Chamber—answered the cry for representation by population, and that was the basis for the electing of representatives.

But the upper Chambers became the Senate under the Constitution on the basis of equal representation by areas, and so we find to-day we have four main areas in Canada, each represented by 24 senators. We have Ontario, Quebec the

Maritimes, and Western Canada, including British Columbia. But there is nothing in the record since that time to show that it has worked out on any such basis as was contemplated. To-day we have a Senate wherein the senators themselves are not responsible to any Provincial riding, to any Dominion riding, to any Province, to anybody at all except the Right Honourable Prime Minister (Mr. King) and his Government, who appoint the senators at the present time, and which Ministry would, in the ordinary course, pass into oblivion before the senator would pass on into eternity and thereby terminate his term of office.

We have the system of appointment for life on a political basis, supposedly representative of definite areas, but look at the absurdity—

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): May I ask a question?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes.

MR. BELANGER: Is it your purpose to move that this House abolish the Senate?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ROBERTS: I would suggest you do not anticipate, because before I finish you will find out what I have in mind. I thought I had indicated it already.

But just picture this situation; Ontario with 24 senators, and if I did move it, it would be a lot more serious matter than anything that came from my friends opposite when they were in power over here.

Picture Ontario with 24 members in the Senate. To-day in this Province there are some three Conservative senators from the Province of Ontario, and there are no representatives of my friends opposite in the middle group, and there are no representatives in the Senate of any other group outside of the Liberal party. Can anything be more absurd than to say that that is representative of the people of Ontario?

In the Province of Quebec, there are twice as many Conservative senators as there are from Ontario.

MR. BELANGER: We are not responsible for that.

MR. ROBERTS: And if you got out west and into the Province of Alberta, you will find that it has had a Social Credit Government for something like 15 years, but has never had a representative in the Senate of this Country.

Going further west you have a combination of party Government in British Columbia and in Manitoba, which has been there for a number of years—

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) that in other sessions we discussed world affairs; how about getting on to matters concerning the Province of Ontario now?

MR. ROBERTS: I am very much on the Province of Ontario now, Mr. Speaker, with all deference to you. On this point I want to say that the effect of this system over a period of years has revealed a very unfair and very undemocratic state in our Constitution, and something which requires remedying.

Now, if we reform the Senate and make it elective, and deal with it in some democratic manner, the proceedings which are necessary might be very difficult to bring into effect. The British-North America Act would have to be amended, and it might have to be on motion of the Dominion Government and the Senate itself, and the Provinces possibly also being requested to concur.

But I do say this, Mr. Speaker, that if public opinion can be sufficiently aroused, it is quite within the realm of possibility that the Senate itself might see fit to yield to that pressure, and assist in bringing about a reform.

It is not so very many years ago—and I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) unquestionably will remember it—when the leader of the Liberal party, the Right Honourable Prime Minister of this Country (Mr. King) was advocating the reform of the Senate, and actually went so far, so we are informed, as to require of certain appointees that they would work in that direction.

But instead of performing that duty, we find there has been a trend quite in

the opposite direction, a trend where young men have been appointed to the Senate in some attempt to perpetuate the Liberal majority in the Senate.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is there not a rule which prohibits an hon. member of the Provincial Legislature from discussing the House of Commons or the Senate?

MR. SPEAKER:: I was hoping that the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) would speedily conclude his remarks. I must respectfully submit that you are discussing a matter upon which this House has no jurisdiction, and I respectfully request you to continue discussing matters which the Province can control. I think the matter is out of order.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I am bringing it in in this way; I am speaking about the Dominion-Provincial relations and the Dominion-Provincial conference, and I am trying to point out that this is one of the things which requires remedying in order to get a conference, to get something which is up-to-date, and which the people will accept as a whole, and abide by it.

I want to conclude that part of my remarks by just saying—and perhaps this will help my friends opposite who do not like this onslaught on the Senate—

MR. SPEAKER: I do not wish to be arbitrary, and if the House wishes to hear the hon. member for St. Patrick's (Mr. Roberts) further discussion on the subject, that is their privilege. I rule it is out of order.

MR. ROBERTS: I conclude my remarks in this way—

MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully submit they are concluded.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, with all due respect—

MR. SPEAKER: Then appeal my ruling.

MR. ROBERTS: I want to make an observation, Mr. Speaker—

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. If it pertains to the Senate, I rule it is out of order. If the hon. member wishes to continue, he will have to obtain the consent of the House over my ruling.

MR. ROBERTS: I will be glad to accept the ruling of the Chair. I am sorry I cannot introduce a little humour into this, because I had a good story I wanted to tell, but I will let it go.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to just refer to another matter, and although it may be farther afield, I hope it is within the consideration of this House.

In 1867 we had Confederation. That was a great year for Canada, but there was another event which occurred at that time which seemed unimportant then, but now down through the years takes on a new importance.

In 1841 or thereabouts, Behring, a Russian explorer on the Isle which bears his name near the straits which eventually bore his name, as a result of the exploration of this man there was a large area in America which became Russian territory, and in 1867 the United States Government purchased from Russia for the sum of \$7,200,000. All Russia in America.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Has that anything to do with the Ontario Legislature?

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Please respect the Chair.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, as a result of that purchase we have now on our western boundary an area just north of Prince Rupert, being a long strip of coast line widening out as it gets into the straight Alaskan area, finally reaching the Arctic Ocean, all United States territory.

In 1867 we saw the last of Russia in America, and by the same token, in my opinion, there never will be any America in Russia.

We have, however, as a result of that, a geographical bond between Canada and the United States. We have in Canada a great pre-Cambrian Shield extend-

ing from Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan to the Northwest Territories, and hemispherically speaking, we have our Alaskan Shield extending in the manner I have mentioned.

In times of peace the pre-Cambrian Shield is one which is explored, and has great mineral potentialities, and located at that point, mark you, closer to Russian territory than to the City of Toronto, is that great uranium deposit mine, the awfulness of which was revealed in war, and in peace the potentialities of which are beyond description and imagination.

This great shield will, I hope, be developed for peaceful purposes for many years to come.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the concluding part of my remarks, and I just want to say that we in Canada want peace, we—and when I say “we” I am speaking of our friends throughout this whole North American continent, and I think I can go farther, and say all the Americas and all those contained within the British Commonwealth of Nations—we want peace, not merely peace in our time, but peace for our children and for our children’s children. I think it can be said in all sincerity that none of us want to spill a drop of Russian blood, and I cannot bring myself to believe that the masses of Russian people have any desire to spill the blood of any of our people.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ROBERTS: So, looking at the map and seeing the vast area occupied by both, we having our share here and they having their share there, of the wealth and prosperity of the world, it is not a situation as it may have been in Germany where they seemed to be hemmed in by economic bonds. Surely we can all join together at this time to call as loudly as our voices will permit us to call for peace amongst all people, and recognizing that we have a system here which we believe to be better, but with no intention on our part of trying to force the system down the throats of any other

nations, let alone any ally of two great wars—believing this we can, Mr. Speaker, together join in a genuine call to all people everywhere for peace, for at least a century ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I have never travelled so much in all my life as I have today. The last speaker (Mr. Roberts) has had us in all parts of the world and no expense to the Government. I want to thank him very kindly for that.

Before I go into my general talk regarding the Speech from the Throne, I might say that I was also very much surprised when the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) brought in the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) shape into this Chamber. That is the first time I have heard it mentioned in this Chamber. He said "He is in good shape." I have heard it said on street cars—and I travel on street cars, while the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) travels in a limousine—and every time the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) limousine passed a street car, the women looked out of the window, and said, "Yes, he certainly has a good shape," and some of them even went so far as to say, "Hubba, hubba."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to touch upon another thing, and I am sorry the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is not present. I read the other day where there was reference made to myself, and again they got me as being the member for South Waterloo. I want it known distinctly that I am from the North.

Now, last year, when I made that statement in reply to the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin), he was branding me as a member from the South, and I said, "I am from the North", and it was then the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) looked across the Chamber and said, "They would not have you in the South."

I, at the time, did not grasp it, because I had a cold at the moment, and today I have a severe cold, but I will do my best to try and hang on as long as I can.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) made a statement in this Session that we must respect the elected representatives, that they have been serving as aldermen, mayors, and members of parliament, and they must have the confidence of their people. Well, Mr. Speaker, I happen to be in a position where I have served in all three capacities, so I think the people have had some confidence in me in the past, and yet the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, insulting my people, "They would not have you in the South."

Well, I have never attempted to be elected in the South, but I assure every hon. member in the Conservative Government, and every hon. member in the House that I have been in 16 elections, and won them all, and never had to leave my own home town to be elected, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) cannot boast of that; they knew him only too well, and he knew he could not be elected in his own town, so he gets himself a constituency down here in Toronto, where the people did not know him, and they took a chance, but they will never take it again, according to the press reports on the liquor question. However, that is his funeral, and not mine.

Now, Mr. Drew, the hon. Prime Minister, with wise cracks like that has also got the taxpayers of the Province in rather a muddle; it will cost the taxpayers of the Province of Ontario millions of dollars for a few of the wise cracks which the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) has made.

Can you picture the hon. Prime Minister of the Province (Mr. Drew) wanting some concessions from the Federal Government, and then telling them openly in the press, that they are incompetent? Now, hon. members, he cannot expect anything else but a slap back, and yet the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister at Ottawa (Mr. King) opened the door, and said, "Come on in"—

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): That is what the spider said, too.

MR. MEINZINGER: But the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) said, "No, not unless we get this or that".

He is always crying about the minority rights, and last year when we were in session every time the Opposition raise their voices in protest, I can picture the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) sitting back and saying: "The people have spoken." Does he not know that the people have also spoken in the Dominion House? The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) has some rights, and the people put him in there to exercise those rights, and I am going to tell you that unless the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of Ontario gets off his high horse, it will cost us many millions of dollars.

Now, last year we were told that they were predicting a \$21,000,000 deficit, and someone asked if it was going to be used as a lever or a club; in other words, to scare the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) into giving the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) all the concessions asked for, and the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) said, "It is ridiculous; it is not true; we are definitely facing a twenty million dollar deficit, owing to the deal we have received up to the moment from the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King)."

Now, I have had plenty of experience in public life, and I said to myself that there will be no deficit; he is surely using it as a lever, and then he will come out again at the end of the fiscal year and say: "We balanced the budget." Well, they are not kidding the member who is standing on his feet at the moment, because there are so many things that have been said here in this session. Any time one of the hon. Ministers was asked a question, or was accused of not having done this or done that, the reply always has been: "Well, we did not have the material; we did not have the men; we could not do the job." That is why you balanced your budget.

In the first place, you set up your budget for a surplus, in other words, and secondly, you did not do the job you promised you would do. Well, it does not take any man with brains—and I know the good Lord did not put all the brains into the Conservative Party—it

does not take an abundance of brains to operate on that basis. If you are not giving the people what you have promised, I do not think it is good financing. When we talk about financing the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), after the report was brought in by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said that he is the financial wizard of the Conservative Party. Let me tell you that I think I am voicing the opinion of every hon. member of the Opposition, when I say that we know better, and any druggist will tell you you can take "Frosts" for headaches.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: Now, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelly) has been quoted from time to time; and he tells the wide world to brush your teeth once a day, whether they are true or false, (laughter), and he says: "Go to bed early in the evening, because it is very wholesome, and we will build up a strong nation under the leadership of the hon. Mr. Kelly."

Let me tell you on the other hand how this shows their inconsistency. On the one hand he votes with the government to keep the beverage rooms open until 12 o'clock, and eating establishments, where they can serve spirituous liquors and wine and beer, can stay open until 2 o'clock; as long as they are willing to eat, they can drink. How will he build them up? He tells them, on the one hand, to go to bed at nine or ten o'clock, and then opens the door and says: "Come in and have a drink."

Let me tell you that I am all with him if he wants to build up a strong nation, but I want to tell you that on his advice it just cannot be done, so let me go on a little farther.

I had occasion to accompany some of my people, and one one occasion we visited a hospital in Hamilton. Again I say, when you do not carry out the necessities to run these institutions, and carry out your promises, how in the world can you balance the budget? The first impression I got when I went into this particular place—I did not know the

inmates from the guards—but I will tell you, hon. members,—by the way, Mr. Speaker, I want to assure you while I make this little break—you may have checked me up on several occasions by referring to the hon. members as gentlemen, but I was a junior member at that time, and I have had the pleasure of meeting these hon. members, and I know that from now on I will make no further attempt to call them gentlemen again.

However, I did not know the inmates from the guards. Now, the uniforms these guards were wearing in my estimation was nothing short of a disgrace, and again I say—if they are going to economize in that way it is not right. People walk into this place and they cannot distinguish the inmates from the guards in many cases with their torn clothes. When we walked in there was a group sitting in this room and the guard said: "Come on boys, move." They got out of these chairs and we had to walk and sit in there, with all the smoke and everything, and worried whether you are going to be attacked or not. I do not think that is good business. Why cannot they have a room where their friends can come in and talk decently.

Now, going on further. Another institution, over in Woodstock for instance. I had occasion to be going through there and, by the way, I am not a snooper but I like to bring things out at the proper time and at the proper place. Now, the hon. Minister was standing there and telling the public and the wide world what to do to keep in good health—we must protect our youth and our little infants, and what happens? While he is talking, just two blocks from the institution, the raw sewage was pouring into the river. Now, picture that. I am going to tell you there is something radically wrong, Mr. Speaker, with the Drew Government. They are trying to show people they are doing the job. They are not doing it. I could go on for hours and hours and prove you are not doing it, and if anyone wants to challenge me I will accept a challenge and I will take

on the whole crowd, because I know what I am talking about.

AN HON. MEMBER: Overconfident.

MR. MEINZINGER: The housing question—I have not heard the hon. prime minister of Ontario say a thing about housing since the last election, and yet it was a very strong point in the 22 points. He said we must and shall provide adequate housing for the returned men. When he just emphasized the returned men it proved conclusively to me that he was certainly playing politics, for I can assure him that the returned men are thinking of that, every day. Now, even if we wanted to build a home today—I have a son-in-law who was a paratrooper and I wanted to build him a home last fall and I could not buy one bag of cement in the city of Kitchener. I went to St. Mary's to the cement plant and they said: "I am sorry, we cannot give you any cement." They said: "We have our agent in Toronto, and we are not privileged to sell any cement to anyone else unless it goes through his hands." We jumped in the car, I had another gentleman with me who wanted several hundred bags of cement. We went to Toronto and what happened? In the first place we stood there for some 25 minutes and then the gentleman said: "Come in, what is the problem?" "We are here and we would like to get sufficient cement to put in a foundation." Well, he threw up his hands in horror and he said: "We could not sell you a bag." Now, the situation is this: The Prime Minister promised the returned men adequate housing and he has not done anything to help them, and the returned man that has a few dollars and had some initiative to build his own home cannot buy a bag of cement. I can tell you hon. members there were scores of returned men, when they saw this plight, that they cannot get bricks, etc., they bought some block machines and were going to buy cement blocks and help the situation, after they spent the last dollar that they earned fighting for this country and for this great Premier, and then they found them-

selves in the position where they cannot get a bag of cement to operate the machines. Those are the cold facts, hon. members. Those are the cold facts and I dare anyone to deny that and contradict it.

MR. R. H. TAYLOR (Huron): May I ask the hon. gentleman—whose fault was it for shortness of cement? Was it not Ottawa?

MR. MEINZINGER: I would like some more questions because I have all the answers. I lay the blame directly on the Hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, along with his Minister of Highways.

MR. TAYLOR: Why?

MR. MEINZINGER: They just boasted of how many miles and miles of concrete they laid for highways to bring in the tourist trade.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, no.

MR. MEINZINGER: That was the story.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Speaker, again may I ask a question; how many miles of cement highway was laid? They are laying a different type of surfacing than cement, so that they do not lay the cement you are talking about. Go to your friends at Ottawa the next time you are talking cement.

MR. MEINZINGER: No, I am not laying the blame on Ottawa. It lays right across the floor.

MR. TAYLOR: You have your wires crossed.

MR. MEINZINGER: No, I have not. So the poor returned man has not got a home. Right here in Toronto I have observed in the last week or so a great deal of buildings being torn down sufficient to house thousands of returned men, but you do not take the initiative. You let them tear down these buildings and leave the poor returned soldier without a home.

We go back again to the hon. Minister of Health. When you go up to the

hospital to visit an infant as I had the experience last week. My daughter gave birth to her first child and what do they do? Here they come with masks and you would think the baby contaminated and the nurses contaminated, but a few days later they take these little babies and take them into dirty crowded places. The Minister of Health doesn't know a thing about it and doesn't care. They drag them into places where six or seven people sleep in the one room. Those are things that should be given some attention.

But I still blame the Provincial Government here for the cement shortage. Say what you like.

Now, this Hydro question. I was not going to talk on the Hydro question, but from the explanations given by the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I certainly felt it my duty to say a few words. Now, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is a smooth orator but he must think that the public are as gullible as he thinks them to be because I, for one, refuse to take his explanations. I thought with all the experience I had in public life and, mind you, there were many cases that cropped up when I held the office of mayor for six years, that the Hydro Commission is absolutely out of politics, and it was always the story used it should remain out of politics. It was the hon. Prime Minister's story year after year, but he has dragged it right to the bottom of politics and you are all in it right to your necks, and you will probably get a few shots before you are through with it. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said he is not acrimonious in this thing. I don't think that. I say it was the acrimony of the Drew Government, coupled with the conniving of the local members here, that successfully brought about the dismissal of Mr. Hogg. Now, when the word dismissal was used the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) immediately says: "not dismissal, resignation." Well, show me the difference. Then the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) comes along and he lauds the Hon. Mr. Challies to the skies. He is the man that deserves all credit for our great Hydro system today. Very

unfair, I think. Mr. Hogg's reputation was an outstanding one of achievement. He had the confidence of the people and as I said the other day—I yelled across the floor—I said the pressure of public sentiment would come in, and the Prime Minister said: "We took him back, reinstated him for another two years; he is going to act in an advisory capacity."

Now, we know how much that statement means—advisory capacity. That means that he will not dare to come around any part of the Hydro system. I say that there was a great injustice done there. Mind you, the Prime Minister says: "I did not know a thing about this possible power shortage until this particular day and here I am told that we are going to have to ration power and we are facing a shortage of 100,000 horse power." Now, he has told all here, anything that was brought up that you were accused of not fulfilling, he said it was through shortage. In this particular case he was supposed to have all material and everything to avoid any shortages, and we all know that electrical equipment is scarcer than any other commodity in the last few years, and then he winds up saying: "My good friend, this great efficient man, the Hon. Mr. Challies, what did he do? He walks and pulls a switch and there was your 100,000 horsepower." If that is actually true, then I suppose all we had to do is order a few more switches and everything will be well.

The Prime Minister stood here in this Chamber last year, a little better than a year ago, a year and a half, and he said: "Well, we have good labour laws, but I want a committee appointed" and he was very emphatic—you would think he was the emancipator of labour—and he said the committee was to be appointed and we will take it up with the proper authorities and if we cannot get any action we will get busy immediately and pass the best laws in the world, covered a lot of territory, just like my hon. Irish friend over here. Now, let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, we have not met as yet. Now we are asked to hold our labour legislation. We are not in a position to pass on this in its entirety because I have

felt that this great committee that was appointed, representing all parties in this House, that we could bring about some amendments which we could recommend to the House here, but we have not had that privilege. There was no meeting called and I do not know where the Prime Minister of Ontario has appeared before one union group in this entire Province since he was elected. I have never heard or seen anything of it in any union hall. He will not face the music and refuses to call a meeting so that at least the people that have courage and a little bit of brains can form some decent legislation. He refuses to act. Nothing short of a crime.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a quarter after five and I know that you will want most of the members at your banquet and I know we always accept the invitation. As a Scotchman I should accept.

I would be glad to move the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow. If not, I will carry on till ten o'clock.

MR. KENNEDY: I am afraid we will have to go on a little farther anyway.

MR. SPEAKER: Suit yourself.

MR. MEINZINGER: Then I will keep on going.

Talking of labour, before I get away from that subject, I was given quite a lengthy copy of these handsome increases that were handed out by this Government to some of their officials, not only some, but many. Some increases went as high as \$2,600.00—increases. Now I do not find any fault in increasing a man's pay. My record stands and I am not worrying about anybody criticizing it. I have always maintained that you should pay for services rendered, but what I would like to know—and I am very sorry that the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is not here—I would like to ask, through you, Mr. Speaker, if you will convey the message to the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that I have perused these increases and there are some very handsome ones—I am not criticizing them—but I am criticizing him for the poor little increases that some of our poorer

classes have received and others did not receive any—employees of this Government for several years.

Now, the cost of living has gone up, no one denies that, statistics prove it, you people admit it and yet you keep the poor scrub woman at the old rate that she got probably four or five years ago.

MR. SALSBERG: Working hours have not been reduced either.

THE HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): That is not correct. My hon. friend (Mr. Meinzinger) should get the schedules and look them over—they are open to every member of this House—and see how the civil servants, from the lowest to the highest class, are being treated, and he will see that the ones who got the biggest increases were the ones in low classifications.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: I just want to say this, furthermore, that the Civil Servants' Committee and their organizations have thanked the Government. The Government worked closely in hand with the Civil Servants in arriving at these classifications and the greatest care has been taken to see that everyone received a square deal, and as I say, the ones who received the large increases were the ones in the low salaried field below \$2,400.00.

If the rest of my hon. friend's (Mr. Meinzinger) speech is made up of bunkum of that sort, he had better sit down and revise the whole thing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: I will bring the facts.

MR. FROST: I wish you would bring a few facts.

MR. MEINZINGER: Let me tell you what your policy was last year, when I spoke on the same subject and had my credentials to back it up. I never make a statement I cannot back up, not in sixteen years, and I will not back up for you or anyone else.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. MEINZINGER: I made a statement—you and the Cabinet got together regarding pay of \$972.00—look it up in Hansard—to the firemen in the Ontario Hospitals—and what do I get back? That it is untrue. It was true that you people had made that statement. The hon. Mr. Daley said: "It is untrue, \$972.00. It is \$1,100.00."

What a fine starvation wage to offer a man as a fireman in an institution or any other place—a married man. Those are cold facts and you do not like them.

MR. FROST: Have you seen the salary schedule?

MR. MEINZINGER: I am telling you what happened last year.

MR. KENNEDY: Let us get to this year.

MR. FROST: This has been gone over by committees of the Government and civil service and I thought schedules satisfactory to everyone had been arrived at and I want to say this, Mr. Speaker, furthermore, the salaries were paid back to January 1st, 1946, in every case. Actually, the salary schedules were not passed upon till last Fall but every civil servant was paid back to January 1st.

MR. MEINZINGER: I said, just before the time that the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) here resented my statement, that I am asking that a message be conveyed through you, Sir, to the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to table the figures of the increases in the lower brackets and if they are as you say I will be the first member in this House to stand up and commend you for it, because I have always worried about the little fellow and I do not think that is any disgrace, because poor people must be the chosen people or the good Lord would not have made so many of them. Those are the people I am trying to defend. We do not have to defend you aristocrats, you are in power, you have lots of money to sit in luxurious cars, provided by the Government I believe. I do not know if that is correct.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I really think that there should be some truth—

I apologize I should not say that—I think there should be some order.

MR. FROST: Yes, some truth.

MR. KENNEDY: I will not go that far. I think the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) is mistaken, from my own personal knowledge. I ask that the statement be retracted, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): That members use Government cars? What is he mistaken about?

MR. KENNEDY: That the Ministers are driving Government-owned cars all the time.

MR. MEINZINGER: I said I did not know.

MR. KENNEDY: If I am the one—

MR. MEINZINGER: Evidently the cap fits, I do not know either.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR: You may have been looking at my new car, but my own money paid for it and the Government has not paid gas, oil, storage or one single cent on the car. If you are insinuating something of that nature, you are entirely out of line.

MR. MEINZINGER: I have always heard: "let George do it." If you did it with your own money, God bless you.

Now we will look at the Welfare Department. Last year when I spoke on the question of the House of Refuge I was told again that there was something in the Budget to take care of those things, but they were not carried out. I pointed out that the old people who finally are faced with receiving old age pensions and cannot exist on the meagre allowance, have only one alternative and that is to go into the House of Refuge. I have signed scores of admittances into the home in Kitchener and I know what I am talking about and I am going to tell you that this Government is a cruel Government when they sit back and let those poor people starve—and they are starving, I dare any man to challenge that statement—the people that are trying to get along and do not want to go

into these houses where there are insane people—you are evading your duty by not segregating these people—have not these old people got a right to stay in there if they want to in solid comfort and not be bothered by insane people?

When I mention that, Doctor Vivian was the Minister at the time and he said: "We have money in the budget, but there is no material available and no men." These buildings were not modified, the money stayed there and they balanced the budget—we are right back to the budget. But those are facts. I can go along the line and prove to you where accounts are padded to put up a swell picture, but you do not get anything for your dollars.

We were told the other day that these expenses will be met as the occasions arise. Well, you know, when any time we bring it up they say the occasion has not arisen, we do not think it warrants it at the moment. We are a little short of material here and little short there and in the meantime they hope that these old people will have fallen off our roll. I do not believe in that. I believe in helping these people. Three weeks ago I had an old age pensioner in the house. I was at the table eating. I went to the door—I did not make him sit down and wait until I finished eating—I said: "What is the trouble, Dad?" and he told me they were threatening to cut off his pension. I said: "Have you had a bite to eat?" He said: "Yes." Then I had him come to my table with my wife, my housekeeper and my son and have a cup of coffee with me at least, and that man sat down and ate a heartier meal than anyone else, which proves conclusively that these people are starving.

Picture yourself, hon. Mr. Dunbar, how could you live on \$28.00 a month? It would not buy your cigars. You expect two people to live on that meagre allowance, for in many cases there are two people having to live on that allowance because probably the mother or the father, whichever it may be, is only 65 or 67, their income is cut off through disability and old age and they both have to get along on this \$28.00. I say shame

to all of you over there, and a few over on this side. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) says: "Why should we interfere? Why should we make a move?" But it was one of his twenty-two points in his election platform. He said that was the duty of the Federal Government, waiting to see what the Federal Government will do. All you need is to peruse your own record of what the Conservative Government has done for the poor old pensioners and then you can really say: "shame" to yourselves. It doesn't have to come from this side of the House.

Then again about the poor shut-ins. That is a thing I mentioned on the floor of the House last year, poor, maimed people, people who have nobody to look after them, no friends to come to their rescue, but the Government says we hold no brief for you, you can just slowly starve behind those poor closed doors. And that is what happened. The only avenue for them is they can under the law get a few pennies through the Relief Department and I am going to tell you they are few pennies and it is nothing short of a crime to have these people staying back there worrying themselves to death, starving themselves to death, when these Government members ride around in these luxurious cars. There is nothing to laugh at, my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar). It is serious and I am pleading their case and I want you to take it seriously. I say it is the duty of this Government to increase immediately the allowance for old age pensions.

MR. DUNBAR: I was not laughing at the old people. It was at you that I was laughing, not at the old people.

MR. MEINZINGER: I beg your pardon.

MR. DUNBAR: I was laughing at you.

MR. NIXON: It is hard to tell.

MR. MEINZINGER: I did not know I was so funny. You would make a pretty good comedian yourself.

It is the duty of this Government to get behind the old people and I tell you when you say you are laughing at me I am going to tell you something, you are directly laughing at the people I am pleading for and I shall tell them so in the next election.

Now compensation, just a few words. I can agree with anything that has been said as far as this compensation is concerned in increasing the allowance. Personally, I think that 100 percent. is a little strong, but I certainly say there should be some concession with regard to an increase. Why should a man, when he is hurt in a plant wherever it may be where it is covered by compensation—most likely the firm is 100 percent. responsible, maybe a defective machine which they refused to repair—and the man is put out of circulation and all his family receives is 66 2/3 percent. of his income? Why should he be penalized? I think those are things that could be overcome, but this Government says no, we must not give any further concessions.

They talk about the youth movement. We had a few words on that yesterday I believe. This Government cannot even clean up its own mess in Toronto. When I say "cannot" I think I am wrong. I say they will not clean it up. It could be done all right. I read in the press recently that the collegiate board here in the Bloor Street section is complaining of discrimination against their youth and their pupils. I do not think anything has been done and yet they tell us on that side of the House what they are going to do for the youth—playgrounds and so forth—I am all for it, but you cannot do it in that way. You have to do the whole city.

Get behind the movement and the faster you move the better we like it. I am all for the youth movement. I happen to have a club of my own, an athletic club, and you can look up the files of the youth movement right here in Toronto; I conducted boxing for 20 consecutive years and I know what I am talking about. Again I say you cannot force the youth into this particular program, but you can provide facilities free

of charge, plenty of play-grounds, and that is a most wholesome stimulant to the body, athletics, that you can possibly find, but you cannot expect to erect a big institution like the Y.M.C.A. to-day and expect the poor youngsters to pay \$5.00 a month, or \$10.00, or whatever it may be. In most cases they have not got it, and the parents are not interested and the youngster is deprived of a good athletic body and training. I say it takes a good body to have courage enough to stand up and face the conditions confronting the public in this troubled world to-day. Yes, let us build up the youth movement. I want to commend you, hon. Sir, for the movement, as I told you yesterday in segregating the youth from the hardened criminals. We are getting closer together now, but I am sure this is not any mutual admiration society. I like to give credit where it is deserved. There is a tremendous task to be done in that particular movement. In the past, supervision was not there. The labour legislation was bad, the boys were not earning the money, the girls were not earning the money; I recall not so many years ago when girls in factories were earning \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 a week and young boys worked for the same amount of money. They could not afford to go to the Y.M.C.A.'s and these institutions to get any training and if they went wrong,—and your records of juvenile delinquency prove that thousands went wrong,—the very men that were causing the trouble and starting the youngsters into delinquency were the first ones to point a finger at them and call the young boys criminals and in many cases pointed fingers at the girls who had gotten into trouble and accused them of being prostitutes. I say to get to the cause of it, and the first move is to develop the body, give them all the skating rinks and baseball diamonds they want. That is what we did in Kitchener when I was mayor and the men are still carrying that out. Every child that ever came to the mayor's office or appeared before the city council in Kitchener got the finest reception and almost got what they asked for. We have more skating rinks, according to the size of the com-

munity, than any other city in the Province of Ontario. We give the boys baseball bats and gloves. There are too many cruel people in the world that shun the boys and girls who come from the poorer families. You people paid a great tribute to a wonderful athlete here the other day, Miss Barbara Ann Scott. I felt proud that this young lady accomplished this feat. These young citizens of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada entering these fields, I felt mighty good over it. You cannot pass out some fine remarks in order to bring some more people into this field, all you have to do is put a few hundred thousand dollars in the estimates for recreational places for the youngsters, free of charge, not have a man standing at the gate saying: "Fifty cents please." There are too many youngsters have not got a half of dollar to pay. If you do that I can assure you we will develop a strong nation as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) says is so necessary to-day. Now, the hour is getting late and I know, Mr. Speaker, that in spite of the fact you said it is all right to carry on—

MR. SPEAKER: I said suit yourselves.

MR. J. MEINZINGER: I would say in conclusion, a matter that impresses me any time we say something that the other side does not like then they get all flustered, terrific, but we are elected by the people the same as you people and we have a right to ask questions and we have a right to answer them. If it hurts, o.k., I can take my medicine, but apparently some of you men over there can't, from what I have seen to-day.

Just a question before I sit down, I wish to ask this, the other day on the street I was asked a question which I could not answer intelligently so I would like an answer to-day. I am asking, through Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister (Hon. George A. Drew), perhaps the Treasurer can tell us, is it true or not that the cost to defray the legal expenses in the libel suit of the Prime Minister (Hon. George A. Drew) is being paid out of the Provincial Treasury?

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): No, no.

MR. MEINZINGER: If it is not true then I will sit down.

MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): In view of the lateness of the

hour I would move the debate be adjourned.

Motion approved.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved: The House adjourned at 5.40 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston):

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second and final report of the committee on standing orders, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston) from the select standing committee on standing orders presents the following as their second report:

Your Committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices as published in each case sufficient:

PETITIONS

Of the Corporation of the City of Sarnia, praying that an Act may pass amending the City of Sarnia Act, 1925, to provide for changing the time for polling exclusive of polling under Section 113 of the Municipal Act, R.S.O., 1937 and amendments thereto.

Of the Corporation of the City of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass confirming its title to certain lands, being part of Park Lot "A" Canada Company's survey in the said city.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Calvert, praying that an Act may pass validating an Order of the Ontario Municipal Board dated 22nd March, 1946, annexing certain unorganized townships to the Township of Calvert and also

validating the action of the assessor and Court of Revision of the Township of Calvert under the said Order.

Of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass confirming a deed from the corporation to the Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., authorizing the corporation to sell land within the city for industrial sites; to issue debentures in the amount of \$1,000,000. to provide accommodation at Victoria Hospital, London, authorizing the corporation to enter into an agreement for the construction of an arena.

Of the Corporation of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, praying that an Act may pass clarifying the power of the said corporation to acquire real and personal property; invest funds of the corporation and execute acts necessary for the objects of the corporation and amending the procedure for the execution of instruments by the corporation.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Cobourg, praying that an Act may pass validating an agreement made with the Cobourg Memorial Rink and Recreational Centre and also validating by-law No. 1817 of the corporation being a by-law to authorize the issue of debentures of \$50,000. for granting aid to the Cobourg Memorial Rink and Recreational Centre.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Burk's Falls, praying that an Act may pass enabling the corporation to obtain electric power from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario under Part IV of the Power Commission Act.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton, praying that an Act may pass

confirming an Order of the Municipal Board annexing certain lands in the Township of Chinguacousy to the Town of Brampton.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia, praying that an Act may pass ratifying an agreement with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Hespeler, praying that an Act may pass confirming an Order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing to the said Town certain parts of the Township of Waterloo.

Of the Corporation of the City of Woodstock, praying that an Act may pass enabling the corporation to pass a by-law authorizing the purchase by the corporation of the Woodstock Arena and the borrowing of money therefor.

Of the Corporation of the City of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass enabling the council of the corporation to provide by by-law or by-laws for the sale of milk and allied products in the said City through the Public Utilities Commission or other civic agency.

Your Committee has carefully considered the petition of Ernest Melville Carefoot, asking that a bill be passed authorizing him to practice medicine in the Province of Ontario. Your Committee is of the opinion that such a bill and the petition praying for it are in direct contravention of Rule of this House Number 63, Section 2, and therefore recommends that this petition be not reported.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce an act intitled an act to amend the municipal franchise act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) give us an idea of the purport of the bill?

MR. DUNBAR: Under the old Act it simply mentioned street railways, and railways, and buses are not mentioned. In the modern order, the municipalities feel they should have the same power as with street railways and others to lighten the bus lines within the municipality.

PLANT DISEASES

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an act to amend the plant diseases act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ELECTION EXTENSION ACT

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that leave be given to introduce intituled an act to extend the right to vote at municipal elections to the classes of persons who may vote at elections to the assembly, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Vocational Education Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TEACHING PROFESSIONS ACT

MR. DREW: Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce an act entituled an Act to amend the Teaching Professions Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): This seems to be an important bill. What particular question is dealt with in the last bill?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, you will recall that when the Teaching Professions Act was passed, a provision was made for teachers to become members of the federation, and the provision was included that those who were serving in the armed forces and would be returning to the teaching profession after military service would have a period of six months within which to declare whether or not they wished to become members of that federation.

A time limit, however, was set for them to register the expression of their wish, and that time will soon have passed. It is desirable to extend the time until the end of this year, so that they may have an opportunity to make the decision in cases where they are still returning from overseas.

MR. BELANGER: May I ask if the end of this year is the end of June, the end of the school year, or the end of the calendar year?

MR. DREW: I was referring to the end of the calendar year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce an Act intitled an Act to amend the Public Schools Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. E. A. MacGILLIVRAY (Glengarry): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mind giving us a little information about the purpose of the bill.

MR. DREW: This bill is for the purpose of making it clear that the councils of township or townships in which a

township school area is established have the right to authorize the issue of debentures.

Further, there is one section which gives the council of a township over which a board of education has jurisdiction under the Boards of Education Act the right and authority to issue debentures.

There is another section which authorizes the Minister to establish public school sections on Crown lands. The hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) will realize that there were a number of situations arising out of communities which were built up during the war on Crown lands.

Another group of sections provides amendments which merely relate to the earlier sections that are mentioned, to carry out the practical application of those sections.

Then there is another section which is intended to deal with the fact that as a county no longer assists in the distribution of legislative grants, section No. 110 of the Act has become unnecessary, and is repealed.

MR. BELANGER: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), Mr. Speaker—although this is not contentious at all—if the bill is the result of interim suggestion made by the Royal Commission on Education.

MR. DREW: This is purely an administrative Act to deal with the situation which we have found, from the point of view of ordinary administration. I may assure the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) through you, Mr. Speaker, that we are not in any way encroaching upon the untrammelled jurisdiction of that commission.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

AUXILIARY CLASSES ACT

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce an act intitled an act to amend the Auxiliary

Classes Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

MR. DREW: Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled an Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COMPANIES ACT

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Companies Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Nixon, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. gentleman (Mr. Oliver) explain the bill, please?

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, it is a very simple bill. If it is adopted it provides for the removal of discrimination presently existing, where a municipality having a population of over 50,000 does not have to vote on the question of dining lounges and so forth.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) what he means by "removing the discrimination?" Does the bill

suggest that the other municipalities be given the right to vote, or would the eligibility be removed in the case of large municipalities?

MR. OLIVER: In a word, the bill provides for a vote in all municipalities; no 50,000 limit, as in the present bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: In other words, it is limiting, and not an extending bill.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL CORPORATION ACT

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Extra-Provincial Corporation Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MARRIAGE ACT

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Marriage Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) the purport of this bill.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, the changes proposed are largely technical; one is to give effect to a change in the name of the Assistant Provincial Secretary, to the Deputy Provincial Secretary, and the other to provide for the filing of certain returns in the Provincial Secretary's office, instead of the office of the Registrar-General.

MR. NIXON: It does not provide for civil marriages?

MR. MICHENER: No provision at this stage, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, with your permission may I revert to the introduction of bills, and move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce an act intitled an Act to amend the Northland Transportation Commission Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) to explain the import of the bill.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, there are three amendments suggested in this bill. One deals with the section which now permits the commission to use its surplus funds for payment of operational and other expenses. The section appears to be defective as it stands, in that it does not permit the commission to repay principal borrowed for capital purposes, and in recasting the section it has been considerably simplified. It permits the commission to pay all its properly incurred expenses, and the balance is paid into the consolidated revenue as required by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Another amendment is a change in the wording of the borrowing section, which, as it stands, was limited, to a number of express purposes, rather than being general in its terms.

The third amendment extends the powers of the commission, under Section 6, subject to approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to do certain acts as specified. The extension is to permit the commission to make grants for the benefit of travellers and residents of the areas which are served by the railway. In certain cases the railway can now perform certain functions of this kind itself. In the future they will be able to perform these functions themselves, or make grants to others who wish to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

REPORT ON HANSARD

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I think it might be appropriate, in view of some remarks which I find were made yesterday, with regard to the availability of Hansard, that I should place on record an explanation of exactly what is being done to obtain for the hon. members of this Legislature copies of Hansard.

I should recall that the introduction of any permanent record of the proceedings in this Legislature is something comparatively new. It was introduced for the first time by this Government. At first, the record was in the form of mimeographed copies of the typed sheets which were prepared by the reporters. This year, for the first time, we introduced a motion, as a Government, which received the support of the Legislature as a whole, for the printing of the proceedings of this Legislature in line with what is generally understood as a printed Hansard.

Arrangements to print the debates of the Legislature at the present time have been to some extent experimental for obvious reasons. The procedure adopted at the beginning of the Session has already been changed in some respects, as certain problems have arisen. For this reason it may be of assistance to all the hon. members, and of assistance to the editor in ensuring the co-operation of the hon. members to have on record a brief outline of the present arrangements.

On Thursday, March 13th, some parts of the debate were so imperfectly reported that the manuscript has been withheld from the printer pending extensive revision.

Following this, the reporters, printer, editor, and Mr. Speaker conferred, and the following system was devised and is now being tried. More reporters have been engaged, which shortens the time of each reporter taking notes. Each reporter makes copies of his shorthand record, which are immediately given to the editor, Mr. Kenneth Armstrong. The editor then makes obvious corrections, and is

available to make corrections in his office in conference with those who have spoken. I might explain that his office is on the third floor, and that he is available to any hon. member who has spoken, to show the first record of what has been taken down, the limitations being that only grammatical and clerical corrections are to be made, and no changes which change the sense, or change the wording which was accurately reported, can be made.

The editor has two copies, which may be taken from his office for reference purposes by the Leader of the Government, the Ministers, or the Leader of the Opposition. That will be extended in any way possible to facilitate the arrangements.

The editor will normally be available in his office for an hour and a half or more after the adjournment of the Session each day.

The edited copies begin going to the printers about 4.30 in the afternoon and continue serially until all the day's debate has been forwarded, no matter what time the House may adjourn.

The printer then prints advance copies in sufficient number to give one to each hon. member of the Legislature, and to supply the press gallery. These are distributed through the office of Mr. Speaker, and are available by noon of the following day.

The advanced copies are then further edited by Mr. Gordon Hogarth, who will be available in the House in the afternoon until 4.30 to receive corrections from the hon. members who speak, that is, in relation to the first printed copy.

The re-edited advance copy is then returned to the printer about 4.30 in the afternoon of the day following the day which the reports cover. The balance of the printing is then completed and corrected advance copies are distributed to subscribers, and those on the free list including the hon. Members, who receive five additional copies. The Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Speaker receiving ten copies each.

At the end of the Session the completed debates will be bound, and each member

will be supplied with a sixth copy, making seven including the advance copy, in bound form.

It will greatly assist the reporters if each hon. member who speaks will supply the reporters with the text of any quotations which are made, immediately after that quotation has been used. When I say "immediately after it has been used," I mean following the speech, at the first opportunity that presents itself. A page boy is assigned to the collection of these quotations, and he will carry them to the reporter immediately after the speech, if that is convenient and possible.

Arrangements have been made by which reprints may be ordered through the King's Printer, Mr. Hugh Brown acting as King's Printer, at Room 370, the local telephone number being 564. He will give prices on request for additional reprints to the hon. members who may wish these copies.

I give this explanation and place it on record, not only for the purpose of explaining the problems which arose every day before this new arrangement was completed, but also that the hon. members may understand the arrangements which have now been established, and may be able to co-operate, not only to their own advantage, but to the advantage of the general records of this Legislature.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, arising out of the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), would it be possible to arrange that out of the five copies to which the members are entitled, there be set up a mailing list which would work automatically? I, for instance, have in mind possibly some newspaper which might want to have a record of these proceedings, and if the name were given, it could be mailed automatically each day.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that a mailing list can be established in the post office, but since Mr. Speaker has the primary responsibility with regard to this, I am not at liberty to speak for him. I would assume

that he would welcome any suggestions that might be made. Of course, as was said at the outset of these remarks, this is entirely experimental.

This is our first attempt as a Legislative body to provide a satisfactory printed Hansard of our own for future record, or even for immediate record, and since it is an experiment, I am sure that Mr. Speaker and the committee who are handling this will welcome any suggestion from any hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) that every newspaper, daily and weekly, is receiving a copy each day.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following: First, the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1946, and secondly, the sixtieth annual report of the Niagara Parks Commission, for the year ending October 31, 1946.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

PRIVILEGE

HON. G. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to deal with a subject to which I referred before, but which is a matter of very considerable importance.

Last night over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, reference was made in the ten o'clock news broadcast to a statement by the commentator to whom I referred in this Legislature the day before yesterday, in which he expressed surprise that I had interpreted his remarks in the way I did. He explained that he had been careful to avoid any attempt to fix responsibility for what has happened.

I have no thought of batting arguments back and forth upon this subject. I quoted words from the commentator's speech on Sunday which I do not believe are open to misunderstanding by any reasonable person. So far as I am con-

cerned this particular instance closes with my remarks today, but I do intend to keep the record straight and to make it clear that propaganda of this type must be exposed on every possible occasion if the people of this country are to have a clear picture of what is taking place.

I will repeat only the first paragraph of his remarks which included a number of other statements along the same line. These were his words:

"The budget statements from Ontario and Quebec destroy any hope which may have remained that tax agreements could be reached soon with all nine of the Provinces, and a new conference called later on this year to discuss social welfare measures and public investments."

No person hearing that statement could be in much doubt that any further conference in regard to health and social security measures had been blocked by the budgets presented by the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec. That is the meaning of the very simple English words which were used, and that undoubtedly was the meaning which they were intended to convey. It was for that reason that I described those words as false and indefensible. I can think of no more accurate description unless I do use stronger terms.

Since I made that statement, it has been pointed out to me by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that this was not a statement put forward by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but was the statement of a commentator. That was what I said.

I am well aware that there are many commentators who speak over the networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation who do express completely honest, impartial, and very useful opinions. But I am not unaware of the importance of timing in such cases. This was the first weekly summary of events at the Capital since the presentation of the Ontario budget and the announcement by the Prime Minister of Quebec that

their important taxes would be upon a similar basis. It is the first impression which is very hard to correct.

It is not without significance that on this occasion the first commentator speaking on this subject after the event conveyed an impression which follows the clearly defined propaganda line in regard to the position of Ontario and Quebec. The first commentator, reviewing the situation after the adjournment of the conference on May 6th last year, did precisely the same thing. Other commentators may follow, and for the sake of appearances it may be possible that some of these commentators will express a different opinion. But while the subject is still fresh it is very noticeable that on every occasion the first important comment conveys the impression that Ontario and Quebec are preventing the Dominion Government from carrying out the great reforms which they claim to have put before the people. It must be remembered that those broadcasts go to the whole of Canada, and that it is very difficult for us to correct the wrong impression they convey in other Provinces.

When I refer to the propaganda line, I am making no general or vague reference. It is only necessary to examine the columns of the local outlet for the propaganda department of the Dominion Government to find that their efforts are now being concentrated upon statements which will convey the impression that Ontario is blocking social and health measures. If you wish to see the propaganda line in all its naked dishonesty, please examine the editorial page of the *Toronto Daily Star* in yesterday's edition. It would be impossible within the scope of remarks of this nature to deal with each of the misstatements upon the editorial page, because they are so numerous. The whole effort, however, is to create the impression that our failure to submit to the arbitrary terms put before us by the Dominion Government have prevented the people of this Province from receiving great benefits which, according to the Dominion Government, they would have gained from the pro-

posals put forward by the Dominion Government.

Just to show the depths to which this propaganda will descend, may I quote one statement from yesterday's *Toronto Star* on the editorial page:

"Crippled children in Ontario are being deprived of Dominion assistance for their care. Preventive measures are being withheld from many who may now be in danger of becoming crippled."

No more villainous and malicious piece of dishonesty could be put forward than this utterly false appeal to all that is best in human nature. There is no single thing which so moves the heart of any decent human being as the need of crippled children. The *Star* knew that a campaign is being launched right away to collect funds for the care of crippled children, in fact, those who are responsible for that campaign were in the offices of the Government this morning to launch its first stages. No worthier project has been started in this Province, and I know that it will gain the support of every member of this legislature, as I am sure it will gain the support of the people of the whole province.

And yet this villainous rag is so utterly devoid of any sense of decency that it will even play upon emotions of that kind, to place before the people of Ontario a false impression of this Government, in keeping with the declared propaganda line to which I have referred.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I made it clear in this Legislature before—so clear that it cannot be open to any question—that this Government is asking for a conference upon those subjects. Nothing that this Government has done is in any way delaying a conference of that kind, and these remarks apply with equal force to the *Toronto Star*, to any commentator of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, or to anyone else who is seeking to create the dishonest impression that this Government is delaying the discussions which are necessary to lay the foundation for sound health, social security, and other measures of that nature. On

the contrary, our budget has made it much easier for the Dominion Government to proceed with that conference, and with their plans in co-operation with the Provinces by greatly reducing the burden which would have been imposed upon them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, I hope I shall keep within the rules of the House a little better than the example set this afternoon by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) which, on account of his influence and the influence of his position, sets a very bad example.

Instead of quoting the remarks of the radio commentator, somewhere, and at sometime, and correcting them, he went far afield to open up a discussion and to attempt to link up the Dominion Government, and by his word—"propaganda" and so on, trying to convey the impression that the commentator is a tool, an instrument, of the Dominion Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, this afternoon we have heard the words "villainous", "malicious", "unjust" and so on. There is one worse than that, it is the applause that has been given just now. An attempt is made because a commentator, whether honestly or dishonestly, whether purposely or in the course of his remarks makes strictures or remarks to which the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) objects, or in which the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) sees a very fine occasion immediately to come to his pet subject that the Dominion government is trying by all means possible to put the responsibility on this Government here, to block any co-operation as between the Provinces and the Federal House. He has been trying, and it is very clear,—he is talking about everything being so clear,—it is so clear in his remarks the way he introduces them that he wants to put the responsibility on the commentator, but

without knowing anything about it, without having gone behind the scenes, he is linking the Dominion Government with those remarks of the commentator to which he objects. This is a very bad example set by our Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). He goes further and introduces the *Star*, so that instead of simply correcting the words of the commentator to which he objects, he uses those words which may be just a mistake. We have no after thought, he uses them; he takes that splendid occasion to take the Dominion government and the *Star* to use those famous words of propaganda that he wants to go around the country. Mr. Speaker, again I say,—and it is almost a point of order, I could have taken a point of order and proven my point but I will not do that,—I say there is being put forward in this House since the beginning of this Session day after day, practically, a very bad example which, if we were to follow instead of using the commentator of the radio we could go to the *Globe and Mail*, for instance, and come here before the Orders of the Day and link this Government with nefarious intentions that desire to create lack of co-operation, to break co-operation as between this Province and the Dominion. I will stop there, Mr. Speaker, although many other thoughts come to my mind.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I regret the other thoughts are not going to be before us, because it might help to understand in what way I have broken the rules. Not a single word mentioned by my hon. friend indicates I was not strictly within the rules. I was raising matters of great concern to the Legislature because it is a matter of concern to know what the facts are in relation to Dominion-Provincial legislation. As I pointed out, the members of the Legislature will have an opportunity to place through a recorded vote their seal of approval or disapproval that will be taken by the Government, and I am most anxious they be well informed as to what the facts are.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 19th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the Speech of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THRONE SPEECH

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, may I first of all take this, my first opportunity, to publicly congratulate you on the office you hold in this House, and while I know you have already been similarly congratulated by many members of the Opposition, I would like to add this much further to their congratulations, that I trust you will enjoy health to continue to remain in that office for many years yet to come. I want to first of all thank the mover to the motion, the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) and also my amiable friend across the floor, the hon. member for Hastings West (Mr. Wilson) who seconded the motion of the Speech from the Throne. These two gentlemen I think acquitted themselves extremely well and this, no doubt, can be attributed not only to their recognized ability, but also to the fact that they are talking about a subject that was well accepted in this House and has proven to be the forecast of much greater, valuable legislation than the Opposition is prepared to admit, regardless of how much they must secretly confess its merits.

I do not want to let the opportunity go, Mr. Speaker, at this time without referring to my friend for Waterloo North (J. Meininger) who spoke yesterday on the same subject. Up until the time he spoke it had been somewhat of a mutual admiration society, I think, but I can't quote the context of that. I remember last year in the House the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meininger) referring to the fact he was a Labour-Liberal, or visa-versa, and I believe his words were he was labouring for the Liberals. Fortunately I can say and I am sure I am speaking on behalf

of the other hon. members on this side of the House, we are progressing with Conservatism, and up to the present time I do not think we had any particular points to labour. If we have, we are properly emphasized, I suppose, by the words we hear from the other side of the House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I represent a riding known throughout the world as one of the wonders of the world. It is a riding considerably more urban than rural, and the rural areas are prosperous and well populated per square mile of land. It is also a very cosmopolitan riding. We have citizens of every nationality. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the vast majority of these people who, in some cases, have only lived in Canada for a few years, have proven to be very fine, loyal subjects. They are industrious and enterprising and this has been reflected in the success they have attained in their new land. Nevertheless, we have our problems and some of them are very serious ones. It has been my practice since I was elected as representative of my riding to take each problem up with the Minister or officials in the Department immediately on receipt of the letter or communication referring to the same. Invariably I have met with the utmost courtesy, not only from the Minister in office, but also by the staff of that office. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not for a moment suggest I meet with equal success, but if the complaint was a legitimate one and reasonable in request, success usually did attend my efforts, and that, I maintain, is the way it should be. I have over a period of nearly fifteen years in public office heard lots of complaints. They have ranged in subject matter all over the encyclopedia. Sometimes I have even wondered if some of my friends thought I had anything to do with compiling that book. Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, the problem of each individual was of paramount importance to him and he felt, and rightfully so, that I should give undivided attention to the rectification of any problem he had. By the same token we, as private members, feel our problems are the most important ones before this Government, and we naturally look forward with anticipated pleasure in the

hope that they will be satisfactorily cleared up.

I am happy to state to you, Mr. Speaker, that when I listened to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor so ably address this Legislature on Thursday, March 6th, I was sure at least some of the problems confronting the people in my riding would be rectified to the greatest degree possible by the government I have the honour to be associated with. You may not be as familiar with our problems, Mr. Speaker, as some of the ministers of various other Departments, but I would like to point out to you and through you to the other hon. members of this House a few of the things which affect us along the frontier and which the Government is vitally interested in. For years, Mr. Speaker, the municipalities of Niagara Falls and Stamford have had to beg for grants from Hydro in lieu of taxes they lost years ago when Hydro took over the privately-owned plants which paid taxes to the municipality in which they were located. I know this is a contentious issue with many men in this House even to-day; but the reason it is contentious is because it is of vital interest to certain municipalities. My personal opinion is that all business, whether public or private, should pay their fair share of the costs of operating the municipality in which they are situated. This is particularly true of such plants which, as I stated before, did pay their share of taxes when privately-owned, and on the basis of anticipated revenue the municipality spent thousands of dollars for local improvements with their continuing costs of maintenance. This feature of public ownership is not political and has no bearing on the Government in power, nor should it have any significance in this regard. It is a financial matter which should be treated as such. In this connection I do not single out Hydro for any special reason other than it happens to be the biggest problem in this regard in my own riding. I don't suppose I will ever live to see the day when a happy solution is arrived at on this particular feature of taxation. It, I suppose, will be one of those perennial subjects which future legislators will talk on in the years yet to come. After

all, Mr. Speaker, the bullrushes only yielded one Moses, and that was years ago. So, outside of a couple of hon. members in the Opposition, I am sure there is no one here who can give us an answer to this problem, which will be more or less accepted by the people at large. I refer to this fact, for up to the present the members I am referring to seem to have, at least in their own minds, the answers to any question so far brought up in the House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to enlarge a little bit on Hydro. It is a subject in which I have been interested for a number of years, having been on a commission for eight years, and any remarks I make are purely comments of my own, arrived at by my own deductions. They were arrived at after some considerable time discussing the matter with engineers, men who have sat on the commissions. It has been suggested by some that we should scrap the twenty-five cycle and change over to sixty cycle. Some of those who argue that one way or the other, I am quite satisfied, do not know a cycle from a bicycle. It has been thought that this change could be made for around the figure of \$200,000,000.00 and I do not suppose the figure quoted was over-exaggerated. That, Mr. Speaker, is practically equal to the capital investment of the Southern Ontario system; I believe it runs around \$209,000,000.00. I believe that they were the 1945 figures, if my memory serves correctly. In other words, the change-over would about double the cost of investment of the Southern Ontario system. Now, besides that, certain engineers, whom I consider intelligent, have come to the conclusion that it would be an increase in horsepower of approximately \$7.00 per horsepower, or one-third of the approximate present rates, I am afraid that such a change would ruin our chances in this part of the system for the continuance of cheap power.

Mr. Speaker, this topic has been discussed for so many years. It may be that it has been discussed for so long that such merits as it originally had have been outmoded by advanced engineering knowledge. I can visualize

for instance, a great future in electronics at the source and at the market. It has been done in some places with success and may be done here some day. There is the possibility we may be able to transmit high-tension power by D.C. with the use of tubes as converters. In some types of business now we have a great demand for high frequencies, 200 and 300 cycle, and I know in Britain to-day there are a number of various cycles to suit the particular needs of the industry involved. The higher the frequency is the greater is going to be reactance loss. For instance, at 60 cycle it is 2.4 times more than twenty-five cycle, nearly twice as many transmitters are required, additional coppers, regulators and condensers are necessary to maintain the same efficiency. I would respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the money required for such a change should be spent in the future development costs. If we are so short of power supply it is logical to assume we will be in shorter supply in the future, unless new sources are available.

If we are so short of power it is logical to assume that we will be in shorter supply in the future unless new sources are available. Now, I do not know what the Hydro have in mind but there are, I think, two possible sources for power. One would be perhaps quicker than the other. I believe that with additional turbines and generators at Beauharnois, as the hydraulic end is completed, and which I understand could take care of twice the present output. I was on that job about 15 years ago, and I did not know until the other day that they could develop considerably more than they are with additional turbines and generators. However, that is outside the Province of Ontario, and I think wherever we can we should develop our own resources. So I would like to put forward the suggestion to build a new plant at Niagara, parallel perhaps to the present one, only in tunnel form of construction, and that it be taken into consideration with the hope of early construction, and utilize waters now being used by the Ontario and Toronto Power Company, whose head of water is

180-feet and 135-feet respectively as against a head of water at Queenston of about 294-feet. I am quoting these figures without looking at the Blue Book but I think they are pretty near accurate. You may say this is very costly, and would take a considerable time to complete, but, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the hon. members through you, it would be money well spent and create a better investment for the people of this Province than the tremendous costs of a change-over, with doubtful, tangible improvements.

A lot of people base their opinion of 60-cycle power on their conception of fluorescent light. I might explain to the hon. members who are not familiar with that field, that fluorescent lighting was designed in the States, designed for 60-cycle power and brought in here to sell. They are using it on 25-cycle, which shows a considerable flicker, but I have seen 25-cycle fluorescent lights alongside of 60-cycle fluorescent lights and the results were exceptionally good. In fact, they are presently being used in the Hydro Electric Power Commission draughting room, and they are exceptionally good. The engineers will admit that. I think the average person on the street bases his opinion on the difference between 25 and 60 cycle. I have an idea, as I said before, we are a little late getting into 60-cycle change, which is practically outmoded now. So much for the Hydro.

I want to refer to municipalities who have gone through a transitory period in which industrial and social changes have imposed increasingly heavier burdens on the taxpayer in the municipality, who is the poor property owner. There was at one time a feeling amongst investors of private funds that real estate was tops in the security market. This has not been true for quite a few years. The average house does not rent for enough to carry the costs of maintenance. There, Mr. Speaker, is one reason and a big reason too, that houses have not been built in the years past, and for the shortage which is now being so keenly felt. I was very gratified to listen to my good friend

the hon. Minister of the Treasury (Mr. Frost) give heed to the distressing wails of the property owner in the sense that our municipalities will receive additional grants which in time will relieve John Public who owns or is attempting to buy a little house. This same line of reasoning must have been in the mind of our Prime Minister who, as Minister of Education, has done so much to relieve the municipality of the costs of education. \$38,500,000 is a lot of money, but this is the amount the Department of Education is prepared to spend this year, the highest amount spent for education in the history of the Province. I read the other night in the paper that some of the Provinces are going to spend a little more per capita than they have, and Ontario was mentioned as a leader in this endeavour. That came, incidentally, Mr. Speaker, from a legislation which is not of the same political stripe as we on this side of the House are, and I was rather pleased to see Ontario being given credit for leading in something. To hear some people talk you would almost think we were going backward. Their voice seems to be in high gear and their brain in second. I know this, Mr. Speaker, that the municipalities in my riding appreciate the support they are now receiving in educational costs.

And while I'm on this subject, I must congratulate the hon. Minister of the Treasury (Mr. Frost), the member representing Victoria and Haliburton, for his support to the higher institutes of learning. I was pleased to notice in the budget that he remembered the old Gaelic School of Learning at Kingston. His sojourn at Varsity apparently didn't affect his appreciation for a good college. And while there is another I would like to mention, but comes under the Department of Lands & Forests, nevertheless it is a place where a man will receive educational benefits as well as practical training, and I refer to the "Rangers" school south of Dorset on No. 35 Highway. Mr. Speaker, if you have not visited this institution, I would suggest to you that it would be well worth your time. The pleasure you receive on the trip up

through that beautiful section of Ontario will repay your time, and you will see one of the finest schools of its type in the world.

I would be remiss in my duty if I did not mention another school of a somewhat different nature, but nevertheless, one which holds a unique future in Ontario in its particular line of endeavour. I refer to the "Gardeners' School" on the Niagara Boulevard just north of the City of Niagara Falls, and which is under the auspices and control of the Niagara Parks Commission, which, as you know, is a Provincial Park. Here is a school whose object is to teach young men gardening in all its branches. It is hoped to have this school under full swing now that we have returned to the pursuits of peace. It had only started, you might say, when the war began, which, of course, curtailed its functions. As each member has no doubt received a copy of a book published by the Commission, it will not be necessary for me to further elaborate on this subject, as it is well discussed in that history of the parks. I merely mention these various types of schools to bring to the attention of the members the diversification which is taking place in our educational institutions in this Province, and the support directly or indirectly this Government is according them. There are many other schools, such as agricultural colleges, etc., which you are all familiar with, and I believe our good friend, the hon. Minister of Reform (Mr. Dunbar) is trying to work out a system of schooling for boys and girls who, perhaps, through misguidance or, perhaps lack of guidance, have found themselves temporarily removed from society, and yet, boys and girls whom we think, with some help and direction, which goes with education, will retake their place in society and contribute their efforts in the future towards the pursuit of more worthwhile objects.

There is another subject in the Speech from the Throne I would like to refer to, namely, the expansion of our tourist industry. As I reminded you before, Mr. Speaker, the frontier I represent is naturally tourist-conscious. We pride

ourselves in being the gateway to Ontario, and we look to the Government to do everything in their power to embellish that frontier and improve our roads and communications so that our friends from the South will get a first impression upon entry in our country which will not only be most favourable, but lasting as well. We, on our part, will do our best to treat our visitors friendly and courteously and see that when they leave for the North, or wherever their destination is, that they will carry happy memories with them.

For the benefit of the members who have not visited the Niagara frontier in the last few years, I may say vast changes in the way of improvements have taken place. Many of these improvements have been done by the Province. A year ago a new tunnel was completed under the Falls and is under the control of the Niagara Parks Commission. This, Mr. Speaker, is worth a visit by every honourable member. A large greenhouse with exceptional floral displays is now complete and open the year round.

My friend, the hon. Minister from Muskoka (Mr. Welsh) who is in charge of the Department of Travel and Publicity, informs me that a new tourist bureau will be built immediately at Fort Erie, opposite the Peace Bridge. The present bureau at Niagara Falls will be located just south of the Rainbow Bridge and in a building which will be built by the Parks Commission. This will be a credit to the Province, both in utility and architecture. I want to add to the above remarks my appreciation for the sincere efforts on the part of the hon. Mr. Welsh, (Minister of Travel and Publicity) who is the first Minister of this new Department, for the fine work he is doing in getting this most important Department on a business-like basis. I hope some day it may be possible to have a bureau for the summer months at Crystal Beach. Here is a small community which caters to hundreds of thousands of American visitors every summer, and a little money and attention paid to these visitors will, in my estimation, return huge dividends

to the Province as a whole.

There are tremendous possibilities in this regard, and the future assures the Province equally great rewards. Mr. Speaker, I saw a criticism by one of the hon. members of the Opposition that inferred we were spending large sums on this Department to the neglect of other services more urgently required. I might reply in this sense, that I would like to see even more spent on tourist development, because from revenue derived from this source will come the funds to pay for the very services other Departments will need, and which they, as a Department, will not be able to finance unless more forms of taxes are collected. I think, Mr. Speaker, that, dollar for dollar, the tourist business is one of the best, if not the best, net revenue producer we have.

I was just going to briefly touch on the question of "housing" as it was mentioned by a former speaker. I do not believe that if this Province went into building houses, they would be built any quicker. Another agency in the building field would not build them any quicker with the lack of supplies. I am sure that private enterprise and the wartime housing are trying to build them as fast as they can get supplies.

I know in my own city we cannot get meters. They are putting the "juice" in the houses without any meters. I don't know what they do with the electricity, but it is there, and no meters. Others are held up for lack of something else—maybe it was cement, I don't know—but they were held up, anyway. Perhaps a dozen more agencies in the building game would not improve that problem one iota.

I remember that in 1945, quite a howl arose about this immigration policy of the Drew Government. As far as I understand it, the Government was anxious to see Ontario grow, and I am sure there is nobody on the Opposition benches who would not like to see our own Province grow. As far as actual immigration into the Province is concerned, I do not believe we have too great a control over it, as it is a Federal matter. But

if we could encourage immigration into the Province, and encourage the type of people from the British Isles, who held the fort for democracy when there was nobody else holding it, and who certainly are going through terrific trials and tribulations to-day—you would think even the elements are against them—but, as I say, if we could encourage them, and could supply work on farms and one thing and another for a selected type of people from the British Isles, I, for one, would be pleased to see it, because I think this country has a great future. It is a new country, with a fairly young race of people, and I am sure that we have plenty of opportunity for four times the population we have at the present time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HANNIWELL: We have the railroads and other types of transportation facilities, quite capable of handling many more people than we have. We cannot sit back and say this is actually a Federal matter, and sit in smug complacency, keeping this Province just to ourselves, with no entrance sign over the door for immigration in the future.

I do not want to be understood as stating that I am limiting it to British people, but that is my preference personally, and I do not mind admitting it. There have been some very fine European immigrants in this country, and as I stated before in my opening remarks, they have proven to be very fine, loyal, and industrious citizens. There is no reason why we cannot have more of them here.

In talking about roads, Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to see that the municipalities will get a subsidy for road maintenance. I need not suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, a former Mayor of this great City of Toronto, that such aid was timely. With the advent of the motor car our municipalities have run up against expenditures never dreamed of when our system of taxation was set up. They have to pay extra for traffic police, extra for road maintenance in the summer and huge sums for snow removal in the win-

buildings, 450 million dollars spent on traffic at all times, for the use of cars and trucks on streets owned by the taxpayers for which they derive no direct benefit.

I do not wish to belabour my friends in the House, Mr. Speaker, by telling them all the good features of our riding of Niagara Falls, as that would take too long. There are so many of them. I have mentioned a few, and I have tried to point out where the legislation that this Government is bringing down in this Session will be of benefit. I do not want to forget the improvements in the social and labour policies which have been suggested. I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I have known the member from Lincoln (Mr. Daley) for many years. It is my adjoining riding and the riding in which I was born and where my forefathers settled in the beginning of the last century. The hon. Minister was a member of the council and the Mayor of St. Catharines for a number of years. He is highly respected in his home town and he is doing a fine job in the important office he holds here. I venture to suggest it is one of the hardest portfolios, if not the hardest, to handle to-day in the cabinet. No matter what he does in the way of improving our labour conditions, there will always be some who will say he didn't go far enough.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is easy to win the plaudits of the masses by offering them something for nothing, but it doesn't, and it never will, work out that way in practice. I don't blame the Opposition for suggesting everything they do because they don't have to assume the responsibility of figuring out how everything is going to be financed. We still retain some sense of practical reasoning, surely. I would like to see some of the very things the Opposition suggest implemented immediately. While they refer to what is being done in some other place, they fail to give credit for what is being done here. There is a point where reason seems to fade out of the picture. I am inclined to think we are subject to a criticism of a nature which is not always constructive, and to sug-

gestions which by the same token are not so practical in their application, as they are political in their implications. I would hasten to add that I refer particularly to the Opposition members who would perfer and are striving to attain a form of Government totally alien to our people, and who are using every means available in a democracy to reach their objective, and which, if once accomplished, would deny anyone else the freedom to criticize, which they enjoy under our system and practice to their hearts' content. They remind me of Gladstone's reference about Disraeli:

"The gentleman must be intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity."

The application of some of their suggestions in active practice would be about as difficult and uncertain as the functioning of a ball-point pen. We are progressively enlarging our horizon in all fields of endeavour. This has been clearly exemplified by increasingly larger expenditure for various social services as outlined in the budget. While the latter is before us I do not intend in my remarks to refer to specific subjects in it, as that will no doubt be clearly dealt with by following hon. members speaking on the debate on the budget. We can appreciate the advantages of such progressive laws and we can, by the same reasoning, support more advanced laws in the full knowledge that future generations will benefit by their enactment, and that they will improve our living conditions. We may some day, Mr. Speaker, form a society where the good for most will also be the good for all; where greed and corruption are not passwords to living; where one can tolerate success in others without becoming radical to the extent that one must of necessity believe that success can only emanate from graft and exploitation of one's fellow men; where private initiative and individual skill may be justly awarded and not held up to ridicule, but rather on the contrary, be recognized as marks of distinction.

Labour and management must hang together or hang separately. There must

be give as well as take, and this must be reciprocal. Decent standards of living must be maintained, security in employment, and support for those who in their declining years are unable to look after themselves, and work for those who want to work should be made available. I was gratified to hear in the Speech from the Throne that this is the object of our Government in Ontario, and at the same time retain Ontario's strong and respected position amongst the other Provinces in this Dominion. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I wish to close my remarks by thanking once again the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor for a very able and constructive forecast of legislation in this Province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. Speaker retired.

Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, may I say that I am very glad that you are in the Chair this afternoon, because I, like all other hon. members of this Legislature have, over a period of years, come to hold you in very high esteem. There is no doubt in any of our minds that you are a very loyal member of the "Tory" party, but unlike some Tories, you are a man without rancour in your heart, and you have always been very kind and considerate to the hon. members of the House, when you preside.

I am very sorry that Mr. Speaker is not in his Chair at the moment, because I would want, first of all, to felicitate him on his return to his duties as the permanent Speaker of the House. Some months back it was suggested that he might decide to serve in another jurisdiction; there was a suggestion that he might run for a seat in the House of Commons. But after partaking of his bounty and hospitality last night, I am sure we are all very glad he has decided to remain.

I would couple with that word of felicitation, an expression of regret that in the closing moments of the Session yesterday I made some heated remarks directed towards Mr. Speaker. Under the

circumstances, of course, he was unable to strike back because he had already left the Speaker's Chair, and he had no recourse. However, Mr. Chairman, I am extremely sorry that the remarks were made. There were extenuating circumstances, but that does not remove the guilt from my conscience. Perhaps I could dispose of the matter by paraphrasing a line from Holy Writ and say

"He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that offendeth the Speaker."

(Laughter.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word to those two or three hon. members of the House who, since the last Session, have been elevated to the Tory "episcopacy", (Laughter) and have crossed the red carpet over into . . . well, whichever you choose, the "promised land" or the "wilderness". I must take credit for some of these promotions, because I suggested them in my remarks last year.

I referred to the new hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) when he sat over here, and I called attention to what I described as the "Westminster air" which he carried with him, and I have no doubt that these special qualities of his, to which I referred, were duly taken into consideration by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) when he gave him the nod, and took him over onto the "kid line."

Then we have a new hon. Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Griesinger), the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board. We congratulate him on the elevation to that office, although I must say when I studied the map in the *Toronto Evening Telegram* the other night, and saw these proposed new outlets for liquor in the City of Toronto, I thought we might more properly refer to the hon. Minister as the Minister of Flood Control. (Laughter.) If that great abundance of fire water that is going to be unleashed in the Province of Ontario could somehow or other be geared in with Hydro, what a great abundance of power we would have in the Province of Ontario.

And lastly, but by no means least, the

other hon. member who sat on this side, being prepared for higher office—I refer to the new hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott). We watched him very carefully as he sat down here, and we could see him straining at the bit, anxious to cross the great divide, and we were all very glad when he made the grade finally. All this is said without prejudice to the very sterling qualities of the gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Thompson). We all have a very high regard for the former hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Thompson), and I hope that the new hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), who comes from the same city as my son-in-law, will measure up to the high standard set by the man who previously sat in that chair.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word of congratulation to the mover and seconder of the address. Both speeches were well prepared, very well delivered, and I shall not spoil the compliment by making them feel uneasy with the suggestion that I agreed with what they said, because I am sure if I was to say anything like that, they would get their glasses and go over the speech very carefully to find out what was wrong with it.

Now, I will assume the role of Mr. Drew Pearson for a minute, and make a prediction about the mover (Mr. Chaplin).

I listened to him very carefully, and I watched the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) very carefully, and I thought as the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) went into the detailed description of reform institutions, there seemed to be a bit of uneasiness over there, and I thought that the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) felt "well, I used to be three-ply minister, now I am a two-ply minister, and this fellow is trying to cut me down to one-ply."

Well, it may not happen, but I venture a guess that in the fullness of time, the hon. Minister for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) will get his due reward. That is in the cards. I do not know just

what the adjustment will be, but I know that anything the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) proposes to my hon. friend, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) will be accepted with the same grace that he showed when he was deprived of a portfolio at the last Session.

Now, Mr. Speaker,—and this finishes the congratulations (Laughter)—I want to express my very deep appreciation, and coupled with that the appreciation of my colleague—to the hon. Minister of Public Work (Mr. Doucett), who so very kindly yesterday afternoon placed us in an office down here in aristocratic row. It is a very fine office, with a large concrete cell adjoining it, and very thick steel door, a place large enough to be used for a hand-ball court, or, if the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) will consider it, even a cocktail bar. But we do appreciate the consideration shown us by the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett). There is only one thing he could do to make it a little better. The walls are rather bare, and I suggest that in order to brighten the place up a bit, he might give us some pictures, one of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), one of the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter),—and, well, why should I discriminate between the major and minor prophets. Give us the whole Cabinet, and let them hang the pictures on the wall, and in the case of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I would appreciate a painting or photograph of him which will be of the likeness of the father of Confederation, with whom his name was linked in a French-Canadian paper a couple of days ago. If these things are done we will be happy over the next couple of weeks. I extend a cordial invitation to those of you who deprived us of your hospitality to drop in some Sunday evening, or any evening, and have a cup of tea with us in our office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this Session this Legislature was very proud to welcome and acclaim a young

Canadian girl who brought great honour and distinction to herself and her country. I did not speak at the time, but I can assure the House that everything that was said by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leaders of other groups was fully shared by those who sit here on Mount Olympus.

But, Mr. Speaker, there was another event which took place at just about the same time, that I think ought not to go unnoticed. I refer to the great honour and distinction brought to this Canada of ours by a young French-Canadian writer, Miss Gabrielle Roy, now a resident of the City of Montreal. Miss Roy was a native of Manitoba, although born of French-Canadian parents, and a year or so ago she wrote a book called "Bonheur d'occasion". The book had a sale in Canada of some 8,000 copies, and Miss Roy was the recipient of some \$3,000 in royalties, and no doubt felt that she had achieved a great deal. But some months ago, after a New York publishing house received a copy of the book, the New York Literary Guild decided to make it their main selection, and at this present moment, the Literary Guild is printing 625,000 copies of that book. The publishing house themselves are printing an additional first edition of 50,000 copies, and Universal Pictures in Hollywood have paid Miss Roy the sum of \$50,000 for the screen rights to that novel. Miss Roy, of course, is a French-Canadian, and her great achievement will be especially welcomed by the six hon. members of the French-Canadian nation who sit in this House, and I am sure that they will feel very happy to have all of us join with them in hailing the magnificent achievement of this brilliant compatriot of theirs.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one other thing I intended to refer to, and I think I am the only one who has done it so far, I think it was just an oversight that it was not done by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) or the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I want to refer to the presence in this Chamber for the first time of the new Sergeant-at-Arms, a great hero of the First World

War, a winner of the Victoria Cross, and a respected public servant in the Province of Ontario. I am sure that Major Handley Geary is very warmly welcomed by all the members of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: Those of us who have been here since 1943 grew accustomed to the measured steps of Sergeant Robson, and we all hope, I am sure, that as a result of this change, Sergeant Robson's position in the Civil Service is secure and that he will be guaranteed permanent employment on the staff of the Civil Service.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I must say a word about the lateness of this Session. The Session was not called until the sixth of March, although in the closing moments of last year's Session, I think it was the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) or the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) who expressed concern over the fact that the Legislature opening was being delayed more and more and the length of the sittings was becoming shorter and shorter. No intimation has yet been given from the Government benches as to how long this Session will last. We seem to be going along at quite a clip, and it is not outside the bounds of possibility that the Session may adjourn shortly after Easter, perhaps the greater part of its business being finished by Good Friday, giving us a little more than thirty days here.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that the Legislature of a Province with 4,250,000 people—the highest tribunal of the Province of Ontario—should certainly take longer than that to conduct the business of this great province. I say that it is a disgrace that the Legislature of Ontario does not sit at least three months in the year.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: I feel that all the more strongly after reading the report that was tabled in the House a few

days ago. I do not know what the people of this Province are going to think if this procedure continues. Back in the olden days, I looked up the Parliamentary Guide, and I find that it was very commonplace for the House to sit for two or three months, and I say that the affairs of this Legislature should be arranged in such a way as to make it possible for all the members of the Legislature to play a more prominent part in its proceedings. That simply cannot be done if the Government brings in a long list of bills that are rushed through; most of them are not very important, but we rush through them and we rush through this and rush through that and we have hardly arrived before it is time to go home.

I say the Government should take under advisement the extension of these sessions so that we can really carry on the business of this Province in a more thorough-going way.

Now to the Speech from the Throne. I agree with what the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and with what and with what the Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) have said, that there is not very much in that address calling for spirited debate, and I am not going to say very much about it. I am only going to deal with it against the background of the pledges that this Government made to the people of Ontario in 1943, as well as against the background of the fact that this Government has now been in office almost four years—you see, it didn't just arrive last night, it has been there four years—and I do not think that we made a mistake in reminding you on every occasion of the reasons you because the Government of this Province in the first place.

I know that reference to the twenty-two points is becoming rather stale, and I do not think you like to hear about them very much. It is very difficult to get a copy of them. I have been trying very hard to get one of the original copies—you know, the ones that Mr. George McCullough printed on newsprint, but you cannot get them. I had to get a stenographer busy running off several

hundred copies of the twenty-two points. If the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) would like to have a copy of the twenty-two points I will be glad to give him one.

Now I want to refer to some of those twenty-two points. I am not going to deal with all of them, but I am going to refer to a few. When you read them from beginning to end, you really ask yourself the question, "Well, what is there that this Government did not promise?" They did not promise two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage. They came pretty close to it. They promised a great many things, and I think it could be said, Mr. Speaker, that when the Prime Minister, (Mr. Drew) and his colleagues were drawing up their twenty-two point programme, they were closer to the needs and the hopes and the aspirations of the people of Ontario than they have been at any time since. They really put their finger on the things that the people of this Province of Ontario want. As I go through it, through the whole twenty-two points, I ask myself the question, "Well, what is left out?" If they were written now, in 1947, instead of in 1943, I have no doubt the Government would be promising the people those two delicacies that turn up in the comic strip every day now, "hammus Alabamus" and roast rump of tree-dwelling elephant, with ecstasy sauce, but you see they did not arrive in time to include them.

Well, let us get to point No. 8, that is the first one I want to deal with, point No. 8.

"An Ontario Housing Commission will be created to plan a great housing programme throughout the whole Province, for the purpose of creating employment in the period of re-adjustment and at the same time bring to an end the unsatisfactory housing conditions in many parts of Ontario."

That is a pretty specific promise, is it not? I want to skip from that, lest it be suggested that, well, it is a very general promise and it is not very definite. Well, I go over to the back of this twenty-two point programme, and I find

these words by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)

"I pledge myself as Leader of the Progressive-Conservative party in Ontario to carry out each of the proposals contained in this programme when you entrust us with the power to do so."

Now, reference was made here the other day in reply to the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) with respect to the Royal Commission. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, in effect—

We want to get facts, we do not want to go off half-cocked, we want to get the experts at work to give us the facts and then, on the basis of the facts we will put into effect the legislation that is required.

Well, listen to this, each of them, that is each of the twenty-two points,

"Each of them is practical. Each of them is based upon a careful examination of the facts. May I ask you to examine this programme in detail, and if you agree that it would be good for the people of Ontario to have these proposals put into operation, then I urge you to support the Progressive-Conservative candidate in your riding."

And so, on the basis of these promises, this Government was given the responsibility of office. Well, as far as point number eight is concerned, this Government has not lifted a finger or expended a single cent on housing in the Province of Ontario in the four years that they have held office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is an extremely serious housing crisis in the Province of Ontario and that problem is discussed in many quarters. If you read the current issue of *MacLean's Magazine*, just on the news stands, dated March 15th, 1947, they deal with the question and they point out that while last year the target of 60,000 houses was reached, only a very small percentage of those houses comes within the reach of the people who need them. In the City of Toronto for instance, only 20 percent.

of the people who need houses in this city today are in a position to pay for them. Nearly 25 percent. of the people in the City of Toronto and its metropolitan area are living in squalour and poverty in the type of houses that were condemned years ago by the Bruce Report. The Government of that day did nothing about it. The situation has become much worse since then, and this Government has done absolutely nothing to alleviate the housing shortage.

I hold in my hand a special issue of *Reconstruction News*, put out by the Toronto Reconstruction Council, it contains a digest, a quantitative study of housing requirements of the City of Toronto by Professor Humphrey Carver. In the summary of their findings they point out that in this city alone in the next decade it is going to be necessary to produce 94,000 homes. When you set alongside that the slow progress that is being made to erect these houses, you will see at once that unless this problem is tackled in an emergency fashion, within a few years the people of this Province are going to have to pay very dearly for that negligence. It is going to reflect itself in poor health, increased juvenile delinquency and all the other things that flow from unsatisfactory housing conditions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and other members of the Government never weary of alluding to the great strength and power of the Province of Ontario. That is what he was elected for—to keep Ontario strong. There is nothing wrong with that. We want Ontario to be strong. But this is a rich Province, rich in resources, a very wealthy Province. It has not been affected adversely by the war; like Britain and France and other European Countries that were practically wiped out in the course of the conflict, and yet those countries are tackling the problem of housing in a bold fashion, and houses are being built within the capacity of people to pay for them. Professor Carver points out some figures here. Even before the war, from 1935 to 1939, the 41,000,000 people in England and Wales produced an average of 334,000 dwelling units a year,

and he points out that the City of Toronto metropolitan area would have to produce 7,330 units a year in order to match the prewar record of Britain, and you may be sure that with the Labour Government now in power in Britain, this whole problem of housing will be tackled in even bolder fashion that will completely outdistance anything that was done by the Tory Government during 1935 to 1939. But nothing is happening here. This Government not only discussed housing in the famous twenty-two points, they discussed it as well in this very beautiful, expensive pamphlet called *Ontario, the Heart of the New World*.

The hon. Provincial-Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was good enough to invite me to a banquet the night this baby was born. You remember; we were all good friends in those days; Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Leo Dolan of Ottawa, the American consul. Well, on page 26 of *Ontario, the Heart of the New World* there is a very beautiful picture painted for the benefit of prospective immigrants to this country. They were distributed all over the continent of Europe, they were distributed in England. I never checked up with the Public Accounts to see what it cost, but it must have cost a lot of money. I objected at the time that there was no union label on it, and I suppose it is too late to do anything about that now, but this is what some member of the Ontario Government wrote, and what they intended people elsewhere to read as true to draw them to Canada:

“Under the building projects financed by the Dominion Government, home-ownership is not difficult to attain. Although halted temporarily by war-time shortages in labour and materials, these projects will be vastly increased after the war.

Now, listen to this:

“This is what the average Canadian workman can expect to get for his outlay; a five-room bungalow of brick or frame construction standing on its own grounds, with a lawn in front and a garden in the rear. There will be central heating and a three-piece

bathroom. A telephone and an electric refrigerator can be put in at a small added cost. A garage in the rear—

I will read that again:

A garage in the rear will house his car and there will be municipal transportation within easy reach.

That is the end of the quotation, and I am told that no less than a quarter of a million copies of that booklet were circulated all over Europe. Yet, this Government which talks so much about a Province eventually having a population of eventually 100,000,000 has lifted not a finger to tackle this problem of putting roofs over the homes of the people who now live here.

Now, the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, in effect:

“We went far beyond that, it is true we did not set up a housing commission but we set up a Department of Planning and Development.”

And they expect the people of this Province to be convinced by that. I have absolutely nothing against the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), I have known him for years. He is a very fine man. I see he has been down in Mexico lately attending the inauguration of the Mexican president, according to the Ontario press. Just what an Ontario Cabinet Minister would be doing in a role like that, I do not know, but he was there. I want to say to him, every time I pass the building over on the crescent occupied by the Ministry of Planning and Development, I cannot help but feel how much better it would be if the Ministry were moved out of the building and families, a couple of families moved in. What is the solution to this building problem. This country was able to tackle the colossal problems in a bold and imaginative fashion, so in the emergency of peace we have to use our imagination. I referred last year in this House to some of the things we had been able to do during the war. In the course of three years we spent a billion dollars on buildings, 450 million dollars spent on

building barracks for troops and war workers, 700 million dollars spent on factories, we produced enough lumber in 1944 alone to build 400 thousand homes. In five years of war we produced 25 billion board feet of lumber, or enough for 2,400,000 homes; we produced 110,000,000 artillery shells, 700,000 transport trucks and those are more expensive and more difficult to produce than toilet and plumbing fixtures for the 50,000 homes that could be built in the next number of years and then coupled to that, talking about shortages of materials and so on, it should be pointed out that in five years this country produced enough revolver bullets,—and that is the kind of metal you use, I suppose, for bathroom tubs and pipes and so on,—we produced enough revolver bullets in this country to enable us to fire two shots at every man, woman and child on the face of the earth. That was done under the direction of the former Minister of Munitions and Supplies with the assistance of the people of Canada. What has happened to this country since then? Canada was able to do those things in the course of the war and since peace has come, the bottom seems to have dropped out of everything. Lumber is here and metal is here, man power is here if we want to avail ourselves of it, but nothing happens. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, if the Government of Ontario is to honour its promises to the people, it must of necessity undertake an extensive housing program in the next period of years, and I would suggest the Government of Ontario lose no time in setting up this housing commission, and that it lose no time in reaching an agreement with the Dominion Government whereby the two together and in co-operation with the municipalities the sum of 250 million dollars to be well spent over a period of five years to erect these homes. What is the use of talking about Provincial rights? What are those rights? Surely they are not abstractions. When we talk about Provincial rights we should talk about the rights of the people to have homes, to have security, to have employment

and to have good health. Unless the people of Ontario have those things, then I suggest those rights that are spoken about so much mean absolutely nothing.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Would you object to an interruption?

MR. MacLEOD: I could never object to you.

MR. HAMILTON: I just wonder if the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) would explain to us how he would harness the energy and talents of the people in arriving at that commendable objective?

MR. MacLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I would do it in precisely the same way that the Government of this country did it in the course of the war. We were able to get the Canadian people to come through with something like 18 billion dollars over a period of six years, and they contributed a lot of it to the demands that the war made upon the people.

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): May I ask a question? I know my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) wants to be fair. How is this Government responsible for material shortages that we are presently faced with? The actual housing shortage is not caused by the lack of means to do things, I mean legislation and means to do things in that way. It is caused by the positive material shortages, and I may say to my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) that in our own development or extension at the present time that plan is behind months and years because we cannot get the steel to build towers, cannot get materials to do things. After all, surely he is fair enough to say this, that should be laid on the doorstep of the Ottawa Government and not this Government. I am glad to see my friend from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) has a sense of humour.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Who has control of this Government in the province of Ontario?

MR. MacLEOD: With respect to the remarks made by my hon. friend, the

Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), I will return to the Bible again to say, "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone." Do not try to slip out from under your responsibility by pointing an accusing finger at those people there and, make no mistake about it, they are not without sin. They have not done their job either, and I say to my hon. friend the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that if this Government and the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) especially, would spend as much time calling upon the people of this Province to join with him in putting pressure on that Government and compel them to act, it would be much better than the sort of thing we listened to before the Orders of the Day to-day. When he fights Ottawa he fights on a low level, and it is about time he got up on Mount Olympus.

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): That does not answer the question. My friend raises the question that we have a housing shortage in Ontario. So we have. We have a building shortage, a shortage of equipment, bathroom fixtures, everything. Where is this Government to blame for that situation?

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The shortages were there when you promised them.

MR. BELANGER: You had the means when you made the promise.

MR. FROST: No, that was four years ago.

MR. SPEAKER: Just one at a time.

MR. MacLEOD: Who is carrying on the debate? I am always glad to yield to the courtesy of the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) but I must say, Mr. Speaker, it is very unfair to me to have the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) carry on a debate with a man who does not even have the floor, but to be fair—

MR. FROST: I will say this, if I ever make statements I invite my friend (Mr. MacLeod) or any hon. member of this House to ask questions relevant to what I say. My friend (Mr. MacLeod) wants

to be helpful, I know, and he might tell us how we are going to increase the production of steel and lumber and all those things we need with the powers that we have. That is the \$64.00 question.

MR. MacLEOD: I know the things I am saying or the facts I am reciting are not falling on deaf ears. As far as the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is concerned, I cannot believe he is not concerned about the plight that faces so many men who have returned to Canada from the battle-field and in respect to your question I would say this, we have to tackle this problem of housing, which is a priority problem, in the same emergency way that we tackled the problem of the war. I must confront you with your own language when you say how are you going to do it. You said in 1943 this proposal is practical, it is based upon careful examination of the facts and if we get the facts we will do these things. You have not even set up a housing commission. If you had set up a housing commission in 1943, before the war was over, and had that commission acted on behalf of the Government of Ontario, and had faced the Government at Ottawa with its responsibilities these matters could have been settled. They were here during the war, but have they disappeared? Did we exhaust the lumber industry in Ontario? What about our steel mills? Where is the steel going? If our steel mills in Ontario are not capable of producing the requirements here at home, are they to be expanded? I say that if Government really wants to tackle its responsibility and fight the issue out with the Dominion authorities and make demands on them.

MR. FROST: I just asked my hon. friend to help us to do that very thing. If he adds his influence to ours—

MR. MacLEOD: Well now, the Provincial Treasurer knows that in the course of the war he sat over on this side, and do you remember how you used to move resolution after resolution demanding action by Ottawa on these

things. Since you have been in power you do not like to have the other jurisdiction discussed at all except when the Prime Minister does.

I ask you to show me where, at any time since you took over, you have actually gone to the Dominion Government and said—we are prepared to use the resources, financially and otherwise, of our Province to tackle the housing problem in Ontario, and we demand that you make available to us materials in the same way that materials were made available for the conduct of the war itself. I tell you nothing would bring that Government down like a deck of cards—

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carleton): Mr. Speaker—

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

MR. ACRES: I was going to say this, if the hon. member—

MR. SPEAKER: Are you prepared to answer question of hon. Mr. Acres?

MR. MacLEOD: Well, I love him so much I cannot refuse him.

MR. ACRES: I want to say this to the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the hon. member from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and the hon. member from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), I want to say this: There is no member of this House that could answer that question like yourself. Men like you, agitators amongst working men, you are the cause of strikes; we cannot get steel; we cannot get men—

HON. MEMBERS: Sit down. Sit down.

MR. MacLEOD: I think my hon. friend from Carleton is mixed up. He was supposed to follow me. Now he is trying to cut in and shut me off.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you have there on the record a solemn pledge to the people of Ontario that you were going to set up a housing commission, and you were going to tackle a great program of slum clearance, construction of houses and

after nearly four years in office you have not done a thing and it is useless for you to say: "Ottawa won't do this and Ottawa won't do that." When it serves your purpose you can really put Ottawa in its place. You did it a few days ago. You did not bend your necks to them. You decided to go on the ground that the Province had rights, and I agree that the Province had rights, and I think it is high time that the Government of Ontario acknowledges the duty that accompanies the rights that it claims.

I am going to leave that particular subject for the moment and I am going to proceed to another pledge made by this Government in 1943. It is point number ten. It says:

"Our educational system will be completely revised so that every child in this Province will have an opportunity to be educated to the full extent of their mental capacity, no matter where they live or what the financial circumstances of their parents may be."

And I say again that after almost four years in office very little has been done by this Government to fulfill that pledge. I know that a Royal Commission was established and a very fine Commission headed by a very splendid man, Mr. Justice Hope, and I have no doubt that Commission will give the Government a great deal of useful information that will make it possible for the Government to tackle some reforms. When you wrote point number ten you said that point number ten was based on a careful examination of the facts. Now, if it was based on a careful examination of the facts why on earth did you find it necessary to put the taxpayers of this Province to considerable expense with a Commission that will take two or three years to do this work? You were supposed to have the facts then, but very little has been done on that. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the Government, that the sentiment contained in point ten is admirable. We can all agree with that because it is quite clear there is not equal educational opportunities in the Province of Ontario today. I would call your attention to a statement made by President-elect G.

Edward Hall of the University of Western Ontario on January 13th last. He said:

Surveys indicate that in families with an income of \$5,000 or more, practically all students of superior ability attend University, but only 44 percent of superior students from \$2,000 to \$4,000 attend university and fewer than 20 percent of superior students from low income groups."

That, of course, is a very serious matter, a very serious state of affairs—that people who are capable of becoming doctors and dentists and nurses and engineers are being deprived of the possibility, and so become simply labourers because they lack adequate means to attend our universities. I say that education in the Province of Ontario should be based on the principle that there is only one aristocracy in this Province, and that is the aristocracy of capacity. This government will have to go much further than it has done up to now before it can claim to have fulfilled its pledge.

I happen to have here a very interesting remark or speech, should I say, made up in Timmins—the city of my hon. friend the member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummet). I don't know who this man is responsible to, but if the Minister of Education or Superintendent of Education exercised any control over this gentleman, I suggest that you examine him, find out what is wrong with him. I refer to a man by the name of Dr. W. E. Blatz, Ph.d., M.D., in which he said—this is from *The Daily Press*, Timmins, dated February 19th, 1947, and it says:

"Describing what he termed the educational system of the future, Dr. W. E. Blatz, Ph.d., M.D., internationally famous child psychologist, told a meeting of Porcupine school teachers and nurses Tuesday evening that it was a waste of time to teach 40 percent of the population to read and write."

Well, who on earth is going to read *The Toronto Evening Telegram*?

MR. FROST: Dr. Blatz, insofar as I know, has had absolutely nothing to do with the Ontario Government. I stand to be corrected. Dr. Blatz as far as I know is a child psychologist. He is a free-lance like yourself.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, perhaps you would be interested in another paragraph. He says:

"The hewers of wood and common laborers would be much happier if we never taught them to read and write.

Elaborating, he said: Only 15 per cent. of the population should be given a high school or university education. These would be our professional people."

And so he goes on. Most outstanding statements. I think it is a good thing if he does not belong to you. You have enough on your conscience.

MR. FROST: I may say this, Mr. Speaker, that at the present time, despite what my hon. friend says, we are spending \$25,000,000 a year more to bring education to the people of Ontario, more than my hon. friends opposite did when they were in power four years ago.

MR. MacLEOD: You are not making me weep by referring to your hon. friends opposite because I have no responsibility for them. They will have to answer to the people of Ontario, and I think they did answer to the people of Ontario for their shortcomings, but I suggest you learn from their experience because, after all, you do not have a mortgage on eternity and your day will come too.

So I say that pledge has not been fulfilled. Let us go on to point number 11:

"Steps will be taken to assure that every child is given the greatest possible opportunity to face life with a healthy body and mind. Health measures will be established so that medical, dental and other health protection will be available to all."

And like the other points I referred to, that pledge was made on the basis of careful examination of the facts. What

has the government done about that? Nothing at all! I remember the former Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian) standing in this Legislature in 1943 and making the most extravagant claims for a piece of legislation that he introduced here in 1944, and then after we passed it everybody said, "Amen. Hallelujah." And he told us by the time the next session got around that he did not think it would work out at all. It has not. It is dead as a dodo, and nothing has happened there.

The situation in respect to the health of this country of ours is certainly very serious, very serious indeed. I wonder if my friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has read this little pamphlet called *Health Facts*," published by the Health League of Canada during National Health Week, February 2nd to 8th. What do we find? We find in the country as a whole, 5,559 died of tuberculosis in 1945; 14,215 died of cancer. There was 40,515 new cases of venereal diseases. We lost 14,741 babies in 1945 and we have today in the Dominion as a whole—and we form a pretty large part of the Dominion—51,576 people in mental institutions. I suggest to you that the program of the Health Department in the Province of Ontario today is too picayune in relation to the seriousness of the problem. Now, there was a gentleman here not long ago, a man by the name of Dr. Leslie R. Angus, who had some things to say about mental health. Now, this is an editorial based on his speech:

"If present conditions are not improved, psychiatrists believe that soon at least one in twenty of the population will spend some time in a mental hospital."

He points out that only one percent. of the money now spent for mental sickness is used for investigation of causes, etc., etc.

Now, the Minister of Health of this Province is a very estimable gentleman. He is not an expert on health but he is an enthusiast. He is very enthusiastic, and he gives a lot of good advice. On

the bottom of his letterhead he says—to sit up and go to bed early, but the actual legislation that he has brought before this Legislature to cope with the health of the people of Ontario has been pitifully inadequate. For instance, he brought in a bill last year which makes it possible for any expectant mother to go to a doctor for examination, and the Province of Ontario pays that doctor five dollars. But there is absolutely nothing in the measure to provide for what may be wrong with the woman in addition to the fact she is going to bear a baby. She may have some other physical ailments that need correction so that safe delivery will be assured, but there is nothing in the bill to take care of contingencies, and I suggested to the Minister when he spoke here last year that the great rich, powerful Province of Ontario might very well learn something from a relatively poor Province like Alberta, which has an Act called Maternity Hospitalization, which makes it possible for any woman in the Province of Alberta to have free hospitalization for herself and her new born infant for a maximum period of 12 days and shall be entitled to all public ward maternity services provided by the hospital without obligation to submit to clinical observation. Now, if a poor Province with a phoney economical philosophy — Social Credit — can make it possible for all the expectant mothers to have 12 days of free hospitalization, surely this Progressive-Conservative Government can do as well for the people of Ontario. We have a great investment to conserve, the real assets of this Province, the children that are born in Ontario every year and whom we want to grow up into strong, vital citizens. If the Minister were here I would ask him now, seriously, to consider bringing in, even before this Session is finished, a piece of legislation like that as a compliment to

the legislation that he brought in last year.

Now, let us look at point number eighteen:

“There will be an immediate repeal of the shameful provision that old people who have a home of their own, which they have established by their savings throughout long years, must dispose of that home before they will be granted the very limited allowances which they are entitled to receive.”

Now, what has the Government done about that? As the Leader of the Opposition pointed out last year, a paltry three-dollar increase in the old age pension in the Province of Ontario, and the greater part was paid by the Federal Government.

Now, out in British Columbia, and even down in my poor Province of Nova Scotia, they pay more money to their old age pensioners than you do here. You said if you took office, everything would be lovely and old people would get an increase in old age pensions and mothers' allowances in accordance with the increased cost of living, and you have done absolutely nothing about it. If you were to be criticized about anything in connection with your relations with the Dominion Government on the question of taxation and Dominion-Provincial relations generally, it is this: That I cannot find in that hefty volume any indication that the Government of Ontario put up a very stiff fight to have that social security implemented. You did not spend very much time on that and you got the whole question of social security completely obscured by some algebraic formula that no single member of the Government's benches could possibly explain to its constituents, and which the Prime Minister was unable to explain to the Conference. I am going to show you just how completely unenlightened you are on your proposals. You did not put up a battle to reach an agreement with Ottawa on that social security program. If you had done that in 1945 the people of this Province would be receiving great benefits. They would

be receiving in the Province of Ontario the sum of \$83,000,000 in old age pensions, and the government of this Province has taken precisely the same stand that they took in respect to family allowances in 1944 when they were going to go to the courts to have that legislation declared ultra vires.

MR. FROST: I may say my hon. friend is quite wrong in what he says there. The fact is, we have done everything possible to assist the Dominion Government with the social security program. We approved old age pensions at 70 without means test, but the government should make it without means test down to 65 when they have got the financial resources.

MR. MacLEOD: By the way these debates have been arranged, one has to choose and make a selection of the material they are going to use. I will deal with that when we get around to this famous "phoney" motion on the unitary principle of government—

MR. FROST: My friend should not make statements about social security, because if he would read what took place carefully, and read our brief of January, 1946, it completely discounts what he says. My friend should read these things before he comes here and makes statements of this kind.

MR. MacLEOD: I suggest to my hon. friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that he might, after the House rises, read the famous August 9th speech of 1944 on "Family Allowances", and there he will get the real attitude of this Government toward social reform.

Now, point number 19:

"Adequate supplies at reasonable prices of fuel, milk and other basic necessities will be assured by effective organization and administrative control. Representatives of labor, veterans organizations, and the consuming public will be appointed to all boards dealing with these matters."

What has been done about it? The people of Ontario, whose pay envelopes are already taxed to capacity—yes, beyond

their capacity—pay three cents a quart extra for every quart of milk that they buy, and as a result of the policy of this Government, and this Government says it never authorized it, and yet the Milk Control Board did nothing to prevent it, and as a result, according to the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, which is always truthful—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: —carried under this headline a statement based upon a report of the Department of Agriculture that the consumption of milk in the Province of Ontario dropped by one million quarts in the month of December last. I am told that December is an unusual month, and that is not a criterion of what may happen in January and February. Well, I will wait until we see the figures for January and February, but I do not know why December should be an extraordinary month. I would think it would be a month of the year when people would drink all the milk they are capable of buying. Of course, they drink some other things at that season of the year, but I do not think it should drop by one million quarts.

And I say, without transgressing the rule made by Mr. Speaker yesterday, that this particular pledge, should have been implemented by the Government at the time the subsidy was lifted at Ottawa, by this Government itself taking over that subsidy until such time as this matter could be dealt with either by this Legislature or by some other body.

I say, with respect to milk, that this Government should at this Session bring in legislation which would make it possible for every school child in the Province of Ontario to receive free every day they are in school, a pint of milk, and if we do that, Mr. Speaker, we will be making a great investment in public health, and we will, in a period of years, find that investment reflected in lower estimates for curative health measures.

And then, last of all, the 22nd point:

"A rehabilitation and social security committee will be appointed imme-

diately with instructions to draft plans which will ensure social security for all our people."

Where on earth is that? That body was never set up. There is no such body in the Province of Ontario today, and neither the committee nor the Government has done a single, solitary thing to assure that our people will have social security.

I read a speech by the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) a couple of weeks ago where he suggested that this miserable old age pension of \$28.00 a month is going to be put on a contributory basis. That is a statement by the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), that a number of people in this older-age category are increasing, and the cost to the Province of Ontario is becoming too great. You may doubt that, but if you do I will give you a copy of his speech, and you can see for yourselves.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that is what the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) said. The Dominion proposal actually is this, that in regard to old age pensions of those over seventy the people are contributing for these pensions in their taxes, and, therefore, they are in fact contributory, and should be extended to everybody over 70 years of age. We say that is correct, and we are in agreement with that, and, in fact, we say the age should be lowered to 65 just as soon as the Dominion Government can afford to do it.

MR. MacLEOD: I am only telling you what I read in the papers.

MR. FROST: You should not believe everything you read.

MR. MacLEOD: I notice the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) did not correct it, and I still say that after four years in office, despite a pledge that you were going to increase mothers' allowances and old age pensions, to keep pace with the high cost of living, you have not done a single, solitary thing about it—not a thing. And the hon.

Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) stood up here the other day and said "we agreed the old age pensions should be the responsibility of Ottawa; we agree for them to take over the whole business". He feels very generous—sure; but there again the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) always says "here we are, the sovereigns of Ontario; we will keep what is ours", but I say that amongst the things that you must keep is the obligation to see that everybody who lives within the confines of the Province of Ontario enjoys a measure of social security when they are no longer able to do productive work.

I am going to finish, Mr. Speaker, by calling attention to the actions of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province over a period of the last year or so, actions which indicate to me that he is not, in the final analysis, very much concerned about the Province of Ontario. And I am going to use, as part of my indictment, a quotation from an article that appeared in a publication very friendly to this Government; a publication owned by a man who, I am sure, is a very great and good friend of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and I refer to Mr. Roy Thompson, and I am sure you have had a lot of dealings with him. Well, it was an article in *Liberty Magazine*, with a very flattering picture of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), headed "George Drew, once called Ontario's handsomest man, he moves from crisis to crisis, perhaps right into the Federal Tory leadership".

How true, how true. And then the writer of this article, whose name is Hugh Newton, says this:

"Drew's tendency to sound off on subjects quite unconnected with Provincial affairs is a habit which has made him fast friends, and bitter enemies around the world. For example, from January, 1946, to January, 1947, he made, according to newspaper files, more than one hundred speeches, both within and without the Legislature, mostly without. Of these, 21 dealt directly with Communism and its menace; 37 were on national affairs and

Ottawa; 14 on foreign affairs 4 were on the British Empire—a below-normal proportion; 7 touched on miscellaneous subjects, and only 20 dealt directly with purely Provincial matters.”

Now, this is the description of the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) by a writer in a publication that is not unfriendly to him. And I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the words I have just quoted are in line with the general feelings held by the people of this Province with respect to the actions of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). It seems to be impossible for him to make a speech at any time, at any place, without dragging in the bogey of Communism. Now, what on earth part does Communism play in the failure of this Government to carry out its solemn obligations to the people of Ontario; are the Communists in Canada responsible for the fact that 14,000 people died of cancer in 1945; are the Communists in Canada responsible for the fact that 51,000 people are in mental institutions in this country; are the Communists responsible for the shrinking pay envelopes of the industrial workers in this country? How perfectly absurd to suggest that Communism is the enemy against which the Government must direct its efforts.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Did my friend read what Mr. Sullivan said?

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, yes, I read every word of what Mr. Sullivan said, and I would not be a bit surprised if within the next few days, we go into the hon. Prime Minister's office (Mr. Drew), we will find a portrait of Mr. Sullivan done in water colors or oils and framed with some of the gold that the shipping barons are making—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, is not my friend (Mr. MacLeod) side-stepping the issue?

MR. MacLeod: No, I never side-step an issue. You are the side-stepper, and

you conveniently go out of your way at every opportunity to confuse and mislead the people of this Province when you talk about corrosive influences in the Province of Ontario. What are the corrosive influences in this Province? Lack of proper homes for the people, lack of social security, lack of adequate measures, lack of all these other things that make for a good life? We are accused of being a people who thrive on misery. I say we do not create the misery.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, what about Germany and their ruined Socialism. Where is France today under the Communists.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUCKWORTH: They are down so low, we even have to feed them.

MR. MacLEOD: I suggest to my hon. friend (Mr. Duckworth) that instead of berating me, he take the time to read the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) statement in regard to the Dominion-Provincial proceedings—

MR. DUCKWORTH: I have heard too many people making speeches like you—

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. MacLEOD: It is a phoney, and has absolutely nothing to do with health, and as far as the Labor Progressive Party is concerned in the Dominion of Canada, it will not be affected in the slightest degree by all the flamboyant oratory of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if he gets up here and orates, as long as he lives. No doubt about that. It will not affect us at all. It may be all very well to have a political and economic Anschluss between the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis). We may wake up one day and find that we have a padlock law in the Province of Ontario and you will try to put our people away. But that will not solve the issue. The problem will be there.

The hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) who undertook to abuse

and criticize the labour movement the other day, would do well to bear this in mind, that nothing will make more certain that members of my party will continue to hold positions of trust in the labour movement than that kind of an attack which was made upon us. If you really want to destroy the labour movement, then pay us some compliments, and that will finish us off for good, because they judge us on the basis of the kind of enemies we make.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are very well established differences of opinion in this Legislature and there are conflicting political points of view and I have no illusion that these differences are going to be resolved. They are going to continue, but I do say, as I said here last year, that among the hon. members who sit in this Legislature, there are no millionaires that I know of, we are all ordinary people, we came by whatever opinions we have honestly. I certainly did not inherit my political point of view. My father, the Lord rest his soul, was a Tory. You see how much I had to make up for, but the opinions held by my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) and myself are opinions formed on the basis of thought and the study of the problems of life, and there have been times when people of all political points of view in this country found themselves engaged in a common cause. There are no political labels on the crosses that mark the last resting places of the 40,000 Canadians who gave their lives in the last war. And there are Communists among them. If you were to go into those cemeteries you might very well find that a Communist was sleeping his last sleep alongside a Progressive Conservative or a C.C.F.'er or a Liberal. We have this much in common, that we are all part of this country, we all belong to this country, my people have been here for several generations and I have only one concern and that is that in that in my lifetime I shall see some progress made toward the building of the kind of Canada that will be worthy of the people who have toiled here for Ontario, and especially worthy of those who shed their

blood to make it possible for us to live as a nation. I hope that in the balance of this Parliament, which presumably will sit until 1950, that it will be possible, despite these differences of opinion, for all of us to work together, finding solutions for some of the present problems of the people. Even though all the things that you say about us were true, some of us would still have a personal interest in housing.

I happen to be the father of four children. I have two daughters married in this city, one of them to a young air force man. They have been married for two years and they have not been able to get a home—living in a room, with a baby. I have another daughter, married, in Toronto, no family yet, living in one room. They happen to be in a position where they could pay a modest rental for a modest home if they could get one, and what is true of me is also true of you. I am not suggesting for a moment that I am human and you are inhuman. I think that you are moved, all of you, by suffering among peoples, but let us insofar as we can, give each other credit for decent instincts, a desire to do what is right, and these longer range questions will take care of themselves in time.

In the four years that I have been here and gotten to know these members, I have come to respect them very highly. I disagree, with their politics, they disagree with mine, but there are things that we can discuss on common ground, and I hope very much that after careful heart-searching, the Government will realize that it is not nearly as perfect as it thinks, that you have left undone the things that you ought to have done and that you have done the things that you ought not to have done. It is not a very good frame of mind when you become so self-righteous that you are absolutely deaf to criticism. There are times in this House during debate when self-righteousness on those Government benches reaches the point where you can almost get the fumes of the odour of sanctity coming over. It is a very, very bad state of mind.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have transgressed by talking so long but before I sit down I just want you to know that at the outset of my remarks I tendered my apologies to you, Sir, for some remarks which were made at the Speaker's affair last night, and I am sure that you will forgive me, as I forgave you, for what I thought was an injustice to me.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

It being now six o'clock the House recessed.

HOUSE RESUMES

MR. J. P. ALLAN (York West): Mr. Speaker at this time it is my pleasure to add to that which has already tendered to our Lieutenant-Governor and concur in the congratulatory expressions and also with others to reaffirm my loyalty. Another observation I would like to make, and this one in respect to the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Oliver). Last year we were profuse with our expressions of congratulations on an anniversary that he was enjoying but this year I heard expressions of regret. Those expressions were based on the fact that his absence in the House was due to the snow conditions. However, I can wish for the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Oliver) that may his crops be as bountiful this harvest as the bountiful snowfall that hindered him.

West York is the fourth largest riding, that is numerically, in the Province. It is situated immediately west of the City of Toronto, east of the County of Peel, fronting on our glorious Lake Ontario, and bounded on the north by that part of the County of York. Included in this riding is the Township of Etobicoke, towns of Mimico, New Toronto, and Weston, the Village of Long Branch together with Islington, Lambton, North and South Runnymede, Humber Bay, Alderwood, The Kingsway, the Queensway and part of Mount Dennis. This gives us to some extent the distribution in the riding of West York.

It has a fair division of industry and agriculture and enjoys year around prosperity. It is also a pleasing factor to

know that I am well taken care of insofar as neighbours are concerned. The riding of High Park is immediately to the east of West York, of which the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is the member, and the west boundary is the County of Peel of which the Deputy Prime Minister is the member.

The subjects which I will touch on will be confined principally to Highways, Planning and Development, Health, Labour and Municipal Affairs.

It is more in a sense of commendation that I mention Highways. They are one part of our communication system which fits in with radio, telegrams and telephones. About twenty-five years ago when travelling through Sault Ste. Marie, you were obliged to use a road wide enough to accommodate a team of horses, and the distance from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie is approximately 510 miles and required twenty-five hours of almost continuous driving. With the improved highway system that we have to-day, that trip can be done very comfortably in a little more than half the time. The highway system in Ontario enjoys the approbation of our tourists, and this naturally greatly encourages return trips from our visitors. Considerable money has been spent on highways, but considerable money has also been spent on vehicles to travel on these highways, so it is only natural that we should have good transportation facilities for the extensive travelling requirements. The highway system extended into the North is a great credit to the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) and his staff and it is most essential that our thriving industry of mining should receive every encouragement through the possibilities of rapid transportation.

Speaking on Planning and Development, this is a very new Department as compared with others and the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) is to be highly commended for the rapid progress he has made, and his plans are highly creditable. In this regard I must draw attention to the condition that exists in West York. It is by no means the fault of the Government or anyone else that we have spring break-ups and freshets. These

have happened from time immemorial and will continue to do so, unless some action is taken to curb the general situation. For the past twenty-five years or more, the Village of Long Branch has suffered considerably through flood conditions. It so happens that many houses are built at the mouth of the Etobicoke Creek, and with the gathering waters of more than twenty-five miles and the jam of ice at the mouth of the Creek, it naturally follows that a flood condition will occur. A committee has been formed in this regard, of which the Reeve of Long Branch is the chairman and as soon as their report is brought in, action is practically assured which will effect the desired relief.

The activities of the Planning and Development Department are not only confined to this particular area, but a general survey of Planning and Development is being carried out in no less than seventy-nine municipalities.

It was a pleasing factor when the Minister of Health outlined a plan for what might be called relief nursing. There is one thing I would like to ask of him and that is what, if any, association the green trimmings on the white uniform had to do with the name Kelley, or was it proximity of the 17th March. However, this is a very excellent gesture and is worthy of the highest praise, owing to the critical situation in which we find ourselves definitely short of nursing services.

Our institution, located in New Toronto, is one of the best conducted but it is very old. The grounds are immaculate and the ability of the staff unquestionable. However, New Toronto is suffering from growing pains and in the very near future it may be necessary for them to build a school outside of the municipality, owing to lack of space. While it may not be in the immediate plans of the Department of Health, may I respectfully suggest that consideration be given the moving of the institution out of the Town of New Toronto to some other area. This would give New Toronto about sixty acres very necessary for their development.

One of the greatest assets that we have, not only in the municipality, or in the Province, but in the whole Dominion of Canada, is contented labour. Having come up through life what is called in close contact with labour, and having associated myself with labour members in many capacities, I first want to laud the splendid work of the several unions. I believe the unions are essential to good labour, and with the proper leaders there is no question that labour and management can enjoy the very best results. I want to see labour paid the highest wages possible. This Province of ours can enjoy prosperity, contentment and happiness provided Labour is happy and contented, but let me assure you at this point that so long as labour baiters run at large making impossible requests, then labour can never enjoy that happiness which is so desirable. I would like to see labour protected against the exploiter. We have a Department of Labour which is functioning to the fullest extent and with the closest co-operation with labour leaders, but we also have the infiltration of the appointed labour leader who shouts from the house top which consequently makes labour disturbing and disrupting. It is this element that must be expelled from the ranks of labour. It is this element that caused the unrest and discontentment among labour, and they must be excluded if we are ever to have happy labour relations. As an instance, I would cite the strike that happened at the Anaconda American Copper and Brass last May. It was here that a very belligerent lawbreaking would-be leader of labour announced that the employees of the Anaconda Brass would have the honour of being the spearhead of a nation-wide strike, despite the fact that at the time the contract had not expired and the men were well employed and contented. The increase in wages asked was 19½ cents; the company offered an increase of 10 cents before the strike was called. For five months, 1,400 employees of the Anaconda languished in idleness while a deadline existed between the leaders and management, finally settling for 12½ cents. At this point I must remind you of a loss

of \$1,100,000.00 in wages not only to the employees, but to the wife and family at home.. It seriously disrupted supplies to other industries with the result that both labour and management suffered intolerably over a difference of 21½ cents per hour. The so-called labour leader in this circumstance openly defied the law and was fined for assaulting the general manager. There was no necessity at any time to resort to brute strength in settling labour conditions. Labour people have the brains and the ability to settle their difficulties amicably and can stand on their own feet, can take their own part and discuss keenly and intelligently such terms as are necessary to settle a dispute. The unions are still doing good work, but so long as the labour baiter or that imported subversive element tries to rule labour, or has a commanding part in it, then greater difficulties are to be experienced. I call on labour to expel the exploiter; to exercise their splendid ability in managing their own affairs as they do in carrying out their several jobs.

Now, in conclusion for a moment, I feel I would like to be in the Opposition so that I could be envious of the Government in having a gallant and able leader, but for the rest of my life I am in the fortunate position of having the right ideas, the right policy, the right leader, a leader in his community, a leader in this House, a leader in Ontario, and eventually a leader in the Dominion.

MR. ROSS A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I do not intend to take up very much of the time of the House. It is not too well filled. There seem to be other attractions tonight that are much greater. However, the business of the Province must go on and we are here to do it.

I wish in the first place to convey my greetings to the new Lieutenant-Governor through you, Mr. Speaker, and to offer my congratulations to him, also to congratulate you on being with us again. We are certainly pleased to have you. We have enjoyed your hospitality last

evening, for which I thank you very much.

I suppose the tradition is that we congratulate the mover and seconder of the Throne Speech. It is partly procedure and partly sincere. In this case, this year, I believe it is really true sincerity. The member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) and the member for Hastings West (Mr. Wilson) who moved and seconded the Speech from the Throne, have done themselves credit, and I hope that sometime in the future we may hear from them again. I like to hear from the new members. I enjoyed listening to the speaker who preceded me, Mr. Speaker; this being his first time, I think he did exceedingly well.

I well remember the first attempt that I made and it is with a good deal of difficulty, as my Leader (Mr. Oliver) says, that each successive speech is made. However, it comes a little easier later on than it does the first time or two.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) remarked in his speech the other day, Mr. Speaker, about the responsibilities of the members of the Legislature and I think he spoke very fittingly. I think there is a good deal to be said on that point. I certainly appreciate the remarks he made with reference to the duties of the members of the Opposition as well as the members of the Government, and the treatment that they would receive at the hands of the officials of his Government without—I do not know whether I understood quite correctly—without any discrimination, whether that is just the word or not, I hope it works out that way. Sometimes we are a little doubtful, but in general I think the officials of the Departments certainly do receive the members regardless of the group they come from, and treat them with courtesy and consideration. I have no complaint to make in general. I have received very fair treatment, probably as fair as I can expect, therefore I am not lodging very much complaint. There are some things sometimes on which we feel possibly that we do not receive justice, but that may go along with the political set-up that

we are working under. I think maybe you could attribute it to that more than to anything else.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said that we are living in a paradise in Ontario. I agree with him. If there is a paradise in the world, I think we are living in it as near as there is anywhere, because I believe we have in Ontario the greatest possibilities, the greatest opportunities, and the greatest privileges of any place in the world, and it is up to us to take advantage of them. It is up to us to make the very best of them and I think in that respect we have to depend upon the youth for the future of this nation.

A lot of us older men are possibly somewhat set. I feel that the younger generation have not got the same prejudices that the older people have so far as race, creed and what have you, and I think that we can look with a great deal of hope to the future, placing our faith in the youth of this country. It seems to me that three things are necessary in building the nation, in building the youth, three things that we have to keep in mind that are essential. They are the spiritual side, the physical side and the financial side. If we take care of those things, I think the rest will look after itself and we have to use, in my mind, a formula based on those things when we are dealing with the problems of building a great nation.

We know from the history of the war that those nations who did not build spiritually were not the successful nations. Any of you who have listened to Winston Churchill have no question in your minds that he had faith in the spiritual side of life, that he believed that God was with the British Empire. Therefore, I say that we should, not forget, the first stepping stone to the building of our youth, and the building of the nation, should be the spiritual side. The physical side is next in importance, the financial side necessarily follows that.

What kind of youth do we want? What kind of citizens do we want? What kind of homes do we want, and what kind of

a nation do we want? If we keep those things in mind, I think we will be successful in attaining our goal.

I would like at this moment, before leaving this subject, to pass some remarks with respect to the new Department of Reform Institutions under the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) from Ottawa. I commend you, Sir, for the work you are doing. I think it is long overdue and I think there is a wonderful field. I think that we have a misguided youth that has been placed in an unfortunate position, who need our sympathy and need our help. I would suggest that in visiting some of these institutions that you probably ought to go unannounced, like the milk inspectors who call around barns to see how things are. That is when you get a true picture. I believe your heart is in the work and that you will accomplish something worthwhile.

The next thing that we must pay a good deal of attention to is the matter of education. That is certainly a very important stepping stone in the building and the training of our youth. A higher standard of citizenship—to have that, we must have a higher standard of teachers, teachers, who are enthused in the matter of the very best type of citizenship. Youth is our greatest asset, and with it we can build the best nation in the world if we attain to the highest standards possible.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Hear, hear.

MR. McEWING: That boy or girl who steps out on the threshold of life, facing the partnership, the greatest partnership in the world—life partnership—requires all the training that we can possibly give him or her in order to make a success, to prevent wrecked homes, to prevent increased applications in divorce courts. There is not a doubt in my mind that a great deal of it has been caused by lack of proper training and preparation so that they may pull their full weight in the partnership, so that they make a success of the business that they have gone into. No business partnership with one partner properly trained and the other without

any training, will be a success, and this holds true with respect to the building of homes. When we have successful homes, we will have a successful community and a successful nation.

There are some things that are rather disturbing in connection with our teaching and training. We have heard a good deal, Mr. Speaker, from the Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) with regard to Communism and what have you. I think a good deal of it originated and still originates in our colleges and universities. Many of our youth have left home, free from that, and returned from college filled with it, and I plead with the Minister (Mr. Drew) to do everything possible to rid our colleges of teachers who are known atheists and Communists. I have mentioned this before and I think it is worthwhile mentioning again. We are certainly not clear of that yet. Neither of those to my mind make for the best type of Canadian citizens in the way that you or I would want them.

There is another matter in connection with education that I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister (Mr. Drew). We have a programme of high school areas throughout the Province. Now they are commendable to a certain extent, but in rural Ontario where you have the problem of snow—in a snow belt such as we live in—I will say this, it is utterly impossible to make them work.

At the present time we are having a controversy in my own riding as to what municipality shall have the high school area. The difficulty they have had in the last month is that neither town would communicate with the other to know what was going on, let alone transport pupils. It has been utterly impossible in the last six weeks to transport pupils from one town to the other, a distance of ten miles. The advantages that would be gained under high school areas would have been all lost by pupils who would have missed days and days. I think that we had better spend a little extra and have those facilities and opportunities placed in the schools within

reach of those pupils. It may not be quite as efficient as it would in the large area, such as a school with possibly 200 high school pupils in it, but it is not feasible where you have snow 10 and 12 feet high piled up on the roads.

I was home last weekend, Mr. Speaker, and Sunday morning a large caterpillar came through the county road, opened up about three miles west of the village of Drayton—the first time in two weeks—and I do not know whether the road is open through to Arthur yet. Our telephone communication was partly disrupted because snow was piled on top of the telephone lines through the action of the caterpillar. You people may not think that possible, but they roll it up and get up on top of that and roll it back again. In one section they had a dredging machine operate between Arthur and Fergus and they had piled it up 25 feet high on one side of the road. I claim it is utterly impossible to work a high school area in the size of area that is suggested by the Educational Department. Where the roads are open during the winter I think it is possible, but it certainly is not now. I suggest that if some of these officials would come up during the month of February and try to drive between some of these towns and get stalled and had to leave their car there and come back the next day or two and could not find it, that they would not think about transporting pupils in a bus 10 and 15 miles. One man's car was buried in it and a caterpillar came along and split it right in the middle, did not know it was there. It was standing crossways of the driveway, and he just hit the car in the middle and folded it up.

I think we have to forego some of those suggestions. It is a burning question, Mr. Speaker, in our section, and I hope that the Minister and officials will consider a lesser plan up through that area.

There are a number of other things I might deal with but I want to touch on a few things I would like to bring to the attention of some of the Ministers and

I do not wish to detain the House very long.

I am sorry the Minister of Agriculture, the hon. member from Peel (Mr. Kennedy) is not in the House. He has been very faithful in his job as Minister of Agriculture. It is not exactly our duty as the Opposition to laud him too much nor condemn him too much, but I think we could offer a suggestion, and where we feel that criticism should be made, that we should criticize. I commend him for his bill on the artificial insemination of animals and his work on markets, improvement of livestock. I think he is doing a good job in that respect. I would like him to pay some attention to the protection of our poultry industry. That is one thing that very little attention has been given to. I would like if the Minister, Mr. Speaker, would arrange with the Fish and Wild Life Branch, as it is called now, and change the restriction that is placed on the shooting of red foxes so that there shall be no closed season for red foxes. They are destroying our poultry. While the Branch does not prosecute anybody for shooting them out of season, a municipality cannot pay a bonus with closed season on. If the closed season is removed, leave it an open season all the year long for anybody to shoot a red fox where they see him, that would be a great protection to our poultry industry and I would like it if the Minister would confer with these officials and see what can be done.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Peterborough): I would just like to assure the hon. member that the matter he brought up is receiving attention this Session.

MR. McEWING: Thank you. There is another matter. It is one of those twenty-three points we had heard about—liquor licenses; they forgot to mention—there are twenty-three points.

The stockyards, I understand, have been a paying proposition, Mr. Speaker, which is very encouraging. We are in the hey day of the livestock business, but I would suggest that the fees in the

stockyards should be reduced to the farmer, the livestock shipper. It is paying well but those fees are coming out of the farmer. This stockyard was taken over by the Government for the benefit of the farmers and I think that the fees at the yards should be reduced so that the farmer might benefit.

In another matter in connection with the Department of Agriculture, I was a little disappointed in the Minister. The railways have made application for twenty percent. increase in rates. I believe in several of the Provinces of the Dominion the Ministers of Agriculture have joined together in opposing that increase of rates. So far I have not heard of the Minister of Agriculture of our Government raising any protest against those increased rates. Neither has the Minister of Agriculture from Quebec. I just don't know the reason for it, but I think they should have joined with the other Provinces in protesting against the increase of freight rates. Those increased freight rates will cost the farmer thousands of dollars. It is not only the increased freight rates, if they are set twenty percent. higher, all truckers will raise their rates accordingly and the farmer will be paying all those truckers an increased rate of about twenty percent. The truckers at the present time have their rates set practically the same as freight rates. I had occasion a week ago to ask a trucker about trucking some seed grain, and he quoted the same rate as the freight rate. Now, if they are increased twenty percent., so will the trucking rates increase, and the farmers will pay that increase, and I am a little disappointed that the Minister of Agriculture did not join forces with the others and protest against this increase.

To the Attorney-General, I would like to direct a word or two before he leaves, Mr. Speaker. I would not like to say too much while he is absent. They were disputing the facts of the twenty-three points, and I said the twenty-third point was the Liquor License Act, which includes the cocktail bars, dining room licenses, tavern licenses, and what have you.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I presume that your views are contained in the bill introduced by the Leader of the Opposition?

MR. McEWING: Well, I will not trespass on that too much. Just this point, Mr. Speaker, in deciding this issue we have the longer hours—I will not discuss the point that is in the Bill—we have the longer hours. Beverage rooms are open to 12 o'clock. What is the picture there? In the small towns the stores close at 11 o'clock, the store-keeper closes his door; the man's wife takes the groceries and if she can find the car, goes and sits in it. The beverage rooms are open to 12 o'clock. Citizens don't like those conditions. You are going to require more police protection, you have got to have longer hours and I believe the police organization is not immune from labour regulations. I suppose they have their hours and there will be overtime, if they work overtime. When we are thinking of those things, are we thinking in the spirit of spiritual, physical, financial, and which is the most important?

Mr. BLACKWELL: Is the hon. member asking a question?

MR. McEWING: Yes.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, it might be opportune to inform the hon. member that the hours referred to in the regulations are merely maximum hours, and it is permitted for municipal councils in any locality to ask the board for shorter hours, and the board has the power to make that order. I thought the hon. member would know that.

MR. McEWING: Thank you. I think if most of them have the supplies, that they take the limit in hours.

MR. BLACKWELL: I would just like to correct the hon. member on that statement. Strangely enough, the majority of applications we have had for shorter hours have come from operators themselves rather than the members of council.

MR. McEWING: I think that is a very good sign—that possibly the extension of those hours were not required at all.

MR. BLACKWELL: I would like to help any way I could.

MR. McEWING: Another thing I noticed, Mr. Speaker, during this Session there seems to be a sort of absence of police in this building. I do not know whether they are not required any more. I think last Session we could see three or four standing around here nearly every evening and so far I believe I saw one yesterday. That is the first one I have seen.

They have moved the police out of the building here, I believe some months ago, and I think possibly it is a detriment. I think probably we still need some police protection in the building. Personally I feel we are not properly protected.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I would like to give the Hon. Member (Mr. McEwing) the assurance that if the hon. members of the Legislature as a whole feel that we need the presence of the police, I would reconsider the matter. I must confess I take personal responsibility after getting to know the hon. members for four sessions, viewing their conduct, and the fact they did not pick each other's pockets, I did not feel the hon. members of the Legislature required the surveillance of the police, and for that reason I not only moved them out of the building, but I gave instructions that they would not be on detail here. I felt it was more in keeping with the atmosphere.

MR. McEWING: Apparently our personal property is not safe in the building. I had the experience of having my perfectly good overcoat stolen.

HON. LESLIE BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): That was when the police were here.

MR. McEWING: Last fall, on the 4th of November. I think the police were removed last summer some time.

HON. LESLIE BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): No, they were still here, and very embarrassed to hear your overcoat was stolen at that time.

MR. McEWING: A police officer took me to the other building to give the particulars so I am still under the impression that they were moved out at that time.

MR. BLACKWELL: Your coat was.

MR. McEWING: It certainly was, and I have yet to find the answer as to who was responsible.

On the matter of highways, Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that affects nearly every highway. I, like many others, am not unaffected by it. The statement I think was made that there were no new taxes, no increase in taxes in the Province. We have an increase in the gas tax as far as the Province is concerned, from eight to eleven cents. I think the money will be put to a good use, but just whether some of us will see very much of it or not I do not know. My hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) made some reference to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) the other day that he should not forget the members in the opposition. Our attention was drawn to the fact the two main roads that were built in the riding of South Cochrane and Kenora. I do not know just what the motive is at the back of it, whether he is going to kill the C.C.F. with kindness or what it is, but so far I have not seen any demonstration of road program in some of the Liberal ridings. I could make quite a nice comparison between Wellington and Huron South, Huron and South Grey. However, we are hopeful they will get around gradually and we will get some mileage of construction so that there will be no gaps in the road.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Yours was all built before now, and they are catching up on the others.

MR. McEWING: Huron riding is in the same condition as Wellington was before. In the matter of snow removal, which was mentioned the other day, it was mentioned that equipment had rather got out of date, and I think it had. I

think our whole system of keeping our roads open is a little out of date. I got a letter just the other day after this matter was discussed from a friend in my own riding, and he said they were drawing the snow plow with a truck ahead of it. The snow plow did not have power enough to do the job itself. I think we need some different equipment, apparently, and probably a different system.

I would like to make a suggestion to the Government which might be conveyed to the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) that we could make quite an improvement if we would start a plan of planting trees. I would plant them twenty or thirty rod back from the road and I would have the road fences removed so that the roads could be cleaned up. Putting the tree planting back about twenty rods would do, or thirty rod, and have all your obstruction back which would hold the snow. If the road got blocked a little, all you need to do is move over fifty feet and get away from it. I think if we planted trees that far back,—there is a system where they have been planting trees about 100 feet back from the road but I do not think it is far enough back. That section of land is owned by the municipality and the weeds are not kept down properly, and it is not cultivated properly in a great many cases and it is not uniform. If we could have the trees planted back that far and let the farmer work that small field in front, work it right up to the roadside and keep the obstruction away, I think we would have a far better looking road and far less trouble with the snow.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Do you mean to do away with all the fences along the road?

MR. McEWING: I would do away with all the fences along the road.

MR. DUCKWORTH: How would you keep the stock in.

MR. McEWING: A great many sections are away now, and that first thirty rod does not need to be pastured. Nearly every farmer can arrange the pasturing

so that he does not need that. You will have a much better condition. Our Highway Department is spending a great deal of time and energy in eliminating curves, putting up guard rails, widening culverts, making everything possible for better and safer driving, and I think it is a good thing. I commend them for it. Grades are being eliminated so that you have vision a great deal further ahead, to eliminate accidents, bad crossings are being eliminated. There is one thing that has not been done yet and I think ought to be done,—there is a limit to the width and the length and the weight of loads, but nothing to limit the height of loads. I think there ought to be something done about that. They are pulling down telephone wires and there is no recourse. The height for the telephone wires is of concern to the rural companies. You have the Hydro lines which must be so many feet away from the telephone lines and the two must be put on a different standard. I think there should be a limit to the height of loads to protect those lines and to make it safe. Dealing with safety measures we have had, I think this Province boasts of having the very best roads and adopting the very latest methods of eliminating accidents. We still have one thing we have paid no attention to and that is the safety of our people's property and their health as far as accidents are concerned, and the liability of paying for doctor's bills after having an accident on the highway with an irresponsible driver, and I hope something is done to amend that.

We have another matter here that I would like to discuss for a minute or two, the matter of lands and forests, the destruction of wood lots, a thing I have urged for some time. I appreciate the member for Kent (Mr. Thompson) the former Minister of Lands and Forests, brought in a bill a year ago to deal with that situation. I remarked at the time I did not think it was quite effective enough. Watching what has happened in the last year, I still say it is not quite effective enough because I have observed these lumber companies buying bushes

and going in and instead of what they were doing before, they are going in and cutting all the little stuff out first before anybody stops them. By the time they get around to stopping them the little stuff is out and they are taking the big stuff out.

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent East): May I ask the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) a question? Has your County Council taken advantage of that Act?

MR. McEWING: Our county council was one of the first to take advantage of that Act, but you realize how difficult it is to get immediate action, although there is a committee appointed, but word does not get to them about exactly what is taking place for a little while after. They are willing to take action when they get there, but there seems to be a gap in there, and this happens quite often.

MR. THOMPSON: I think that is the responsibility of the County Council which the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) represents, not of this Legislature.

MR. McEWING: To a certain extent it is, I will admit that. I will admit that we do need some leadership and assistance, and they are following the line that is laid down. However, possibly as time goes on this will be taken care of, but in the meantime it is rather disappointing to see that happen. There is another matter that has to do with the Department of Lands and Forests and that is the draining of submarginal woodlot lands. There are certain lands that are natural woodlots and they will never be any good for cultivation, but under our present drainage system those lots have to be drained out when somebody forces a drain through to drain their land, with the result the woodlot is drained and the trees die of starvation through loss of moisture. Until there is something done I would like if the Department of Lands and Forests, the Department of Municipal Affairs and that grand Department of Planning and Development, and I might add here the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) who is interested in the supply of water for livestock and for the shade, if they would

get together and discuss this thing and try and bring about conditions so that our Act might be changed to take care of this situation. It is very important.

One more matter and then I will conclude, Mr. Speaker, and that is the matter of Hydro. I think that is another of those 22 points. We still fail to see that that promise was carried out. There was a great deal of smoke around, and I believe where there is smoke there is always a little fire, and most of the people are drawing their own conclusions. However, they are waiting for further developments.

As I said before, to the hon. Minister in charge (Mr. Challies), I would like to have the killowatt rate a little more equalized. Now, my point is this, Mr. Speaker, that the young man who is starting farming and is only using a small quantity of Hydro, and who has to feel his way, making the investments for his installations, together with his investments in his stock and in his place, and all that, cannot go out and buy all the equipment where he could use a considerable amount of Hydro to get in to the lower rate. I, and the other fellow who is established right beside him, are getting our work done for about one quarter of what he is. He probably does not get out of that rate. I know, the first year or two I did not get out of the first rate for several quarters, but as time went on, I was able to get more equipment and use more Hydro. Now I use plenty, and it costs me next to nothing. I think this could be equalized to assist the people and to lend them a hand when they are getting started. We want to establish the young people; we want to assist the returned boys who have come home, and I think this would materially assist them. Everybody now wants Hydro, but there are those difficulties which lie in the way.

I still think there could be a further reduction in the maximum rate in urban municipalities through rural Ontario, so that small institutions could locate in those places, but it is pretty difficult for an industry to locate in a town where they have to pay \$39 per h.p. against

probably going down to Guelph or Hamilton and getting it at around \$20 or \$23.

HON. G. H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): The hon. member for Wellington North (McEwing) knows that the rate in all rural districts was materially reduced last year, and now the differential between the average rate and the rate charged in the rural areas is not so great.

MR. McEWING: What is the maximum rate now?

MR. CHALLIES: I do not know that I can give that to you off hand, but I do not think it is much more than \$28 or \$30—the highest rate. However, I am only speaking from memory.

MR. McEWING: For the urban municipalities?

MR. CHALLIES: Yes.

MR. McEWING: I appreciate that very much, because I think this is a thing which will possibly help, to a certain extent, relieve the labour problem confronting the rural communities, that is, the seasonal labour, because some of the industries do not mind closing down and letting their male help go and help the farmers. They are handy, and only have to go out two or three miles, and they can assist, and it would help materially. I think if we worked towards that end it would help a great deal.

The matter of the change of the 25-cycle—

MR. CHALLIES: I know the hon. Member (Mr. McEwing) wants to be constructive, and I would like to give him a couple of thoughts, and they are these: the individual who is starting on a farm with Hydro—this problem to-day is not a matter of the rate; you have the lowest follow-up rate, lower than perhaps a dozen municipalities, but the average man cannot get electrical equipment in order to use what he wants to use. It is not a question of the rate. I say this to show that the farmers are using electrical energy.

The rate increase of consumption in rural Hydro was 35 per cent; consumption in rural Ontario, because of the lower uniform rate, increased 35 per cent. No class of consumer in the Province, has ever had an increase of 35 per cent in one year. It raised from 100,000 to 135,000 horsepower in twelve months, showing the farmers are using it.

MR. McEWING: Thank you. I think electric grain grinders use a great deal of power, but that does not assist the younger fellows just starting up.

I have had a great deal to do with quite a few returned men, making arrangements under the Land Settlement Act, that is one thing that they nearly all mention "I would like to have Hydro, but I cannot buy the equipment."

MR. CHALLIES: Well, he can get a loan from the commission for equipment, or even the installation, at four per cent. interest, and that is very low.

MR. McEWING: That is quite true, too, but most of these young people, just starting out, do not feel they would like to saddle themselves with all this debt that is possibly available. I know, in my own experience, I was not always ready to take the money that people wanted to loan me, but I wanted to plan out my programme and see my way clear to get out from under the load.

MR. CHALLIES: Of course, you paid one dollar a month service charge, or probably more than that. Now, you do not have to pay it.

MR. McEWING: Yes, I appreciate that. We have had all along the line for years back a gradual decrease, and I think in speaking about the matter of change of the 25-cycle into 60-cycle, that we might possibly have a further reduction if we did not enter into that field at the present time. The cost of that change-over at the present time with all the high costs, will be considerable, and why do you say it will not cost the consumer more, it will cost them more in the loss of a further reduction.

MR. CHALLIES: May I give you a few thoughts in that connection? There

is one thing, as far as frequency standardization, if it goes through; it will not conflict with the rural Hydro. The fact is that the programme of the Government is that the extension of rural Hydro cover the next three or four years, and there will be no frequency change-over until long after that, so there will be no conflict in those two items.

MR. McEWING: Thank you. I appreciate that very much, because a lot of people have been very much disturbed about it, and we hear a lot of different reports, and I appreciate the direct information you have given us.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think possibly I have overstepped the time I intended to take, and I wish to thank the House, and I hope that the hon. Ministers can see that something out of the suggestions I have made will come into being. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to take part in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. And at the outset I would like to felicitate you on the high honour which is yours.

Following, as I do, the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McEwing), this might be referred to as Wellington County night. As the representative in this House of the people of South Wellington, it gives me particular pleasure to pay my respects and offer my congratulations, to the mover and the seconder of the Speech from the Throne. Particular pleasure inasmuch as the mover the speech represents, and so ably, too, the people in the riding next to mine—a people for whom those of us who live in Guelph have the highest respect. It was from there on a spring day, April the 23rd, to be exact, 1827 that that distinguished Scotsman, John Galt, set out with a small group of friends—and proceeding through the bush, a distance of approximately 15 miles, arrived at the falls on what he named the Speed River, and there proceeded to fell the first tree in the settlement, which he named after the reigning

family of England—Guelph, and which down through the 120 years of her existence has been called, and affectionately so, not only by her sons and daughters, but by the world at large, Guelph—the Royal City. And so it is to the representative of the people of that electoral riding and that fine City of Galt that I, as a representative in this House of the people of South Wellington and of Guelph, the Royal City, pay my respects and extend congratulations.

I understand that it is the custom for members taking part in this debate to speak concerning their constituency. To me this is a very real pleasure, because as one who was born and has lived his whole life in the City of Guelph—attending the public, high school, and the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph,—I owe everything. Guelph and its people have been kind to me, as they were to my father before me, when he came from Ireland and where 50 years ago this year, established a life assurance business which I for the past 23 years have carried on. And so, Mr. Speaker, I rather feel that I know the people of Guelph as few others do, and that I can speak for them and for the people of South Wellington to this House.

In the world at large, Mr. Speaker, a community is known by many things; sometimes by the excellence of its products, sometimes by its natural advantages and sometimes by its climatic conditions. We, though, in Guelph and South Wellington, are known, amongst other things, by the quality of our sons and daughters whom we have given to the world.

Within the memory of all those assembled here there are the names of people who have made an indelible contribution to society. There was that native son, who on the fields of Flanders in World War I, penned that poem which will live as long as Canadians draw breath—Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae. Then, there was the distinguished parliamentarian, who for nearly 40 years represented South Wellington in the Federal House, holding some of the highest offices in the gift of the people,

and who made such a valuable contribution to the public life of Canada—the late Hon. Hugh Guthrie. And then, in the field of music we have a name which, when it is spoken, the hearts of all are gladdened—a name which on more than one continent spells the highest of achievements—the name of Edward Johnston, the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera—and then I come to the name of a man who, in the eyes of those on this side of the House and in the eyes of the large majority of Ontario citizens, stands out on the public stage as being the gallant, courageous leader of the Progressive Conservative Government of this Province—our leader, the Hon. George A. Drew.

And so you see when I refer to Guelph, the Royal City, as being known for the quality of her children which she has given to the world, I am sure I will have the support of the House in that statement.

Now, I would like to spend a little time on the subject of agriculture and the part which the farmers of Wellington County are playing in the great production records that the farmers of this Province have established. In that connection, it was as the result of the activities of the members of the old Fat Stock Club that there was established in Guelph the fair which subsequently became nationally known as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and for which I hope satisfactory arrangements will be worked out between the City of Guelph, the County of Wellington and the Provincial Government, whereby adequate and proper accommodation will be provided, so that this great farmers' institution may be once more revived, in order that the smaller breeder and exhibitor will have an opportunity to exhibit his stock and as well provide a meeting place for buyers and sellers of farm stock to get together. Prior to the war this fair made a great contribution to Ontario agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, I was more than pleased to read in the estimates which the Provincial Treasurer brought down in connection with the work of the Department of Agriculture, that there is a substantial

item amounting to \$50,000 to be used in the promotion of junior farmers' work in the Province.

I want to congratulate the hon. Minister on the remarkable leadership he is giving to agriculture and this work in particular. It is because of my interest in this work that I would like to tell to the members of this House a story which I think they will find rather interesting.

It was in the fall of the year 1935 that I happened to attend the Yorkshire sale at Galt. As I sat in the stand watching the animals brought into the ring, I said to myself, "Wouldn't it be a great idea to buy some real good sows and put them out with young farmers in our area on some kind of a share basis in order that I could help them develop real good breeding stock?". As I was saying this to myself a real typey sow came into the ring and I bid on her and bought her for the sum of \$56. That was a substantial price for a good sow in those days. Then, when the auctioneer said "sold" I pinched myself and said, "Well, what am I going to do with her now?" I knew that our children would get quite a kick out of their dad bringing home a sow, but I also knew that the municipal health authorities wouldn't let me keep her in our backyard, and I rather felt my wife, who although she is the daughter of the former Dominion Seed Commissioner, and as such has had a lifelong association with agriculture, wouldn't want me to keep the sow in the kitchen or in the backyard. So I said to myself, "Well, boy, what are you going to do with her now? After I had paid my money to the clerk, I went to the man from whom I had bought the sow and asked him if he would keep her for a day or two. To this he agreed. On the way home to Guelph that night I kept asking myself, "Well, boy, what are you going to do with her now that you've got her? You'll have to get someone to keep her." It was at that point that I got the idea of phoning Wellington County's able agricultural representative, Steve Stothers, at Arthur. I asked him if he would come to see me, as I had an idea I want-

ed to discuss with him. He came. I said, "Steve, here is the idea. How would you like to send out a multigraphed letter to a large number of keen, young farmers in Wellington County and ask them to come to my office on a certain night, as I have a proposition I want to put up to them." I said, "I am prepared to place a real good sow, bred or ready for service, on the farm of any young farmer who will undertake to keep the sow and practice the best methods of care, feeding, and crossing, to get the best possible results so that we can have farmers from all over Canada come to this county to buy their breeding stock, instead of having our farmers going out of the county to get breeding stock."

As a result of that meeting, quite a number of those present agreed to go shares with me on a deal. At that time I contacted my friend Hugh Guthrie who, although city bred like me, was greatly interested in agriculture and who agreed to go 50-50 on the deal. We called ourselves Hamilton-Guthrie Farms. From that start we put out 24 brood sows and five boars on different farms throughout the county, and established our boys in the advanced registry Yorkshire business. It was great fun. I more than enjoyed it and so did my partner, and so did our children. On a Saturday afternoon or Sunday it was a real tonic to run out to one of the boys' and see his pigs, or to help in the showing of some of the pigs at a show, or attending to the correspondence regarding registrations and, very regularly, holding meetings of our boys and generally acting as a clearing house in connection with the replies to our advertising and helping to arrange sales.

Well, the real point in this story which I want to tell you about, Mr. Speaker and hon. members, is that out of that venture of Hamilton-Guthrie Farms there developed what has been and is now known as the Wellington County Advanced Registry Yorkshire Club. Through this club, its members have sold many, many thousands of dollars worth of breeding stock all over Ontario, through-

out the other Provinces, and into many States in the American Union.

Here I have a typical letter which our secretary sends out to our members and this is under the date of—one is March 12th, the other is March 13th, and here is another under March 15th. One is from R.R. No. 1, Agincourt; another R.R. No. 2, Sussex, N.B.; the other is from Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal; another letter is from Springhill, Nova Scotia; another from North Hatley, Quebec; one from Morden, Manitoba, and one from Rosseau P.O., Muskoka. In each one of these cases they are writing to our organization asking us if we can supply them with breeding stock.

Now, these are just typical of the inquiries we have been receiving and through which sales are made. So it is to-day that the Wellington County Advanced Registry Yorkshire Breeders are making countless sales and our area has become the home of the best types of advanced registry Yorkshire swine.

Now I realize, Mr. Speaker, that there are hon. members here who represent fine agriculture areas and have in their constituencies outstanding breeders, but I am going to introduce to the members of this House the name of one of those young farmers who came to that meeting in my office on that October night in the fall of 1935 and who, on Christmas Day, 1935, received from us a sow which we took delivery of at the Puslinch Station, and who in the space of a little over 11 years has established himself in the eyes of the Ontario Yorkshire Breeders as the most outstanding breeder in the whole Province—yes, and that goes for Canada. The man who, as reported in the issue of "*The Canadian Countryman*" under date of February 22, 1947, was awarded the first Master Breeders' award ever to have been granted by the Yorkshire Breeders. That man, hon. members of this House, is none other than Gladwin B. Crowe of the Township of Puslinch in the County of Wellington, an original and continuing member of Hamilton-Guthrie Farms and who to-day is recognized by his fellow breeders as being the "tops" in his chosen field. A man for whose swine the highest prices

are paid—a man who has done much for the swine industry of this Province.

And so you see, Mr. Speaker, when anyone talks of agriculture in this House and the work of the Junior Farmers' movement, and that of the agricultural representatives service, they will have a keen supporter in the member for South Wellington, because I know from years of practical experience the results which can be obtained by farmers paying strict attention to the care, feeding and breeding of their animals.

I might even go farther, Mr. Speaker, and say that anyone who represents South Wellington in this House should have some association with, or at least be very sympathetic to, agriculture, because it is to Guelph that the eyes of the farmers and the technical agriculturalists and home economists of Canada are turned. It is there that we have those national and internationally known institutions, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, and the Macdonald Institute. So, Mr. Speaker, if it came to a test of strength in this House for support of those institutions I know I could count on the support of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), a native of Guelph. And then there would be the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), a graduate of Guelph, and there would be the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Dent), who, with his Sovereign Strain, has made such a remarkable contribution to the black and white breed. It is some years back since he attended Guelph as a student. And then there is that outstandingly successful Suffolk sheep breeder, who exports sheep as far away as California and Mexico—I refer to the hon. member for North Middlesex (Mr. Patrick), a graduate of Guelph. There is the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), a classmate of my own of 25 years ago. Let me see, Mr. Speaker, there may even be others who would join with me in supporting my claims for the role which the Guelph area and the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the Macdonald Hall have played in the development of our country.

And now, Mr. Speaker, let me direct the thoughts of the members of this House to a matter which I feel is of great interest and concern to those people in my riding who are engaged in industry, and as such come under the provisions and benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

At this time I should like, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on the remarkable leadership he has given in his arduous post. He has certainly kept his feet on the ground, and I am sure has earned the respect of all sound thinking people for his eminent fairness.

I would like to congratulate him on the amendments which he has introduced to the Workmen's Compensation Act. They are and will be of real advantage to those injured in industry.

I would like, though, to draw his attention to what I feel should be a still further broadening of the benefits. As one who has had 23 years' experience selling group life and accident and sickness insurance to hundreds—yes, some thousands of employees—and servicing a very great number of accident claims, I definitely feel that the Minister should institute a study of the scope of the benefits which the board could grant on the basis of the present rates charged to industry. I feel that this study should cover the extent to which additional and broader benefits could, or should be granted. Then, having this information, it would not be difficult to determine what the cost of these additional benefits would be. In other words, the 1945 report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, shows that the average cost to industry to grant the present very worthwhile benefits, of which there is no Province in Canada, or State in the American Union, which grants more or as much on the same broad terms—the cost is 1.12 per cent. of payroll—\$1.12 per \$100 of payroll.

Without a doubt, the Ontario workman receives, as the Minister has said, the highest rate of indemnification and the broadest benefits granted to workmen anywhere. These cost his employer

\$1.12 per \$100 of payroll, which cost in turn is passed on to the consumer through the selling price of the product.

Now, my point is that for a very small increase in these rates—possibly a fraction of one per cent.—the benefits could even be materially increased to cover such cases as I will now undertake to describe.

In industry there are always some people who, although they are at work every day are, in some cases, in poor physical condition. They may have very high blood pressure, or they may have a bad kidney condition as an example. One day an accident happens, an accident which, if it befell a normal, healthy person, would only keep them off work for, let us say, three weeks. In this person's case, though the board quite properly assumes that the person will be able to return to work in, let us say, these three weeks, and only allows benefits for that time. Unfortunately though for the individual, the accident aggravates the poor physical condition, and instead of the individual being able to return to work in three weeks, as he normally should, he is off for weeks and weeks and is without any benefits for the period of time in excess of, let us say in this case, the three-week period. Now, it is my contention that there are a sufficient number of these cases to enable the board, or a committee under the board, to establish the percentage which they bear to the actual total number of accident cases on which claims are paid in a year. It is further, in my opinion, possible to measure the added amount of money which it would take to provide the hospitalization benefits, the weekly indemnification benefits, and all other benefits which will be needed to take care of that person until he is able to go back to work, if ever. On that basis, then, I feel that the Minister should examine the suggestions, and if it is feasible, institute steps for such a study, so that at the next Session we could bring in an amendment to the Act to cover such cases.

Now I cannot say that I agree with those who advocate a weekly indemnifi-

cation at the rate of 100 per cent. of the workman's established earnings. To me that is fundamentally unsound.

The principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as I understood it, is to compensate a wage earner for the loss which he has sustained. In this case, it is his earning power. Now, we all know human nature. I think we realize that in all groups of people, there are going to be some who, to use the expression, are "lead swingers". Unfortunately, those people spoil it for the others, and so it is that any plan of providing 100 percent. compensation is bound to create a condition where too many persons will prolong their absence from work because it is just as profitable for them to stay home as it is to work—and being human—many would say, "Well, why should I work? I can do just as well financially by staying home, so why shouldn't I prolong the period of convalescence". And so, as an individual who has studied this subject, I couldn't possibly support such an unbusinesslike proposal as providing benefits to the extent of 100 percent. compensation for loss of time.

I do feel, though, that the Minister, if he would accept my suggestion to institute a study of the benefits, as I have stated earlier in my remarks, and give serious consideration to the principal of having the benefits represent 75 percent. of the established earnings of the wage earner, rather than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent., as the Act has called for since it was originally brought down many years ago.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that it will be the desire of the Minister to accord these suggestions of mine every consideration because I am sure that he of all people, with his broad background of active participation in the labour movement, will be the first to want to see the broadest and most generous benefits granted under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to those engaged in industry.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I must not take any more time of the honourable members of this House. I am sure, though, Mr. Speaker, that notwithstanding the views of the honourable members opposite, when the time comes for the

people of Ontario to express themselves at the polls, they will give very general support to the businesslike way in which the affairs of this Province have been conducted by the Ministry of the Hon. G. A. Drew, a native Guelphite.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, may I first, through you, congratulate the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province on his appointment. I would also like to congratulate you, Sir, on your re-appointment, and the hon. gentlemen who have been elevated to the position of the Cabinet since we met last year.

I would like to congratulate the Government, and compliment it, for having Hansard printed.—I think it is another forward step—and for having the work done in a union shop. I see the Hansard bears the Union label, and that is more than can be said even of the Federal Hansard.

I believe it is very important that we let the people know, although one would conclude from the gathering here tonight that the citizens were not very interested in what is being said in this chamber, unfortunately. I do believe it is important to keep the people posted as to what is going on. The number of people who are entitled to vote and who do vote at election time is becoming alarmingly small. I picked up the paper in my home city of Fort William and I read headlines this year that the Mayor or Toronto had been re-elected by a sweeping majority. Then later on when I read a little farther down I discovered that approximately 25 percent., twenty-five percent., of the people who were entitled to vote thought it worthwhile to get out and take part in the municipal election. So I say that something should be done to impress on the minds of the people who live in a democracy that we have advantages and we also have responsibilities. I have one further suggestion to make in that regard, Mr. Speaker, and that would be that we take a leaf from the C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan and broadcast the proceedings in this chamber.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. ANDERSON: Now, first, before I deal with some matters pertaining to my own constituency I wish to express my satisfaction at the co-operation I have received through some of the Government Departments. I say some, I mean those that I have had occasion to call on during the past number of years, particularly the Department of Municipal Affairs. I have occasion to deal with that Department quite often and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I have had every co-operation.

I am going to deal with some matters of importance in my constituency and the adjoining constituencies. I think, perhaps, many of the people in Eastern Ontario fail to realize the size and magnitude of Northwestern Ontario. My leader, Mr. Grummett, yesterday, spoke of what he termed "the extent of Northern Ontario". Well, as you know Mr. Speaker, I come from Northwestern Ontario and it is quite a large Province, so large, in fact, that my Liberal friends up there are threatening to break the Province in two and start a new Province. It might be of interest to hon. gentlemen in the House when I tell them that in farming, our Thunder Bay district ranks seventh from the top in the production of milk and dairy products. I was surprised myself when I learned that within the past two years. We have for a number of years past enjoyed the services of a marketing agent. He was withdrawn, not by the present Government, by the previous Government, and I believe that this Government should re-appoint a marketing agent in that part of the Province. This man I speak of devoted his time to the four constituencies, that is, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rainy River and Kenora districts. He did a very fine job in the development of co-operative marketing institutions in that part of the country, and I think it would be of considerable help to the farmers if a man were secured for that very important position.

I was rather impressed with the previous speaker (Mr. Hamilton). He spoke of farming near Guelph. If, Mr. Speaker, you will pardon me for refer-

ring to myself, my father was raised on a farm near Rockwood, I understand it is about nine miles out of Guelph, and my mother was born and raised in Guelph so that when he speaks of Guelph . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Another thing I would like to mention is fur farming. In the Thunder Bay district we have some 26,000 fur bearing animals. One of the largest fur farms on the North American continent is adjacent to the City of Fort William. That has developed to be rather an important business, the value of the animals and the buildings and equipment, I understand, is upwards of \$3,000,000.00. At the present time that Department is part of the Game and Fisheries branch and Department of Lands and Forests. I think it would be in the interests of the fur farming industry if that portion of the Game and Fisheries branch were separated and attached to the Department of Agriculture. I say that for this reason: the Thunder Bay Fur Breeders Association has requested, within the past few months, that the Department of Agriculture supply a full time veterinary surgeon who would be qualified to diagnose the different types of diseases to which fur-bearing animals are subject. Often a disease might break out, and unless there is someone there to diagnose it, tremendous damage could be done before the disease was properly diagnosed, and I think that it would be in the interests of fur farming in that part of the country.

The other suggestion I have to make is that again this Government take a leaf out of the book of the C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan and establish a fur marketing outlet for the fur of this Province, that would be not only the domestic fur but the fur that was caught in the woods. It has worked out very satisfactorily according to an article I read in *Liberty*, published not by a socialist or any particular friend of the C.C.F., just a writer. He claimed that the trappers and the breeders of fur were getting about three times the price for their fur that they were getting before the market was established.

I would like to say something in regard to hospitalization and I want to refer particularly to our situation in Fort William. We have had for some years, and it has become very acute within the past year or so, a very unsatisfactory situation. Our hospital is overcrowded to such an extent that the Hospital Board permitted beds in the hallways and in the enroom, and we have turned away sick people, sometimes as many as twenty in a single day. I understand that we can expect a grant from the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) towards the construction of proposed addition. This applies, of course, to other hospitals throughout the Province. But in the case of Fort William, while we appreciate the proposed grant of \$1,000 a bed, in my opinion it is wholly inadequate, entirely inadequate. The costs of construction have advanced within the past few years, say since the beginning of the war, from about \$2,500 or \$3,000 a bed to upwards of \$8,000 a bed. Now, we propose to build a 150-bed addition to our hospital and it will be seen at a glance that that will cost about \$1,350,000 and while a grant of \$150,000 is worth considering, it is not sufficient to enable municipalities to carry out the additions and the building of new hospitals that are necessary. The reason I urge the Government to reconsider our case in Fort William is this: of all the patients that we have had in Fort William McKellar Hospital for the past year, about 30 percent. of them have come from outside of the city.

Now, it is a very large district up there. Some of its is organized into townships and some is unorganized.

MR. FROST: Surely you are wrong about \$8,000.

MR. ANDERSON: No, I can show you the figures.

MR. FROST: The highest figure is \$4,000.

MR. ANDERSON: Would the hon. Minister care to check the figures with the Minister of Municipal Affairs? Since I came in here, I sent over to the Minister of Municipal Affairs an envel-

ope containing particulars of the proposed bill for Fort William, which passed its first reading the other day—the cost seemed very high, and that is not contract price, that is an estimate, the nearest we can get, and it is very high. Now, I was saying that as thirty percent. of the patients in the McKellar Hospital came from outside of the city, I feel we are entitled in that part of the country to an additional grant to make it possible for the hospital board to put on this addition.

Then there is another thing I would like to bring to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. members, and that is that the cost of hospitalization. It seems to me, it will have to be tackled in some other direction. In our city last year, 1946, we gave a grant altogether of \$138,600 to the hospital. Now, that is a very large amount of money to give to an institution. It seems to me there is something wrong. The amount of money that is received does not begin to meet expenses and there should be a better method and, again, Mr. Speaker, I believe that if our Minister of Health—I am sorry he is not in his place—would study—I say this kindly—if he would study the new hospital bill they have in the Province of Saskatchewan, where for five dollars a year—each citizen pays five dollars a year and there is no problem about financing the hospitals.

MR. ROBERTS: May I interrupt? The Speaker said each citizen. Is that per capita?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. The maximum is \$30.00 for a family regardless of the size of the family. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentleman from St. Patricks (Mr. Roberts) will not be too displeased if I should score the Government a bit, because he, in his remarks yesterday, invited us to be on our toes a little bit more with criticism. So I hope he takes anything we say a little bit kindly.

Regarding housing, I realize, as I am sure every member in this House does, that the Federal Government has a very

important part to play in housing, particularly in the financing of houses. Nevertheless, I do believe that this Province, because of its size and wealth and the strength of it and importance of it, has a part to play too. I think a municipality has a part to play, and municipalities have been playing their part. In many of the municipalities of this Province you will find hundreds of houses built by the Wartime Housing Company, a Crown company, and the municipalities were called upon to give lots for one dollar and in a good many cases to supply water and sewers for these lots. Then the municipalities were called upon to give all social services that go with an organized community and accept payment in lieu of taxes of about one-third of the amount of the tax. So that municipalities have contributed quite a lot too.

The question was asked today where could the Ontario Government get building material. I believe, hon. members, if the Province of Ontario was to demand of the Federal Government that a stop be put to using so much material for other than dwellings, that it would go a long way toward supplying the material that is so badly needed for building homes. I got the figures, and according to the figures I have received, and I have checked them with different people who are in a position to know, about two-thirds of the lumber cut in this country the past year was exported to other countries, particularly to the United States. Now, that may be an arrangement with the Federal Government, but surely in the Province of Ontario we have some say over the amount of timber that we cut and export.

MR. DUNBAR: You do know that the Federal Government did offer that power to the municipality, and they turned it down.

MR. ANDERSON: I am quite aware that that is the case, and I was one that refused to accept that proposition, because you can imagine in the Province of Ontario, with 900 municipalities, if each municipality attempted to regulate or formulate a plan to regulate building

material, with all the lobbying that would go on, the chaotic condition you would have. We could not possibly work it out that way, but I was going to say that of the building material that was used in this country last year I was told that two-thirds of it went to other than housing projects. I was going about Toronto here—they talk about the shortage of steel, surely there is not such a hurry for the Kresge Corporation to build another store, as I see down here on the corner, enough steel going in there almost to build the proposed bridge across the Sturgeon River. These are things I do not think should be left to chance. In my humble opinion—and I think you will all agree—the most important thing in life for one to live is food, clothing and shelter, and unless we take some definite stand toward providing homes for our people, we are not going to have the happy country that we dream of.

The other day I listened with a great deal of interest to the Minister of Municipal Affairs telling about his prison reform. Now, suppose we look at it from this angle—juvenile delinquency and breaking up of homes, what will bring it about any quicker or any faster or any surer than the fact that people have no proper place to live. I know of many people in this part of the country, in this Province of Ontario, where there are families with one or two children living in one room. I have had a number of war brides come to see me in my office in Fort William. Just what impression will these war brides have of this country? We tell them on the one hand it is a great Province. We have all the square miles of timber; we have lumber mills, and on the other hand we tell them that there is no place for them to live and I know of some of them because of this very unfortunate situation have gone back to Holland, or gone back to the Old Country where they came from. I am going to plead with this Government to do what it can toward working with the Federal Government and the municipalities in trying to solve this very difficult problem. Even if it is something new—they may not be doing it in other Provinces. There is no

excuse that we should not do something here.

Now, it is said by certain people—oh, it is not difficult, this is not a difficult situation. If we leave it to private builders, private builders will build these houses. Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to tell you this, that before the war building material in this country was very cheap. Before the war, experienced tradesmen were going about the country trying to find a job, and did we see houses being built? No, we did not see houses being built because there was no money in building them. I am not blaming the private builder. During the depression if a land lord had a house to rent, he had to accept in many cases twice the taxes plus the water divided into twelve equal payments. Would any hon. gentleman here want to invest their money in building houses if they were just looking for an investment where they were liable to get that return for it? So I say that this country and this Province will have to take a lesson from many of the countries in Europe. They tackled this problem years ago and realized it is necessary to subsidize a certain number of people in the country, people who are getting small incomes.

I got a survey recently of the tenants who live in wartime housing in Winnipeg. Eleven percent of them are from \$100.00 a month down, 75 percent less than \$150.00 a month. Now, at present prices, everyone knows it is not humanly possible for a man to go out and buy a house or at the present cost of building either to buy it or pay rent on a salary of that size. He has not enough left to live on. So again I say it is something important, and something I hope will not be delayed any longer. I am not going to refer, although I have a copy here of the 22-point program, I will not dwell on that to any great extent, but I do believe that here is an opportunity for the Province of Ontario to show the rest of Canada what can be done in planning towards getting houses.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I wonder if the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) would give me a moment to read a paragraph?

MR. SPEAKER: Just a moment.

MR. ANDERSON: I would rather not be interrupted at this point.

MR. MEINZINGER: It is something along the same line.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) always respects the chair and never interrupts anyone else. Give him the floor, please.

MR. ANDERSON: I want to say a little bit about the highways. We appreciate the money that has been spent but there are a number of things I would like to bring to the attention of the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), a policy in the municipalities adjacent to Fort William in Northwestern Ontario, it was the policy to give a grant to the municipality, and then that was discontinued and they worked it on a dollar per dollar basis, I understand, and in many of these districts during the war the family moved off the farm because of the shortage of help in a good many cases; sons and daughters joined the services or went to the cities for employment. I went through the Township of Finmark and over the Upsala Districts west of Fort William and I found last fall that the people there are not able to rehabilitate the roads the way they should be. They are run down, the culverts have rotted and I would suggest to the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) if he has not already considered this,—and if he has, I will be pleased and I am sure the farmers will—to see what he can do towards assisting the farmers in situations of that kind, to get a road for their children to go to school on and for them to get back and forth.

Near Upsala last year I took a drive straight north, and I went over one road where the children of one farmer there had to walk about a mile of road which, after a rain, was covered with water up some inches. On the sides of the road the gravel was laying there loose and all

shoved up, and it was just like a canal. I realize it is a big Province and money does not grow on trees, but at the same time I would like the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) to do what he can in that part of the country to assist in putting these roads back in shape.

The other thing I would like to refer to regarding the road work is some of the roads that have not been built. There is one from the head of the lakes to Marathon that he is quite aware of. While it is east of Fort William and in Port Arthur constituency, I know the people at the head of the lakes would be pleased if it were built. Another road goes from Shebandowan through one of the finest tourist countries in the world up to Fort Frances. It would give the people an outlet in the Rainy River District, permit them to drive to Fort William without having to drive first to Kenora and down the trans-Canada highway, and it would open up one of the finest tourist countries on the Continent. It is one of the things I hope will not be delayed many years more. I am not going into the brief, the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) was up our way last fall. I just want to refer briefly to a brief presented to him, I understand, by the Thunder Bay District Municipal League, I want to refer to a couple of paragraphs where they give him a pat on the back. One is regarding snowploughing and I quote:

This league desires to express to the Minister their thanks for assistance received on above matters, and would respectfully ask for the continuance of the Department's help, but would urge on the Department the necessity of more heavy snowploughing equipment for the highways and main roads, and which could be rented out to the municipalities on a reasonable rental basis.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, in passing, I am sure the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) will appreciate the fact we have been blessed in that part of the country with a very mild winter and very little difficulty in combating

the snow. Regarding the Provincial Parks this league says:

This league very highly commends the Minister and his Parliament on the establishment of many parks throughout the district, which have been constructed and maintained by the Department and would respectfully direct the attention of the Minister to the great possibility of establishing a large park and game sanctuary at Kakabeka Falls, the beauty spot of this district, which could be developed into a great tourist attraction.

In addition to what I have mentioned about the roads I fully realize that the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) and all other gentlemen know that in this day and age where we have a lot of automobile traffic, gravel roads are not satisfactory. If you are going to attempt to put down a dust preventative it is very costly, and I venture to say the cost of maintaining a gravel road, if it is surfaced with the same dust preventative, is almost as much, if not as much as the carrying charges on pavement.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): No, no, you are entirely out there.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, anyway, I will accept your correction. I am going by the expense that we have within the city limits, where I know that is the case. But you may put a heavier base on the country roads than we do in the city. However, it is not satisfactory to have gravel roads, and I do hope we in that part of the Province can have more paving as soon as it is humanly possible.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to speak just briefly regarding the number of resolutions that were presented to the Government in the fall by the Association of Mayors and Reeves. I think you will all agree that the problem of the municipality is becoming rather difficult to handle. I do not know myself where it is going to end. I know many of you have had experience in municipal governments and the tendency in the face of the grants that have been received

by this Government, grants for education and the extra mill that has been given towards keeping down the mill rate. There has been a general tendency to raise the mill rate all over the Province.

Since coming to Toronto, I noticed the mill rate has been set for Mimico; the rate is set at 52 mills, which is two mills higher than last year.

It has been set for New Toronto. It is up five mills over last year, and it is now 53 mills, and in the city of Toronto I noticed yesterday it is up 3.90 mills—I think that is the figure—almost four mills up, in Toronto.

I was in conversation with our own city of Fort William over the telephone yesterday, and the increase in the estimates for the Board of Education is up \$103,000. A mill in Fort William is \$30,000, so you will see there it is between three and four mills increase in the estimates for our schools. Altogether, we may be faced with an increase of five or six or probably seven mills, and for that reason I believe that the time has come when there should be a general survey of the whole tax structure of the Province. I know that is a big undertaking, but that is what the mayors and reeves think there should be.

We have, during the past few years in municipalities, had to contend with new situations which have developed since the British North America Act was written. The whole problem of transportation has made it much more costly within the municipalities, providing hard surfaced roads, providing street lighting, and providing more police, and so on, and because of this, the mayors and reeves of the Province feel that there should be a general "get-to-gether" on this question, so that the whole question of assessments and taxation might be revised.

I am going to quote very briefly from this report. They are asking for:

A revision of assessment methods and new assessment provisions that would enable municipalities to tax citizens in a more equitable manner.

We all realize that if the mill rate continues to advance in the next few years, the way it has in the past few, it would soon be unprofitable for a man to own his own home:

Defining by the Dominion and Provincial Governments of their policies in regard to unemployment relief.

Defining by the Dominion and Provincial Governments of their policies in regard to postwar reconstruction.

I think that is very important. I believe that we are no different from other municipalities, and during the early part of the war we were requested by the Federal Government to draft a large works program that would be ready for the postwar period, and of course that was on the assumption it would be financed by the Federal Government.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt, but do I understand the hon. member from Fort William (Mr. Anderson) to suggest that there was a proposal by the Dominion Government that they would finance a postwar plan?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes.

MR. DREW: I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) that no such suggestion was ever made at any time, and that the only proposal that was ever made was that they offered to pay 20 percent. of the construction costs of any program that was planned, provided it would not be started until such time as the Dominion Government indicated that there was an impending depression.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I realize that there was that thought, but I am putting it this way; it was not expected that the municipalities would finance it—

MR. DREW: I feel sure the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) wishes this to be accurate. The Dominion Government's proposal was clear and explicit, and their proposal in regard to municipalities was the same as in the case of the Provinces, and the same as in the case of certain independent organizations. The proposal

was that, in the case of a municipality, they offered 20 percent. of the cost of the enterprise, and that the municipality would put up 80 percent. In that case, there were two provisions, one was, that it was not a public works, and, secondly, that it was not something that would be started right away, but could be deferred indefinitely until such time as there was an over-all depression, at which time the Dominion Government would give the green light.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to contradict the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but I do think that our program including a wing to the hospital, a bridge over the Mission River, and work of that kind. There was quite a variety of work, and the quotation I was just reading—the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was out when I started—

MR. DREW: No, I was not out. I was over here.

MR. ANDERSON: Oh, you heard me?

MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. ANDERSON: You heard me quote from the Association of Mayors and Reeves, and it would seem, if I am in the dark, the whole group of mayors and reeves are in the dark, because this is what they say:

Defining by the Dominion and Provincial Governments of their policies regarding unemployment relief.

Defining by the Dominion and Provincial Governments of their policies in regard to postwar reconstruction.

I am telling you what the mayors and reeves want.

MR. DREW: Since this is a matter that is beside the point you are putting forward, may I point out that the Dominion Government's proposal was clear, explicit and was in print. No one need guess what it was, and this proposal was to the effect that if the Dominion Government approves of a project as one of these postwar projects, they will undertake to pay 20 percent. of the cost, provided that the municipality, or the Prov-

incial Governments, or the independent organizations accept the situation, that they will not start to construct until authorized by the Dominion Government, to do so, and that is to be based upon the anticipation of a general over-all recession in business.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I accept, Mr. Speaker, the explanation of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and I am not surprised. You see, there again, we have a Government much the same as this one; as a matter of fact, in two of the Provinces the Liberal and Conservative parties get on so well that they have coalition Governments . . .

MR. DREW: We are not forming a coalition Government with Ottawa at the moment.

MR. ANDERSON: There you have a proposal laid down according to the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) explanation, and it is going to attempt again to put the burden of reconstruction on the municipalities.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I hope I can say this puts a period to it. I feel sure the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) wants this to be accurate. I said no such thing. I said that the Dominion proposal is in print, and was simply this, that if construction is undertaken by a Provincial Government, the Dominion Government will pay 20 percent. of the cost, and the Provincial Government 80 percent. of the cost; if it is a municipal project, the Dominion Government will pay 20 percent., and the municipal government will be called upon to pay 80 percent. If it is any other body which comes within the inclusive provisions, the same circumstance arises. There was no suggestion, at any time, that the Dominion Government proposed to finance these, beyond paying the 20 percent. of the cost, providing it was a postponable project, and the project would be held back until such time as the "brain trust" of the Dominion Government determined there was an economic storm.

MR. ANDERSON: I seem to be at sort of cross purposes with the hon. Prime

Minister (Mr. Drew). I accept his explanation but his explanation does not conflict with what I was trying to tell the hon. members of the House, that this is going to boil down to the question that in the final analysis, if we need a post-war program to supply employment for people who are out of work, first, the situation has to become desperate, and after that, when it is desperate, some man at Ottawa or Toronto says it is bad enough to do something. Then the municipality must carry part of the load, and I am submitting they cannot afford to carry part of that load. That is the point I am trying to get over, but I do not think I am making a very good job of it.

MR. DREW: I think the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) at this point has reached a very satisfactory conclusion, and I feel sure, as a result of that conclusion, that he will support our motion when we debate consideration of the course we followed with regard to the Dominion-Provincial relations.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): You are not any more enthusiastic over it than we are.

MR. ANDERSON: May I continue with my quotation, Mr. Speaker? I do not like quotations, but I want to finish this.

Hospitalization costs.

Costs of welfare and social services of all kinds.

Relationship of education costs to municipal taxation.

Housing matters.

As I mentioned the problem of the motor car, and all the headaches it has brought, and the expense:

Another example of the growth of problems by experience is that of relief, hospitalization and social services of all kinds, which, because there were needs to be answered, were met first in small portions, according to the experience, then in increasing proportions until now each division of social service has become a major item in taxation.

There is not one of the social services that has not now reached proportions, which, in itself, absorbs a goodly share of the municipal tax dollar, and the postwar years are indicating more demands. What is the ultimate extent of these demands, and how are they to be financed? No satisfactory or adequate answer to that question has been forthcoming.

That is all I will quote. I will suggest, however, to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the government that a conference be called where this whole question may be discussed with the Government and the mayors and Reeves of the Province. That seems like a big order, but there was a conference of that nature called when the Department of Planning and Development was established, and I think that it could be called, its work divided up into a number of committees, and possibly by the time we meet here next year, we would have some better basis for establishing the taxation of municipalities. If something is not done, I do not know what is going to happen.

Now, I do not want to take too long, but I would like to refer to a letter I received here from Mr. Kirkup, who is well known by some of the hon. members. He is President of the Fort William Progressive Conservative Association. This letter is dated February 22nd, addressed to me as Mayor of Fort William.

Now, I do not want the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to become vexed when I read it, because the other day he warned us that if we talk about hard times, they will come, and I am going to talk about hard times now, so I hope he does not become too vexed about it.

I will not read the letter, but only a part of it.

In Fort William at present there are 1,044 people out of work. Of these, 731 are drawing unemployment insurance benefits. Of this number 400 are males, and the balance females, and of the 400 males, approximately 200 are veterans of the last war. The committee felt under these circumstances we should appeal to the City Council to reconsider their program

so that some of these public works could be carried on in the winter time.

These are the public works I was mentioning. We have had this survey, and regardless of who is going to pay for it, I can assure you of this, that the municipality of Fort William is not in a financial position where it can inaugurate a large works program simply for the sake of giving employment to the unemployed.

For a number of years we got permission from the Ontario Municipal Board to carry out works in the winter time, which could be done much cheaper in the summer time, but we did them in the winter time to provide employment for our summer employees. But it is not humanly possible to solve this unemployment problem, as we face it, in this manner. It must not be attempted, because if it is, we are going to go over the same road we went over before, and that was a very unsatisfactory road.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): How many of that number would you think were brought in there for war work?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, I don't know, but there is this we have to consider; the war lasted for a number of years, and these people came in, some from the prairies, and some from here and some from there, and they have established their homes there. It is the only home they have now, and I do not think we can expect to solve this unemployment problem by saying, "Shoo, get away off back home again."

I think we have to recognize that in Canada you and I have, and should have, a perfect right to move from one part of the country to the other, seeking employment, and that is just the position that many of these men are in. They were brought down there in the early part of the war to work in the ammunition factories, and the airplane plants,—

MR. DUNBAR: I agree with what you say, but you held a public meeting in Fort William, and you advised these people that they should go back to where they came from, that there would not be sufficient work to look after them in

Fort William. Am I right, or am I wrong?

MR. ANDERSON: I will put it this way, since you asked the question. I told them they would be ill-advised to stay in Fort William, merely in the hope that they were going to get relief, because I said I did not think that made common sense. But I do not think these people are all those who came in there; many of them are returned men. It has not reached an alarming stage yet, but let us not be indifferent about it until that time comes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say a little concerning a matter, and I say it in all seriousness. And this is where you people and we part. We can be good friends up to a point, but we part on the road, and we part because we believe that when you could take an economic condition such as prevailed in Canada, where we had considerable unemployment just prior to the war, and you put three-quarters of a million people, the cream of the crop—men and women—into the armed services, and a million and a half into the ammunition plants, making the things needed to carry on the war, and that by so doing were able to raise the standard of the Canadian people to a point higher than it ever was, more people with good jobs, more people with good clothing, more people working, and more people enabled to take holidays and to travel than at any other time, and I say that unless you make some fundamental change in your economy you cannot hope to absorb all these people for any length of time. You have a shortage of consumer goods now, and will for a short while until the market is filled, and there will be a reasonable amount of good times in this country, but just as sure as I am standing on this floor tonight it will only be a matter of a very few years until you will have mass unemployment, and poverty going hand-in-hand with it, with the warehouses filled with goods.

That is where you people and the party to which I belong part. You have the right to think your way, as long as you let us speak for ourselves.

I heard Gratton O'Leary speaking over the radio, before the C. B. C. was inaugurated. At that time, the radio was under the management of the Canadian National Railway, and he said these words, and I think they were very interesting. I do not think I have to tell you that Gratton O'Leary is, I understand, the editor of the *Ottawa Journal*. He said:

"The people of Canada follow Parliament with great interest. The lightest words of Mackenzie King or R. B. Bennett are telegraphed across the continent. We follow their lives with almost pathetic interest. We look upon them as the arbiters of our destiny, which is all a divorcement from the truth.

In an unpretentious room in Montreal sits a man almost unknown, who controls the greatest pageant that this Dominion has ever seen. He has more power than both political parties put together. His name is Sir Herbert Holt."

That is what he thought of the late Sir Herbert Holt, and I agree, because thinking as I do, I think it is very important that this Provincial Government and the Dominion Government and all the Provincial Governments should get together. I will not say who is at fault, but I will say this, that there is great need, if ever there was in this country, for us to have a plan and get down to business and face these economic problems, the problem of housing, the problem of postwar employment, the problem of reconstruction, and others, but these we will never have if we are going to be broken up into a lot of separate Provinces each going its own way, like the Balkan states at the present time.

And so I hope that before many months there will be a definite arrangement made between the different Provinces of this country and the Dominion Government. I understand some of the Provinces have entered into agreements, but not all of them. I hope Quebec and Ontario will be able to iron out the diffi-

culties with the Federal Government before long.

There is just one other matter I want to deal with for a few minutes, and that is labour. I did not intend to say anything about labour, because we have a labour man sitting on my left (Mr. Carlin). But I mention labour briefly because one of my hon. friends the other day, in making a very excellent reply to the motion on the Speech from the Throne, mentioned labour, labour leaders, radicals, and so on, and I would like to say this, that in Fort William, which is an industrial town, we have been very fortunate in having had no labour troubles. I do not think the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has had to make many trips since he was elected in 1943, to Fort William.

We had a strike there last year. The Seamen's Union had a strike, which has been in the limelight recently because of Pat Sullivan's resignation. I do not know anything about his resignation, but I would like to tell this House that these men were perfectly justified in striking. Some of these men were working 84 hours a week, while Americans working on similar boats, hauling the grain from the same port at the head of the lakes to the same ports in the eastern parts of the country, were working 56 hours a week. The Americans were getting nearly twice the pay the Canadians were getting. You cannot blame men for going on strike if the employer does not want to be reasonable, and employers do not want to be reasonable, and in that case I do not think they were.

I ran into a little heat with one of the gentlemen who was looking after the interests of the ship owners. I am sorry I have not the wire I sent him, nor his reply with me. I did not bring them down, but I can tell you what they contained. This was a Mr. Menziner. His headquarters were at the Prince Arthur Hotel in Port Arthur. He had gone into the papers, advertising for young men to take a cruise on the Great Lakes in the summer time. Well, who would not want a cruise on the Great Lakes in the summer time. He got a number of young

men, and drove them in taxicabs, 437 miles to the head of the lakes, and when these young men found out they were being double-crossed, and that they were to break the strike, they refused to work, and they were broke, and they came to the mayor to see if they could get back to Winnipeg.

I tried to get hold of Mr. Meininger in Port Arthur—it is only three miles away—but I could not, so I wired him, telling him that these men had been advised they were going on a cruise; they had refused to break the strike, and they were now in the City of Fort William and wanted transportation home again, and I hoped he would look after them, and not continue deceiving these western boys like that. He wired back that if I wanted to take legal action against him, I would find him in Port Arthur. That was not very satisfactory. I mention that because if labour gets a reasonable break, I think the average labour man and labour union is very easy to get along with.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to close my remarks by referring to a little article in *Liberty*, and I think that no one will say that *Liberty* is a socialist magazine—at least I never heard it referred to as such. This is the April issue—

MR. DREW: Who is the author?

MR. ANDERSON: I was just going to look, sir. The author of this particular article is a man by the name of Max Braithwaite—I don't know him; never met him.

This issue is April 13th, 1946. Probably I had better give you the heading—"The Record of Saskatchewan's Socialists", in red ink—he says:

"The C.C.F.'ers have solved the labour problem by the simple means of meeting the unions at least nine-tenths of the way. They created a Department of Labour and passed the Trade Union Act, which makes collective bargaining mandatory, defines ten unfair practices, and makes provision for dealing with offenders. That this Act has teeth was demonstrated in the

Prince Albert Box Factory dispute, a controversial case in which the Government expropriated a factory when the management could not come to terms with the workers."

There you have a Government, for once, on the side of the workers.

"The Government has signed union agreements with all its civil servants through locals of the United Civil Servants of Canada, the United Telephone Workers of Canada, and the Saskatchewan Power Commission employees. Recently the Saskatchewan Leather Products Corporation signed agreements with the National Union of Shoe and Leather Workers, Local 33, granting two weeks' holiday with pay, 100-per cent accident and sickness compensation for a maximum of 175 days a year, union shop, maintenance of the union membership, the check-off, provision for overtime with pay, and a forty-four hour week.

"Pushing their advantage, the Saskatchewan executive of the Trades and Labour Congress recently recommended that appointments to the Department of Labour should all come from members of recognized trade unions. Nobody in the Government appeared to consider this an unreasonable request."

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. V. MARTIN (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn, but before we call the motion, from the list I have received from the Whip, I assume it is understood on both sides of the House that we will proceed with this debate tomorrow and continue on until the evening, so that we may expect to terminate this debate tomorrow night.

Motion approved, the House adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1947

The House met at three o'clock.
Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.
Presenting reports by committees.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the committee on miscellaneous private bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Hepburn, from the committee on miscellaneous private bills, begs leave to present the following as its first report:

Your Committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Toronto House of Industry.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill (No. 5), An Act to establish St. Marys High School District.

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the City of Fort William (No. 1).

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Town of Goderich.

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the Town of Campbellford.

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

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa. Your Committee, pur-

suant to rule 82, calls the attention of the House to section 5 of Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa, which authorizes the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to expend out of its general revenues for the year 1947, a sum not exceeding \$2,500 for the purpose of making a presentation to Barbara Ann Scott, winner of the women's figure skating championship of the world, in recognition of her outstanding contribution to amateur athletics in Ontario, the said section not having been contemplated in the notice for the same as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders. Your Committee, however, recommends that the said section form part of the bill.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Toronto House of Industry, on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.
Introduction of bills.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Dent, (Oxford), I move, seconded by Mr. Roberts, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Woodstock, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Taylor, (Huron), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Guelph, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. J. D. MCPHEE (Simcoe East): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Patrick, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Town of Orillia, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. McPhee, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of London, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Township called Calvert, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Millen, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Township of Hespeler, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. B. L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Allen (Middlesex South), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Sarnia, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move,

seconded by Mr. Habel, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Village of Burk's Falls, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) indicate the changes?

MR. DALEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker. This Act is simply to clarify the requirements for a week's vacation with pay, providing that the employer may, within certain limitations, determine the time within which the employee shall take the vacation which the Act requires him to receive, and prescribes the minimum amount of pay which he shall receive in respect of the vacation period.

There is also a provision authorizing regulations to be made for the payment of salary in lieu of holidays, in the event of an employee ceasing to be employed. It is reduced to a percentage basis, and he would get a percentage of his vacation pay.

It also provides for the issue of vacation-with-pay stamps, so as to provide vacations when being engaged in an industry where the employees are changed, from time to time, from one plant to another, so that he will get credit for his vacation.

MR. S. H. DYE (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hanniwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Brantford, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Knowles, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Carlin, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to provide financial protection for persons who have suffered substantial impairment of income owing to illness or unemployment, or any other cause beyond their control, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Harvey, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to provide relief for persons who have suffered substantial impairment of income owing to illness or unemployment, or any other cause beyond their control in respect of their homes, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. F. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Taylor (Huron), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Town of Brampton, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Burlington Beach act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) please give us an explanation.

MR. DUNBAR: In the Legislature's settings up of Burlington Beach in the original organization, it was stated they could only raise up to five per cent. of their assessed valuation in debentures. All other municipalities were free in the Province, so we thought that Burlington Beach should be free to come to the Municipal Board and ask for certain sums of money.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Taylor (Temiskaming) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Habel, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act respecting the St. Jerome's College, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Further bills?

GASOLINE TAX ACT

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What have we here, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett)?

MR. DOUCETT: Raising the tax from 8c to 11c.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave

be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) please explain?

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to reply to the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing).

It was announced by the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), in his speech on the budget, that legislation would be introduced at the present Session of the Legislature to amend the Highway Improvement Act so as to provide for the payment of subsidies on road expenditures to cities, towns and villages. It appears to be desirable at this time to make a statement setting forth clearly the purpose and effect of this legislation, and other features of the bill now being introduced.

Heretofore, subsidies have been paid under the Highway Improvement Act to county and township municipalities, but no direct subsidy has been paid to cities, towns and villages. The cost of construction and maintenance of roads and streets within their borders has been borne entirely by direct municipal taxation in all cities in the Province, separated towns in counties and in towns and villages in Northern Ontario, where there is no county organization. Towns and villages which form parts of counties for municipal purposes, have received somewhat inadequate aid by way of rebate of a portion of the levy paid by them to the counties for county road purposes.

The Government has been conscious of the burden being carried by these urban municipalities and has decided that the time has come when some measure of relief should, in justice, be extended to them. Accordingly, the bill will extend the scope of the Highway Improvement Act to provide for the payment of these urban municipalities of a subsidy equal to fifty per centum of actual expenditures on the construction and maintenance of

roads and streets within reasonable limits and subject to certain conditions. It will be necessary for each of these municipalities to submit to the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for approval, an expenditure by-law appropriating monies required to cover the estimated expenditure on roads and streets in each calendar year. By-law forms will be provided by the Department for this purpose. In the case of a town or village which forms part of a county for municipal purposes, the amount of the expenditure on which subsidy may be paid shall not exceed a sum equal to twice the amount of the county road levy, exclusive of debenture levies, for the previous year. In all other cases, that is, all cities in the Province, separated towns in counties, and towns and villages in Northern Ontario, the amount of the expenditure on which subsidy may be paid shall not exceed a sum equal to the proceeds of a rate of two mills in the dollar upon all the rateable property in the municipality. Only those cities and separated towns situated in counties which contribute to the construction and maintenance of suburban roads, under Part III of the Act, will be permitted to submit by-laws, so that a city or separated town which does not co-operate with the county in which it is situated by appointing a member to a Suburban Roads Commission for the purpose of designating suburban roads and directing work thereon, and by contributing to the cost thereof in accordance with the Act, will not benefit by the legislation.

In order to achieve a reasonably equitable distribution of grants, as between the urban municipalities themselves, having regard to their own particular needs and to their obligations in respect of county and suburban roads outside their boundaries and as between them and the county and township municipalities, it has been necessary to amend some of the existing provisions of the Highway Improvement Act which deal with urban municipalities in counties.

Towns and villages in counties are subject to the annual general levy for county road purposes, but under the existing section, 29a of the Act, are entitled to a rebate of fifty per cent. thereof in the

case of a town and seventy-five per cent. in the case of a village, provided an equivalent amount is expended on the improvement of their own streets. The bill repeals section 29a, thereby abolishing the payment of rebates, but under the new legislation a town can receive aid up to one hundred per centum of the county road levy instead of fifty per centum, and a village can receive aid up to one hundred per centum of the county road levy instead of seventy-five per centum.

Since counties will no longer have to rebate a portion of the county road levy to these urban municipalities, the sums formerly rebated will become available for expenditure on county roads, and will be augmented by an equal amount payable to the counties as subsidy under the Act.

It is deemed to be in the public interest that the payment of subsidies to cities, towns and villages shall be subject to certain conditions in order to ensure that these public funds are used for the purpose for which they are intended. These conditions are generally the same as those which apply in the case of counties and townships, and include:

(a) the submission of expenditure by-laws for approval of the Minister.

(b) the submission of detailed statements of receipts and expenditures in a form prescribed by the Minister,

(c) the making of declarations by the responsible officers of the municipality that the statement of receipts and expenditures is correct, and that the work has been done in accordance with the requirements of the Minister, and,

(d) that the expenditure is properly chargeable to road improvement as defined in the Bill.

Expenditures on approved maintenance of all streets are deemed to be properly chargeable to road improvement, but expenditures on construction of any street are deemed to be so chargeable only when such street is a main thoroughfare for through traffic. In no case are expenditures on construction of any street in a subdivision, where the land is being developed and sold for speculation,

deemed to be properly chargeable to road improvement and entitled to subsidy.

In the case of cities and separated towns, it is expected that these new provisions of the Highway Improvement Act, in addition to assisting them with the general maintenance of roads and streets, will enable them to effect improvements in main traffic arteries so as to facilitate the free flow of traffic passing through them. With this in mind, the Department reserves the right to say that a proper proportion of the expenditures shall be made on roads or streets which may be designated as extensions or connecting links of the King's Highway. In the case of towns and villages forming part of counties for municipal purposes, the Department reserves the right to say that a proper proportion of the expenditures shall be made on the maintenance of county road extensions or connecting links within their own borders.

In 1942, the whole of the Townships of York and East York and parts of the Townships of Scarboro, North York, Etobicoke, Teck, Tisdale and Whitney, because of their urban character were excluded from the benefit of subsidy under the Highway Improvement Act. Since the benefit of subsidy will now be available to all urban municipalities, the reason for excluding those areas no longer exists. Consequently, expenditures made on general maintenance of all streets in those areas and, subject to similar conditions as those which apply in the case of urban municipalities, expenditures on construction of certain streets which are main thoroughfares for through traffic will again become eligible for subsidy under the Act. These township municipalities will be so notified in due course and will be permitted to submit by-laws in the present year and annually thereafter covering expenditures on streets in those areas.

Since the townships in Northern Ontario were brought under the Highway Improvement Act in 1938, it has been the policy of the Department to pay to them the maximum subsidy permitted, eighty per cent., on all bridge expenditures. By amendments contained in the bill, it will be possible to make this policy

general for all counties and townships in the Province. Subsidies on bridge and culvert expenditures to counties have been restricted to seventy-five per cent. on a structure costing \$1,000.00 or more, and fifty per cent. on a structure costing less than \$1,000.00. Subsidies on bridge and culvert expenditures to townships in Southern Ontario have been restricted to seventy-five per cent. on a structure costing \$500.00 or more, and a varying rate from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on a structure costing less than \$500.00. These restrictions will be removed and the eighty per cent. subsidy will be made applicable on all bridge and culvert expenditures regardless of the amount expended on each structure.

The existing Subsection 3 of Section 27 of the Highway Improvement Act prevents the payment of subsidy on that portion of the cost of improvement of a county or suburban road which is paid for by a special contribution from the township, town or incorporated village within which the road is situated. This has a tendency to discourage these municipalities from making such contributions, even though it might be in their own interest to do so, and as a result the necessary improvement is not undertaken. It is deemed to be in the public interest that this restriction should be removed and the subsection is therefore repealed.

Because there is no county organization in Northern Ontario suburban road systems, like those which exist in Southern Ontario, cannot be established there. However, the bill adds a new section to Part IV of the Highway Improvement Act which confers power on a city or town in Northern Ontario to grant aid to a township towards the improvement of a township road leading or adjacent thereto, and provides for a like distribution of cost as is provided in the case of a suburban road in Southern Ontario.

In other words, this is the clause that we have added, that any city in the northern part of Ontario wishing to make improvements and additions to suburban roads, may do so, and I am very happy to say that the request has been made, and that is why we added that section.

HON GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I find on the notice of motions a motion by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon):

That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into, and consider The Tile Drainage Act, The Ditches and Water Courses Act, and any other related Acts, in the light of recent developments in soil conservation and reforestation.

I wish to say that this motion is acceptable to the Government. The purpose is a very commendable one, and if the hon. member (Mr. Nixon), in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), will consider whom they wish to appoint, we will be happy to introduce a motion naming the members of the committee.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I thank the honourable the Prime Minister, Mr. Drew, for indicating that the Government can see its way clear to accept this motion which is, I assure you, put forward in all sincerity. I certainly will not talk myself out of the happy position in which this resolution finds itself before the House, so I presume you wish me to move the motion.

MR. DREW: Yes.
Motion approved.

PRIVILEGE

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I want to refer to a matter which appeared in the *Toronto Star* last night. I see some hon. members in the Opposition smile. I know why they smile. This is the first time I have ever had occasion to rise before the orders of the day, and, I might say, in all my experience in public life, this is the first time I have had occasion to publicly state, as I wish to, that there was a malicious attack made on me, and statements made in the editorial which were not facts, and figures which are not borne out by the original Borstal Book issued by the British Government. In this statement, which *The Star* says . . .

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): What is the statement?

MR. DUNBAR: I beg your pardon.

MR. BELANGER: Read the statement.

MR. DUNBAR: It is quite a long one to read. It says that I went with my mind made up, and that the one institution which I visited happened to be the original Borstal, and there were bars, as I said in my speech. You were not present when I made my speech. That is the editorial.

It says "Ontario uber alles", that means "over all". I agree with them that Ontario is over all. That is what I stated, and I do not want any misunderstanding about that. But they go on to say that I stated that Bowmanville and Brockville were superior to the institutions I saw, and that there should have been a trained man sent there. I suppose my glasses were not just right and that I could not observe the conditions as I saw them, and "Did he go to England with his mind made up?" that I was going there to criticize. The hon. members present will remember that when I made the first remarks, I did not refer to any institutions outside of Canada, but the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said it was very strange that I did not refer to some of them—had I nothing to say about them? I was drawn into that. I wanted to be courteous to the British people, to the British Government, I did not refer any further to what I had seen in other countries on the Continent, but I did state, in answering my hon. friend, (Mr. Salsberg) what I thought of some of the institutions there, and the *Star* comes out and says that I ought to have visited 141 Borstal institutions, instead of the one.

Now is it not a wonderful thing that the British Government did not know how many institutions they have? Here is a report on Borstal institutions and prisons for 1945, and here is a list of them. There are eight for boys and one for girls—Borstal institutions—in the British Isles, and there are ten prisons, making 19 in one. One hundred and forty-one, they claim here. I wonder if

that man is on some pay list of the propagandists for some other country, that he would be saying that.

MR. BELANGER: Well, now,

MR. DUNBAR: All right, if you were misquoted in any way . . .

MR. BELANGER: I think you are quite right, sir, in correcting that. It is a personal explanation which should be given by you.

MR. DUNBAR: If my hon. friend (Mr. Belanger) wants to read something Mr. Herbert Morrison said on May 15th last year, here is a statement by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police:

That prisons in Britain are a disgrace might appear startling, were it not for the fact that such sentiments are by no means new. The Home Secretary expressed his desire for reform, only a month ago, and his predecessor, Mr. Herbert Morrison, declared that he would like to pull all our prisons down or blow them up.

Now, I did not go that far. Mr. Herbert Morrison! I wonder how the *Star* will like that?

Then, here it says, referring to when I was in the British Isles, "Gaols overcrowded: So bad is the overcrowding at Strangeways" . . . that is a good name for it, Strangeways Gaol, Manchester, . . . "that four are sleeping in one cell". I wonder, even with the criticism that my hon. friend from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) had for Don Gaol, if he found four sleeping in one cell there? I do not know whether he was forced to sleep with three others or not down there.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, it is strange, you know, how you get bedfellows such as *The Star* and my hon. friend from St. Andrew's (Mr. Salsberg) so friendly.

"Borstal youth sobs to the bench"
One of his parents had died and they would not allow him out of the institution. Did you ever hear of that in Ontario? He was brought before the Magistrate and he sobbed, and the Magis-

trate said he did not blame him. Right in their own papers, and yet I was supposed to come home and say I had found everything rosy, that I would stay in some hotel room and get a reporter to bring me reports from the different institutions, and come back and tell you people in the Province of Ontario of the wonderful things I had seen, and that I was going to put them into force in the Province of Ontario. I am telling you nothing of the kind. Anyone who wishes can look through this book, you are all welcome to it, and it is amusing. They have an educational system, the Borstal system, there, an educational programme. What is it? In the evenings, with voluntary teachers coming in after teaching in other places. Will you go to our institutions and find voluntary teachers coming in to look after the young people there? I am sorry to be forced to say this, but here are photographs of institutions there. Here is one showing the nice way the prisoners walk around the yard for exercise. There are supposed to be trades and everything desirable, but here are photographs showing the nice way they walk around with guards in uniform watching them pass by.

Here is another one, showing their barred cells, that I mentioned. Here is another one, showing them working in the laundry, but this is the best one of all, this is at Loughton Green. That is where I told you of the 300 acres of land, and I could not see cattle or horses or anyone working the land, but I will apologize now, there was a horse and cart there. Here it is in the picture, three little fellows shoveling manure into the cart. I suppose at Guelph there are 35,000 acres of land, and at Burwash, we never have any manure taken out of the yard at all, but it would be worth your while to read this book through, and remember, this is to tell you the exact facts that are going on, printed by the Government. And they do not hand it to you. It was issued by the British Government, price one shilling, but the price of paper went up and so I paid one shilling and sixpence—it has it right on here—one and six for it. That is how I got my information from that book. Then, here is another photograph of the

boys, drilling with dummy rifles. Yes, I imagine I hear my hon. friends opposite. What would my hon. friends, the C.C.F.'ers say, if we had our men trained with dummy rifles?

I would like to hear what my two hon. friends, the Labour Progressives (Mr. Salsberg and Mr. MacLeod) would say if we did that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): When was that picture taken? Is it not possible that it was taken during the war?

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: 1945! The war was fairly well over then. There it is—1945. I am not giving you anything that happened a hundred years ago.

MR. MacLEOD: I am just asking.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, one other thing, I hope the *Star* will be kind enough to correct their statements, where they stated there were 141 institutions, for all I find in their own book of prisons and reformatories is 19. I am going to repeat: I regret very much having been forced to make the statements I have made in the House by my hon. friend from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), then by the *Toronto Star*, but it seems that the *Star* is no respecter of persons. None whatever. I think they do not want it built up. If they could get a story that half the inmates had escaped from Guelph Reformatory last night, that would be the biggest story they would get in the next sixteen years. They would take more pride in that than if we built up five hundred of these young fellows and made useful citizens of them. That is the kind of thing they put in the paper. So that is the kind of thing we have to contend with.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, it is not debatable. Orders of the Day.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods):
On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

MR. MacLEOD: The point of order is this, yesterday before the Orders of the Day were called, there was a statement made by an hon. Minister to which you permitted the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) to make a comment. I fully accept your ruling that what the hon. Minister said cannot be the subject for debate, but I do submit that for clarification, members should be permitted to ask a question. You permitted it yesterday, why discriminate to-day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure the Chair that so far as the Government is concerned, we have no objection to anything that will clarify the statement.

MR. W. M. DOCKER (Kenora): May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: I have no desire to restrict the debate in any shape or form to clarify a situation. The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) asked a question. Go ahead.

MR. GRUMMETT: I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) what Government was in power in Great Britain when the pictures to which he has referred were taken? What Government was in power in Great Britain when the report was made? He made reference to the C.C.F.

MR. DUNBAR: I suppose Sir Herbert Morrison was still there. He has been there for a number of years, and he was in charge of prisons for a number of years. That is 1945, when Morrison was there. I do not see it written in the snow "Morrison was there", but he was.

MR. MacLEOD: I was just going to ask this. Why did not the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) make some comment on the editorial in the *Globe and Mail* this morning.

MR. DUNBAR: I have not mentioned that, but you would ask something away from the question entirely.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. That is the reason the question was objected to at first.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Morrison signed this book, you can read it.

LABOUR SITUATION AT ST. CATHARINES

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to bring some information to you and to the hon. members of this Legislature of a condition that, while not prevalent, has broken in a particular instance and has given me some considerable concern. It is in regard to a labour situation. On March 3rd I was informed that in the Yale and Towne plant in St. Catharines, a strike vote had been taken. I immediately sent this telegram to Mr. Neville Hamlin, International representative of Local 529, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and I quote:

It was with some concern that I received the news that a strike vote had been taken in the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co. in St. Catharines. As International Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America I know you are fully aware of the conciliation services available in this Province and which must be used and which was set up solely for and in the interest of the workers of this Province. A conciliation officer should first be requested from this Department and if he fails to bring the parties in disagreement together then application must be made to the Ontario Labour Relations Board for a conciliation board. If this board also fails and the time set for a cooling-off period after conciliation board's report has been received then the workers have the legal right to strike. I cannot condemn too strongly your action in taking a strike vote without in the slightest degree using the machinery set up to eliminate the necessity of strike and I demand that you withhold strike action until these services which are impartial shall have

had an opportunity to settle the dispute.

As a result of that telegram, I was able to bring these parties together. Meetings have been arranged and negotiations have been carried on in my office. I will not go into the question of the agreement, that is, it included many things requested by the union, such as increases in wages, open and closed shops and many other things. Many of those things separating these two parties had been definitely narrowed down, almost to a point where we felt we had an agreement practically ready to be consummated. Before the negotiations started, I insisted that the threat of strike be eliminated, that we could not possibly carry on negotiations with the threat of a strike hanging over our heads. We received from the union officials a definite understanding that there would be no strike during negotiations because the policy of my Department is simply that we will not intervene if strike threats or a strike is called during our negotiations. I had this group in the office this morning, and in spite of the fact a strike was called, and I say most emphatically, the only reason that I agreed to meet the parties was that I did not want to penalize a lot of people in this industry and the company because of this breach of faith on the part of the union.

I bring this to the attention of you, Mr. Speaker, because there is such an actual demonstration of bad faith in these dealings on the part of the union. I know the union claims the strike is spontaneous, we could not stop it, but after negotiating for some three years now with union organizations and companies, I know strikes are not spontaneous. They are organized, and I know this was not spontaneous. I know there was a meeting called at the last minute last night and this strike was organized. I am particularly concerned about it, Mr. Speaker, because if the strike had not been organized, they simply could not have had banners and circulars and arm bands and literature all prepared this morning when they went on strike. I am also concerned about the fact of what is claimed to be,

by the union, a spontaneous strike called last night at 3.00 o'clock. This morning there were a number of outstanding labour leaders, from other parts of the Province, with well known ideals with which we disagree in this country, already on the premises or on the picket lines, assisting in the continuance of the strike. It is quite obvious that this was not a spontaneous strike, and there was definite bad faith on the part of the union. We hear so much of bad leadership and the infiltration into labour organizations of leaders with ideals that are contrary to our way of thinking, but I am confident in my own mind it is now quite widespread. I would also like to point out that I have met and dealt with practically all of the labour leaders in the Province and I have found,—and I can say this without fear of contradiction,—many, many of them to be fine, conscientious men endeavouring to do a good job on the part of the workers of this Province and it is for that reason I think an infiltration of that type of leadership can only lead to the destruction, certainly of public opinion, which will be detrimental, definitely detrimental to organized labour, and if carried on to any extent, will set organized labour back many years. May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, I thought this was of sufficient importance that this House should know and the labour people in this Province should know, with actions of this kind following this type of leadership, that there is utter futility in it, and following blindly without giving the matter proper consideration before talking on a subject of this kind. It only brings suffering, not only to themselves and their families, but has a very detrimental effect in the interests of this Province. My suggestion to organized labour is to examine very carefully the leadership they are getting and make sure it is sound and can work in their interest, the interest of the company, and in the interests of the industry, so that there will be faith and mutual understanding between management and labour.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Daley) a question?

MR. SPEAKER: What question?

MR. MEINZINGER: Why don't you implement something in our labour legislation whereby every party, whether heads of industry or labour, when they violate the Act, that they be heavily penalized? Don't you think that would overcome some of the difficulties?

MR. DALEY: I would not be prepared to debate this.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 9th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THRONE SPEECH

MR. V. MARTIN (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I want to associate myself with my colleagues in extending congratulations to the mover (Mr. Chaplin) and the seconder (Mr. Wilson) to the Speech from the Throne. They have discharged their duties very efficiently. I also want to thank you Mr. Speaker, for the very enjoyable dinner we had last Tuesday. I know all the members enjoyed it, and are always looking forward to this dinner. Especially in the case of new members. This type of get-together offers an opportunity to develop an atmosphere of friendliness which is not only enjoyable, but also worthwhile, in that it gives an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and problems. Usually during the session, with committees meeting in the morning and the House sitting in the afternoon and many nights, there is not much chance for members to discuss their mutual problems. I want to express my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and Ministers of his Cabinet

for congratulating me on my maiden speech last year.

The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mentioned that I had offered many useful suggestions, and I hope that these suggestions will be taken into consideration very shortly and during the coming year if possible.

As I mentioned last year, Nipissing's primary industries are farming, lumbering and tourist trade. Now, coming back to farming, I have suggested an abattoir and cold storage plant for the North, and I still maintain that such a plant is urgent if we want to keep our farmers on the farm. They must have a local market where they can dispose of their stock at current prices. Those farmers who are far from markets are being exploited by cattle buyers who often take advantage of the situation. It has been my experience that if a buyer hears of a farmer being in great need of money, he will rush to him and offer to buy his stock or part of it at ridiculous prices, thus discouraging the farmer from producing as much as he would if he were assured of a near by market and fair prices. The whole of Northern Ontario would benefit by having such a plant opened in North Bay. Two freight rates would be eliminated. Instead of taking the cattle on hoof to Toronto and bring it back dressed, both producers and consumers would enjoy the saving effected. All stock brought into North Bay could be disposed of locally and to northern points. We are in business ourselves in Bonfield and can tell from experience what an abattoir would mean to the North. We receive beef from Toronto once a week only and have no electricity, about which I will speak later. We have to depend on ice cooler and very often lose a lot of meat where if we had a local plant we could get our supplies every other day, and would always have fresh meat. Whereas if you get it once a week you cannot always buy the right amount. If you have some left over, especially in the summer, you will lose quite a percentage and often times is not too fresh when we do get it. It comes from Toronto either by transport or

freight and then is reshipped from North Bay to other points.

While it is my personal experience it is common to all butchers and also to tourist outfitters. Everyone would be happier, the farmer in a greater degree, as he would get full value for his stock. I was approached by many in North Bay after the session last year wanting to know when that plant would be constructed. In view of the fact the government had commended me on the suggestions offered they expected action. Right away some even suggested sites for such a plant. Everybody was enthused about it. Others mentioned that being in the opposition there was not much chance of getting action on it. My answer was that to any Government there had to be an Opposition, and I would not believe that the Government would penalize a riding because the member was of the Opposition. After all, we are all here to do the best we can for our riding and the Province as a whole.

I feel very confident that as soon as conditions permit, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) would certainly make a start on this. Towns north of North Bay would certainly welcome such a plant. It would not only be Nipissing that would benefit but all the north, more so, for they are still further from Toronto markets. And again I say that North Bay is the most central place for a market, as it is the hub of the north. In connection with the abattoir, there should be an egg grading station. We have a lot of farmers who went in for poultry and had to quit for the simple reason that they cannot find a market for their eggs. Some farmers shipped eggs to Toronto but the returns were very poor. When eggs were retailing at 45c a dozen, their average price would be about 22 cents a dozen. And the reason is this, by the time the eggs got down there a large percentage of them were cracked through handling, and the prices paid for such eggs is 10 cents a dozen, and for leakers they are not allowed anything at all, although I understand the abattoirs dispose of them to bakeries. So that brings down your price to a point where the farmers cannot afford to produce eggs.

Some farmers tried shipping to Montreal. They had seen an advertisement in the *Farm Journal* and decided to ship down there, but the returns were equally poor. I wish the Government would give this serious consideration. The demand for eggs is great . . . overseas shipment as well as local demand, and unless the Government is prepared to do something for the north along those lines, production will certainly be on the decrease. More than ever, we want to see increased production for the starving peoples of Europe. While the Government apparently approved of this suggestion last year, and I presume will see its wisdom, the farmers of Nipissing cannot wait much longer, and still less can the starving people of Europe. I do not ask the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) or the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to take my word that this is serious. Once more I wish to repeat the invitation I extended to them both last year to visit the great District of Nipissing and see for themselves the need I have mentioned. I will be glad at any time to accompany them. While on agriculture, I want to commend to the Minister (Mr. Kennedy), the work of Mr. McRae, our agricultural representative. Mr. McRae is doing a good job. Nipissing is a very large district, in fact, too large for one man in the best of health to handle. Therefore, I would recommend that an assistant be appointed, as has been done in many other parts of the Province. Should the Minister (Mr. Kennedy), agree with this suggestion, I would recommend a bilingual assistant representative in view of the fact that rural Nipissing is over 75 per cent. French-speaking.

Equally important for my riding is Hydro. Rural Nipissing does not enjoy the facilities of electricity. I do not believe there is any part of the rural area electrified including many towns such as my own town Bonfield, River Valley, Warren, St. Charles, Noelville, Alban, Rutter and many others. Last year a petition was circulated in my riding and signatures representing over 5,000 people wanted electricity in the worst way. The petition was turned in to the Hydro office

at North Bay. There was a start made last year. Fourteen miles was allotted Nipissing, according to reports made, but only about ten miles of posts were put up. I admit it is a pretty rugged country, but with the length of time they spent on that job, they could have built at least forty miles, had they had enough men on the job.

They wanted from 50 to 100 local men, but wages paid on that construction were away under current prices paid for labour. They were paying 45 cents an hour for labour, which meant \$3.60 per day or \$21.60 per week gross. The men had to pay for their own transportation to and from the job, and some of the men had to travel up to a distance of 10 miles. The result was that they managed to get a small crew, and they were continuously changing men. Some of them might work one week and then jump, saying wages were not adequate, and I agreed with them. They worked over three months on that 14-mile job and only put up about 10 miles of post during that length of time. You could not blame the men for not accepting work for such low wages. If Hydro had paid decent wages they would have constructed that line in half the time, and no doubt Hydro would have saved some money. The overhead was just as much to operate a small gang as a larger crew. The labourer would have been satisfied and the average cost per man would not have been higher. I hope that when they resume operations again this spring they will see the light and come out with an increase in pay—at least a competitive wage price.

Last spring, a lot of farmers and residents, including the church and hotel at Astorville, wired their homes expecting that by early fall they would be favoured with electricity, but at that rate of going I am afraid it will take an awful long time to wire even a small portion of the district. As I mentioned last year, a lot of farmers are abandoning their farms, as they do not see any hope for the near future. With farm help scarce and not having electricity it makes their work that much greater, so they get discouraged. I know of some who tried to locate

themselves further south, where they could enjoy electricity, and others abandoned their farms altogether.

It is my sincere hope that the green light will be given this coming season, and we will see a good part of our rural district electrified.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mentioned the other day that during 1944, 600 miles of line was constructed—800 miles in 1945 and in 1946, 1,200 miles was built. Nipissing was not favoured with the exception of that 10 miles of post put up last fall—to say nothing of wire or other equipment.

From my remarks so far, you will realize that I consider the expansion of rural Hydro of prime importance. In addition to the advantages I have mentioned there is no doubt but that the tourist industry would benefit to a great extent. Any resort operator will tell you that of all the questions he is asked by prospective visitors, the question of whether Hydro is available is the most frequent. While I am on this subject of attracting tourists, I would like to remind the present Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) that his predecessor was seeking to locate places in Nipissing to establish fish hatcheries. I trust the re-arrangement of the Department will not interfere with this excellent intention. At the same time, I would like to point out that much of the good work of the fish hatcheries is lost because of the fact that even in Nipissing, there are people who break our laws during the closed season. Naturally this is most prevalent during the important spring season, and would urge that consideration be given immediately, since there is still time this year to the appointment of seasonal or part time game wardens.

Coming to highways. I was listening to the Hon. Mr. Doucett some four weeks ago when he gave his radio address, and he mentioned the vast amount of money being spent in 1946 and an elaborate plan in progress for 1947.

I would suggest to him that he should start paving No. 17 highway, at least between North Bay and Mattawa, during the coming year. I have occasion to

travel that part of the highway quite often and find the worst section of this highway to Pembroke is between North Bay and Mattawa.

With the development of Des Joachims power and the building of an auxiliary dam just below Mattawa, it will mean a very large increase in traffic on that highway, and believe that the paving of that part of the highway should be taken seriously into consideration by this Department. I understand that below Mattawa the highway and the railroad will be re-routed as most of that portion of terrain will be flooded with the construction of the dam at Des Joachims. In view of the fact that the west portion of this highway must obviously be constructed this year would be the most opportune time to complete the paving of the whole stretch between North Bay and Mattawa.

May I say to the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), that very little work other than maintenance was carried out in Nipissing last year.

On glancing through the budget, I find there are very large grants being allotted to present universities that are already established, and for that I congratulate the Government. But immediate consideration should be given to the establishment of a university in Northern Ontario. All present universities are overcrowded and the students have to travel long distances to attend university, at a great expense to their parents. In Northern Ontario there is a population of over half a million people, and greater in area than the remainder of the Province. I know the people of Northern Ontario are very anxiously looking forward to having a university established there. Nipissing would be the most logical and central place. It would embrace all that portion west to the Sault and north to Cochrane, east to the Ottawa Valley, and the riding of Nipissing as well as the whole of Northern Ontario, which is continually growing. In this connection, I understand that representations have been made to the Minister of Education, which, in my opinion are just, and will contribute materially to the standard of education in this Province.

The recent announcement of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) of increased hospital grants is most commendable. It has long been apparent to me, however, that at least part of the increased demand for hospital care has been caused by the fact that young doctors are not encouraged to set up in general practice in smaller centres. It is not very long ago that in my own riding there was a doctor in St. Charles, Warren and Bonfield. Now, in this large area there is but one doctor, and he is at Verner. It does seem to me that if some method could be found to encourage young physicians to set up practice in these smaller centres, the shortage of hospital accommodation would be eased, and the improvement in the health of our people would pay rich dividends.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) will be interested in knowing, if he does not already know, that for 45 miles between North Bay and Mattawa there is not one doctor.

Obviously doctors in North Bay and Mattawa are overloaded with work and unable to answer many calls. In any event, the fee for a doctor to travel such a great distance is often beyond the ability of the patient to pay, and in many cases, where the doctor, at considerable sacrifice, answers the call, he is forced to do so without adequate compensation. For these reasons it is usually simpler for all concerned if the patient is sent or goes to a hospital, usually at some expense to the Provincial Treasury.

In closing, I feel that I must pay tribute to the people of Sturgeon Falls. Up until 1932, this town was one of the prosperous centres of Ontario. After the Abitibi mill closed, being the only industry there, it was one of the hardest hit towns in the Province. During the depression most of the residents were forced to go on relief. After years of suffering and hardship, the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company is about to reopen, and I hope that an era of prosperity will soon be their reward.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East):
Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to speak again in this

House. I am very happy that we have three good additions to our Cabinet in the persons of Mr. Michener, Mr. Griesinger, and Mr. Scott. I must congratulate the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for the very fine material he chose for the positions. Also I want to move my congratulations to the mover and second-order of the Speech from the Throne. Personally I think they did a far better job than I did myself last year.

At this time I should like to make a few observations respecting the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but before doing so I should like to pay a brief and humble tribute to the late Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, whose sudden and unexpected death in recent days has brought sorrow to his many friends in this House and throughout the Province. I think that the untimely passing of William Morrison is more particularly felt by those of us coming from Hamilton and the surrounding area. I know I express the sentiments of my colleagues when I say that no citizen of Hamilton ever rendered more outstanding service to the community which was his lifetime home than was the case with our late friend. He took office when Hamilton was in the depths of the depression. He left office only when municipal credit was restored to the point where it equalled that of any municipality in Canada. He served eight terms as mayor after he had served his apprenticeship as alderman and as a member of the Board of Control. He rendered sterling service as a member of this Assembly from 1928 to 1934.

Mr. Morrison was a rabid Hamiltonian, and I do not think that in this respect he differed from most of us, for any citizen worthy of the name always regards some particular hamlet or community with a special degree of affection. He was a humanitarian first, last and all the time. He advocated old age pensions before their formal adoption. His sympathetic attitude toward labour over the years was one of the determining factors in his selection for the post

of Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. His colourful character was a delight to the members of the press. He was shrewd and understanding. He was always a fighter for the principles in which he believed, but when the battle was over there was no ill will. He never carried a grudge. The principles which guided both his private and his political life were carried forward into his outstanding work with the Workmen's Compensation Board. Ontario today is poorer because of his death. His devotion to duty undoubtedly shortened his days, and indeed I know that the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and others among his friends, had in recent weeks urged him to take an extended rest, as they had noted his failing strength.

The sympathy of my fellow-members from Hamilton and of this House goes out to his sorrowing family.

In certain circles, more particularly in Communist circles, there is an unceasing effort to build up an impression that a Progressive Conservative Government and the Progressive Conservative Party are not sympathetic to labour. The Communist, of course, as is well known, carries on the tradition of the late Adolph Hitler who declared that when telling a lie it is best to tell a big one. The record of this administration in labour affairs speaks for itself. I need only mention such items as the establishment of the 48-hour week, the one week's vacation with pay legislation, the stamp system where casual and seasonal workers are enabled to accumulate substantial cash bonuses in lieu of holidays with pay, and the establishment of the Labour Relations Board. This and other legislation have been placed on the statute books of Ontario by this Administration, composed of men who know what real work is, and all of whom are familiar with work done by hands and work done by brains. Most of the criticism that is heard in this Legislature respecting our labour legislation, I say most but not all of it, comes from men whose conception of work is related to the task

of mounting a soap box to condemn most of the factors which enter into the Canadian way of life. As a working man myself, I do not take a back seat to anyone as a friend of organized labour. But with a good many of my colleagues, I sometimes get slightly weary of listening to the criticisms of men in this House who are complete strangers to labour when it comes down to the business of actual work.

Since this Government took office, the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act has been widely extended. When the Drew Administration took over, there were about 23,000 employers whose employees were covered by Workmen's Compensation. There are now more than 33,000 employers whose employees are covered. Those of my honourable friends who are determined to have the world made over in a day should ponder these impressive figures. Groups that have been added to receive the benefits provided by the compensation schedules include among others, hotel employees, and workers in hospitals, warehouses, restaurants, wholesale houses and office buildings. Other groups include teachers and school employees generally, and volunteer firemen.

Important administrative changes have occurred in relation to large numbers of railway and steamboat employees falling within what is known as Schedule 11 of the Act. These large corporations carry their own compensation, to use the common term. That is to say, they do not pay regular assessments. They are large enough and sound enough to pay death or injury benefits from their own resources. Under the former system, injured railway and steamboat employees were ordinarily attended by the company physician. Whether the complaint was justified or not, many employees felt that their rate of compensation should not be determined largely on reports of physicians who were themselves employees of whatever company might be paying compensation. Under the present Administration, the regulations have been changed to permit the

injured employee to be treated by the physician of his own choice. This physician reports his findings to the Board and the assessment is made accordingly. After all, these employees are human beings like ourselves, and like ourselves they have their preferences and their prejudices. The fact that they may now employ any qualified physician gives them reassurance that they are not by any remote chance getting the worst of the deal from a physician who, no matter how fair he may wish to be, yet is still the servant of the employer, and who, therefore, may be just a little inclined toward the company paying his salary rather than towards the injured workman. I suggest that this change was a most just and reasonable one, and I know that it is one which is welcomed by thousands of transportation employees.

Under the present Administration a most generous and fair-minded administrative procedure has been adopted by the Workmen's Compensation Board. The rule is that in cases of doubt, the workman must be given the benefit of the doubt. Let me illustrate how this policy works out. Some of the most contentious cases coming before the Board are those involving hernia. Where formerly, compensation was allowed in only about 20 per cent. of hernia cases, the rate is now about 82 per cent.

Farm help is now permitted to come within the scope of the Act. A good many hundreds of farmers, particularly those operating on a large scale and using much modern machinery, are now under assessment.

In cases of injury, where there is a threatened impairment of capacity, or where capacity for the workman's ordinary occupation is impaired definitely, the rehabilitation clinic comes into operation. There is no effort spared to aid the workman in mastering some line of endeavour wherein he may become self-supporting.

Ontario's Workmen's Compensation Act has been regarded as a world model since its inception under the Conservative Government of Sir James Whitney.

I should like to point out to the critics of this Government that representatives of many countries have visited Ontario to study our Workmen's Compensation law and its administration. Visitors have included representatives from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Peru. More recently 24 officials of C.I.O. unions from various points in the U.S.A. have spent extended periods in studying our legislation and administration. These incidents speak for themselves. I should like to add that the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in recent months was invited to address meetings in Pennsylvania and in Massachusetts to explain our Workmen's Compensation laws and their administration. He was also requested to explain in detail the workings of the legislation whereby transient, casual and seasonal workers to whom the vacations with pay legislation is not applicable, are able to benefit by the operations of the stamp system. I might say that in the first year of operation, 50,000 stamp books were issued. In the second year, this being a complete year, 97,000 stamp books were issued and used by employees who might move from one job to another within a year. This change, while important, was a simple measure. The employee who stays with the same employer for a year, receives his vacation with pay. If he transfers to another employer, he receives a stamp book and at the end of a year is remunerated in cash instead of enjoying a paid vacation. Formerly, stamps were convertible into cash only at Provincial Savings Offices, but under a revised arrangement the conversion can be accomplished at any branch of any chartered bank in Ontario.

I should like to suggest as a proper subject for thought and study some further extensions of Workmen's Compensation. Indeed, I hope that the suggestions I make will be found acceptable to the Administration. I think they are in line with the programme of ordered progress which are traditionally favoured by the party of which I have the honour to be a member.

Our workmen in Ontario have sound and reasonable protection when actually engaged in their respective tasks. They

are, however, subject to hazards, in many instances very real hazards, during the period of going to and returning from work. Now it makes little difference to the actual earning capacity of a workman whether he suffers an injury on the job or going to or from a job. His earning power as an individual ceases. If injured on the job, the Workmen's Compensation Act gives him a substantial degree of protection. But if injured going to or coming from the job, he has no such protection. He may have recourse by way of civil action against the party responsible for his injury, or again he may not. The mechanism of the Workmen's Compensation Board is well established. I have demonstrated that it is flexible. I suggest that the most careful study be given by the officials of the Labour Department, by our law officers, by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and by the Government, to the question of whether there cannot be some reasonable adjustments made under which the workman may be protected, not only when on the job but also when going to or coming from the job. There may be difficulties involved of which I am not aware, but I do suggest that the proposed step seems to be a logical one. It would, I think, alleviate a certain amount of distress and hardship, and also it would be a definite forward step towards the goal of the reasonable social security which is such a real issue throughout the world of to-day.

Again, I would suggest a definite exploratory programme toward some increased protection for the workman disabled through non-occupational illness. There are many of our workmen whose incomes are completely or almost completely absorbed through their efforts in maintaining their homes and in educating their families. Many a workman sacrifices his chances of reasonable personal security by devoting a great part of his income towards the education of his children or by aiding them in the establishing of their careers. I have great confidence in the efficiency and the ingenuity of the Workmen's Compensation Board and its capable officials to meet any given problem which may reasonably come

within the scope of the board's operations. The beneficiaries of the operations of the board fall into a large but reasonably homogeneous group. There are many benefit schemes operated by our large corporations embracing pension funds, sickness and accident benefits and so on. I think experience has taught that generally, the operation of such schemes has been most successful when operated as affecting groups having a reasonably common interest. Perhaps the operation of such plans on an overall basis may ultimately be worked out but such wholesale schemes are bound to be costly, and they are not necessarily too efficient. However, I do suggest that the Government, working through the Workmen's Compensation Board, drawing on the latter's vast experience and its fund of statistical data, might be able to work out some simple, practical scheme that would give our workmen a measure of protection against the time when they are unable to work because of illness which does not entitle them to compensation on ordinary grounds. I might add that in my experience the Ontario workman has sound views. In the first place he neither wants nor expects something for nothing. In the second place, he well knows that Governments have no money of their own, and are dependent on taxation, no matter how sugar-coated the pill may be, for whatever revenues they have to disburse. Should such a plan as I have suggested be worked out, I think it should be a contributory scheme to which employer and employee should pay. I believe it would be a most logical step towards any general health, hospitalization and sick benefit scheme which in the fullness of time might be evolved on a Provincial or national basis.

I might say that the worker to-day is most interested in security and so far in our present system, there is a little penalty on thrift. For instance, I have seen, not only one but many a worker, on getting married, buy and pay for his home, raise and educate a family and, somehow, possibly save a few dollars.

In some cases I have found that, late in life, after the family has been educated and taken care of, the man finds

himself in the position of his wife being taken down with some serious illness, possibly from three to six months, and away goes all his savings and he may possibly have to mortgage his home.

Now, these are the kind of people to whom we should try to give some protection, and, I believe, through the organization and machinery of the Workmen's Compensation Board some kind of a contributory scheme could be arranged to give these people, and all people, a means of security. I believe the worker is more interested in a scheme of this design which will protect himself and his family, during his working years, than he is in one hundred per cent. compensation for accident. Any plan to give his family protection is now left entirely out of the present Act.

I know that, in all probability, a procedure of this kind could not be organized immediately, but the machinery could be started in motion so that, in the very near future, some definite plan could be worked out along this line.

Mr. Speaker, this is the kind of protection that I feel will give the greatest number of workers the kind of security that will make for a happier and better Canada.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, in tradition with other honourable members who have spoken before me, I too would like to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne. Also, I would like to compliment and commend the Honourable Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to whom I always like to listen. He strikes me as a man who rightfully and properly represents his people, the great farming people of Canada—I do not mean politically of course. Also I would like to commend my own admirable Leader, the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). Over a period of years while working with him, I have learned to respect and to appreciate his advice and counsel very highly, and I trust and know that he will be with us for a long time.

And finally, through you Mr. Chairman, I wish to extend congratulations to

our esteemed Speaker elected by this Legislature. I would like to pay him my compliments.

Having some knowledge myself of handling a chair, down through the course of years, I can sympathize with him because in handling meetings where human beings are involved I have found that quite often they can become all too human, and of course, make the task of Chairman a very hard task to carry out. Knowing that he has carried out his task quite well, I would like to make that comment.

And of course, to all others who have spoken collectively, I extend my compliments to them also, for the things they did or did not say, and for the things that perhaps irritated a little at the time I forgive them for that.

I have learned one thing during the process of this Debate, Mr. Speaker. It seems to be quite obvious that from what they did say, all of them brought a comment or an acknowledgment from some of the people, but by the same token, none of them seemed to please everybody.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that I will not be any different than the rest, who have spoken. I will not likely be an exception to this rule, because I have found as I have gone through life, like the rest of you I presume, that it is almost impossible to make everybody happy, or to please everybody.

However, I have learned amongst other things, during this Debate that if you want to make some Honourable members happy—and certainly the Honourable Members of the Cabinet, you praise them for the things they have done, and you need not be too fussy about that. You can even praise them for the things they should have done and did not do, and they will accept the applause.

Now I want to digress for a moment, and discuss the question that is both near and dear to me, the labour movement. I will deal with that section known as organized labour, the great union movement. All too often we find people who have not the slightest knowledge of

this movement, rise, not only in the House, but in public, and tell you all of the things that go on within the framework of the great union movement as though they were part of it. But when you talk to them and press them for points of knowledge, you are amazed that they ever rose to discuss the subject at all. I have found to my amazement that many of these people do not even know the basic fundamentals of the union movement.

I have marked down a number of questions Mr. Speaker, however, I may say, before I go into them that every question that I have got on this bit of paper flows out of experience.

Firstly, what is a union? It is a simple question, but I doubt very much if very many people here understand it in all its ramifications—what is a union? Well, Mr. Speaker the only way to find out what a union is, is to live the life of union people, in and out of the union movement, to participate in the day to day activities of the union, not only in the colourful parades and the victories that flow out of collective bargaining agreements, but in the strikes and in the business of organizing unions from their early stages. To experience the discrimination that is often met out to people in that stage—particularly leadership. I suggest that it takes courage to build a union just as it requires knowledge of what the problems are all about. A union, Mr. Speaker is an intelligent group of workers who have wisely got together for the purpose of improving their social and economic needs.

Who composes the members of a union? Well to hear some people talk, you would think the members of a union were all brought here from Mars or some other planet. When you hear them referring to the unions, one would think they were not even citizens of a country. They are referred to as "Oh, he is just a radical union man". Well, Mr. Speaker the union members are really the workers operating and turning the wheels of production of this nation.

As for their political beliefs, they vary just as do the beliefs of the members of this Legislature.

What are their religious beliefs? They vary also in religious beliefs just as the Honourable members of this Legislature.

To say that they are all good would not be telling the complete truth. To say that they are all bad, however, as all too many people do would be much further from the truth. They are just plain human beings trying to make the best job possible of things within the framework of a system in which it is almost impossible to make anything work—the competitive system.

I said I had some experience in the union movement. I have. I am not speaking out of a book, Mr. Speaker. I joined a union, as I said during the last Session of the Legislature, with the first pay cheque I ever earned in my life, and have been in the union movement ever since. At this moment I am an Executive Board Member and Director of one of the major unions in this great country of ours. I am proud of this position and have tried to fill it to the best of my ability.

I said a moment ago that all I would have to say flows out of experience.

Some people think that members of trade unions become too impatient at times. I say it is a pity that people in high public office have not gone through some of the struggles that labour leaders and members have gone through. Perhaps then they would be a little less critical on that score, and would not attempt, as they so often do, to place the onus on labour without probing into the issues involved, too deeply.

I said I had some experience in the union movement. However, I perhaps would not have been an organizer if it was not for industry. I might not even be down here in the Legislature, if it was not for industry and management and an attitude that they took towards me because of my position in the union movement. Sonctimonious management who said "I believe in unions; I would like to see workmen organized, but!!" Well, because I, along with a number of others, chose to join the union of my choice, the union that I am now part of, and proud of, because I chose to

do that, after twelve and a half years service with this Company, the Teck-Hughes Mine in Kirkland Lake, without losing so much as one single moment, or without ever having an accident, claiming seniority over everybody on the particular job that I was working at (hoisting) this manager in tradition with 90% of the operators said "because you hold membership in a union," but he did not say that out loud in front of the Government-established conciliation board "because this man and others are members of a union, they must go."

The conciliation board was established to hear this case along with a number of others, some 46 besides myself were discharged at that time. The conciliation board was set up to hold a hearing on the matter. The attorney for the union pressed the representative of the company, Mr. Bateman, on the question, why I was discharged. Mr. Bateman would say "we are not questioning his ability as a worker." Our representative would naturally come back with "then why did you discharge him? Was it not for his union activities." It was always "No." Perhaps they were afraid of the Lapointe Amendment Act which would have penalized them a thousand dollars if they said "Yes."

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patricks): May I ask the speaker (Mr. Carlin) with his permission, a question?

MR. SPEAKER: If he cares to answer.

MR. CARLIN: Yes.

MR. ROBERTS: I would like to ask the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) when that occurred, and the name of the manager.

MR. CARLIN: The name of the manager is the late Mr. MacMillan and the company the Teck-Hughes. I was discharged on the 1st of February, the exact date of hearing I do not know.

MR. ROBERTS: What year?

MR. CARLIN: 1940. Following that I could not find employment any place. I tell you this, not because I want to

bore you with my personal history. I tell you this because it is the history of trade unionism and the fate of many trade union leaders. I wish it was somebody else I was telling the story about. I would feel far more comfortable than telling it about myself.

I rustled, as the saying goes, at all the mines in Kirkland Lake and Timmins area until finally a mine official, a courageous person, said to me, "Yes, I need a hoist man, and I know you are a good hoist man, but if I took you on today, you and I would be fired tomorrow." Further "I can save you some shoe leather, Carlin, you are blackballed all throughout the mining industry because of your union activities."

I found that out. He certainly was not lying.

Well, I resolved, Mr. Speaker, then as never before, that I would never stop building unions. They tried to drive me out of that camp as they had tried to drive every labour leader out if he was at all militant and a fighter for the union movement. Of course if he was a company union man, a fighter for company unionism, then they accepted him with open arms. That was and still is the type of union they believe in—company unions. We tried and succeeded in building that union on an honest basis. We succeeded doing that job because we had this thought in mind, all of us, that these things should not happen in a country that calls itself a democracy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CARLIN: It should not happen in a country that calls itself a democracy, the law of this land theoretically speaking gave me the right to belong to this union and then practically speaking rendered that right impotent.

This same man, this manager, when I went to see him to advise that I was blackballed throughout the mining industry said "This company is not blackballing you." He is dead now, but there are still men on the staff who were in the employ of the company then, who I hope this statement comes back to be-

cause they know it is the truth. That they never thought at the time that the story would one day be told here in the Legislature—they never thought that that would happen.

When I asked for a recommendation from this man, he said "Well, you had an accident at one time." I told him that I did not. He then called in the superintendent who obviously had something fixed, but it did not work. He finally admitted "No" he had "no accident," nor did I have an accident.

I said "Mr. MacMillan, in the face of five months rustling without finding work because of being blackballed, I at least ought to have a recommendation." He said "I cannot give you one." He stated further "Would you consider giving up your affiliation with the union if you were put back on the job?" I said, "No sir, I will not, but I will tell you what I will do. I will go back to work for your company and remain at work for the life of the company for \$2.50 per day, if you will increase the wages of the workers .10c an hour and recognize our union." He said, "You are an agitator, and I cannot give you a recommendation." And I got no recommendation.

I started organizing on the basis that you have got to fight that sort of thing, not only to preserve your self respect and dignity, but to preserve democracy itself. Because if you do not fight such things as this, we may lose democracy. As sure as we are alive just remove the trade union movement from the framework of democracy, as so many people are trying to do, and democracy will not live long—Hitler proved that; Mussolini proved that.

This is one reason why we build and defend our unions. Our first organizational assignment was Kirkland Lake and Kirkland Lake made history. We went through, amongst other things, that conciliation board procedure that you have just mentioned. Mr. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). We went through that and hurdle after hurdle that the government of Canada set up that we had to jump. I suggest, Mr. Speaker,

that there was order in council and there were so many that it is difficult to keep track of them. I think it was P.C. 7307 or something like that, that was designed particularly for us. We were advised that we would have to go through this government procedure wherein every man affected would be given a vote—everybody voted. People even in sanitoriums, because they could not appear to vote were counted as votes against Local 240. Prospectors out in the bush who could not get in to vote but would have voted for Local 240, also people who had taken holidays or leave of absence—because they were not there to vote, were all counted as votes against us—Local 240.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if such a vote was conducted in a general or provincial election, none of you would be sitting here, not one. Nor on this side of the House either, because if I recall rightly I got the largest vote of all 90 members in the 1943 election. However, I would not have been elected on that basis.

So when we talk about all of our friendliness to labour I say those are the things that we should keep in mind. Labour will co-operate a hundred times better with industry than it is co-operating now—and it is doing everything in its power—if some of these obstacles that could be so easily removed were removed. And the only reason, Mr. Speaker, that they are not removed is because of one or two things, one, lack of understanding of the labour movement, or two, lack of goodwill. It is one or the other. There is more to the union movement, Mr. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) than a report you made today before the orders of the day or the other things that were discussed here today. I am proud of all that labour generally speaking has done, and particularly proud of what my own organization did, during, prior to, and since the war. I recall, prior to the war when unions of Canada were protesting to all officials who would listen, urging that we should not ship nickel to Japan. I recall a missionary to China, picking

up a pair of silk stockings and a nickel bullet, as he said “You buy the stockings, they buy the nickel. They make the bullets. A little China woman, or a little Chinaman, or a little Chinese girl or a little Chinese boy, pick up the bullets, bow to the inevitable and pass on.”

Well, that sort of thing moves working people, because it is the great working people who suffer most in war. It is the working people who suffer most in depressions. It is the working people who suffer as no people in the nation suffers. They fight the wars, then they come back, those that are left of them, and pay for the war. We have fought to prevent war and we have fought to help win wars. The trade unionists have spent a great portion of their time on this issue, preventing wars. We have sent resolution after resolution to people in high public office, urging them to use their influence to prevent war, and not in the interest of organized labour itself, but in the interest of this nation, and the interest of civilization. We have repeatedly urged people in high public office to see that shipments of material to aggressive nations was discontinued. It was not discontinued, and a war followed. The union movement of the American Continent in conjunction with the union movement everywhere, rose to the occasion. I said a moment ago that I am proud of our record in the union movement. I am particularly proud of our union, and the role it played in the war effort from its inception to its final conclusion. In the C.I.O. we gave over a million and a half members to the armed forces who fought, who bled and who died, to destroy Hitlerism, a way of life that we had nothing to do in the creation of—nothing whatsoever.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker if every other segment of society can say and say honestly that they had nothing to do with this creation—Hitlerism. I question it. Yes, labour went all out, to win the war. Our unions won production records and awards, even from such people as the late President of the United States—the late, the great Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who many times

met and talked with our President (Reid Robinson) and commended him for the great war effort of the members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The Canadian Congress of Labour, or most of its affiliated unions also adopted a no-strike pledge, and in almost every instance lived up to that pledge religiously, but you will understand that it was almost impossible to live up to it 100% under the circumstances. In many instances it was like taking a no-fight pledge and walking down the street, of course if you wanted to carry out that pledge to its final conclusion, then any person that would strike out at you, you should say, instead of striking back, "I have a no-fight pledge." This, I think you will agree, would be going almost too contrary to human nature.

Yes, there were a few stoppages of work, but very few.

I recall once, my president calling me up and saying, "Is it true that you have a stoppage of work at the Anaconda American Brass?" This was when the war was on. I was here at that time in the House. As soon as the president had the facts, he said, "the strike must not go on, Bob." He felt the same about the matter as the membership did. However, something happened out there, something broke down, bad relations between management and workers, lack of understanding, and certainly on the side of management, the attitude of the president of our organization in this case typified the attitude of the leaders of labour all over this American continent while the war was on.

The Canadian Congress of Labour, through the medium of its very fine and able Secretary-Treasurer (Pat Conroy), made representation after representation on behalf of affiliated unions to the Government at Ottawa, in an endeavour to iron out differences that made relations between unions and industry trying and hard; in an attempt to remove some of the hurdles that kept management and labour apart.

Briefly, just what has the labour movement accomplished? This after-

noon I heard a considerable number of remarks about the Compensation Act. I do not think there is a person in this Legislature more interested in this Act than I. This Act fairly flows out of the minds and bodies of people like myself—miners. It was the forebearers or forefathers of the union that I am now part of, the I.U.M.M.&S.W.—the old Cobalt Western Federation of Miners—who first fought for such an act.

They talked to members who supported labour laws on this issue, counselled with them and urged them to implement the Compensation Act. Hundreds of people who dug these very nuggets here in the Legislature, that you and I pass by every day, were maimed, crippled, and blind and silicotic. On the one hand you had the miner defenceless, on the other you had corporation lawyers well paid, well fed, representing industry. To get them you had to pay plenty of money, the workers did not have it, so they were defenceless. If they filed application for suit, they were defeated as a general rule, otherwise they would have continued the process rather than ask for a compensation act. The members, the forerunners of my organization, the old Cobalt Federation of Miners fought for old age pensions also. They went to Ottawa, and came down here to see their members, wrote letters to their members at Ottawa and at Queen's Park, urging that these measures be passed, and I say that if the Compensation Act is as good as we claim it is, and I agree with those that say it is a very good act, but I disagree with them that say that it is "the best in the world." It is not the best, but it is a very good act. It can and should be made applicable to the needs of the people. I say the people who draw benefits from this act and for whom it was constructed are the people who should and are best-able to tell us whether this Act is good, fairly good, good enough, or bad. They are the people governed by it. These are the things, some of the things that our unions have fought for and asked for.

Now the big issue today, and it is disturbing and dangerous to democracy, is "Get rid of your union Leaders." We must not forget that the first thing Hitler did when he came to power, even before he came to power—that union hater, that little painter who never joined a union, who loved company unions, was to set up one of the greatest company unions in the world. I often think that some of the people of this nation try to pattern their little company unions after his. He set up one of the greatest and most glorified company union prison camps in the history of all mankind.

I urge every Honourable Member here who believes in democracy, and I am sure that you all do, to take a lesson from what happened in Germany. When Hitler came to power, who were the first men he locked up? Were they people like you—Conservatives? Were they people like you—Liberals? or like the C.C.F.? or the Labour-Progressives? No they were his second choice. His first choice was the trade unionists and the trade union leaders whom he threw into prisons and concentration camps. The prisons and concentration camps rotted with their flesh and blood, and when the war was over, very few of these people were to be found. They had gone, bowed to the inevitable.

Well the unions were conscious of that then, and they are conscious of it now, and any time that we see anybody or anything rising its ugly head as a threat to democracy, we shall fight it with everything at our command, because, Mr. Speaker, we feel that we are the spinal column, the blood stream, the heart and brains of democracy, and without us democracy would not go on.

Now regarding those people who tried to divide the farmers and the workers, I might say I once met such a person, a politician, who though a sitting member at Ottawa, did not know what he was talking about. He told his farm audience that they would be all right if it were not for "those radicals," who were always asking for more money. He said this was why the farmer could

not get their farm equipment cheaper, because the workers were always asking for more and more pay. Well I think this argument is ridiculous because the margin between wages and profits is pretty wide. You can push wages fairly high without taking the kick out of running an operation less profits.

The farmers and workers have everything in common. For instance, my father is a farmer and I can go to him as a union representative, a so-called "agitator" by my Honourable friend who said "Should be in a concentration camp," I can go to my father, who has given his life to the soil, and find that we have everything in common. When I tell him what we are looking for through the medium of unions, he usually says "this is what we are looking for through the medium of our co-operative movement and our credit unions—a better way of life for our farming people."

Unions like Co-Ops have grown out of the sufferings and needs of the Common People.

If you could turn the hands of time back, 50 or 100 years, not even that far, we would find the same type of people who pointed the finger of scorn at us say "The Country would be better off without you" to Bevin, Morrison, Greenwood and others. "This Country would be better off without you"—But when War broke out it was different.

In the dark hours of the War when the little man with the Umbrella, the late Neville Chamberlain, was getting nowhere and getting there fast and the people of Great Britain decided to call in that great War Leader, Churchill. I say great War Leader because he was all of that, what did he do? Why of course he did the logical thing. He called in the Men who built the House of Democracy because he knew they would be the best qualified to save it. He called in the Bevins and the Morrisons. The Men who did not believe that Democracy was something that could be bought and paid for by cash but only by the sweat and blood of the people.

I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that had there been no Bevins or Morrisons, or no Churchill that perhaps you and I and other Honourable Members would not be sitting to-day under that Flag. You know those were dark hours—very dark. Well, Mr. Speaker, I say those are some of the things the Unions have done and stand for.

I said a moment ago there is a definite dangerous school of thought, and it cannot be laughed off either, advising us to “get rid of our Leaders.” When you point at the Leaders, sometimes without mentioning them, and say “I believe in Unions but get rid of your Leaders,” I say it might be a good idea for the Political Parties involved to “get rid of your Leaders” and perhaps you would have a better Party. Maybe that would be good practice.

The suggestion “get rid of your Leaders” is a dangerous one because the next one up, and there would have to be a next one, it would be easier for them to get rid of him. I say you cannot play with this sort of thing, it is too costly, too expensive. Labour does not nor cannot tolerate this.

We have a democratic set-up in our Union. Perhaps the most democratic set-up in the world. Yes, we have Democracy personified in the manner in which we elect our people and otherwise. For instance: I am up for election every two years and like others I have got to report to my Locals and account for theirs and my own activities during each day of each week. One must do this to understand their demands and needs.

While my office is up for election every two years, any time a member appears who I feel may do a better job than I, I will resign, or not stand for election. We take the position that the best man we may have is only half good enough for the great Union movement.

We do not care to have Honourable Members tell us who to get rid of, or who not to get rid of. We are not

telling them who they should get rid of. Any time Union Leaders refuse to carry out their obligations, public and otherwise, to their Union, their Union will no doubt do a job on them. They must all stand for election at least every two years.

Yes, our Unions are composed of all political and religious beliefs and they are democratic. Take the Miners Union in Sudbury. In this Union we have Protestants and Catholics and others of all shades of political denominations. Of course I would like to be able to say that all the members of Local 598 were members of the C.C.F., but this would not be true. I suspect some of them are even Conservatives, that is their democratic right.

However, it is this leadership issue that I want to discuss. This issue that is obviously causing some people time that might be used for the betterment of the Province and of this nation, instead of worrying about “Union Leaders.” To the Government officials of this Country who tell us this, who say “We believe in Labour,” we say, if you believe in Labour then give us some of the things we are asking for.

Well I do believe in Labour. Here is one of two briefs that was submitted by organized Labour that represents some 200,000 organized workers and their families, submitted to this Government I believe February 27th by the Ontario Provincial Federation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. And here is another brief submitted by the Ontario Federation of Labour. Now I support the issues raised in this brief. I think the logical thing to do when we get submissions like these is to look them over and find out if we concur in them or not. If we concur in them as individuals, but cannot as a Party, then I for one, and I am as loyal to my Party as any man can be to a Political Party, would have to say—If you cannot give these workers what they have asked for in these briefs, or a maximum of what they have asked for, I will have to break my affiliation.

However, Sir, I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I know in advance that they would. They have done so to a great degree in Saskatchewan. In a Province in no way compared to this Province in wealth, mechanism and experience. Yes, they have given a great number of these things.

Now I know I must not say too much on these matters because I have introduced Bills embodying these subjects, but when they come up in the House, I will have a lot to say on them.

I only intend to quote one point from these briefs, and only because we have such a lot of people who say "I am all for Labour." I want to know how they stand and what they mean by "all for Labour." My answer would be, if I were presenting such briefs, "how do you stand on these?" Together these briefs represent over 400,000 organized workers of the Province.

I submit that what the workers of the Province are looking forward to off us, is leadership. Though we may not be parties to or membership of their organizations.

Now I want to read No. 1 point raised in these briefs, which is simple and not too long, and I ask you all, after you have heard it to dig into your consciences and see if it is not worthy of support. The first point deals with The Workmen's Compensation Act. You will recall that the last speaker had a lot to say about that, and he comes from an organized centre and should know what the workers want.

However, I have many letters from local Unions to the effect that they support my Bill and they received copies of your Bill also. I thought I should be fair about the matter, so I sent them one each of yours and my Bill.

This is what is said and asked for in these briefs in respect to The Workmen's Compensation Act.

"While it is true that this Act was passed under the late Sir James Whitney in 1915, it came about as a result

of organized labour making a political issue out of the matter during the 1911 elections in Ontario. Today, we consider that the time is opportune for many revisions of this Act in accordance with present day needs and we therefore suggest the following amendments:

"1. 100 percent compensation.

"2. Blanket coverage of all occupational disease attributable to the nature of the employment, regardless of the disease or the occupation of the worker.

"3. The placing of the supervision of all preventive measures under the Workmen's Compensation Board.

"4. Compensation to be paid for from the date of the injury or disability without a waiting period."

I have no trouble at all telling you, Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members that I subscribe to that one hundred percent. The Ontario Federation, on the same subject has this to say:

"It is the opinion of the Federation that 9B of Section 112 of the Workmen's Compensation Act represents an injustice to victims of silicosis. The Federation therefore requests that this section be changed, so that where silicosis is complicated with tuberculosis—"

I want to have something to say about that in a moment:

"—the complication should be brought under the Compensation Act, and not treated as simple tuberculosis. Chronic bronchitis should be treated in the same manner.

"The Compensation Act should be amended to include a provision for compensation of 100 percent. Since the fundamental principle underlying Workmen's Compensation is that employers must accept responsibility for industrial accidents, provisions for one hundred percent compensation is a right of the injured party."

Now, without going any further into that, I can assure you that I can subscribe to everything said. To me, that is what the workers want. I repre-

sent workers and I believe in their rights because I believe that the most we could give the working people of this nation and the farmers who create everything, would be only half good enough.

These are the people who have cleared the land and have tilled the soil. Who have built the factories and dug the mines. Yes, they even built the legislatures and the House of Commons that you and I are privileged to sit in. I think it is one of the greatest tragedies of life that so few as one of them should have to live in hunger and want. There are such people in our nation who, having done this great work of goodness, must live on the cast off clothes of others, and on the crumbs of the rich booty instead of as human beings—in dignity and peace.

I have people come to my office almost every day and ask "Do you happen to have any old clothes? Do you have a dollar or two to give. And I know they are all needy cases. I had a man, a great fighter in World War I, who found himself out of a job; he came into my office in the hope that perhaps I could do something about his case. I did get him a job, at which he worked for four or five days. He fainted one day, collapsed, and of course lost this job. He came by to see me a second time to find out if I could again help him. I could not find anything in the Legislation of this province or that passed by the Federal Government that he might come under, and I told him so. There was nothing there for this man. He was a great fighter, a noble guy that fought and bled. He broke down and cried, and said, "Is this all that this life holds for me? I lost a son in the war, I lost a brother in the first war, and now is this all that is left for me at the age of 55—relief?"

Well it was tough, Mr. Speaker.

There are all kinds of such people, there are a number of such cases throughout the mining camps of the north. I choose to call these marginal cases, because they do not come within

the scope of the Compensation Act. There is no social security for them either, so they must live on charity, or be good citizens and disappear and not bother anybody, as some have done.

I turned over a case to the Honourable Minister of Public Welfare, a Mr. Brown of Garson, Ontario, and trust and believe that he may do something about 'it. There are other cases as I said, I choose to call them "marginal cases." There is one such case by the name of Bolychuck. I cannot help mentioning his name because I worked with him some years ago. I worked with this man at the Teck-Hughes mine. One day while at work, a piece of loose rock came down from a chute and pinned his head against the timber—knocked him out. He got compensation for a while, for a considerable time, but it was discontinued. Today the man is unable to work. His head pains him. I even saw a doctor from the Compensation Board pricking the side of his face with a pin, and he did not feel this. They admitted, the doctors, that he was certainly suffering, but that in their opinion he did not come within the scope of the Act. What must he do? He is a man of around 38 or 40, married, with a family. He lives in despair of what might happen tomorrow.

Now I am not going to labour these cases. It suffices to say that there are hundreds of such cases in the north country, and I invite the Minister of Labour to come up some time and attend our union meetings. I guarantee him courtesy on the part of the workers if he will come up and listen to their cases. That is how you will understand what these people are up against. Until you do this, you cannot possibly get the feeling as to what they are going through, and if you do not get the feeling how in the name of goodness can you go out to do something for them?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take up more time. I will have more to say when certain bills come up, par-

ticularly about labour. All I can say as a parting word to those who advise us to get rid of our union leaders is, leave that job to us. We do not interfere with you in the appointing or electing of your leaders, and I suggest that you leave the electing and re-electing of union leaders to us. We have a democratic procedure. If any of the leaders are not carrying out, or living up to the constitutions of their unions they can only hope to get away with it for a year or so until the machinery catches up with them.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Thank you. The applause is unusually loud. Louder than in past years, and I truly appreciate it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in all seriousness I wish to extend to you my greetings and feelings that your job is not an easy one. It is one that requires considerable sympathy from the members. I assure you that I appreciate the general fairness with which you conduct the Sessions, and doing it with little cause for complaint.

I want to extend greetings to some of the new Ministers. I say some only because I do not know all the Ministers equally well, and my special congratulations to the hon. Minister of Forests and Fisheries (Mr. Scott). It was my privilege to be close to his desk for a Session, and now that he is already appointed I am sure I will do him no harm in expressing my personal appreciation of him as a man, and I do so in public. You know, I very often refrain from giving compliments for fear that my compliments will do more harm than good afterwards. But after the appointment it may be safe, and I do wish the newly-appointed Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) every success. I am sure that he will work diligently and will try to serve the Province well. Though, mind you, I believe what we require is the implementation of existing legislation for a Forestry Commission, which would relieve the hon. Minister of that job, but if there is no commission, I cannot wish for a better Minister than

the one chosen aside from the one who filled the position before him.

May I, Mr. Speaker, extend greetings to our Civil servants. I do not think we do it often enough. They are out on the highways, in the forests, in our schools, in our offices. They are on the job all 24 hours of the day. The only complaint I would make is that they have not yet formed themselves into a trade union.

I think they are making a mistake, and I hope that they will organize themselves into a union very, very soon, and really gain the conditions of labour that they are entitled to. As one who represents the public in this House, I represent them. If I could be called one-ninetieth of their employer, I for that one-ninetieth—and I think my Leader will agree with that, call upon them to organize, because they are not paid, in many instances, as well as the City of Toronto pays its employees. That is true for our deputy ministers and that is true for many sections of the public service. They will never get real satisfaction without a union. Never! What is necessary is that they begin to press very early. Today they are pressed from above down, and that should be altered, and will only be altered through a union.

On this occasion, Mr. Speaker, I do in all sincerity join others in the House to express their sincere regrets at the death of the head of the Workmen's Compensation Board. It matters not what political belief he shared. On the commission, in all my contacts with the man, I found him fair, and it was the late Mr. Morrison who told me that what we need is better legislation, better compensation laws in this Province. To those of this House who paid tribute to him, I suggest to you that you express it by improving our workmen's compensation laws of the Province.

To the member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), my neighbor, and the one who represents me geographically—geographically only I think—I want to say that I extend my sympathies to him, and to many others like him on The governments side, who find it so difficult to

speak as well as they otherwise should because of the peculiar position they are put in. I know that the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), did not have to wander into the Senate, on to Alaska, and into the milk boards. He is capable of speaking. He knows very well what is going on, but I suppose not being able to say much good about the Government, not daring to say anything critical, he preferred the wilderness, and he went to Alaska and then into the Senate.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, may I just interrupt there.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. member for St. Andrew's (Mr. Salsberg), answer a question.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, of course.

MR. ROBERTS: I do not want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Then please do not interrupt.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to assure you that he is not the only one; there are many hon. members who would like to speak, and I hope they will organize and fight for their rights, and if they do that, I am sure they will win. In unity there is strength, and through their combined efforts they will get up and speak their minds.

The mover of the motion on the Speech from the Throne (Mr. Chaplin), and the seconder (Mr. Wilson), have discharged their duties, Mr. Speaker, very well. The seconder (Mr. Wilson), contributed to the debate what we usually get from the representatives of the agricultural areas, good, sound, earthy sort of speech. Personally I enjoy him at all times, and I even enjoy criticism from him.

As for the mover (Mr. Chaplin), he delivered a speech well, he constructed it well, and he behaved well, but that is all I can say. His content was not quite satisfactory from this corner. In many ways it was very revealing, and I believe

we will have the opportunity of coming back to that when we discuss Dominion-Provincial affairs, and what the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin), had to say.

What he had to say about labour was, in my opinion, unwarranted, and I will also return to that later in my contribution.

Now it is customary, and I think it is a good custom, for hon. members to speak about their own constituency. I am sure it makes good reading at home, and makes possible also the raising of issues which otherwise would never be raised.

Insofar as my own constituency is concerned, there is much that could be said about it, but I will be brief, and say that this constituency is populated by the wisest people; they showed that in the election of 1943, and again in the election of 1945, and I have every confidence that they will not lose their heads, but will remain wise, independent in thinking, and not be bullied or fooled.

Of course, it is also customary to criticize Departments for failures to do things for one's own constituency. I could be critical of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott); he has not replenished the streams and waters of my constituency with any fish; he has not reforested my constituency; the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has not lifted a finger for my constituency, and the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) has not even sent a prospecting party down there. (Laughter) That is all very true, but I will let it go.

However, I do want to say, about my constituency, that it consists predominantly of working people of all nationalities, old and new Canadians, and a considerable portion of middle-class people. They are concerned with such things as housing, wages, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, and milk at a price at which they can afford to buy it, and give their children enough of it; a floor under wages, the right to organize, legislation that will do away with the evil effects of discrimination and enable them

to live side by side in full equality, with all obligations shared alike.

It has been my privilege and duty, for the period I am in this Legislature, and before that in the Council of the City of Toronto, to serve the citizens of my riding, as I know you are all trying to do, and as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has correctly stated about all hon. members when he spoke in this House.

My experience is very often very unhappy. I find in an office we maintain especially for the constituents, that very often men and women are lined up with problems and complaints which I find myself unable to solve. I speak here, therefore, from the point of view of these people. Mr. Speaker, with all my personal regards to the hon. members of the Treasury benches, I have no personal animosity towards anyone, I am obliged to say that, from the point of view of labour and the common people as I see them in my constituency and elsewhere, that this Government, judging from the Speech from the Throne, is denying aid to the neediest citizens of our Province. Oh, I know there can be explanations. Sometimes those explanations will sound plausible, but I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that there is no explanation and no justification for the failure of the Government to provide adequate care for our aged citizens.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said "Ottawa is handling some of these problems now; we will wait." I say a Province as rich as ours cannot morally dodge the responsibility for asking people to live on \$28.00 a month; it cannot be done. And I feel that this one problem is enough to occupy ourselves in the discussions of this House for hours, if necessary.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that we have no moral right—no moral right—to increase the allowance to ourselves, when we fail to increase the allowances to the men and women of 70 and over.

And I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the Province of British Columbia can pay an old age pension of \$35.00 a month, we can do at least that, and if we do not, we are committing a crime. To the extent

that the hon. members of the Opposition cannot move a bill or a motion calling for the expenditure of money, that crime then falls on the shoulders of the Government, for failing to provide the increases.

As for myself, I will propose that the old age pensioners, and those nearing the pension age, organize themselves as they have done in British Columbia, into an association of old age pensioners, and come down to the Parliament Buildings here by the hundreds, and compel some action.

I received a letter dated March 13th, from a man unknown to me, living outside of Toronto, and he says in that letter, dated, as I said, March 13th:

I just saw account of a meeting in Queens Park concerning pensions. I would like to mention my experience in old age pensions. I am a man 76 years old on May 21st, and have been on pension since April, 1942. Since that time they have stopped my pension three times, and I have not received a cent since last November. They wrote me my pension would be cut to \$18.93, but never sent a cheque since that time.

I am working three days a week to keep my wife and myself. She is not eligible for the pension, and because a man is willing to work and makes a few dollars over the amount that the Government has set, do you, as man to man, think that is a square deal?

I was born in Canada and always have paid my taxes or rent. I had three sons in this war who fought for the freedom of this country and I think that it is a very small thing. Why not let a man earn what he can and still give him his pension? That is not taking anything out of the Government. Anyway, \$28.00 would not keep one, let alone two.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that there are hundreds of cases like that, and we are not fair if we allow that to continue.

The Province is fully capable of increasing the allowance to old age pen-

sioners, and I think that is something we must do before we leave this Session of the Legislature.

And I say further, Mr. Speaker, that the policies of this Government are forcing those who are casualties of industrial accidents to beg for relief from their neighbors, and from municipalities, because of the inadequate compensation.

The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) has already dealt with that, and dealt with it very eloquently.

I have also received a letter within the last two days from another man whom I had never met—or rather the wife of a man whom I have never met, living away up in the constituency, that the hon. leader of the C. C. F. group (Mr. Grummett) comes from, and this woman writes:

Reading in the *Toronto Daily Star* of yours and the C. C. F.'s wonderful fight for the rights of the compensation man's dues, I wrote to Mr. J. W. Grummett in the beginning of the Session, giving him my full lay-out of my husband's case, who is only able to get around to attend to himself, through two accidents, and am only getting \$46.50 a month, from both accidents. I ask if you and Mr. Grummett would go together on this case and have something done.

And so on, and so on. Then it continues:

I pray that someone will do something for me, as we are practically starving to death. I may say that I have only the use of one hand myself. By the papers, my husband for his last accident isn't getting near what he should get. His first accident caused him to take T. B. of his only kidney, his second is a crushed foot.

I am not responsible for the style or wording of it; it is a letter written by the wife. He is getting a total pension of \$46.50 a month, and I submit, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot dodge responsibility when men and women will write that they are starving—and they are.

Before recognizing the time, Mr. Speaker, may I conclude on this one

point by saying that I mentioned in the House the case of a man who was getting \$12.50 a month pension for life. I mentioned that a few days ago. May I bring you the further report that I was wrong; he is getting \$12.25 a month, and has now been placed on the relief rolls of the city of Toronto, because of the inadequacy of his pension, and his inability to work.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the time I move the adjournment of the debate, or rather I draw your attention to the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: My attention has already been drawn to it. It being now 6 o'clock, I do now leave the chair until 8 o'clock p.m.

The House recessed at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE RESUMED

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, before I proceed to another point I want to make, I wish to clear up something that evidently was misunderstood. I found that some hon. members misunderstood my remarks about the letters I received from which I quoted earlier. When I said that the letters were from men I did not know, I did not mean that they were anonymous; these letters I received are signed by the citizens, their addresses are enclosed, but I simply did not read their names out. I wanted to clear that up.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, I wish to make is that I am fully aware that insofar as old age pensions are concerned, the Dominion Government is not free of the guilt. Some hon. members during the intermission asked why I did not mention the Dominion Government. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I have no desire to ignore the Dominion Government's responsibility. I state, therefore, that in my opinion the Dominion Government should have raised their portion of the pensions. I hold no brief for them, and if I did not mention them it was an oversight. I am quite ready to state that I think the Dominion Government should have increased its pension allowances long before this, and I say that under the circumstances where the Do-

minion Government does not fulfil its obligations, this Province is obligated to do its share in increasing the allowance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the next matter I wish to deal with is that of housing. The leader of my group, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), has dealt with that question quite fully. I shall not take up unnecessary time. However, when the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) spoke, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) arose and asked:

What do you suggest that this Government do in the matter of housing, or what could it have done?

Now, I believe that this Government could have done a great deal. I have profound differences with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but I have never considered him to be a person who is incapable. I disagree with the things he is busy with, but he is a very able man.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: And he can show a great deal of activity. Unfortunately he does not show it in the proper direction — what, no applause? (Laughter). And I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the present Government had considered the housing crisis as an emergency for which it must assume some responsibility, a great deal could have and would have been done.

It is idle to say, and it is a shifting of responsibility to say, that it is entirely in the hands of the Federal Government. Again I think the Federal Government has not done enough, but the Federal Government has done something towards emergency housing. What the Government has not accepted is this fundamental fact, that the housing crisis will not be solved by individuals or private builders, that the majority of people in need of housing cannot afford to build or buy houses, and that the necessary approach to it is one of emergency, as if it were a war necessity, and what was done during the war could be done on housing.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this Government does not share that opinion. The Government is wedded to the idea that housing is a private affair and it will not interfere with it. That is its basic approach to this critical problem, and that is why it has done nothing.

The question was raised by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) as to shortages of supplies. I want to quote to this House from an editorial of the *Globe and Mail*, which explains somewhat the reasons for the shortages, and no one on the Government's side will question the *Globe and Mail*.

The *Globe and Mail* editorial from which I quote is entitled "Where is the incentive?" And it says:

It has been suggested to the *Globe and Mail* that the alternative to the extension of plant capacity would be to operate at existing capacity on a two and three-shift basis.

Then it continues:

But the problem of instituting double and triple shifts is not merely a matter of wages. The labour supply, which might have been an obstacle a year or even a few months ago, has lessened considerably, and cannot now be regarded as the controlling factor. What must control this form of increased production is the incentive to produce. What incentive is there under prevailing taxation for any manufacturer to operate his plant on a round-the-clock schedule?

Now, there is the answer to a great deal of the shortage of supplies, and, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members will recall that in the early period of the war there was also a statement that manufacturers will not produce war supplies if profits will be limited to five per cent. So the private owners of plants that could produce plumbing and other supplies did not do so because they had no incentive. If the Government had taken the problem into its hands as an emergency problem, they could have brought together every party that is affected by

it, and given leadership and direction, and, if necessary, adopted legislation, or at least gone to Ottawa and demanded action.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is not slow in hitting at Ottawa when he wants to, but I have yet to see him bring pressure to bear upon Ottawa on housing. The former deputy minister of the Department of Planning and Development had predicted that this Province would go into the housing in a big way.

He said:

"The Province that can dig up \$600,000,000 in three weeks to win the war—finding \$100,000,000 to help the peace surely is not going to be difficult to meet the housing problem."

Of course, that deputy minister has left. May I quote from another authority that will not be questioned, which indicates the present Government's attitude toward housing.

I am quoting now Controller McCallum, who I believe is a member of the same party that is in power in this Province.

On January 25th of this year, Controller McCallum is quoted in a Toronto newspaper as saying:

There is absolutely no place in Toronto for such a project—

He is referring, I might say, to the project of building 1,000 new veterans' homes.

—therefore, any new homes must go up in the suburbs, and you cannot blame the municipalities for not wanting to take these financial responsibilities, as their revenue does not even cover the cost of education and local improvements. The Province should come into this whole picture.

Then he is quoted as saying:

The Province has not agreed to do anything.

That is a statement by a controller of the City of Toronto, a member of the same party, and he, feeling the responsi-

bility and the pressure, was obliged to make this statement.

On the question of housing, therefore, it is idle to ask, "What could be done, or what would you suggest we do?" I suggest you do something, and hasten to do something which you have not done.

The failure of the Government to come to the aid of the people has thrown the load on the municipalities. On the one hand, there is shedding of tears about the poor municipal taxpayer; on the other hand, this Provincial Government getting out of the picture of housing, dodging its responsibilities, compels the municipalities, like Toronto and others, to invest millions and millions of dollars to meet the crisis that the municipal governments cannot dodge, because the people are right on their necks.

I want to say in conclusion on this point that, in my opinion, this Government is delinquent in the problem of housing.

Now, on the question of labour and other social needs: Mr. Speaker, there are hon. members on the Government side who have occasional progressive thoughts as individuals. Somehow, however, when they get together as a group, they become a Tory bloc. There are hon. members, Government supporters, who agree with much that is said from this section of the House as a collective group—it becomes one which resists new ideas and progress, and any suggestion that differs from their ancient concepts is unwelcome. You feel it when you deal with social problems or with labour.

Let me give you an illustration. The hon. Minister of the Department for Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) got all hot and bothered when I spoke about the need of surrounding himself and his Department with experts. Now, this House will be a witness to the truth of my statement that I was not harsh; I did not put the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) on the "spot", as he said, and I did not try to attack British institutions. It was only natural for me to ask what impres-

sion he brought with him after his tour of Europe where he went to study institutions of that sort. But he immediately launched into a spirited attack, and ended up with the exclamation that there is nothing better in the world. I say—and I hope it is parliamentary, Mr. Speaker—that this is nonsense—just nonsense. I am glad that the *Globe & Mail*—

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): How many did you ever see outside of Russia?

MR. SALSBERG: That is the kind of a question you might ask. I am not a Russian, and I am not speaking for Russia.

MR. DUNBAR: You took a nice course there five years ago.

MR. SALSBERG: My reply is that the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), like a typical Tory, will always come back with such meaningless replies when asked a simple question, and asked to consider something new, some new thought.

I think that the *Globe and Mail*, which certainly does not go out of its way to harass the Government, found it necessary to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) why he was afraid of criticism. He jumped upon some man, because I happened to mention him, because of the prominence given that gentleman in the press, and statements that he makes. But that is typical of his attitude. The fact of the matter is that the Provincial Secretary tabled a report of that very Department the very day the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) spoke, and that tabled report is in conflict with what the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) gave this House. That report shows an increase in the population in the reformatories and prisons—

MR. DUNBAR: Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, I cannot let that go unchallenged. It does not show an increase.

MR. SALSBERG: And I believe that the letter by Mr. Basher is also a reflection of the mentality, which prevails in the whole Department. Now you reach

a stage where you are afraid to bring out any new facts for fear you will be charged with all sorts of things.

Take the situation in our institutions for the mentally sick. I am not quoting from a labour paper, let alone the Labour Progressive paper, but I prefer to quote from an authority you usually accept, and this time I am quoting from *Liberty*, the issue of February 27, 1947. It has an article written by Mr. Le Bourdais and is entitled "Canada's Shame, Our Mental Hospitals."

Even before I began work on these articles I had been informed by more than one discouraged psychiatrist that the morale in the Ontario hospital service was never at a lower ebb. I knew of scores of doctors trained in Ontario hospitals who had gone elsewhere, because they could see no future in the Provincial service. I knew of others who had left the service to undertake war work, but could not be coaxed back to what Ontario has to offer. I knew that in the Ontario mental hospitals were packed upward of 16,000 patients, more than the population of Galt, Belleville or North Bay, and at least 3,000 more than the hospitals can comfortably hold.

And one paragraph lower down this author says:

I have been told that the present Government, while boasting of improvements in other departments, had really no programme for these mental hospitals; no one seemed interested in the fate of this particular class of unfortunates. The Government was content to let things slide, so long as nothing happened to cause unfavorable publicity, and the tendency was to cover up, if anything did happen.

That ends the quotation. Now, *Liberty* is not a Labour Progressive party publication, and you cannot cry "Communist" or "troublemaker". Mr. Le Bourdais is a well-known figure, and certainly not associated with us.

Now, that is the situation that prevails in the Province, and the hon. Minister

(Mr. Dunbar) wants to create the impression that all is well. If you question anything you are either a "Red" or a "Communist", and that is supposed to shut you up. Well, this member does not shut up so fast.

The same is true in the Labour Department. The best illustration of it was given this afternoon. In my opinion, what the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) did in this House this afternoon is shameful. The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) got up and made a statement, on the grounds that it was a matter of great urgency, and denounced a union. I knew nothing about the case. When the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) finished, I left the chamber to make enquiries, and I find that while the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) was making that statement in this House, representatives of the workers and the firm were in his office—

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I said that.

MR. SPEAKER: I heard you.

MR. DALEY: And I said why they were in there.

MR. SALSBERG: I did not hear it, but I say if he did say it, it only proves how totally uncalled for it was for him to get up and make a statement of that sort, when Government mediators were sitting at the table with representatives of industry and of the union. It could be construed only as an attempt to stab the union in the back, and to put it in a disadvantageous position.

May I say further, Mr. Speaker—

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker—

MR. SALSBERG: And I say further—

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has risen.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) does not rise any more.

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide that. What is the point the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) wishes to make?

MR. DALEY: My point was that there was no attempt on my part to interfere with the union as a union, but with the activities of the union, and the manner in which, in this case, they had conducted themselves, and to attempt to prevent any representation of the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to restrict his language. The term he used, accusing the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) of stabbing somebody in the back, I consider unparliamentary language, and I will ask him not to use it, please.

MR. SALSBERG: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I shall be guided by you. There is another angle that the hon. members of this House did not know. You would imagine that here was a firm which has an excellent labor record, but the union is jumping on it. The firm affected is a branch of an American corporation of the same name. In the United States this firm rejected every interference by Government investigators and conciliators. A strike broke out in its main plant in Stamford, Connecticut, and it lasted for nine months — nine months. All interference by the Government was rejected. It finally led to a situation where, under the leadership of the mayor of Stamford, a general strike took place in the town of Stamford to compel this stubborn, anti-labor firm to come to terms. Mr. Speaker, it may also interest the hon. members of this House to know that it was not the union that is involved in the dispute here, nor was it a C.I.O. union in the United States, but an A.F. of L. union, the International Union of Machinists, that was involved in that dispute with the same firm.

This firm managed, in one way or another, to get out from under when the C.I.O. steel union tried and when the auto workers tried to organize the Canadian plant. When the United Electrical Workers succeeded in getting a majority, and negotiations had been dragging for two months, then, according to the union, the firm backed down on an understanding reached in the hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) office, so I am advised.

In view of these circumstances, I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) should not have gotten up in this House and created the impression that a law-abiding, union-accepted firm is being put to inconvenience, and being wrongly treated by the union. That is not the case.

I hope that the efforts of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to settle this will bring a speedy settlement, and I also hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will not repeat such, shall I say, indiscretion, as it was, in my opinion, again in this House. It does not help.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, if I may interrupt, and then I will promise I will be through with the interruptions. I would like to point out that it makes absolutely no difference to me whether it is an A.F. of L. union or a C.I.O. union, or whether it is an employees' association. The tactics used were entirely wrong, and not in keeping with the rules and regulations as laid down in P.C. 1003, and the fact that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) cited about some difficulty with the parent organization of this firm in the United States, is simply another reason why, if I had to do it again, I would use the same tactics, because we do not want that to happen here, and we have regulations which, if followed, by organizations and employers, can prevent that, and that is what we are endeavoring to do.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Speaker, I hope that this will be followed up. But, speaking on labour matters and the policy of the Labour Department, I cannot help but ask when, on what occasion did a member of the Government publicly denounce a firm? When? When did an hon. Minister of this Government take sides with labour in a labour dispute? After all, it is the tendency that counts.

There was one time, when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was the Leader of the Opposition. He came out with a proposal in this House that was considered by many to be a very constructive one, in the middle of the war.

He urged the Liberal Government of the day to call a conference of labour and management of the whole Province. I could tell this House that I spoke to scores of labour men and told them the proposal of the Leader of the Opposition, even though Conservative, was a sound proposal. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will recall that he received many telegrams and letters on that proposal; in fact, a deputation of labour called to see him, but unfortunately he was ill, and was in hospital. There was no hesitation in endorsing the proposal that had some constructiveness in it, and I ask the hon. members of this House to cite one instance where the Government will come out and say: "The employer is wrong, and labour is right"? No such instance has ever happened.

That is the thing I am complaining about. It is the orientation of the Government and its Labour Department that is at fault. They take it for granted that labour is the trouble maker, and that industry, by and large, is the party that is mistreated.

I could cite experiences of last summer, but it would take quite a bit of time. I could cite them, and they will be very illuminating. Where, in connection with any of these strikes, did the Government or any of its different spokesmen take sides with the workers? Were the workers wrong all the time? They were not, and you know they were not.

MR. DALEY: We do not take sides with anybody.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) does not hesitate to come into the House tonight, with a statement of what he will do.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) made a statement that he will not let anyone defy our law; but I can show instances where he did not act, and in my opinion should have acted, and still should act. He did not act in the case of Stelco, when the company violated the law and allowed liquor to flow in that plant. He allowed them to violate the law and let people

sleep in that factory. He did not stop them.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have sat and listened for some time to what I find very difficult to describe in parliamentary language. The only reason I have not interrupted is because of my very low opinion of the remarks and of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) who is making those remarks. But I do not intend to let a statement of that kind go unchallenged on the record.

The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), is perfectly well aware that the plant in question was placed under the control of the Dominion Government by an order-in-council, and that the full legal authority over every operation there was by that order-in-council, vested in a controller of the Dominion Government. The imputation of any lack of proper law enforcement by the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is most offensive and wrong, and is in keeping with the whole conduct of the member who was speaking (Mr. Salsberg).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) never hesitates to let the world know what he thinks of me.

MR. DREW: I certainly do not.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not conceal my opinions of him politically but I do wish sometimes that he would follow the example of some of his hon. ministers and be less personal, but that is a matter of personality and I do not undertake to change it. But, may I, in view of the statements of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) still say . . .

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Do not prompt him Mac (Mr. MacLeod).

MR. SALSBERG: There is no prompting. If you want to know, he said: "I did not go to the right finishing school that the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did."

MR. DREW: You went to Moscow.

MR. SALSBERG: I never went to Moscow school and you know that. I do not think it is fair that you should make such statements, because you know I did not. The hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) knows darned well . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DUNBAR: A special commercial course there.

MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully suggest that we get the level of the debate higher.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I demand the withdrawal of that statement. I deny to this House that there is any truth in that statement.

MR. DREW: You deny you were in Moscow?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, that was not what the hon. the Prime Minister said. He said that I went to finishing school in Moscow. I said I never went . . .

MR. DREW: I did not use the term "finishing school". I said you got your schooling in Moscow.

MR. SALSBERG: That is exactly what I ask the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to withdraw. I got no schooling in Moscow.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): You were in Moscow yourself were you not?

MR. DREW: Certainly.

MR. SALSBERG: I ask the hon. the Prime Minister to withdraw. I did not get any schooling in Moscow.

MR. DREW: Then I must say I am very surprised that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is still continued in the party which assisted him to get there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I must ask for the withdrawal of that because it is incorrect. The hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask it, sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: You say I may ask it?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker decides in advance that I will not get it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no privilege.

MR. SALSBERG: No less than the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and no more.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down, please, there is no privilege being given to the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) or anyone. I am trying to conduct the business of the House in a fair and upright manner. I do not like the comment that privilege is being given the Prime Minister. I heard the comment.

MR. SALSBERG: I still ask, and if Mr. Speaker, does not want to rule . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You did not ask me to rule, you asked if you might ask that the statement be withdrawn. I gave you the right and you did not get the withdrawal. Carry on.

MR. SALSBERG: I repeat to this House for the record that I went to no school in Moscow or anywhere in Europe. That I went to Europe, once, as a delegate to an Anti-Fascist Congress, which was to have been held in London and which unfortunately did not open because the Government of the day in 1939, the Chamberlain Government, asked the leaders of the movement, among whom were many titled gentlemen, to not hold the congress in London because it might embarrass certain Governments.

My going was publicized and I carried with me a letter from His Worship the Mayor. We were at the time thinking of a new sewage system in Toronto and wanted to get the facts from London. While in Europe, I visited Switzerland, where I attended a Labour Congress. I visited Poland, and visited the Soviet Union, as a visitor only, at the last moment, when I got my visa in Paris only after trying to get it for three weeks,

and was there exactly two, or three weeks as a tourist, just as the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) claims he was there. That is all that there was to my trip. My going was known to thousands of people. There was a big banquet the evening before I left by the organizations that sent me as a delegate to this Congress, which was to have taken place in London, England. That is the only time I was in Europe since I came to this country as a child.

I feel that the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is not unaware of these facts and he has ways of finding out, and he knows that what I said is the truth. We can disagree politically, we can even attack each other politically, but I do not think it is necessary to make such remarks. Now there has been a great deal of talk in this House about the good old ways and the virtues of private enterprise and so on. Now, the mover of the motion on the debate (Mr. Chaplin), the hon. member for York West (Mr. Allan) and others spoke of the virtues of private enterprise. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that most people in this country, old and new Canadians, have the greatest admiration for the pioneer work done in this country. I assure you, as one who came here as a child, I am filled with the greatest admiration and reverence for those who came before and cleared forests and opened farms and made this country what it is. But let us not run away with the idea that all of it was that way. There were those who did not work so hard, and they made most. It is not the farmer who made most, and he worked hardest. There are many fortunes in this country, made, not by clearing forests, but through exploitation of children and men and women.

I have before me one of the volumes, the documents of a Canadian Economic History, to which professors of our university have made contributions. I can quote to you, if you please, from a report of a Royal Commission on relations of labour and capital in Canada, a report of an investigation conducted in this city of Toronto away back in 1882. It speaks of child labour, of children of eleven, ten, nine

and eight years of age, working in those plants. I know time is pressing, but let me read from page 625. The Royal Commission reported:

The employment of children and young persons in mills and factories is extensive, and largely on the increase. . . . We are sorry to report that in very many instances the children, having no education whatever, could not tell their ages. This applies more particularly to those from twelve years downwards . . . some being found as young as eight and nine years. . . . It must be borne in mind that the children invariably work as many hours as adults, and if not compelled, are requested to work overtime when circumstances so demand. . . .

The appearance and condition of the children in the after part of the day, such as may be witnessed in the months of July and August, was anything but inviting or desirable. . . . They have to be at the mills or factories at 6.30 a.m., necessitating their being up at from 5.30 to 6 o'clock in the morning . . .

Then the report further states:

The darkest pages in the testimony which follows are those recording the beating and imprisonment of children employed in factories. The lash and the dungeon are accompaniments of manufacturing industry in Canada.

These are documents of a Royal Commission that investigated industry in the City of Toronto in 1882. When hon. members speak about the virtues of the past, yes, there are great virtues that should be honoured and followed, but there are many things of the past that we must uproot, many things of the past that are certainly not nice, and the Labour Department and the whole Government should not always repeat those things.

Of course it is easy nowadays to say "the Communists are responsible for this or that," and I plead with the Government—you have your right and

your duty to your way of seeing things—to publicly combat the idea of Communism. But do not use it as a cloak to conceal other things. You know the coal strike in Nova Scotia is not a Communist strike. You know the strike in Noranda was not a Communist strike. You know the fisherman's strike is not a Communist strike. You know the strike at Stelco was not a Communist strike. It is ver easy to cry Communism at all times in the hope that that will mislead people.

May I quote to you again, not from a Communist source, but from one of the most conservative labour leaders in America. The president of the Railway Trainmen, Mr. A. F. Whitney, a revered old man in American labour, in a speech recently he said:

Many urgently needed economic reforms are labelled Communistic in order to defeat them. It is, therefore, no accident that these charges of Communism coincide with an increasing attack on organized labour.

I speak to you of a lifetime experience. Do not let this issue divide you. If you do, labour will be set back many years in its struggle to achieve dignity and security and freedom for the average man and woman. Your energies and your militancy will be consumed in a futile witch-hunt. Do not allow yourselves to become the tools of fascists and reactionary forces.

That is the advice given by President Whitney when addressing the C.I.O. Convention in the United States in 1946. And I say to you that labour by and large understands that. No amount of crying "Communism" will really basically change it, and it is to the credit of Canadian labour that when they met in convention in 1946 both congresses unanimously rejected proposals to discriminate against any member of a union because of his political beliefs. Let us not try to raise that cry. Let us instead try to meet the needs, and the needs, Mr. Speaker, are those of better collective bargaining legislation. I will say that this Department of Labour has lost the

confidence of the organized workers of this Province completely, because of the way the Department carried on.

The Speech from the Throne offers nothing to the labour movement. A judge is appointed for a very important position in a Provincial labour set-up, without experience of labour problems. A deputy minister of Labour is appointed, contrary to the request of all sections of the organized labour movement, who have established a precedent, a tradition, that a labour man be the deputy minister of Labour. I am not speaking against the individual who was appointed, but against the violation of an unwritten law which was in existence in this Province before the present Government. What is necessary are measures to prevent a further squeeze on the working people. Mr. Speaker, I wish that the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) were right in his prognostication. I wish he were right in saying that we are in an era of unlimited expansion and prosperity, but I am very much afraid that he is wrong.

Now, the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) can easily come back, as he has done in the past, and say: "Well, they thrive on misery." We do not thrive on misery, because we are of the people and misery hits them. I wish the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) were right and I were wrong, but I am prepared to stake my reputation and say in this House that if the present economic policies of Canadian big business and of the Government continue, this country will be driven into an economic crisis that will remind us of the '30's, and I say to the hon. members who come from the agricultural areas that they will feel the blow not much later than labour, and maybe before.

We are not travelling towards prosperity, when there is big profit-making. We are not. Prices are being raised, and the purchasing value of the dollar is sinking. Its effect on the economic standards of the masses of the people is catastrophic.

The Dominion Government has fallen down on the job in allowing a smashing

of prices. There are Tories in Parliament and in the Senate who demand the liquidation of all price controls. Senator Haig yesterday demanded that everything be dropped, and I say that this country is being driven into an economic crisis by these economic policies that are at present being pursued and I want to appeal to the Government to adopt proper legislation.

The leader of my group (Mr. MacLeod) and myself have introduced various measures here since we have been in this House and if you will look at them you will realize that while we are accused of wanting hardships and misery because we "thrive on it", we are the ones, together with other progressive members of this House who propose bills to prevent misery and hardship. You cannot have it both ways, you cannot hit us when we propose measures that will prevent misery and then say that we want misery.

I will say that if this Government has not introduced measures that are necessary for the protection of the majority of people in this Province then they should do it by voting for the bills that the C.C.F. members and the Labor-Progressive members have introduced in the House. What are those bills? What is wrong with them? They answer the needs of the people of this Province. They ask for a labour code. The Government has promised the best labour legislation. Vote for it. They ask for a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour for adult workers. What is wrong with that? They ask for two weeks vacation with pay. They ask for a 40-hour week and that is necessary in view of the great advances made in our productivity. They ask for higher pensions. That is necessary. There is nothing in those bills that even closely resembles anything socialistic, but if adopted would really be a prop, if you want to look at it that way, to the private enterprise system, of which you are so proud.

There are a few other items with which I wanted to deal, but I know I have spoken longer than was desired.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: I know some hon. members would have wanted me to stop speaking before I started. That is undoubtedly true, and the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) demonstrates that. There will be other members in the House to speak on matters that are of vital importance. I conclude by assuring the Government and all the members of this House that we are prepared to vote for any measure this Government will introduce that is favourable to the people, and we ask you to vote for our bills. We are even willing that you take them over and introduce them in your name.

We would be happy to vote for them. You speak of Communists not doing this or that; let me remind the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that the man who is leading the British coal miners in the battle for coal production to-day is the leader of the coal miners' union, Arthur Horner, who is also a member of the executive committee of the destruction that Toryism brought about in British mining for centuries; they have brought British mining to the lowest level of coal production anywhere in the world. British Tories speak about the Canadians gouging the British on wheat while the Canadian Tories fight the King Government because it did sign the wheat agreement that it did. The Communists in Britain are in the forefront of the battle for production to save Britain. It was the Communist branches in the coal areas who led the fight to give up Sundays and go down in the mines to produce coal. That is the spirit of those who call themselves Communists, those who are members of our party who take second place to no one in their loyalty to the people and in their devotion to the cause of the people. We are ready to co-operate with anyone, including Conservatives, to help to improve the conditions of the people.

MR. R. ROBSON (Hastings East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity of first congratulating you on having been elected to the high office that you hold and to assure you and to

compliment you on the way you have governed us here and seen that we have kept to the rules of the House. I know at times it has been a difficult position, and you have had my sympathy. I want to also compliment my friend the mover (Mr. Chaplin) and the seconder (Mr. Wilson) of the Speech from the Throne, on the splendid job that they did. Also I want to pay my compliments to the three leaders who have spoken in the House prior. Since the Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) has told us he believes the members should say something about their own ridings, and since this is the first time that I have spoken in the House, I think possibly he is right. I might say, concerning my riding, that I come from one of the very, very rural ridings. We only have two small villages and one small town in my riding. I am representing here people who are representatives of the great group of people, that is the farmers, the agriculturists. I have a very long riding, one that extends from the beautiful Bay of Quinte to almost within a few miles of Algonquin Park, one hundred miles from one end to the other. In that riding, of course, our main industry is farming, or rather, diversified farming, because after all, when we mention farming it may mean a great many different things. In my riding, in the County of Hastings, our main efforts are towards the production of cheese and, of course, along with that and quite closely connected to it is the production of hogs and eggs, and as a side line we have canning crops. In the northern part of my riding, agriculture is not carried on so freely, but there we have a wonderful playground for tourists, for the sportsman, both hunters and anglers. We have lakes untold in the County of Hastings, many of which have not yet been opened up, and we are very grateful to the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) who has control of the game and fisheries now, for the splendid work they have done in our riding. We have also, in the riding, considerable lumbering, not to the extent some of the northern ridings have but we have considerable lumbering.

What we need most and what we are getting and hope to get in the very near future from the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), is better roads to develop those lakes and the tourist industry in the northern part of my riding. Now then, Mr. Speaker, so much for that.

What I intend to speak about tonight, of course, will be in the interests of the farmer. I have sat here for several sessions now, and I have heard so much from labour and so little from the farmer. In speaking tonight, I feel at a great disadvantage, especially speaking at the present time, having followed two addresses that were wonderful pieces of oratory, smooth oratory which, of course, is not significant to the farmer. Our methods are not those methods. I think tonight, and I have thought for some time, that the cause of labour, while it has been expounded so wonderfully here, has met with a great deal of success. In fact, I think the legislation that the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has provided for labour has not only been fair but it has been sane, and I think it is in the interests of the people that it does not go farther. I wonder if the representatives of labour,—and after that word I put a question mark because sometimes I wonder,—I believe the representatives of labour have received in this House good legislation and I believe if their demands were met, because they always say we do not go far enough, it would not be in the interests of the labouring class to-day.

This afternoon, the member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), spoke very beautifully and wonderfully and really if I had not been hardened to it and listened so long, I would have almost believed his doctrine myself. In fact, I think if it had been in the first Session to-day, and he made his speech like that, it might have brought tears to my eyes for those poor labouring men. He felt, of course, that one class of labour, and that class is very small and we have always had with us those people who are down and out—if they are the class he represents, I say he is representing a very small group in this House. Tonight we few farmer members who are here are

representing the largest group of people in the Province of Ontario. We have made the fewest demands, we have put our case before this House less than any other group, especially the labour group. Now, tonight we farmers feel that the word labour applies to work, physical effort, in which case we feel that we have a corner or a monopoly on that work and as applied to industrial workers I believe it is only a trade name. Because of the mechanism they have in the factories to-day, these labourers do not have to work, everything is done by mechanical devices. True, they have to watch the machine but an eight or ten year old boy on the farm drives a tractor. They have to sweep the floor and sweep the filings but it is the women that do that job and we wonder with all the legislation that the labourer has received and that they have asked for, we wonder if they play fair. We are wondering if they are putting the effort, the conscientious effort behind the work they are doing. The results they are getting to-day do not prove that. We have shortages. The war has been over for nearly two years now. We will admit, during the war they did produce wonderful quantities, but when the war was over we figured they would be able to produce implements and other things for the trade. They have had over a year and one-half now, and we still have shortages, terrible shortages. That would not be so bad, Mr. Speaker, if they were only shortages, but the quality of the product that labour and industry is producing to-day is shameful.

We are told it is the Government's fault that we have a shortage of houses. The Government does not make the material that goes into the houses. That is why we have shortage of houses, we have not the material. Who makes the nails? Who supplies the nails? Why have we not got them? Because labour did not get what they wanted and they went on strike, one after the other. First the automobile workers and then the steel workers, and when they got back to work—when the steel workers went back to work, the miners went out; when the miners went back to work the trans-

portation workers, right down the line everything stood still. Now, Mr. Speaker, to we farmers who watched that for months, it appeared very much as if that was an organized effort to prevent production. Maybe it was not, but it appeared that way. I wonder if labour is playing fair with us to-day? Now, let us look at the farmer's side of the picture. During the war we produced in quantities the same as labour, we produced something much more important than that of labour, something that sustained the people. During that time in comparison with labour, we increased the quality of our products. Take for instance, butter. While Canada does not produce enough butter for her home consumption, still the quality during the war was maintained, and eggs, never was the standard brought up so high as to-day. When the housewife buys a dozen eggs she asks for A-1 or A-medium and cooks them with confidence. It is not like a few years ago when she picked the first egg out, and it might have been a big one and then a small one, and always afraid to break them. She did not know what stage of hatchability they might have been in. Today she does not give that a thought; she breaks the eggs with confidence because she knows every egg she gets is what she bought exactly. No blood spots or anything in those eggs. Mind you, all the eggs are not laid that way. They are a product of nature and a lot of things can happen to interfere with the work of labour. If we could produce an egg mechanically, we could have every one checked and no difference in quality, providing we got efficient labour to do it. Take cheese, we produced cheese as Canada never before produced it in quantities. The quality there has gone up wonderfully. We used to aim at the highest quality and would secure 92 points out of a hundred. Today we are producing, in quantity, cheese of a quality of 95 points. As usual, that grade is not recognized, and we do not get any extra money for the 95 points. With bacon, even though now, to produce an A grade bacon pig it takes instead of six months, as it used

to, seven months, and in feeding still we have raised the standard of the percentage of A bacon hogs during the war and since the war considerably. Even though we produced in quantities, Canada never produced these articles before. Now, in spite of this fact, today we find that the price level of those goods that I have mentioned, and I could go on and mention more, has changed very, very little in the last two or three years. I will have something more a little later to say about the price structure.

In spite of the fact we have produced quantity and quality, still the statistics show that the farmer, per person, receives the smallest proportion of income in Canada of any other class to-day. Not only that, but we are receiving a very very small percentage of the consumer's dollar, too small. Now, Mr. Speaker, we have been told here how industry has been so unfair with labour. They are not the only ones who have had unfair treatment. I would like to give you an instance of what happened to a farmer,—and I wish the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) was in his seat to hear this because he likely knows it, but I would like to have him hear it again. In the case of mill feeds, we have to buy the feed to feed the cattle, and we buy it by the ton, which consists of twenty bags, supposing to weigh one hundred pounds each, but when we buy the bag on the market it is marked 98 pounds. The processor is protected to that extent, which means by the time we get the bags of mill feeds they may contain 93 pounds, 94 pounds, depending how they are handled, and whether a mouse got in it and ate a hole in the corner. Not only what he ate, but what he spilled, was lost to the farmer and not to the processor.

They will only give us returns for 1,800 pounds. There is something that we as farmers consider very unfair.

I would like to tell you the other side of the story, how the farmer is used in regard to his cheese. I have been a cheese producer all my life and have been very interested in it, and still am a cheese producer. When we produce

cheese—in quantities, of course—it is made up in cheeses of 80 to 100 pounds. There are a few 10-pounders for the domestic markets, but the great bulk of our cheese we make in cheeses of 80 to 100 pounds. It sets in the factory for maybe 14 days. It is turned over at intervals and within that time the cheeseman weighs the cheese and he stamps the weight of the cheese on the different boxes. Now then, when years ago we did not have the storage facilities we have today and we did not have the transportation facilities, those cheeses had to sit on the shelves for possibly two months at a time, and because of warm weather, the grease and butter fat that was in that cheese ran out and they would not weigh as much when they were shipped out as when they were weighed before. So it became the practice—I think it must be legal—that those cheeses must weigh one pound more than is marked on the cheese, and that still stands today. If that cheese weighs 86 pounds, the cheese marker must mark 85 pounds on the cheese. We give tons of cheese away each year to the exporter, and there seems to be nothing we can do about it. Now then, they have another way of getting you. When our cheese is shipped and goes to the grader, it is a big job to take 100 cheeses out of the 100 boxes and he takes out five cheeses out of every hundred and if those five cheeses do not weigh more than a certain amount, that is marked on the box. In other words, if they weigh $3\frac{3}{4}$ in those five cheeses he picks out, it means we are short 20 pounds on the 100 cheeses. Regardless of the fact that on those 100 cheeses we have already given the exporter 100 pounds, and very likely to give him another 20 pounds, and that goes on through the history of the cheese business.

I think it is time the farmer's side should be looked into, but we have not even got to first base.

Labour is doing more compared with what we are doing, the progress that we are making. They are doing well.

Now then, for a moment I would just like to deal with price structures. Take

cheese, for instance. I have noticed that when the housewives go into the store, shopping, and buys cheese and pays 45 cents and buys eggs at top price, they immediately think that the farmer is getting wealthy. Terrible the prices she has to pay, the farmers must be getting wealthy. We used to get these at 20 cents. I wonder if she does realize what the farmer gets for his cheese when he sells it. The price, of course, is settled by the Government. We do not make cheese, only for domestic use. The poorest cheese we have goes on the domestic market for your use; the best cheese goes to England. There is another thing that we figure that is hurting our market in Canada. That is our good market. We are putting our poorer cheese on our own domestic market. The Government takes over and puts a selling price on our cheese, and when the buyer comes on the market to buy our cheese, he pays 22 cents a pound. He used to pay 20 cents but now the Minister of Agriculture has got smart, and he finds out that the domestic buyer is not willing to pay twenty, and we know that he would be willing to pay 30 cents for the cheese if he were allowed to, but he is not. He pays 22 cents for the cheese, puts it in storage and he starts selling you that cheese in from four to six months. The price that you pay for it is 45 cents, or 44, according to the age of it. We find it very difficult to understand why it is that cheese we produce gets so valuable the moment it leaves the farmers' hands. It goes from 25 to 45, and yet we take the blame. The same thing applies to bacon products. We produce the pig and the processor produces the bacon. It takes longer now to produce a bacon hog than it took to produce formerly. We send them to the market. Our price is between 21 and 22 cents for that pig after it is dressed. The processor, though, only pays us for the bare pig; he takes the offal. It is not worth anything to us, we do not get any pay for that, but when he takes that offal and processes it and sells it back to us as food and fertilizer it is amazing how expensive it is. But when we give it to him it is worth nothing.

He also takes a few of the other parts, heart and liver, and we get nothing for that, and we do not know that the processor turns around and hands it out to his customer free. We take between 21 and 22 cents, according to the market, from the processing plant for the pork. He in turn processes it and by the time he gets it to you, you pay the high prices.

Now, in the rural districts we have small refrigerator lockers run by individuals who will take our own pigs and make bacon for us at three cents a pound and, mind you, the bacon that is made is made of the poorest part of that pig, the sides and the belly, and yet he pays 21¾ cents for that, and the poorest portion, and you know what you have to pay when he gets it processed. Beef, the same thing applies to that. It gets very valuable the moment it leaves the farmers' hands. Canned goods, the Government gives a subsidy of \$10 a ton on peas. This year they have taken the subsidy off peas and after they took the subsidy off the farmer is going to realize five dollars more per ton for peas than he ever did before, with the subsidy off. I say, if the canner can assume that ten dollars—it is five dollars more per ton now—why could they not do it before? Your canned goods have not gone up in price so much. It is not the price that we get that makes the price go up and down. The price of pork will go up and down, but the prices you pay from the store are rigid. Now then, the fluctuation goes some place and we as farmers would like to know where it goes. We feel we should know, we have a right.

I say these things to try to show the people, the consumers, the housewives, that after all we believe they are blaming the high cost of living on the wrong people. Labour wants their wages to go up but their one cry is that the price of foodstuffs should not go up. I think that is very unfair. I begin to think that labour is definitely the cause of prices going up. It costs so much. They work so slow—I do not mean maybe. We have instances of that. We poor farmers hire men, we know what we can expect today. It was very different to what it was a few

years ago. If they work the same for the processors as they do for us, we don't wonder that the prices of food is very, very high, and so we feel that the blame is going in the wrong direction. We are getting a very small percentage of the consumer's dollar. Fifty percent. of the consumer's dollar goes to the farmer. It is absurd.

Why is there such a spread of prices? Another possible answer is the desire of the processor and canner and packer for profits. Now, he is entitled to profits. We give him that consideration, although that does not apply to us. We work without profits. Then there are services that the public demand. I think that the housewife and consumer are partly to blame themselves for the high price of food today. The consumer is demanding service as never before. They don't even want to go to the grocery store. They want everything delivered. They want their bacon cut in small slices. Everything must be sold in very small quantities today. They want it to be put in beautiful packages. They get a fine cut of beef because it looks beautiful. Reminds me of the speech of the member from Sudbury—very, very nice, but when you get it opened up and cooked you have not got so much. Then, of course, there enters into price other services they desire. Take milk, for instance, one of the most noticeable things about milk is the health regulations we have. It must be pasteurized, of course. If any bugs are in it, it is not fit to drink. People are afraid to drink milk unless it is pasteurized, and it must be homogenized, whatever that is. They want milk that tests 3⅜ or four percent., but the cows do not all give milk that tests four percent. We wish they did. I will have to apologize to the member for Oxford here; I am not thinking of him so much now. It is the dairy farmers and cheese farmers I am thinking of. Still the public demands four percent., and so the milk has to be tampered with and so on to bring it up, and when he gets it and drinks it he would not know the difference between 3¾ and four percent., but if you are caught selling under four percent. there is a penalty for that. The same

applies to everything else. Our pork abattoirs have to be inspected and everything has to meet certain regulations, and if you have those things you have to pay for them. The farmer should not take the blame for his prices being so high when you forget all those other things that creep into the price structure on farm products.

There is just one other observation that I would like to make if I have the time. It won't make any difference but it is an observation, and I would like the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley), to listen to it. He won't possibly agree with me, nor do I think that the suggestion I make will revolutionize the health regulations of the Province, or anything like that, but I am going to say it because I kind of like to hear it myself, as the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) once said here. It is simply this, it is rather amusing today that we farmers, with the conditions that we have—shortage of doctors, with all the new doctors coming out of the universities, scarcity of nurses we have been told, I think it is 3,842 that we are lacking in Canada today, is it not, the hon. Minister of Health?

HON. MR. KELLEY: 2,901 in Ontario.

MR. ROBSON: And still nurses are graduating all the time. We have not enough hospital beds, but we are building hospitals all the time, and in spite of that, we have health regulations that tend to keep that down. But the funny thing about it is that the only people in the Province today who are able to drink the milk in its natural state, as it comes from the cow, the only person in Canada today who is allowed to eat the pork before it has been inspected, the same applies to beef, the same applies to vegetables and everything—the farmer eats them as they come from the soil without any adulteration or anything, and yet in spite of that, he is the man who expends the most physical energy of any man in the world in his labour. He is the healthiest man; he is the happiest; he is the most dependable man we have, and yet he is the man who does not have to comply with these health regulations. He has the most primitive methods of health. Rather, he obeys the most primitive health rules because in

Canada today only seven percent. of the farmers have bathrooms, and they are considered a wonderful necessity, and yet in spite of those things we are healthy, we are happy and we are hard workers. Now, I wonder sometimes if possibly our health methods have not gone just a little bit astray.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say this: That in presenting these few facts that I have in the limited time at my disposal, I hope that we will get the co-operation of labour, industry and big business. We need them. The farmer needs the labourer, we need them and we are willing to co-operate with them, but we cannot co-operate with someone who won't co-operate with us. We cannot get a man to work on the farm today because he has to expend too much physical energy, he has to work too long hours. We cannot run a 48-hour week. We would like also to get the co-operation, better understanding, between the farmer and the consumer of goods. I am sure if he knew the whole picture, if he knew what the farmers received, where the spread went, that we would get a better understanding with him. I think that the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) if he were here, would be well advised to adopt some procedure that would publicize these conditions, if he wants to help the farmer. One way I believe that he will have to start is to get an understanding, a realization between the processor, the consumer and the farmer, better than we have got in the past.

MR. E. A. MacGILLIVRAY (Glen-garry): Mr. Speaker, I wish, at the outset, to offer my congratulations to the Hon. Ray Lawson on his recent appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Ontario. I also want you, Sir, to let him know that I wish him well.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a suggestion to the Minister of Health, knowing full well that he is one of the Cabinet Ministers, jovial as he always is, who welcomes constructive suggestions. Every day you and I read in the papers of leaders in all fields of Canadian life suddenly cut down in the prime of life. I am going to recommend that the Department of Health devote

some of its talents and energy, if at all possible, to determine if it is humanly possible the cause of so many deaths from heart disease. The Department is doing excellent work in the fields of tuberculosis and cancer—its prevention work, we are all agreed, is meeting with public approval all over the Province.

As I see and hear of the number of men in their early forties dying suddenly of heart trouble, I would like to see the Minister turn the resources of the Health Department into ascertaining why and what is the cause. Even in our midst we see valuable senior civil servants stricken down suddenly with heart trouble. Is it that we are living too fast a pace, or could it be overwork? Whatever the cause, anything this Government can do in the matter of checking the appalling death rate from heart trouble would benefit mankind more than all the money in the world.

I want to pay my respects to the Prime Minister over the kindly and deserved tribute he paid the other day in this House to a valuable civil servant. That civil servant was a victim of heart trouble. That he worked hard as Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation, we all admit, irrespective of party affiliation. So I would ask the Minister of Health to have his Department devote a little more time to the study of why so many men in the prime of their life are dying of heart diseases.

And while I am talking about matters pertaining to the Health Department, I would like to refer for a moment to the programme inaugurated last year to provide expectant mothers with one free medical examination. The idea is laudable enough—we cannot do enough for the mother to assure that her unborn child has every protection in a medical way before it comes into this world.

But this particular scheme does not impress me as having any particular merit. Most obstetricians that I know of charge a flat rate for their services, and whether a woman makes two or twenty-two visits during her period of pregnancy makes no difference to the

over-all cost. The five dollars a doctor gets from the Government for each of these examinations upon which he submits a report to the Department is not deducted from the fee he charges. In other words, it appears to me as if this is just a scheme to pay the doctor an extra five dollars for a service which the patient would get in the regular course of events, and which is paid for under the flat rate fee.

The thousands of dollars expended on this programme could have been more judiciously spent on providing more beds in the maternity wards of our hospitals. I am told that the shortage of beds in these wards is so acute that some doctors right here in Toronto are now insisting that a woman have a confirmed reservation from the hospital before they will accept her as a patient.

In fact, the situation with respect to the shortage of these beds is critical. I also understand that some women are making their reservations nine months ahead, or even before their pregnancy has been definitely confirmed. If the Government is sincere in its desire to do something for our child-bearing women it should take steps to make sure that there are sufficient beds in the hospitals to accommodate them at the time of the birth.

I think we are all agreed in this House that at no time does the farmer receive any too much money for his products. So it was with some concern that I listened to the Minister of Agriculture say that at some future date the cheese and hog subsidies might be terminated. Coming from a rural Riding, I am going to ask the honourable Minister if he will promise this Government will give ample advance warning of the termination of these subsidies. It is a serious matter for the cheese and hog producers, and I am sure the Minister agrees with me. Let us in no way hinder or hamper the producer of food for the people of this country or the starving millions of Europe. All through the war the farmers of this Province carried on under great handicaps. Never was the need greater

for food, and I am proud to say that on the home front the farmer, like his sons who fought on the land, on the seas and in the air, contributed his all to the war effort.

Personally, I would like to see the cheese and hog subsidies maintained, but I know that the Minister of Agriculture will surely let us know well in advance of any termination of these subsidies.

In the House the other day I heard some criticism of the Highways Department, so I must of necessity refer to my good friend, Honourable Mr. Doucett, who comes from an Eastern Ontario riding. Once again I am going to ask the Minister to consider a new highway which would provide speedy transit for the products of the Eastern Ontario farms to the markets in Montreal. Too, I would like him to remember that we could do with some better roads in my own riding in Glengarry. I am not going to make the charge that only ridings represented by the members of this Government are getting the attention that is needed. But I must agree with my honourable Leader that the Highways Department could well improve its equipment for keeping the highways open. True, the Department has been handicapped because it could not get equipment in the war years, but the situation exists no longer, so I am looking for the Highways Department to function every day and every week in the year, no matter what the elements might be.

Next I want to touch on the matter of old age pensions. There is not a member of this House who honestly believes that \$28.00 a month is enough for a man or woman to keep body and soul together. So I say this Government would be well advised to raise those pensions, or at least contribute something to improve the well being of these old people. It could lead in a movement to increase this paltry sum, rather than wait for other democratic forms of Government to take the initiative. I suggest that they be increased to \$35.00 per month. I am sure that my hon. friend from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) will take cognizance of

the fact that this is one point upon which I can agree with him.

Also, I would like to see pensions available for women when they reach the age of 60, and for men at 65. What valid human reason is there for a man having to wait till he is 70 years old before society, as we know it under our form of Government, recognizes the rights of human decency. And I say it is pretty hard for an old man or woman to live decently on \$28 a month.

Surely, too, it is time society gave a little more thought, yes a little more money, to those physically incapable of earning a livelihood. I would like to see pensions allowed up to \$600 a year, including permissible income.

Despite the fact that Hydro has been a topic of great public interest, particularly since the first of the year when it was in the headlines of all the newspapers, it struck me as particularly significant that the Speech from the Throne failed to contain one single reference to it.

Perhaps the Government is not anxious to talk about it. Surely the Government is not under any misapprehension that because it chooses to ignore this highly vital subject, that we in the Opposition will do likewise.

The shortage of Hydro which existed last winter, and which to some extent is facing the Province today, is the fault of the party now in power in this province. When in Opposition, the present-day Government fought the agreements the Conant administration signed with Quebec for the development of sites on the Upper Ottawa. After it got into power, this same Party sat back and wasted valuable time in attempting to re-negotiate these agreements. As far as I am aware, there is little difference between the agreements made by the Hon. Gordon Conant and those later signed by the Honourable Prime Minister.

If the project at Des Joachim had been proceeded with on schedule back in 1943, power would have been available from that project this year. The Honourable Member for Grenville--Dundas, who is now Hydro Vice-Chairman, admitted in

the House that it would take four years to start delivery of power from Des Joachim. Because of the dilly-dallying by the Government, that project will not be generating power for another two years. The same criticism, Mr. Speaker, could also be applied at the site of Cave Rapids. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) only got around to signing an agreement for the development of this site just a few weeks ago.

If it wasn't for all the procrastination by this Government, our industries would not be handicapped to-day by having to accept reduced power deliveries at a time when they should be going all out on production. I say, Mr. Speaker, that it would behoove the Government to pull up its points—all twenty-two of them, and get on with the job of giving our power-hungry industries all the Hydro energy they need.

The hon. member for Dundas (Mr. Challies) is Vice-Chairman of the Hydro Commission, a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, and a liaison officer between the Government and the Ontario Hydro Commission. Did the hon. Member for Dundas (Mr. Challies) apprise the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of the proceedings of the several meetings held in Ottawa between the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company and the Ontario Hydro Commission? It is alleged that he attended them all, and for keeping the Government in the dark on this matter and other important matters, I understand, Dr. Hogg was retired.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Is that a question that the hon. member (Mr. MacGillivray) wishes answered?

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: Yes.

MR. DREW: I will be very happy to answer it.

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: Yes or no will do. (Laughter.)

MR. DREW: Oh, no. I have no intention of answering the question of the nature of the ancient one: "When did you stop beating your wife?" or any similar question.

I can answer very briefly the question that has been asked. It is directed to a reference that was made to the situation in connection with the purchase of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power assets. That was not given as an explanation of the reason why Dr. Hogg was asked to resign. It was explained as one of the numerous difficulties which had arisen, and which had been the cause of a constant effort to impress upon him the necessity for communicating information to the Government, and to his own fellow commissioners.

The vice-chairman to whom the hon. member from Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) has referred, was present at the meeting at which details of the transaction were discussed, with regard to the purchase of certain assets of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company. The vice-chairman of the commission was not kept informed of the full details, and the thing about which the Government was greatly concerned was not the question of the purchase of the assets, but was the manner in which it was done, and the disregard of good business practices by the then chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The chairman, entirely on his own responsibility, authorized the City of Ottawa to proceed with a vote as to whether they would take over part of those assets for the purposes of the Ottawa Electric Commission, before there was even any informal arrangement in writing or any kind between the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. That omission, to even obtain anything in the nature of a conditional agreement or an informal option, was directly opposite to the legal advice which had been obtained.

Those circumstances were not, in themselves, the circumstances which led to the request for Dr. Hogg's resignation. The reference to that in the public announcement I made was simply by way of explanation of some of the difficulties which led to the Government putting emphasis on the necessity for business-

like arrangements and to show that the then very serious situation which arose in connection with the threatened power shortage in December, was not something which had arisen without previous warning and showing the necessity of full information being given to the Government. I felt it was necessary to give that preliminary explanation, in view of the fact that the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) was unaware of some of the details, and to answer his direct question of whether the vice-chairman kept myself or the Government informed, I can say that to the extent that he, himself, was informed, he did inform the Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister. It is only by asking direct questions that we can get to the bottom of some of these problems.

Now, I have a question to ask the hon. member for Dundas (Mr. Challies): I cannot see any reason for his getting riled up over these questions; I am resorting to a colloquialism when I use the term "riled up", but quite recently a delegation representing the town of Hawkesbury waited on the hon. member for Dundas (Mr. Challies), asking that the commission immediately proceed with the development of electric power at Carillon site. I was rather surprised to hear that the vice-chairman replied by saying that the previous Government had entered into a contract with the Quebec Government, giving complete rights to the latter Government for all power on that site, and that precluded such a move, at least for the present.

Now, did the hon. member for Dundas (Mr. Challies) state at a political meeting at Alexandria, during the last election, that the Government of which he is a member, would and could cancel that contract, and that the Hydro Commission would make the Hydro rates so cheap in Eastern Ontario, that consumers would not even bother to turn off the juice? That is the effect of your words, according to my information.

MR. CHALLIES: The question of Carillon and the present situation of ownership of Carillon, dates back to the 1943 agreement, entitled "Power Sites of the Ottawa River," brought before this House, and supported by the Government of which my hon. friend (Mr. MacGillivray) was a member at that time, and for which he voted and we opposed it. That agreement gave the Carillon power site and the control of the Ottawa side of Carillon to the Province of Quebec. That is the way it remains to-day, and when the delegation from Hawkesbury called at my office, I explained that to them, and I explained that the member for the constituency in which Carillon is located, the member for Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray), the member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), and the member for Russell (Mr. Begin), voted for that bill, and as long as that bill was on the statutes of the Province of Ontario, there was nothing this Government could do to give them power from that site. That is where the matter stands. As far as me stating at Vankleek Hill, or Alexandria, that if this Government was returned we would give them power so cheap it need not even be turned off, or that we would repeal the Act, I did not make such a statement.

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: I accept the statement of the hon. member (Mr. Challies), but I got my information from a man with whom I understand the hon. member (Mr. Challies) is very well acquainted, and also a follower of his party.

MR. CHALLIES: The next time we have a meeting, I will invite you to attend.

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: I was too busy at that time. I had my own meetings to attend.

And now, I think I should be very negligent of my duties as a member for the fine old riding of Glengarry were I not to mention the name of a very popular and highly respected young citizen of the Dominion—Barbara Ann Scott. Barbara Ann, whose grandfather, the

Rev. Mr. Scott, was born at Martintown, in Glengarry County, and where she quite often visited in her childhood days, is now the heroine of the hour. I offer her my congratulations on her smashing victory in Sweden, by winning the figure skating championship of the world. She has my very best wishes for continued success at the impending North American championships.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, it always seems my lot to speak in this House late in the evening. I dislike doing that when all the members are tired, and I would say to the members of the House that my speech is not really so long. It may only seem long when I have to speak at this hour of the night. I have never been able to quite understand why there is all the necessity for speed in carrying on the work of this Legislature. I think I have mentioned that twice before in this House and, with my added experience, I cannot yet understand why it is necessary to hurry the Throne Speech debate, as it seems to be necessary in this House, and make every member feel as if he in some way is infringing upon the procedure if he speaks at any length at all. Another point I have never quite been able to understand is why the various Cabinet Ministers do not get up in this debate and give the members of the House some idea of what is going on in their Departments, and what their plans are for the year ahead. At this time I think that would apply to the Hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter). So much depends on his Department, in my opinion, in the years just ahead.

I would like to open my remarks, Mr. Speaker, and at the onset, extend my congratulations to those already extended to the members who moved and seconded (Mr. Chaplin—mover), (Mr. Wilson—second), the motion to the debate on the Speech from the Throne. They did an excellent job of supporting the Government which, of course, was the purpose of their mission. The second, the member for Hastings West (Mr. Wilson), I am sorry, is not in

his seat at the moment. He spoke of a portion of the north shore of Lake Superior which, prior to the development of the new mills, produced only tombstones and toothpicks. I only wish I could give him the value of the forest products that has been taken out of that area in the last ten to twenty years. With all due respect to the member (Mr. Wilson), that casual remark, and I know he only used it as a figure of speech, is to a remarkable degree an indication of the lack of knowledge of that part of the Province, and the wealth it has produced over a long period of time. It is this lack of recognition and appreciation which has given rise, from time to time, for the call for a secession. Just last month the secession baby was wheeled out again for an airing. While it is generally recognized as a child of political parentage, nevertheless it is a mistake to recognize the birth as entirely illegitimate. Conditions which give support to the call for secession are apparent to the people they oppose. They oppose secession simply because they feel it is not the answer to their problem, and I agree.

I think it is my duty as their representative in this House to plead with the Government to make a special study of that part of the country, and its special problems, particularly as to roads and schools in the rural areas, the expansion of rural Hydro, the problem of rural telephone service, to mention only a few examples which present real and special problems in a vast territory with a comparatively small and scattered population.

The needs of my constituency are so many and so varied that I do not know just where to start, but certainly roads deserve a place near the top of the list. I will mention the Lakeshore Highway first, not because I feel it is most important at this time, but because I feel we should push on with this great highway at the earliest opportunity. This road around the north shore of Lake Superior would create an attraction to native and tourist visitors alike which would be second to none on the Continent as a popular and scenic drive, with all the desired trimmings. I would like to see this road built on a sort of plan

basis, that we do so much new road each year and we follow it up with so much hard surface in the next year, if possible, so that over a period of time we would complete the highway and have a road that would be attractive to the American visitor. He does not like driving on gravel roads, he is not used to it. However, the outstanding road problem in my constituency is the township road, especially in an unorganized territory. Last fall a group of farmers called at my home totally unexpected, I just got a telephone call, and along with a newspaper reporter they took me out into the country and drove me over a road which was on a milk route over which over 200 gallons of milk a day came into the city. Now over a great portion of that road the truck went along in low and second gear, bouncing in and out of bad holes, and it was necessary to tie the milk cans together and tie the lids on the cans in order to prevent a spill. These farmers in that area had spent all their statute labour which had been matched, fifty-fifty, by the government, and still were far short of what was needed to keep that road in condition. I am just pointing out that the method of financing this type of road in Northwestern Ontario to-day simply is not good enough. I am not laying this down particularly as criticism, but I am pleading for some different arrangement than we have to-day. I know the Department of Highways have given study to this problem and I know they have advanced some propositions which do not seem to me—

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): It is legislation, it is not proposition.

MR. ROBINSON: I sometimes wish the members of the Government were not quite so touchy. I said I am not laying this down as criticism, I am trying to point out the conditions that exist in my part of the country. Other members in the Opposition have followed this procedure, but I have never seen such a touchy group of people as faces us in the front benches across the Chamber. The slightest idea of criticism and they

are up on their feet, fighting mad. What are you guilty of? What is behind it? You have done your best, surely you can take constructive criticism. I realize this Department has taken some measures to meet the situation, I realize the shortages caused by the war, I am just offering this suggestion, that none of the measures yet devised are big enough to meet the problem that we have up there with miles and miles and miles of road, with a small and scattered population. It is a terrific problem up there. I realize the magnitude of the problem but I am just pleading to have the Government give us some legislation that will go further towards the solution of that problem, than anything we have had yet. There was one road particularly I would like to mention, and that is the request and the urge of the Town of Nakina up there on the north line of the C.N.R. It is a thriving railroad town and has no connection to the outside world except by rail unless we go by air, and they are pressing for a road connecting them with No. 11 Highway at Geraldton. There are some mining and bush roads in that area and I would ask the Government to keep that particular road in mind, and I imagine that they are, and that the earliest possible moment give these people an outlet that they deserve. It is quite a large town and naturally these people are very anxious to have a highway. The present roads may be improved, and a portion of new road would have to be built. However, Mr. Speaker, I could mention many other instances in connection with highways. This is a very outstanding problem in that part of Ontario but I will let that be. So much for roads.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak for a few moments on the question of the forests. We have a new Minister in that Department (Mr. Scott) and, like his predecessor in office, he is a very likeable fellow. I know he has great plans and I wish him well. I like the former Minister awfully well, but I can't help but remark that I think he looks a lot more comfortable in the seat he now occupies than the one he had before.

The post the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) holds is a very important one in this Province, where so much of our wealth lies in our forests. As I look at the question of Ontario's forests, two things stand out in my mind. First, the short-sighted way in which we have handled this great asset in the past and the havoc this procedure has wrought. Secondly, the wonderful opportunity we still have to make this great asset fill a really wonderful and available service to this Province. To properly accomplish this, it is my honest opinion that the Government should repossess our forests and set up a commission empowered to take over the management of harvesting and marketing our trees. I realize that is a big order and that it will be violently opposed by certain interests. Obviously it would have to be done gradually over a period of years. Admitting all these things, the opportunities and advantages of such a plan far overshadow any objections. Day by day our forests assume new values, as new uses are uncovered by science and research. We have moved along through an era of lumber and fuel, through an era of pulp and paper, and are now into an era of plastics, chemicals, textiles and dozens of other products which we can extract from trees, which we never even dreamed of a few short years ago.

All of this in the space of a comparatively few years. Still more startling discoveries lie just over the horizon.

Coupled with this, we are at long last learning to recognize and use our so-called inferior trees such as the poplar, the birch and others—inferior species we used to call them. These trees are taking on new values to-day and thus conserving the slower-growing species. We still have to learn to eliminate needless waste, waste of the tops of the trees left in the woods. Waste of the slab at the mill. Waste of valuable liquids at the pulp mill. Waste of trees in budworm-damaged areas through failure or inability to salvage. Waste through unsound cutting and harvesting methods. In my opinion a sound solution to these problems and the problem of fire and

insect control cannot be found inside of our present machinery.

Our present system of allocating huge concessions to various companies operating independently and in competition with each other naturally creates, by its very nature, many undesirable situations. It leads to friction between those seeking pulpwood, those seeking sawlogs, those seeking poles and ties, and so on. We find all of these people battling for preferential areas and agreements, ignoring the rights of the little fellow, arguing over the use of roads and watercourses. The only thing most of them have in common is to get the best of the wood out in the cheapest possible manner. I am not condemning these people, or seeking a quarrel with them. I am simply pointing out that our present set-up leads to this condition.

On top of all of this we have the urgent necessity for ever closer relationship between our forests and all of the things which are inseparably bound up with them, and which must be developed under a closely integrated plan if we are to get the best out of them for our people. Our roads, for instance, must be patterned to fit into the picture as a whole and not constructed to serve any particular party. Our Hydro development, with the accompanying improvement of watercourses, should be developed in close harmony with our forests, our parks, our tourist trade, fish and wild life, to mention only a few outstanding examples of the things which, while separated from the actual cutting of the forests, nevertheless are an essential part of the forests and add great emphasis to the need for repossessing our forests and developing, exploiting and reproducing them and all their related projects on a Province-wide co-ordination plan.

I am convinced that a plan such as I have tried to picture to you today in the short time at my disposal would, if carefully developed on a highly mechanized basis, planning the greatest possible elimination of wasteful practices, and developed together in all of its phases, would be a great step forward for our Province and its people. Planning to

such a plan than is the case today. Before I leave the forest question, may I urge that the export question be studied and revised in the light of postwar conditions.

There are indications that we are exporting too heavily from our accessible area. If this is correct it should be remedied at once.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to leave the actual forests now and make a few remarks about the new mills located on the north shore of Lake Superior, and in my constituency. There has been some questioning as to the location of these mills. The only proper measuring stick in my opinion is the assurance that they are located in the most economically sound location after taking all factors into consideration. In other words, we must not give any preferential treatment to these mills at the expense of the people. That brings me to the question of company towns. Two years ago in this House, I urged the Government to give study to this question in an effort to work out a plan that would give the residents the same democratic freedom that is enjoyed by the residents in an ordinary municipality. Oh, I know there are some who will think this is an unimportant question. But there is a principle involved here that is very important, and can become tremendously important under certain circumstances. In a town where the company owns the streets and most of the buildings which are usually recognized as public property.

The improvement district has merit from the point of view of giving some form of organization in a previously unorganized area but it leaves much to be desired when it comes to modern company towns in which the services are complete and the company is in the saddle. Under the improvement district plan the mill or mine manager, as the case may be, is usually the chairman of the board of trustees along with two other appointees, and this board has all the powers of a municipal council, subject, of course, to the supervision of the Department of Municipal Affairs. I am going to offer a suggestion here which may not

settle families in the forest, in forest worker a normal life and good training, communities, planning to give the bush would be much more feasible under be acceptable and may not be feasible, but I would like to see at least two elected members added to these boards. That would still give the appointed members a majority and would permit the people to have a better understanding of what goes on and would give them some voice in the carrying on of the activities of their towns. I would further urge that at the earliest possible date these areas be given full democratic organization as is found in the ordinary town.

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I might inform the hon. gentleman that he will have a bill that after three years—we felt three years should be sufficient to get them organized—after three years there is an option to vote in their own representatives.

MR. ROBINSON: I am pleased to hear that information and I know it will be accepted in the same manner in that part of the Province. As I understood it, at the end of the three years they would have full ordinary municipal organization.

MR. DUNBAR: If they so desire. They can take a vote on it, but if they wish to continue the way they are, it will continue for another three years.

MR. ROBINSON: I was just going to say, perhaps the Department is working in this direction, and if so, I wish them success in their efforts.

Turning now to the question of supplying power to these mills, the manner in which this has been handled has given rise to many questions in the public mind. The policy of the Morrison Company to generate their power with imported coal rather than Hydro came as a surprise to many. I am not condemning anybody but I feel that if we had read into their contract that they must use Hydro power, that it would have been better in the long run for the Province and I still think they would have accepted the arrangement. However, that is history now. The question more alive

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent East): member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) pretend to challenge for one minute the engineer's recommendation as regards steam power or Hydro? Do you challenge their recommendation?

MR. ROBINSON: Naturally I might say. As the Minister knows, I sat in at least one conference in connection with that, and I saw that they laid on the table figures to show that they could produce power with steam cheaper than Hydro. I am prepared to admit that.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, I was responsible the time that contract was written, and I will never dictate to industry that they use Hydro when they think they can get another form of power cheaper, because that will only react against the people that the present member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) pretends to represent—that is, labour. If they have to pay more for power it is going to react against labour.

MR. ROBINSON: I don't just like that remark, "I pretend to represent." I would like to point out I represent them to the best of my ability and I would like to say, too, I still disagree—while I agree with the correctness from the point of view of what took place. However, I disagree with, and I say in the best interests of the people the reverse would be true. It is all very well for the company to say it can produce power cheaper with steam but I say this, if we had written into the contract that Hydro power be used that would have been accepted.

MR. THOMPSON: If you had increased the overhead, it would have reacted on the very people you speak of.

MR. ROBINSON: I still feel the same way, with all due respect to the Minister in his opinion. I am just laying down my opinion for acceptance and if the Minister does not accept it, that is his privilege. Now, coming now to the question of the Aguasabon River, just east of the town of Schreiber, at the site of the new mill today. That caused quite a bit of eyebrow lifting in my part of the country and the natural than that—

Might I ask a question? Did the hon. question was: Did the advantages to the pulp mill interests of such a location in any way influence the decision to have the plant at this point? I am not saying that this is the case, but the reluctance of authorities to give out information on the question created suspicion in the public mind, and led them to wonder if the mill had been given preferential treatment.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Did you not just say a few minutes ago that water power development should be made in conjunction with developments of forests—

MR. ROBINSON: I did.

MR. CHALLIES: Can you get any better example than right at Aguasabon?

MR. ROBINSON: Perhaps if the Minister would let me finish my remarks I could get the point across. Tying up with forests and power, does not indicate that it was in the right location. If the plant should be placed where it serves the interests of the people it would still answer, the question of tying up with the forests. The point I am trying to make is perhaps the construction of river improvements, dams, etc. by the people through the Hydro which would otherwise have been borne by the company as part of their development cost. The second question which arises is: Why was it decided to develop the Aquasabon plant rather than a further development on the Nipigon?

MR. CHALLIES: I ask: Did your commission in Fort William and Port Arthur not publicly agree that the Aguasabon should be developed?

MR. ROBINSON: Public statement, something to that effect came out after a long period of time, and I have some clippings from papers, for one of the commissioners said afterwards it is a very involved question. That seems to indicate to me it was not still exactly clear. The developing of 50,000 horsepower on the Aquasabon and then tying it into the Nipigon system with a transmission line rather than a further devel-

opment of the Nipigon, where we have already an extensive system and two power plants, and where we have spent millions of dollars on the Ogoki diversion in order to permit the development of a further 200,000 horsepower on this watershed. Now, I am not charging that what was done was incorrect. I am trying to get across to the House an idea of the confusion that was created in the public mind up there and still exists to a great extent. There were many, many editorials published in the newspapers and one of very great length which I do not intend to read to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Read it.

MR. ROBINSON: I will read it.

Driving the road between Port Arthur, Schreiber and Terrace Bay earlier this Fall, the *News-Chronicle* noticed evidences of progress on construction of the power line which will provide connection between the Nipigon development and the mills of Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company now under construction at Terrace Bay. It was noticed also, on the same trip, that a start has been made on development of the Aguasabon River power. This river runs through the company property and close to the mill site.

The effect of the two enterprises, the power line on the one hand and the development of the Aquasabon on the other, is that there will be immediately available to the new industry two sources of power.

Having in mind questions originating in Port Arthur and Fort William about the necessity for the double arrangement, this newspaper, on that trip and at other times, asked various authorities why the two should be necessary. Why, if the power line was to be built from Nipigon, which still has power to spare for new enterprises, proceed with the development of the Aguasabon? Or, why, if the Aguasabon was developed for the pulp and paper company and being sufficient in itself, construct also the power line which will cost upwards of

a million dollars? The Aguasabon development will run into eight or nine millions.

To those questions, this newspaper has so far found no satisfactory answers. One of the several explanations offered was that it was desirable to link up the two systems so that, in the event of war, there would be an alternative. This seems rather far fetched in any circumstances. It fails to satisfy for the further reason that the Aguasabon, while sufficient for the industry on its banks, would be altogether inadequate for Port Arthur, Fort William. As an alternative source of power for these cities it might almost as well not exist.

All this is interesting in view of the fact that late last week the Public Utilities Commission of Port Arthur and the Hydro-Electric Commission of Fort William were in receipt of a joint report from the two managers, R. B. Chandler, in Port Arthur, and A. W. H. Taber, Fort William, indicating their disagreement with the plans of the Hydro development of the Aquasabon while the Nipigon still had power to spare.

As Commissioner M. J. McDonald said, "It is difficult to understand. It takes an expert to understand it."

What the authorities in Port Arthur and Fort William are apparently concerned about is the possibility that unnecessary expenditure in arranging what is in effect a duplicate service for the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company may be added to the charges against the two cities, of which Port Arthur, being the larger customer, would have to bear most.

The mystery is only deepened by the fact that heretofore the Hydro Electric Power Commission had been most reasonable in such matters. Over many years it has built up such a fine reputation that any community might assume that what it did was right, without further information. Possibly it is right in this instance, and this newspaper still has enough confidence in the Commission to believe that it could provide a satisfactory explana-

tion of the peculiar situation, but until that explanation is received and found satisfactory, it must also be admitted that there is some justification for the concern that has been expressed locally. Even if there is an explanation that, in the interests of the State, should be held in confidence, that confidence should be shared by those in authority here who are still required to say they cannot understand it.

MR. ROBINSON: I hope I am not creating the impression that I am a chronic complainer. Every new industry we can bring to northwestern Ontario is welcome and I sincerely hope that these new plants will see fit to finish their products on Canadian soil rather than continue to ship their pulp to U.S.A. to be manufactured into the finished product on American soil. Failing this, I would like to see some Government-owned mills built and the products finished in Canada.

If it pays these companies to come into Canada and build whole townships it would pay we, the people, even better and would avoid the disadvantages of allotting huge areas of forest to private interests and creating company towns, etc.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a few remarks of a general nature and I do not intend to take much longer.

I have noticed in this House, on the part of some of the members of the Government side, a tendency to brand any man who does not agree with their viewpoint as a pessimist, as one who lacks faith in his Province and his country.

I have boundless faith in Canada and its people. I have no time for the man who will not give credit where credit is due. I have nothing but disgust for the man who is disloyal to his country. There is no place in Canada for him.

Canada enjoys many advantages today. Credit for this must go to our tremendous natural wealth, to our geographical position in the last war and to the energy and faith of our people. But that does not mean that we should go blithesomely on letting our faith and our super-

optimism shut out all of the teachings of the past.

After all, this is the same Ontario with the same wealth that we knew in the years preceding the Second World War. I am sure none of us want to see a return of those conditions. We are rightfully proud of our natural wealth, of our productive capacity, of our scientific achievements and of our people who toil to turn our natural wealth into usable goods. But we must remember that we had all of these desirable things at the close of the **First Great War when we said we were going to build a world "fit for heroes to live in"**. Remember? Of course we remember. We also remember what happened. We drifted into a depression and the days of the hungry thirties with the \$5.00 a month road camps and all that went with them. Only the advent of the Second World War lifted us out of that dilemma.

Now, here we are at the close of the Second World War and are at present in what might be called the interim period between the war years and a return to so-called "normal" times. We are rightfully busy trying to overcome the shortages caused by the war and trying to get a construction programme into gear which has been delayed by the years of war. All of this has been aided by the pouring in of the earnings of the people accumulated during the abnormal conditions of the war and its aftermath.

It would be a mistake to look upon these conditions as "normal" in the light of past experience. I do not think it is fair to brand a man as a pessimist because he points these things out. We must strive to discover what created these conditions and take steps to eliminate them. We cannot avoid a return of unsatisfactory conditions by simply shutting our eyes and saying, "It is not going to happen this time". We must ask ourselves, "Have we learned anything from the past? What basic changes have we made to avoid a repetition? Have we made any real effort to prepare for so-called 'seasonable slumps' and 'temporary unemployment'?"

With these thoughts in my mind I pick up the Throne Speech and read it. Viewed in that light, what a poor, dry, empty shell it is. Nothing about the major issues which face us today. No recognition of the vital issues which face us tomorrow. Only a little tidying up of loose ends in the Statutes. A feeble attempt at social legislation and a lot of hornblowing.

Ontario is a very wealthy Province, favoured in location and resources, and the people of Ontario and of Canada expect Ontario to shoulder its full share of the burden. We cannot afford to adopt an attitude of "Province first, Canada second". The people rightfully expected better leadership than that from Canada's banner Province.

The sole purpose of our economic system, call it by any name, should be to produce and distribute needed goods to the people and supply all essential services, and social services are essential, in as equitable a manner as we can devise and at the least possible cost. That and that alone should be the measuring stick. We must fearlessly eliminate everything that is contrary to this path if we are to succeed in the days ahead.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say I will support every measure, large or small, that is presented to this House that I feel is a very real effort in that direction. I cannot hope that the Government members will see eye to eye with me, but I beg of them to bring in some really progressive legislation within their own framework.

No economic system is static. We cannot go back to yesterday. We must move on. It is the duty of this Government to give the people leadership in keeping with the times. I urge you to present some real legislation to meet the needs of housing, labour, and social services. Legislation which will overcome the shortcomings which are so evident today in these fields.

If the Government will do this before this session closes it will receive the wholehearted support of every member of this House.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, May I, at the outset of my remarks, tender my compliments to the Premier of this Province upon his recent decoration by the French Republic as a member of the Legion d'Honneur. This honor is usually conferred as a recognition for outstanding services rendered to the French Republic. May I hope that the good will policy of the Premier towards the French people shall continue for all times to come as well abroad as at home as the occasion may arise.

May I also extend my heartiest congratulations to the members of this House who have been raised to Cabinet ranks since the last Session. I wish them well and trust that they will meet with all due success in the discharge of their new duties.

I desire also to associate myself with the previous speakers in voicing my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I agree with the Premier that they have acquitted themselves exceptionally well, in the circumstances, bearing in mind that there was so little information of a specific nature contained in the Speech from the Throne.

The Government's members have only praise to offer for the achievement of their party and from a strictly partisan standpoint that is appropriate, and as it should be. However, the members sitting on the Opposition benches, whose functions are to detect and point out the weaknesses of the Government's policy, are in a far better position to appreciate the value and merits of the administration given to the Provincial affairs during the past year and to give constructive criticism to the proposed new legislation.

I have read with a great deal of interest the Speech from the Throne and I have tried to gather as much substance and information as I could. I must confess that some portions are very commendable, others far less. I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I was utterly disappointed to learn that the Dominion-Provincial Conference had failed to materialize, and that the Province would

have to raise its own revenue. That failure, Mr. Speaker, will ultimately bring about double taxation unless a reasonable and satisfactory arrangement can be achieved between the parties involved, and that in the very near future. I hope that the people of this Province will never be called upon to suffer the evil of double taxation if it can be avoided through a sensible and realistic approach to the problem which is of such tremendous importance to the people of Canada as a whole. Before, however, getting too much involved in the discussion of this topic, and bearing in mind that a full dress debate is to take place on the Dominion-Provincial Conference, I shall devote my attention for the moment to certain proposed legislation which is of special interest to the legal profession and the general public.

I am particularly pleased to see that the Securities Act and the regulations thereunder will be recodified and that other legislation shall be enacted governing separate groups engaged in investment business. I know that there are in existence reputable, conscientious, and dependable brokerage firms, but I cannot help from shuddering at the activities of certain unscrupulous high pressure salesmen who are fleecing the good natured and unsuspecting public from millions of dollars annually through the sale of worthless stock or by inveigling the people into investing their long life savings into alluring but deceptive and fantastic financial schemes. However stringent the new Acts may be in their aims towards the protection of the public, they will meet with my entire approval.

There is also the matter of the amendments to the Conditional Sales act. We are all familiar with the state of affairs goods, wares and merchandises on credit terms, and are suddenly confronted with the loss of employment or unforeseen new financial circumstances. We then deplore the right of re-possession vested in the vendor and it is my opinion that this Act should be amended with a view to discouraging the purchase and sale on credit terms, as much as possible. I would go so far as to suggest that the

seller's right of repossessing goods and merchandise should be cancelled when sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the purchase price has been paid. The balance of the purchase price should be recoverable as an ordinary debt only. In any event, before instituting any proceedings for repossessing any article sold under a conditional sales agreement, some court officials should be empowered to review the whole circumstances of the case and give effect to the equitable rights of both parties to the transaction by granting an extension for the payment of the indebtedness or by deleting any objectionable clause in the agreement.

The desirability of the simplification of the procedure to be followed in the disposal of unclaimed articles is so obvious that I am just making this passing reference by saying that I entirely concur in any improvement that can be brought about through appropriate legislation.

The amendments to be made to the Vital Statistics Act prompts me to bring to the attention of this House, and of the Minister, a peculiar experience I had lately. The City of Ottawa being in close proximity to the City of Hull, and due to the shortage of hospital accommodations and the lower costs of hospitalization in the Province of Quebec, many an Ontario mother was delivered of her child in the City of Hull. Lately it was found out that many of these children cannot obtain any birth certificates. The Quebec authorities are contending that these children should not be registered in their Province on the ground that the Province of Ontario was true domicile at the time of their birth. On the other hand our Provincial authorities are taking the view that the proper place for registration of birth is the municipality where the child was born. I imagine that the same predicament must exist in the case of many children of the Province of Ontario, whose communities are situated close to the borders of the United States, of the Province of Manitoba, or of the Province of Quebec. I hope that provisions will be made in the new Vital Statistics Act to provide for such cases.

I have been requested by the members of the legal profession to say a few words with respect to the obsolete Dower Act, which has now ceased to be of any real use and effect. I understand that several Western Provinces have done away with this Act. For the benefit of the members who are not familiar with legal matters I may point out that the Dower Act is that Act which requires the owner of real property to obtain in most instances the signature of his wife before selling or mortgaging his real estate. A man may sell a million shares of stock without obtaining the signature of his wife, he may withdraw half a million dollars from the bank and give it away without the signature of his wife, he can sell a quarter of a million of bonds without the signature of his wife, but he cannot sell in most instances a \$100 piece of land without securing the signature of his wife. I say in most instances because there are ways and means of defeating the inchoate right of dower, such as acquiring lands through a special form of conveyance called "deed to uses" or subject to a previous existing mortgage. In ordinary circumstances, however, there is no way of dispensing with the signature of a wife and conferring at the same time a clear title. I have seen many profitable transactions which have failed to materialize through the spite or lack of vision of some wives. Legal machinery has been set up to convey a good title to an infant's real estate but as yet you cannot usually dispense with the signatures of wives.

From an historical standpoint the Dower Act came into existence at a time when a man's wealth was measured by the number of acres of land he possessed. This law provided that upon the death of the husband his widow would be entitled in any event to one-third of the net revenue of his land for the term of her natural life. This Legislature has now enacted legislation that goes much further than that. Under the Dependent Relief Act any dependent widow, if not satisfied with the provisions of her late husband's will, may apply to the county court judge for a more favourable redistribution of his estate in her favour.

Our courts have now power to award to a dependent widow any portion of the assets of the estate not exceeding that which she would have received had her husband died without making a will. By the devaluation of Estates Act which operates in cases where the husband dies intestate, the widow is entitled to a priority over the assets of the estate to the extent of \$5,000 in addition to the proceeds of all life insurance policies when she is named as beneficiary and also to one-third, and in certain instances to one-half of the residue of husband's estate. You will readily appreciate that we have now a far more liberal policy than that provided under the Dower Act enacted several centuries ago. This act is used more often than not as an offensive weapon by some wives to give vent to their spite, stubbornness or lack of business acumen rather than as precautionary measures for the benefit of the eventual widows. I believe that this piece of legislation is a relic from the Dark Age, and the Attorney-General's Department, when bringing up other Acts for tidying purposes, would be well advised to bring this one abreast of our times by striking it out of our Statute books.

May I now say a few words in connection with the Liquor Act amendment, enacted at the last session. As a self-appointed fact-finding committee of one man, I proceeded to sample public opinion in my riding.

I found that the public in general reacted very favourably to the issuance of banquet and entertainment permits for special occasions. My people as a whole are not entertaining any strong views, either for or against the lounges or cocktail bars. They feel that the costs of patronizing these new establishments may be out of proportion to their financial means.

The leading and most reputable clubs have shown no great enthusiasm for lounge or cocktail bars. Some have even refrained from availing themselves of the privilege on the ground that the excessive consumption of hard liquor might lead to some regrettable incident affecting the

reputation of the club and the good relationship between the members. Others did make application for new outlets with no idea of operating same from day to day, but in order to dispense with making application for banquet and entertainment permits as the occasion may arise. Of course, as might have been expected, some enterprising gentlemen are most desirous of establishing what they believe should become most profitable business ventures.

The casual consumer of hard liquor and the fortunate hotelmen are hailing the amendments as a progressive step in the right direction. The public as a whole is withholding comments and adopting an attitude of waiting and seeing. There is however a deep apprehension at the effect of these new outlets upon the younger generation.

The less fortunate hotelmen most naturally resented the discrimination which operates against them. Their most forceful arguments, to which the public subscribe, and which have great merit, arise from the fact that the new classification will almost completely eliminate the room service in the low cost brackets. We have in our constituency many farmers, lumbermen and travelling salesmen who must spend the night in the City of Ottawa from time to time.

The Chateau Laurier, the Lord Elgin, and other leading hotels do not care to cater to them even if they should accommodate them, these people would not have the wherewithall to pay four, five or six dollars a night for a room. What shall we do for this class of people. Shall we leave them to seek any sort of rooming accommodation in any kind of dwelling house, over which the authorities have no right or supervision? I feel that the answer is quite obvious.

The Act, while drastic, provides that, for a limited period of time, the Liquor Board may relax the rules as to classification in any circumstances which they deem just and proper. The Commissioners, however, are not likely to exercise their discretion along a more liberal line—literally speaking—unless such policy

should meet with the entire approval of the Government.

May I suggest that ways and means be devised immediately to provide transients of restricted financial means with decent day-to-day rooming accommodation in hotels as may be required from time to time; and provide, also for the elimination of room service accommodations in hotels of unsavory reputation.

Before passing on to the next topic, may I say, Mr. Speaker, that in my estimation the most obnoxious and nefarious section of the Act is that which renders dispensers of liquor liable as insurers for the subsequent doings of any transient consumer in their premises. I wish to go on record as raising strong protests against this section and that in no uncertain terms.

We have been informed lately that the Town of Hawkesbury, that of Eastview and the Separate School Board of Ottawa had ceased to be under the control and supervision of the Department of Municipal Affairs. The financial improvements were such as to warrant the return to these bodies of the whole administrative powers. This is a very commendable achievement. I believe, however, that the services of the Dept. of Municipal Affairs should be put to even greater uses.

I have in mind a new policy that is now operating in the Province of Quebec in connection with the servicing of the school boards' indebtedness. The Provincial Government has rendered it optional for any school board to negotiate debenture issues through the intervention of the Department of Municipal Affairs, subject always to certain terms and conditions, the main one of which is that the Department should control and supervise all expenditures until the debenture indebtedness be fully paid and satisfied.

By using the credit of the Province, the school boards are now able to service their debenture indebtedness at the rate of two or two and a half percent. instead of five, five and a half, or six percent., and the Provincial authorities in turn may successfully prevent any default in

the repayment of the debentures indebtedness by keeping a close control and supervision over the expenditures of such school board.

In my estimation this plan could also be used to great advantage in servicing the indebtedness of municipalities on an optional basis. I am sure that many would avail themselves of this opportunity and through this expedient extravagant municipal expenditures could be curtailed very easily. In my opinion, the Government should give all due consideration to this new plan and set it into operation in the near future, unless some serious objection can be pointed out.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the members of this House would find the remarks of the hon. member for Ottawa East to be incomplete without some French colouring. I do not propose to bring up any controversial matter which may make the object of some inquiry by the Royal Commission on Education. I understand that a long-honoured tradition precludes me from making any comments until the report is submitted to this House for approval. I wish, however, to relay to the members of this House some very interesting facts which came to my knowledge by listening to an after-dinner speech delivered by non other than Fulgence Charpentier, Chief Censor for both French and English newspapers and other publications during the latter part of the war.

A few months ago the United Nations requested the services of some fifteen to twenty official translators from the House of Commons at Ottawa, to perform some special duties at a conference held in London for the purpose of devising ways and means of clearing the channels and abating the barriers towards an expansion of trade and commerce between some thirty nations. Five languages were decreed as official but the delegates soon found that there were only two working languages, namely, French and English.

The proceedings were accordingly carried on either in French or English. The debates were being translated as the proceedings were going along, but in

doing so no officials could compare in efficiency with the Canadian translators, and that by a wide margin. Needless to say, these Canadians were expert in translation, with five, ten or twenty years' experience.

These facts, Mr. Speaker, illustrate only too well the very great importance of a thorough knowledge of French and English in the international field.

I am told that the members of this House might read with a great deal of interest and profit the speech delivered in the Canadian Senate a few weeks ago by Senator Robertson, in which he described his plight and embarrassment at a recent international conference. While his colleague, Mr. St. Laurent, then Minister of Justice, was taking part in the French and English debates with the greatest of ease, he, Senator Robertson, had to wait more often than not, for the translation of the speeches in order to become acquainted with the several opinions voiced on the matter at issue. He deplores his own shortcomings and misfortune in a most genuine and pathetic manner, and goes on urging his colleagues to induce their children or grandchildren to become familiar with the French language at the earliest possible date. I might add that from a national standpoint there is also a growing importance to be given to a thorough knowledge of French and English. The judges of the Supreme Court of Canada are all familiar with these two official languages. Federal Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament are all giving it very serious consideration and you would be amazed, Mr. Speaker, at the number of Federal officials who made it their duties to acquire a perfect command of these two languages.

And then, when you consider that the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec will have acquired at the next census a population of well over eight millions divided about equally between French speaking and English speaking people; and when you further consider that the bulk of Canadian trade commerce and industry will be centralized within the boundaries of these two Prov-

inces, it is almost impossible to refrain from thinking that some callings in life in this Province will demand a thorough knowledge of both French and English in the very near future. I do not believe that the farmer, the mechanic or the common labourer should acquire a thorough knowledge of both languages, but I sincerely believe that any man or woman who may wish to qualify for any position involving public relation whether in the international field, the Federal field or in the business world will have to become altogether proficient in both the French and English language in the very near future.

Should it be intended to conclude any agreement in the international field, or make an appeal to the people in favour of some new social creed or political faith, or to negotiate the sale of any ware or merchandise, it will have to be performed in the language most familiar to your host, your audience or your client, as the case may be. It shall soon cease to be the seller's market to become a buyer's market. I know that these views are running counterwise to a certain trend of thought in this Province. I believe, however, that the time is about ripe to inform the public at large and more particularly the fathers and mothers who are thinking in terms of the education welfare, property and development of their children, that if these same children are expected to take a leading part in the future conduct of the affairs of this country their education should be perfected now in the two official languages of Canada. I do not intend to labour this thought to any greater extent, for the moment, but would rather leave it as food for thought and as a timely warning to the citizens of this Province. There are exceptional opportunities existing at the present time, in this Province, for the younger generation who may wish to qualify for future leadership, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the French and English language and, may I add, it is there for the taking.

May I hope that the members of this House and more particularly the Cabinet Ministers will appreciate the very realistic

views of my last suggestions and, as leaders of public opinion in their respective communities and as the persons to come, they shall at all times make responsible for the shaping of the things some very real attempts to foster, promote, and bring about greater unity and understanding between the two great races in this Dominion, and shall not confine their activities to paying only lip services to this great cause.

With these observations, I now wish to bring my remarks to a close and say in conclusion that I intend to cast my vote in favour of the amendment submitted by the Leader of the Opposition.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in closing this debate, which began two weeks ago, I assure you that it is not my intention to attempt to review any of the many points that have been made by the hon. members of the Opposition, nor do I intend to review many of the very excellent suggestions which have been made, both from the hon. members on this side of the Legislature and the hon. members of the Opposition.

In spite of the suggestion—and not too severely pressed suggestion—that it was difficult for those who spoke on the Speech from the Throne to find very much to speak about, the fact is we have had a series of extremely useful and constructive speeches, with only two exceptions, which I can recall at the moment. (Laughter).

We have heard, this evening, extremely useful suggestions, suggestions which will be borne in mind, and from which I hope we may, as a Government, gain advantage, and which through the extent that they may assist us, have played their part in this democratic process of free discussion.

We have heard tonight an excellent, simple, frank statement by the hon. member for East Hastings, Mr. Robson, on the problems of the farmers. In speaking very well as he did of the requirements of his own constituency—and that is a very proper position—he was also speaking for farmers in other parts

of the Province. It is not without some significance that in this Legislature there are at least 25 farmers—and in that I am not including those who are on the privileged border, and there are several of those who might claim to be farmers by virtue of operating farms—but I am speaking of actual, practical working farmers.

It happens that in spite of the suggestions from at least one quarter, that the so-called "Tories" are a group remote from the actual problems of the people, we find within this group that 19 are practical, working farmers, and a number of them are outstanding farmers by any standard in the whole of Canada.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I would not make these references to farmers without referring, in all kindness, to the fact that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) represents the fine type of farmer that comes into this Legislature.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I would join with him his ex-leader, once the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Nixon), who has farmed his own soil, soil where his parents were before him, and next to him is another farmer from a place not very distant from where I myself was born.

We have in this House men who know farming from their own experiences, and we have heard useful suggestions from them.

Without in any way taking the remark as intending any discourtesy, I do just point to the statement that it was difficult perhaps, for the hon. members on the Opposition side who spoke, to point to any practical things we could have done. Well, I recognize that perhaps that is a traditional approach of all Oppositions. It is not their function to sing paens of praise to the magnificent job the Government has done, no matter how much they may believe it in their hearts, as most of them actually do.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I just want to give one simple illustration of the kind of thing

that has been said in this debate that offers a very useful suggestion, of the kind of thing that can make this country advance, the very sort of practical suggestion that lies at the root of the development of this country.

Last night you heard the hon. members for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) tell, in a rather humorous way, how he became interested in a particular hog at an auction, and having acquired this hog before he thought what he was going to do with it, back in 1935, he then decided that the best thing to do was to put this good hog out for breeding purposes. From that start began a very extensive breeding industry, with which he was associated. In these few years that has resulted in the formation of an Advanced Breeders' Association in the county of Wellington, and has resulted in the fact that in this past year the first master breeders' award granted by the Yorkshire Breeders' Association in the Province of Ontario was granted to one of the products of that local example of the kind of free initiative which I think we all want to encourage.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Those are the simple, practical things which in their collective efforts are represented in the tremendous agricultural products production of this Province, which in dollar value, exceeds that of any other Province in the whole of Canada.

We heard a very useful speech from the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson). I am not going to engage in any argument with him on the technical aspects of whether the power site of the Aguasabon or other rivers were placed at the right points. I must confess I am rather in the position of being compelled to rely on the trained engineers in decisions of that kind. But outside of the possible argument about the wisdom, or otherwise, of relying upon those engineers, I want to say very definitely that I agree with a great deal of what he said. I think there were many useful suggestions which can well be

borne in mind in the constructive remarks he made here tonight.

I want to refer to the speech of our very genial friend from Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray). Perhaps I may be forgiven for some feeling of sentimental association through my own family connections with that county; perhaps it is because of the fact that they may have had the same kind of leanings that they have showed in sending him here, that my own family left there. (Laughter). I do not know. However, I can assure him I still retain a very strong and warm feeling for that county. He has made useful suggestions. I do not in any way take amiss the questions directed to matters of great public interest, which I did my best to answer, and which will, in fact, be answered in much more detail before the close of this Session, as we have the advantage of at least the preliminary advice that we hope to receive in that time.

Once again, I want to say that we all listened with interest and appreciation to the courteous and practical suggestions of the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Martin). This is no mere flattery. This is the second year in succession that in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, he has made very practical and useful suggestions. And to the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) I was a little concerned for a moment. I was just getting ready to follow with great interest what I thought he was going to describe as a perfect example of a public tour, but when I found out it was only an example of public interest that is being taken in the changes in the liquor license law. However, I found out it was only a test of opinion. I know that he was being quite frank and fair when he said that he was not prepared to express any strong opinion, one way or the other. Because I think, particularly in that city, where there is such a balance of those of the two great racial backgrounds of this country that I have seen, shall I say, not an undue resistance to certain of the measures which have been placed before them. I am glad that he has not found too serious objec-

tions to what we have done in that respect.

I think he has made some very useful suggestions with regard to the value of the effective teaching of languages, and I have no hesitation in saying that I think it would be of great advantage if more of our people had greater facility in the use of these languages, which are not only important within this country, but which play such a very important role in the commercial, as well as the diplomatic duties outside of this country.

I want to say that I feel that there have been extremely important and valuable speeches made by the hon. members on the Government side. Without elaborating on those speeches, I believe that throughout they have followed an extremely fair and useful examination of those problems which form part of our chief concern.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to go into the general discussion that has taken place at any length. Naturally, I can say very definitely that I, for one, will be voting against the amendment and the amendment to the amendment, and I think I shall not be alone in that. (Laughter).

These are presented as a matter of custom by the Opposition. I may say that I really wonder if they do represent the views of the Opposition. But we shall expect them to vote in support of those, and then a vote will be taken which doubtless will sustain the Government, having regard to the course of the debate which has followed.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a review of the facts connected with the Speech from the Throne. We have indications of the positive and definite measures which will be placed before this Legislature. The hon. members have already been informed of the debate which will take place on the Budget, which in its detail is very complete, and very exact, and, I believe, very satisfactory both from the point of view of this Legislature and of the people of Ontario.

You have been told there will be a full opportunity to debate the constitutional problems which are of such importance. You will have a number of important Acts

to consider in addition to those already before the Legislature. In this vote you are, in fact, not projecting your opinions into the future; you are passing upon what the Government has done. In that respect I place the record of the Government confidently before this Legislature. Frankly, I do not place it before the minds of the Opposition with too much lack of confidence, no matter what they may be compelled to do.

That is as far as I am going to go. I spoke at some length, and in detail, at the outset on these questions. I will mention that no more, but before I close these remarks, which then clears the way to a vote being taken, I am going to deal with something which is important in this Legislature, and which is of greater importance in this Legislature than it was last year.

The hon. members of this Legislature have listened with great patience, and with the courtesy and consideration which is a demonstration of the extent they are prepared to go as a people within the structure of democracy, to the speeches of those who indicated quite clearly that their only purpose was to cause distrust and discontent, and sow the seeds of animosity in this Legislature and elsewhere.

We listened late this afternoon and early this evening to a very plausible and well trained speech from the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). He is very touchy about his connections with Moscow. But he is not so touchy when he gets outside. I think it would be well to tie in the statements made outside of this Legislature with some of those made inside, by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod).

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) attended a Communistic rally in Windsor on January 20th. Listen to what this cooing dove had to say down there. (Laughter). I think, Mr. Speaker, that is still a parliamentary expression, but this is one of the examples from the *Windsor Star*, of the following day:

I charge Drew—

I will not put in that resonant, dramatic tone which we can imagine he used on that occasion. We have heard it turned on at times here:

I charge Drew with being the chief Canadian agent for foreign reactionary cliques. I charge Drew with getting his political line from the decaying puppets of the anti-democratic movement of the imperialistic clique in London, England. I charge Drew with being in constant contact with those people in the drying up wells of those tottering, mouldy, moth-eaten lords of capitalism.

Then, listen to this man whose right to say these things has been preserved by the action of this particular man. These words follow immediately:

He represents the dying interests Churchill slaves for.

Mr. Speaker, the things "Churchill slaved for" was the freedom that made it possible for that man to come in here and talk this kind of nonsense.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I think it would be just as well if we got some more of it on the record, because we might just as well have him in his true colors on the record here, as well as elsewhere. I quote:

We are gathered here in memory of the death of Lenin, and not because we are Russians or Russian agents.

Which touched off a roar of laughter and applause.

I suppose the laughter was because of any suggestion that they were not. I am going on with the quotation:

We are here because we believe in the teachings of Lenin, who just so happened to be Russian. His words and wisdom have brought inestimable value to the world. It was he who left the greatest possible monument after him, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

That is a Canadian, speaking in Canada.

It was he who left the greatest possible monument after him, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

He said:

Arising out of all the reactionary abuses hurled at the L.P.P. comes that great champion of the people, Col. George A. Drew, our Premier. (loud chorus of boos).—

Well, I take those boos as the highest form of flattery.

—whose policy constitutes all that is reactionary, anti-democratic and dangerous to national unity.

He said since his party, 'frankly acknowledged its small membership;

How can it threaten our way of life, as Drew, and Premier Maurice Duplessis contend it does in their violent expoundings'.

He said the Ontario Premier—and I would like to underline these last words of this quotation. He said:

The Ontario Premier has raised a cry not only directed at Communists but against all trade unionism and the whole labour movement, and is pursuing a policy of super-profiteering, lowering of standards of living and warmongering that will lead to one of the greatest crises in our history.

Just think of it. Then this is the closing paragraph I will quote:

According to the speaker, the violent outpourings of Drew and his imperialistic mob against the Communist movement are but a smoke screen for their Hitler-like tactics against the design of the very people of the country. They know we mean to defeat their policies which are leading the nation into unemployment and Fascism.

That is a fair example of the sort of thing that these representatives of the Communist Party say at the various public gatherings they address.

Then we find on May 2nd, last year, in the home town of the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson), he was addressing a group up there, and I will give you just one short quotation. This is the same hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). He said:

He asserted the spy scare was in support of American and British imperialism, and of Canada's own imperialism, and calculated to strengthen the team of Bevin and Byrnes at the Paris Conference.

Oh, I could go on indefinitely with similar quotations of statements, perhaps more carefully phrased, outside as well as inside, by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), who is a little more polished in penmanship, and perhaps a little more skillful in his propaganda. But in view of the outpourings we have had here against the system that we represent in Canada, and in view of his condemnation of the very clear and very fair statements by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) this afternoon, I offer no apology for reminding the hon. members of this Legislature of exactly what the party they belong to really stands for.

A year ago, when we met, we had not the advantage of knowing something of the activities of that party which have come to light since, and I am not referring to the findings of any Royal Commission. I am referring to those men and women who have been sent to jail for treachery to Canada, and who are active members of that party and were working within that party when they were betraying the nation which offered them all the freedom and all the opportunity it could.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I am going to recall exactly what I said in this Legislature a year ago. It was on the 7th of March, 1946, before any of these trials had taken place, before men like Carr had disappeared, and men like Rose had gone to the penitentiary.

This is what I said on that occasion. There is not one of you here who does not remember that these same representatives of the Communist Party who are with us here tonight have, ever since then, branded me as a "Red baiter", and an "enemy of labor", because I saw fit to make this statement. Let me refer you to what I said a year ago. I was expressing an opinion not then confirmed by the convictions in the trials which have taken place since then, which have disclosed the treachery by members of that party.

I quote from the record:

Never was it more important that there be friendly and continuing co-operation between government and organized labor. Never was it more important that there be co-operation and the spirit of genuine good-will between all our people in meeting the challenging tasks and great new opportunities which lie before us.

As a Government we have accepted with appreciation the suggestion presented to us from time to time by organized labor. I think it will not be amiss if we, in turn, make suggestions of our own. With this picture before us—with this bold declaration by Buck himself of an intention to cause strikes only for the purpose of creating strife, I think it is not too much to suggest that organized labor in Ontario, with its proud record of achievement in the cause of labor, can well take its own steps to meet this situation.

The remedy lies in their own hands. They have it within their power to deal with this corrosive force by the simple democratic process of removing Communists from office. If that is done, Communists will have little opportunity to advance their evil designs. The overwhelming majority of organized workers in this Province have no use whatever for Communism or its vile anti-Christian doctrines. They have a golden opportunity now to help themselves and to help the whole of Canada by clearing their

ranks of this Communist fifth column, and in that way lay the foundation for lasting co-operation and goodwill between labour, management and government, which is the one sure way to win the peace.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I recall those words because those are the words that have been branded as anti-labour.

Mr. Speaker, no words could be spoken in this Legislature or elsewhere which are more in the interests of labour than to say to the splendid workers of this Province, "Clear your ranks of those who are seeking to destroy labour as the first step, and destroy Canada itself."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: But there are still those who say "How can the small numbers that are in their ranks really cause any serious trouble?" That is what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said, and do not think for a moment that he was seeking to minimize his own importance. Can any of you imagine that for a moment? Never. No, they never at any time in any country ever gained power by a majority—never. They gained power by the very methods that they have themselves described, and which I would be willing to put on record once again in view now of what we know, which we did not know a year ago.

The leader of their party is Tim Buck, now moving in the same direction that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) described to us this afternoon as the course of his trip from England eastward.

Fortunately, Tim Buck has given us a clear statement of what their actual purpose is, and how, with small numbers, they are hoping to achieve results as the Communists have achieved results in other countries where people were not careful of their freedom, and who disregarded the dangers inherent in this movement.

Let me remind you that these words are Buck's own explanation of the purpose of their party in relation to labor activities, and I quote Buck's own words:

The political line of our party is to utilize this tendency of radicalization by adopting a policy developing demands and initiating movements in different industries. On account of the position of the Canadian work class, it is necessary to develop demands in advance rather than merely wait for sporadic outbreaks.

Spontaneous strikes—

And I recall that without any knowledge of the fact that I was going to discuss this tonight, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) referred to a statement today in connection with the union he was mentioning, and used the words "spontaneous strikes."

Spontaneous strikes do not generally assume the proportion or the possibilities that the spontaneous strikes in the United States do, because of the difference in the size of the centres and the industrial concerns. The political value of these strikes, therefore, tends to be less, unless we ourselves can prepare them in certain industries. The result is that we have adopted the policy of developing demands in many industries, and on this basis, sharpening relations and developing strike movements.

Those are the friends of labour. Those are the men who, by Buck's own words, have as their purpose the "sharpening relations and developing strike movements." For what purpose?

If it were for the purpose of advancing the cause of labor, then they would be entitled to say "The strike is legal; you have made a statement, so stand by your own statements." But that is not their purpose, and again let no one guess; this is Buck's own statement—the leader of their party:

Once we have mastered the political strike, the general strike is but a step. And the general strike during a

political crisis is the gateway to revolution.

Surely those words are not open to doubt. What they are working for is revolution, not strikes for the advantage of labour, but:

Once we—

that is the Communist Party . . .

—have mastered the political strike, the general strike is but a step. And the general strike during a political crisis is the gateway to revolution.

But the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and the hon member for Belwoods (Mr. MacLeod) will tell you "Oh, we do not mean revolution in any bloody sense. We mean just a great social change." Well, I will say that they are exacting and careful.

Let us take their own definition of revolution, from their own theses and statutes adopted by the Communist Party of Canada, and I will quote their own words:

Revolution means an historic event when one part of a population imposes its will upon the other part of a population by bayonets, guns and rifles.

Do not blame anyone who believes in freedom and democracy. If you take their own words as to what they mean by "revolution", or what they hope will emerge from a general strike, according to their own words, "during a political crisis is the gateway to revolution."

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) give us the source of the quotation which he has given?

MR. DREW: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The quotation I gave is from the sworn evidence, admitted by Buck as part of the theses and statutes of the Communist Party, and adopted by the Communist Party in Canada. It is part of the exhibits of the trial of Buck when he was sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for a long term as a result of his treacherous conduct toward Canada, and his attempt to destroy this country by force.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: I appreciate the courtesy extended to me, Mr. Speaker, but I want to be perfectly satisfied that the words the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) quoted a moment ago were admitted by Mr. Buck in court as words spoken by him. It is one thing to say it was introduced in evidence—evidence of whom? Sergeant Leopold, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police?

MR. DREW: No, it was not the evidence of Sgt. Leopold, or any other member of that very useful force. It was the statement of Sir William Mulock that this was proved on the evidence of Buck, and that it was Buck's own evidence that the theses and statutes of the Communist International had been adopted by the Communist Party of Canada.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I want to say this, that the words just uttered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) now make it perfectly clear that there is no proof that Mr. Buck ever uttered words of that kind, and I deny categorically that he ever said anything of the sort in his life.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) is not in a position to deny what Buck said. This evidence is on record, and is fortunately kept by the proper custodians in Osgoode Hall. It was easily proved to have been accepted by the Communist Party of Canada, and also proved that Buck had accepted this as the guiding principles of the Communist Party which he led, and which he still leads.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Then, just so that you may be in no doubt about why they are getting certain men in key positions, even if they only have a few—and do not be in any doubt as to whether this is a statement of someone else or not, or whether it comes from Sgt. Leopold or anyone else—these are Buck's own words, as to the reason why they want men in key positions:

Few radicals realize the value in a struggle such as this of official positions in local bodies; and yet local officers have, if organized, tremendous power; and the education and training gained by holding such positions makes for local secretaryships, presidencies, vice-presidencies, and so forth, points of strategic importance, possession of which might easily make the difference between victory and defeat.

Now, what is the victory or defeat to which they refer?

MR. MacLEOD: On that point, Mr. Speaker, I just want to make sure that we have the sources of these things. Obviously, if I was disturbed about them I would not want to prolong the debate, but I want to be satisfied that what is being read to us now and attributed to this man is identified from its source. Give us the source.

MR. DREW: This is from one of Tim Buck's numerous books which is also an exhibit of record at the trial when he was convicted and sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary.

MR. MacLEOD: What is the name of the book?

MR. DREW: This particular book was "Steps to Power".

So that you may not be left in any doubt as to what kind of victory they are working for, not victory, in the mere, ordinary labour dispute. We are told exactly what it is, and toward what they are trying to lead the workers. So that I may anticipate a question, I may say that these words are from a book also written by Tim Buck, and the title of that book is "What We Propose." These are his words, stating exactly what the purpose is.

I have tried to bring these forward in an orderly manner, so you may go from the point where they are going to stimulate a demand, to create friction in the labour movement, what they intend would happen from that, to what the ultimate

objective is. This is the ultimate objective, according to Buck's own words:

We shall lead the workers forward through struggles to power and the victorious establishment of our Soviet Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I put that on the record simply so that there will be no doubt as to why all this pretense of interest in the labour movement is put forward by the members of that party. Please do not be under the impression that Tim Buck is any more loyal to Canada than he was in the early days of the war, when he avoided being locked up by remaining sufficiently in hiding, or than he was when he was sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for his subversive activities at an earlier date. He is the same Tim Buck. As recently as last November 12th, in Vancouver, he made it quite clear that his first loyalty is to Russia, that he would do just the same thing as he did in the beginning of this war if at any time Canada was engaged in a war with Russia: that he would not help Canada; that he would not defend Canada; that his first concern is Russia.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I am going to give the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) credit for not knowing that when that statement appeared in the press, Mr. Buck issued a statement at once, denying he had ever said anything of the sort, and I would remind him that Mr. Buck, whose loyalty he attacks, had two sons serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force in this war.

MR. DREW: I am not in any way doubting this statement, because I took the trouble to check with the newspaper in which it appeared, and they are quite satisfied that this is an accurate report. I am not taking the statement of the hon. member here (Mr. MacLeod) as in any way stating what Mr. Buck actually said, as it would simply be a change in his whole course if he said anything else. Never, at any time, has Buck left in doubt the fact that his first loyalty is to Communist Russia, and that he would not help Canada in any event, if this

country were threatened by an invasion of Communist forces.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are going to vote on the sub-amendment, the amendment, and then on the main motion. It is, under our democratic system, perfectly proper, and I can raise no possible feeling of antagonism if the hon. members of the group who have moved the sub-amendment support it, and I have no doubt but that the Liberal group will support their own, and perhaps the C.C.F.'s sub-amendment. Whatever they do, I am quite sure that their motives are sincere. I am quite prepared to say that I accept as sincere the motives of all hon. members of these two groups in this Legislature. Whatever our differences may be, amongst those of us who believe in this free system of ours, I do urge everyone in this Legislature, and outside of this Legislature, who believe in this free system, of which this very debate is an expression, to keep in mind these statements and, outside of this Legislature as well as in it, to be on guard against the Communistic poison that is being spread in our midst.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

DIVISIONS ON SUB-AMENDMENT, AMENDMENT AND MAIN MOTION

The House divided on the sub-amendment, which was lost on division.

Ayes: 21
Nays: 59

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost on division.

Ayes: 21
Nays: 59

The House divided on the main motion, which was approved.

Ayes 59
Nays 21

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the adjournment, I might explain to the hon. members that it is our intention to call certain bills tomorrow, and to adjourn at a reasonably early hour, as has been the custom on Fridays.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) advise when he expects to call the debate on the budget?

MR. DREW: On Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 12:18 of the clock, a.m.

ERRATA

March 18—Page 164: In column two, the statement reading: "We have a reference to a few unimportant mining bills to be brought down this session" should read: "We have a reference to a few unimportant minor bills to be brought down this session."

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable WILLIAM J. STEWART, C.B.E.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

MARRIAGE ACT

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Robinson (Port Arthur) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Marriage Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MILK CONTROL ACT

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort WILLIAM): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Grummett (Cochrane South), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Milk Control Act, and that same be now read a first time.

MOTION approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, this bill will permit co-operative dairies to pay patronage dividends to their customers. It also provides that the prohibition against requiring or inducing milk producers to invest in that dairy does not apply to co-operative dairies operated by the milk producers themselves.

VENEREAL DISEASES PREVENTION

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Robinson, (Port Arthur) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, 1942, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COLLECTION AGENCIES ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, (Provincial Treasurer) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Collection Agencies Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Robinson (Port Arthur) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

JURORS' ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost (Provincial Treasurer) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The

Jurors' Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy (Minister of Agriculture) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The University of Toronto Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to ask what the status of the Speaker's gallery is. On entering your office to-day I enquired for two tickets for the Speaker's gallery, and I was informed that the Speaker's gallery was filled. Upon coming into the Chamber and looking up, I saw two gentlemen up there, who have a perfect right to be in the gallery. I would like to know what the ruling is in this matter, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I will be glad to discuss that matter with the House and the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett). I have no knowledge of what happened, but I will be glad to investigate it, and to tell you what the policy is in regard to allotting seats, at the adjournment of the House.

MR. DOUCETT: Then I would like to have you give permission for my two guests to enter the Speaker's gallery.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no difficulty about hon. members who want tickets securing them. If the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) wants these tickets, he surely can have them. It so happened that the gentleman who was looking after the allotment of tickets was very busy in my office, but I shall be happy to see that you get them, I always have been, and always will be. There is no difficulty in getting tickets, and if you desire them, I will see that you get them.

MR. DOUCETT: That is not a fact. I asked the gentleman in front of your office for two tickets, and he said the gallery was filled. He would not let me have them without seeing you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will be delighted to see that you get the tickets. Of course, I cannot answer for something that happened during my absence. I will be very glad to investigate it, and tell you what the policy is.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, if you give me a slip, I would like to get my guests in. One of them is a member of the Federal House.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) and the hon. members, that I am endeavouring to run the office of the Speaker to the best of my ability, and if you have no confidence in the Speaker, get another Speaker right here and now.

I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) owes the Speaker at least the courtesy of discussing this in private, and not discussing it on the floor of the House.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, could it be possible that the reason for the seats being vacant in the Speaker's gallery is because the people have lost confidence in the Government?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): It is possible that some of them have had the painful experience of listening to the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: Not according to the press reports. They had my picture in the paper, and they said I was to be appointed as a cabinet minister, but let me tell you I refused it.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

PRIVILEGE

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I know that it may be a very painful repetition to some

of the hon. members opposite, and perhaps even to some of the hon. members on this side, to have to come back to certain subjects, but I want to make it definitely clear that I believe it is the duty of the head of this Government, and all other hon. members of this Legislature, to deal as soon as possible with deliberate and calculated falsehoods in the press of this country, whenever they may appear.

It is not a case of carrying on an exchange of argument; it is the fact that the right of freedom of speech must be preserved, and every one of us should be zealous to assure that freedom of speech is preserved. It must not be prostituted to the evil objects of any man who is prepared to use his great trust, as the owner of a large newspaper, for his own objectives.

I am going to refer to an editorial appearing to-day in the *Toronto Daily Star*.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North) : I was going to ask, Mr. Speaker, if it was the *Star*.

MR. DREW: I do not think you need to guess about which paper I was talking. To be quite definite, in view of the friendly interpolation, I want to say that this Province has the utmost reason to be extremely proud of the extent to which, in the ordinary course of events, all sections of the press of this Province do respect the trust and responsibility which is theirs, and which accompanies the freedom of speech which they possess. I only know of two exceptions in the Province of Ontario. One is the *Toronto Daily Star*, and the other, the associate mouthpiece for the Communist doctrine.

The particular editorial to which I refer is headed "So Mr. Drew is Upset". Personally, I am not upset at all. But I am greatly concerned that a paper that claims the largest circulation in Canada should have its pages used day after day for personal attacks upon me, or upon anyone else who does not comply with their particular form of propaganda at any given moment. I am particularly concerned with this, because

of the fact that it must be inferred that a certain number of people believe the dishonesty which appears, day by day, in that villainous publication.

Now, this editorial refers to a statement I made a few days ago about the efforts by the *Toronto Daily Star* to create the impression that because of my acts in relation to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, the crippled children of this Province were being denied certain advantages. I described that statement in terms which were moderate, having regard to the nature of the falsehood in the *Star*, but which, nevertheless, were strong, as they should be, in relation to despicable conduct of that kind.

In this, I want to couple the name of that very evil old man, Joseph Atkinson, without whose permission no single line of action takes place in the *Star*, and I make that statement will full knowledge of his own position in relation to it.

Having being corrected in this very thing, they repeat a personal attack, but upon an even more vicious and malicious basis. So that there will be no doubt in the minds of the reporters of the *Star* to the alliteration, I said "the most vicious and malicious basis". They go into details about the whole history of the care of crippled children, and they appeal to the sentiments of the public in regard to crippled children. They say—and I quote:

In 1944 the Dominion proposed the following service programme to be put into effect by Dominion-Provincial co-operation, a programme which the Drew Government has utterly ignored.

And then they set out what they claim to be the provisions which would have cared for crippled children. To that incorrigible liar who directs this page, and to those who prostitute the great responsibility of the press, to meet his evil designs, may I say that this is utterly and maliciously false, and that the facts speak for themselves, and are a matter of very complete and accurate record.

At the conference which met, the Government of Ontario made it clear that we not only wished to proceed with the health measures and social securities measures, but since that conference adjourned on May 6th of last year, this Government has fought, over and over again, to have that conference reconvened, so that we might discuss and proceed with these very measures. There is not a single hon. member of this Legislature who does not know that at the very time the budget was presented this year, it was announced—and it has been repeated since—that this Government is asking the Dominion Government to reconvene a conference, as it has since last May, so that we may proceed to discuss these very things, and that the only Government at the moment which is impeding a discussion of social services, involving crippled children and others, is the Dominion Government, which is refusing to call that conference.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I would suggest that if there is even any lingering measure of honesty in the mind of Joseph Atkinson, or his minions on the *Star*, that they direct their attention to the Dominion Government and join in urging them to convene that conference, which we have asked to be called. If they do not do so, it indicates that they have no concern about crippled children or others needing this assistance, but are only continuing this as a personal vendetta against myself and others who will not bow to their evil designs.

Now, Mr. Speaker and hon. members of this Legislature, free speech is precious; free speech must be preserved, and it is the duty of this Legislature to preserve it. It is also the duty of every hon. member to rise in this Legislature and correct, at the earliest possible moment, any falsehood which may appear in the press, and which may be read by hundreds of thousands of people. Otherwise, the public will have no way of knowing the utter dishonesty of what is being put before it. That is our responsibility under the system of free

speech, and in relation to the freedom of the press as well.

No single hon. member here should hesitate to do that. Every hon. member should, on every possible occasion, correct statements of that kind. We do not own newspapers, but we have this forum as representatives of the people, and I take this occasion to call this newspaper to task for its continuous deliberate, and malicious dishonesty, and to urge every hon. member on appropriate occasions to join in correcting similar falsehoods, no matter in what newspaper it may be published.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Why do you not sue them for libel?

MR. DREW: I think, Mr. Speaker, I might just as well deal with that remark. I am suing them for libel, and the only reason I am not dealing with any particular aspect is that it is sub judice, but I assure the hon. Member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that I intend to pursue this to the limit, and the case has not in any way been disposed of. I am not referring to it in particular due to the fact that it is sub judice, but that does not prevent me from continuing to correct the day-by-day statements which mislead that part of the public which would believe anything which was said in the vile sheet.

PETITION OF MR. CAREFOOT

Now, Mr. Speaker, again before the orders of the day, there has just been brought to my attention a press report, concerning a meeting of the private bills committee yesterday, dealing with the fact that there had been before the private bills committee a bill which would have had the effect of permitting a Mr. E. Carefoot to practice medicine in this Province. The report would convey the impression that the bill had been rejected by the private bills committee, without fully indicating the reason for it. I do think that this is a matter of sufficient concern, particularly in the area of the Province where this man lives

and has practised medicine, so that I should explain to the Legislature, and through the Legislature to the public, exactly what did occur.

There was a private bill introduced, which came before the private bills committee yesterday, and which would have had the effect of providing, by statute, for Mr. E. Carefoot to practise medicine in the Province of Ontario. The private bills committee did not deal with the bill upon the merits in any way, but it was pointed out by someone at the meeting of the committee, that Rule 63, subsection two prevented consideration of this bill by the committee.

Subsection two of section 63 reads as follows: Except with the unanimous consent of the House, no petition for a private bill shall be received by, nor shall any bill be introduced in the House, the purpose of which is to admit any person to the practice of law or medicine or any other profession contrary to the laws governing and the rules and regulations of the Law Society of Upper Canada as regards the practice of law, or the laws governing and the rules and regulations of the Colleges and Universities incorporated under the laws of this Province as regards other professions for graduation in which proper courses of study and qualifications are prescribed by such colleges and universities.

The committee decided that under that subsection they could not deal with this bill as a committee, and it would seem to me that they took the correct interpretation of that rule.

Some of the hon. members who have sat here previously will remember that there have been cases where bills of this kind have been introduced, and have been dealt with. This has come suddenly before me, and I thought it was important, because of the fact that in the area where there is very great concern about this,—and very sincere concern—because many people are anxious that Mr. Carefoot should be permitted to practice—that certain facts should be made

clear. I do not think I made it quite clear in my earlier remarks. In fact, I think I may have given an incorrect impression, but it was not the private bills committee, as such, which dealt with this. It was to come before the private bills committee, but did not actually come before them, because the committee, on standing orders, which decides in advance, had decided that this rule precluded the possibility of that bill going before the private bills committee. Therefore, it was not even dealt with by the private bills committee, so that the press reports which indicated that it had been refused by that committee actually were incorrect, and might convey the impression that it had been dealt with on its merits. In this case, I may say to both the hon. members of the House and the members of the press gallery that there is no suggestion that there was any intention to mislead anyone in connection with it. It was simply one of those events which came forward in the ordinary way, and which was perhaps not easily understood by the laymen.

Now, I have risen to explain the situation for this reason, that in Belleville and the surrounding country where Mr. Carefoot did practise, there is a widespread desire made evident by many requests, that some such authority should be granted. The Legislature cannot deal with such a bill except by unanimous consent. The Government is of the opinion that such a bill could not be put forward, nor even the suggestion made that there should be unanimous consent, unless this House has information from those who have been able to examine a special problem of this kind, and, therefore, a course has been followed which I hope will meet with the approval of the whole Legislature.

The problem which has arisen in this case, and of which most of the hon. members of this Legislature are already aware, relates to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Since it would appear that the main question to be dealt with in considering the right of the gentleman in question to practice or not,

would relate to the question of the treatment of cancer itself, and it is thought that the best thing which can be done is to refer this question to the Cancer Commission—that is, the continuing Cancer Commission—which has recently been reconstituted, and which is in a position to deal with this matter, and that situation, I hope, will commend itself, and if so, it will be proceeded with on that basis. I just wish to make it clear that neither the committee on standing orders, the committee on private bills, nor the Legislature has in any way expressed any opinion as to the merits or otherwise of the bill in question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

House in committee; Mr. Hepburn in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I beg to inform the House that the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

RESOLUTIONS

I will call resolution No. 3.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Daley—resolution:

Resolved:

(a) that the rate of compensation payable under The Workmen's Compensation Act be increased in the amounts and manner provided in Bill No. 46 entitled An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act;

(b) that the superannuation allowances and allowances payable upon the death or disability of an employee or member of the Workmen's Compensation Board shall be payable out of the Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the said Bill; and

(c) that the cost of maintaining and administering the said Superannuation Fund shall be deemed part of the cost of the administration of The Workmen's Compensation Act and chargeable to the accident fund thereunder.

Resolution adopted.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Kennedy—resolution:

Resolved:

That during the period between the 1st day of April, 1947, and the 31st day of March, 1948, a subsidy shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to every person who produces sugar beets in Ontario under contract with a person engaged in the business of processing sugar beets into sugar and sugar by-products, the amount of such subsidy to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at an amount not exceeding \$1.55 for each ton of sugar beets.

Resolution adopted.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Goodfellow—resolution:

Resolved:

That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the board of management of a District Home for the Aged of an amount not exceeding twenty-five per centum of the cost of erecting the building in accordance with Bill (No. 74), The District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947.

Resolution adopted.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Goodfellow—resolution:

Resolved:

That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the municipality or municipalities responsible for a Home for the Aged of an amount not exceeding twenty-five per centum of the cost of erecting the building in accordance with Bill (No. 73), The Homes for the Aged Act, 1947.

Resolution adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON RESOLUTIONS

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the committees do now rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain resolutions, and moves that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): First order.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order; third reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 46.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

LIVESTOCK PROTECTION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order; third reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Livestock Protection Act, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 60.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order; third reading of Bill No. 61, An Act entitled The Fire Department Act, 1947, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 61.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

DEPENDENTS' RELIEF ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order; third reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend The Dependents' Relief Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 62.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Infants' Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 64.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixth order.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS' ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Professional Engineers' Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 65.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventh order.

PUBLIC PARKS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, third reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Public Parks Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 66.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Eighth Order.

STATUTE LABOUR ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, third reading of Bill No.

67, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 67.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 34th order.

MINING ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th order, Second Reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the Mining Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, the amendments to The Mining Act are largely clarification of existing provisions of the Act with some changes, as the hon. members will have noted, relative to assessment work and staking designed to further ensure that the prospector and developer makes a serious effort to develop his claims before he gets title. The amendments have all been given study by the officials of the Department of Mines on advice from recorders and others. This year, I may say, for the first time, all the recorders in Ontario were brought to Toronto. From these practical men who know about the conditions in the ground, very much good information and advice was given to the Department. The amendments were also considered by the members of the organization of prospectors and developers. It seems to me that with this Act there is no matter of principle involved. It is largely a matter of clarification, and I think it could be better dealt with in committee, where the whole matter might be discussed with a good deal more freedom than at the present time. I beg to move second reading of the bill.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 35th order.

WELL DRILLERS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th order, Second Reading of Bill No. 69,

An Act to amend The Well Drillers Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, The Well Drillers Act, I might say, is somewhat new to me, although it is not so new to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and some other miners. It was somewhat of a revelation to me. The Well Drillers Act has been enforced for many years, and is found in Chapter 50, R.S.O. 1937. The present amendments, as the hon. members will note, are largely for the purposes of clarification, excepting that whereas under the Act, as it now stands, the Minister may make regulations. The amendments are being made to make the regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, also add to the definition of a well, one that is drilled or dug, in addition to boring as described in the present Act. That is really the extent of the present amendment, and I would not say anything further about the matter except for the fact my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) the other day introduced a motion to permit the House to set up a select committee to study the whole matter of Drainage and Ditches and Water Courses Act and other Acts named in his resolution. He also, I remember, last year mentioned rather bitterly that one of the wells on his farm had gone bad.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Those were a series of wells in my constituency.

MR. FROST: I am sorry they were not on my hon. friend's (Mr. Nixon) own farm, but they were close by, and he mentioned the matter. I might say, in recent years more attention has been directed to wells and springs as sources of water supply for individuals and municipalities. There is an increasing demand upon the part of industry, and also by many of the smaller municipalities and communities, for installing water work systems. In 1945 the Department of Agriculture,—that was before my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) raised the question here a year ago, requested the Department of Mines to make a survey of the

water well situation in Ontario. This was a result of complaints on the part of a great number of individuals and some municipalities that old water wells, which had been the source of their supply for many years and, in some cases, for generations back, were drying up, and in some cases the water wells were being tainted by natural gas and oil and other substances which made the water unsuited and unfit for human consumption.

As a result, a year or so ago, the Department of Mines appointed Dr. A. K. Watt, a well known geologist, to make a survey of water conditions in Ontario and to date, very considerable progress has been made. Dr. Watt's work, in part, consists of obtaining valuable information concerning present wells, as well as wells which are being drilled. It has been found that the water table has been steadily going down, as was mentioned by somebody the other day. His work includes finding the cause of this in the various localities and advising individuals and municipalities as to what may best be done to offset the drop in the water table, and to suggest where they may best obtain dependable sources of water.

Mr. Speaker, that is a big question, and this work is closely tied up with a number of Departments. It is tied up, for instance, with soil conservation and reforestation and the important question of the draining of swamps. The latter, the draining of swamps, is one of the best known reasons for a falling in the water table, and the work presently being done will include studies as to the advisability of retaining swamps throughout Ontario, the draining of which might have a very serious effect on water supply. To-day there is a really scientific approach to that particular problem.

The original Act was placed under the Department of Mines, and the Hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost), as the minister designated in the Act. The purpose is that any such study must involve the study of sands, gravel, rock formations and other geological data which may be more easily obtained through the records and information of the Depart-

ment of Mines, and its scientific advisors. My hon. friends will agree I am very well qualified myself to follow that out. At least, that is what they have said in the past, and I rather agree. Water wells are very closely tied up with natural gas wells. The drilling of natural gas wells may have the effect of either contaminating present wells or wells which in the future may be drilled, or draining off the water from these wells, with the result that the whole matter of drilling natural gas wells cannot be separated from that of water wells. Along these lines, a very considerable study is being made and information is being collected from well-drillers and others, all of which will have in the future a very important bearing on the drilling of wells. Now, Mr. Speaker, the question may arise as to whether every farmer who drills, digs, or bores his own well, is compelled to obtain a license. Actually the Act has never been enforced in that manner, and as far as persons engaged in digging wells for themselves, they will be asked to supply data, that is, voluntary information concerning the water conditions, but no license will be required from them. The licenses have been confined to the professional operators and well-drillers. This is not new, and in this way the Act has been administered in the past. While a license has been required in the past, no fee has been charged, and it is not the intention to charge a fee. Rather, the purpose of the present Act and the amendments are to get all possible information, particularly from professional operators, and well-drillers, and also from private persons if they are prepared to give that information voluntarily. I might say, Mr. Speaker, there is a penalty for the professional operator who does not give the information, who does not get a license, and who does not comply with the Act, and I think that that, of course, is sound. This, however, is not being extended to the individual farmer. It is hoped that he will give all the information that is possible and available to him because obviously it is in his interests and the interests of the farmers of Ontario that this information be ac-

quired. I beg to move second reading of the bill.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): What information would you require as to the type of water, the amount and the flow?

MR. FROST: You might take all classes. For instance, there is a high water table that apparently is high in the ground, which varies throughout Ontario, and some information is available as to its decrease. All things, the type of water, the level and a thousand things connected with water supply would be included in the service.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I would like to ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) if it would not be possible to have removed altogether from the Act any reference to penalties or licenses that may be required from the individual farmer? Your Department may be quite sincere in the statement you made that no penalties will be imposed upon them, but an inspector some considerable distance away might inadvertently cause some farmer or individual a lot of inconvenience by attempting to impose these regulations. Would it not be possible to have anything that might impose a penalty or a restriction on the farmer removed altogether from the whole Act?

MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Speaker, I might say we will give consideration to that when the matter comes up in committee. The point may be raised again. I should say it has never been a Departmental policy since that Act was first passed in 1935 to take any action against the individual farmers, and they have been regarded as outside the Act. I can only say it is desirable on the part of the Department that nothing be done in regard to that.

MR. GRUMMETT: It may be possible if the Hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would put in a clause that no action be taken under the Act without first obtaining the consent of the Minister. That would completely eliminate the chance of an individual farmer being faced with an overzealous inspector.

MR. FROST: We will consider that.

I move second reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Well Drillers Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Thirty-sixth order.

SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 70, The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1947. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, this is much the same Act as we passed last year and the year before, without any change, to enable us to carry out the 1946 Act in 1947.

I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Thirty-seventh order.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 72, known as The Public Utilities Act. I think I gave the explanation on the first reading, when asked regarding this. It is merely to set out a designated area. In that area a charge for the services is allowed and Section two provides that the board appointed shall be residents of that area.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Thirty-eighth order.

HOMES FOR THE AGED ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 73, The Homes for the Aged Act, 1947. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker,

in rising to move second reading of this Bill, I feel there are a few facts which I should bring to the attention of the House at this time regarding a situation that has presented itself, that prompts the Government to take the action it has in respect to bringing forward this Act and Bill No. 74, The District Homes for the Aged Act, which are both new Acts. One is merely complementary to the other.

There are at the present time 40 institutions of a public nature for taking care of aged and indigent people in this Province. They accommodate at any time approximately 4,000 people. In addition to that there are private institutions which provide care for an additional 2,000. A great many of these institutions have been erected a long time and are more or less outdated as homes for the aged. In some cases, these institutions are only make-shifts which have been provided for the temporary care of the indigent and the aged in the so-called House of Refuge. In view of the problems which are present in these at the present time insofar as old people are concerned—and I refer most specifically to the fact that statistics show that since the beginning of the century it is estimated that the average life expectancy has risen from 49 to 63 years. In Canada, in the period between 1900 and 1930, the number of persons over 65 years of age has increase 115 percent. It is felt that we must keep these facts in mind. Entirely apart from financial conditions in which elderly people may find themselves, and irrespective of any future social security scheme, there will always be an increased need for suitable and adequate accommodation for aged people. We visualize in this programme which is incorporated in these bills a different type of institution entirely from that which we have been accustomed to refer to as the House of Refuge. I feel that every member of this House appreciates the fact that there is much to be desired in the present institutions. Any of you who have visited these institutions cannot help but be impressed with the un-

desirable features where you see elderly people, who, through no fault of their own, but through unfortunate circumstances, have been placed in these homes, who have all their faculties, and yet you find them in the same room as those who have become senile for one reason or other. You also find in the same room those who are mentally deficient, and other types.

I feel that is unfortunate. I feel that a modern conception of a home for the aged should be one where these different types of individuals are segregated.

We have another situation which presents itself and which it is felt might well be taken care of in these homes for the aged, and that is the bedridden type of elderly person, of which every House of Refuge, as they are now called, has a certain number. In addition to that, in a survey conducted more or less recently, it was found that 2,400 beds in our general hospitals in this Province were being occupied by old people who do not require hospitalization, but simply good nursing care. It is felt that these modern institutions might very well have incorporated in them a wing or a part of the institution to take care of this type of individual.

Having in mind this problem, that there were estimated to be 2,000 people in this Province who could not find accommodation, and who require a certain type of care, our Department passed a relief regulation last summer whereby it is now possible for the municipality to grant, subject to a 50 percent. payment by the Province, \$40 per month to any individual who would give special home care to this type of case. I do feel that it was important in bringing forward this legislation, that the name should be changed from the so-called House of Refuge, by which it has been known in the past, and for the want of something better, we propose that these new Acts shall provide that they be known as Homes for the Aged. It is hoped that we will be able to detach any stigma that may now be attached to our old Houses of Refuge, and that the mod-

ern institutions will be places where any old person could go and get good care and feel that they were not going, as a great many have in the past, "over the hill to the poorhouse". I think that we have to have a different conception entirely of care of the aged, and it is for that reason that we are bringing forward these bills at this time and offering to the municipalities a twenty-five percent. capital grant towards the construction of new buildings, or improvements to suitable existing institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 73, The Home for the Aged Act, 1947.

MR. JOS. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. minister (Mr. Goodfellow) a question?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. MEINZINGER: Do you think it is fair—mind you, it is a step in the right direction, it has been one of the causes I have advocated, not only in this House, the past few years, but in my home city for many years—do you think it is fair, under the arrangement, that the municipality should join us, both urban and rural combined, on the upkeep of the cost of the House of Refuge, that they should give 75 percent. towards erecting new homes to segregate the feeble, the sane, from the others?

My argument is that it is a Government problem, to assume the entire responsibility, in the case of Houses of Refuge. Now we have many innocent people, men and women, who were taken from the Ontario hospitals, and shifted onto the municipalities. I do not think that is fair.

I want to congratulate you on at least taking a step in the proper direction, but I think you should go a little farther. There is only an additional burden put on the taxpayer, who is already so heavily overloaded with taxation. But again, I appreciate that you are trying to do something, and I hope you carry it out, that you go ahead with it.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, in replying to the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger), I may say that I have had several deputations in my office during the past two weeks, since this was brought out in the address on the Speech from the Throne. They seemed very well pleased. I have every reason to believe they will be interested in taking up this proposed grant being offered by the Provinces. As a matter of fact, they might not be prepared to do so on the basis proposed in the experimental stage, but it is felt by the Government that this is a very attractive grant, and I have every reason to believe that municipalities will be interested in it.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Thirty-ninth order.

DISTRICT HOMES FOR THE AGED

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 74, The District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947. Mr. Goodfellow.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 74.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I presume that the hon. minister (Mr. Goodfellow) is not giving an explanation of this section of the Act because its general application is much the same as the one he previously dealt with. I would like, however, to point out that while it is a step in the right direction, and I commend the hon. minister (Mr. Goodfellow) for bringing it in, still, I think it is going to be difficult to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Take, for instance, South Cochrane, my own constituency. We have eight organized municipalities and two improved areas in the constituency. That means that, say, five of those municipalities can impose upon the whole district the provisions of this Act. A great many school sections have no voice whatever in whether or not the provisions of this Act go into effect in that area. The

school sections, however, under the provisions of this Bill No. 74, have to collect their proportionate share of the cost of administering the house or home which may be constructed in the district, which would entail upon the whole area.

I rather think that a great number of disputes will arise as to the share of the cost of keeping a home in a district of this kind, because some of these school sections are scattered over a large area, and their people are now bearing a heavy burden of taxation, and any attempt to increase the taxation will entail difficulties in the collection of taxes.

The main point I want to get across, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), is this: if we had the whole area properly organized into municipal townships or towns, then it would be quite possible to administer your Act, but as it is at the present time we have only eight municipalities, three towns, I believe, and five townships, and it is going to be difficult to put this Act into effect in districts in Northern Ontario.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) but there are certain difficulties which present themselves, particularly in that area. I do feel, from a visit I paid to that area last summer, that there is a definite feeling of the need of such buildings, and while there will be hurdles to mount, I have every reason to believe that we will be able to work out a solution to this problem, and I am very hopeful that something definite will take place in your very area, the Cochrane district.

MR. GRUMMETT: I commend the hon. minister (Mr. Goodfellow) on the steps he has taken, but I was just trying to point out to him the difficulties that lie ahead in the administration of the Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 40.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fortieth order, second reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to amend the Local Improvement Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to be known as The Local Improvement Amendment Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 41.

TOURIST CAMP REGULATION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-first order, second reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to amend the Tourist Camp Regulation Act, 1946. Mr. Welsh.

HON. GEORGE A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to amend The Tourist Camp Regulation Act, a regulation is going to be made requiring each operator of a tourist camp to maintain a register. The amendment also provides that a regulation is to be made requiring persons using tourist camps to register, and prescribing the information such persons shall enter therein, the purpose being to bring it into line with the general practice of hotel business, instead of the onus being entirely on the operator, as it is now.

I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 42nd Order.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, second reading Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The Municipal Franchise Act, Mr. Dunbar.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I move second reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The Municipal Franchise Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: 43rd Order.

PLANT DISEASES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, second reading Bill No. 78, An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: This is a bill that enables people who want to ship apples overseas to comply with the Dominion orders and regulations that they shall cut down all wild apple trees and hawthornes within 200 yards of the orchard. I move second reading of this Bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: 44th Order.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, second reading Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: 45th Order.

TEACHING PROFESSIONS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, Second Reading Bill No. 81, An Act to amend The Teaching Profession Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend The Teaching Profession Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: 46th Order.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order. Second Reading, Bill No. 82, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. OLIVER: Will my hon. friend make a few remarks on that particular Bill?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the main provisions of this Act are to be found in section one and section two, sections three, four and six. That is practically the whole Bill. It is to make clear that the councils of the townships, or townships in which a township school area is established, have the right to authorize an issue of debentures. Some legal question has arisen in regard to that and this Act, Section one, is to establish beyond all doubt the authority for councils to have the right to authorize the issue of debentures.

Section two, this is a new section which gives to the council of a township over which a board of education has jurisdiction under Boards of Education Act, the right to authorize the issue of debentures. Again, it is a question of qualifying local authorities to issue necessary debentures for school purposes.

Section three, is a new section, authorizing the Minister to establish public school sections on Crown lands and appoint board of public school trustees. The hon. members will, of their own knowledge, recall a number of areas that had been set up on Crown lands where a very real problem has arisen in regard to the administration of the schools in that area. That is particularly the case at the Malton Airport area, but there are other areas in the Province that are also involved.

Sections four and six are merely amendments deleting reference to Section 11, which was repealed in 1945.

Section five provides that under our new regulations, Section 110 is unnecessary, and is therefore removed.

I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Forty-seventh order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-seventh order, second reading of Bill No.

83, An Act to amend The Auxiliary Classes Act. Mr. Drew.

AUXILIARY CLASSES ACT

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend The Auxiliary Classes Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the minister (Mr. Drew) care to explain that?

MR. DREW: Yes. As at present, the Regulations governing auxiliary classes, provide no limit to the classes which can be introduced, and it is simply an attempt to establish a basis of consistency in relation to the overall educational programme, that there should be regulations governing the type of auxiliary classes requiring Departmental authority in regard to them.

It will be realized that, unless there is some such definition, very many subjects not in any way related to the ordinary curriculum,—which, after all, is the responsibility of the Department—might enter into these auxiliary classes. I might assure the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that is not intended in any way to eliminate any subject.

MR. SALSBERG: I appreciate the explanation. The explanatory note stresses the need for limiting the type of auxiliary classes. In fact, it says that it is desirable to limit. Now, I am wondering whether it is not the proper function of the Department to insist on the minimum, at least of educational facilities, and then leave it to the boards of education to provide all additional facilities that they may find possible and necessary. The way I see it, there is an element of principle involved there. Should the Department take the position that it will interfere and limit what boards of education may desire? I think this Bill from that point of view seeks to place limitations. I think it would be wiser, and certainly more correct from my point of view, if we insist on the minimum and just leave it to the Boards of Education to do as much as they can, and that is the reason I asked for an explanation, and I am not yet quite certain. I do not

doubt the Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) assurance that there is no attempt to limit educational facilities, but the explanatory note has introduced this new element which I question.

MR. DREW: No, I said that more humorously. This refers to a special type of classes, to what is described as auxiliary classes. The type of classes involved will be found in Section one, Sub-section two, and it will be seen that this refers to a special type of child. The only limitation there is that there must be children who are not below what is regarded as incapable of advancing beyond the mentality of eight years of age, and then special classes may be set up. It is to facilitate the defining of educational opportunities in educational courses in relation to special provisions that might well apply to children in these classes.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Forty-eighth order.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend The Continuation Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend The Continuation Schools Act.

MR. SALSBERG: I have not the Bill.

MR. DREW: I was not aware when I read the Bill that it had not been printed. That will have to stand over. I am informed that the next Bill, No. 85, although shown as printed here, is not printed, and so will not be called today.

MR. DREW: Fiftieth order.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fiftieth order, second reading of Bill No. 87, An Act to amend The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act. Mr. Michener.

MR. MICHENER: I move second reading of Bill No. 87, An Act to amend

The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act. The Act is not of great consequence. I might explain, Mr. Speaker, that Extra-Provincial Corporation is one that is not incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, and this provides for licensing these corporations. It is now proposed to have the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council specify any class or classes of extra-provincial corporations that will not be required to take out a license in this way. That is the purpose of the Bill.

Motion carried; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Fifty-first order.

MARRIAGE ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-first order, second reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Marriage Act. Mr. Michener.

MR. MICHENER: I move second reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Marriage Act. A short explanation was made on the first reading. I will be glad to make any further explanation required.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Fifty-second order.

ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-second order, second reading of Bill No. 89, An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act, 1946. Mr. Michener.

MR. MICHENER: I move the second reading of Bill No. 89, An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act, 1946.

This Bill was also explained when the first reading was moved. There are not many sections of importance, but if further explanation is required now I shall be very glad to give it.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Fifty-third order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: That is not printed yet.

MR. DREW: I will concur entirely in the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver)—this has completed the bills that are ready and printed. We can proceed with the estimates of the Department of Travel and Publicity, if it is your wish. If not, I will move the adjournment. I mention that because I should not think it is a Department which is of a controversial nature, and probably will not take a long time.

MR. OLIVER: We will take that one Department.

MR. DREW: I suggest that. It is not a controversial Department, not yet.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply. Motion approved.

The House in Committee, Mr. Hepburn in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vote No. 179, page 102, Department of Travel and Publicity.

Section one approved.

MR. NIXON: Are not you going to tell us what you have been doing this year in the development of this Department?

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

HON. GEORGE A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): As has been said so many times before, our tourist business is essentially an export business, and it was only during the trying years of the war, when foreign exchange became such a vital matter to Canada, that the importance of this business was recognized. Its importance to us in dollars and cents, however, is not the only phase that is worthy of consideration. It also has a very great effect in a collateral sense on the development of Canada as a nation, because across the International boundary, we have a tre-

mendous number of people representing all walks of national life, who cross this International border representing religious groups, service clubs, professional men, labour leaders, athletic associations, farm groups, and in fact every strata of society is represented in these migrations, both to and from this Province. This free exchange of ideas gives Canadians and Americans an opportunity to study and appreciate the ideals and aspirations peculiar to each nation, and builds up a genuine understanding of each other's Province. This understanding is brought about by mutual realization of the difficulties with which each are confronted. A respect for the other persons point of view results. I like to attribute this unique situation we have on the North American Continent of two great nations, living and trading and visiting to the extent that it is done between Canada and the United States for over one hundred years, as mainly due to the genuine liking and respect that this enterprise has built up. If this is true of the effect of our tourist travel with the United States, it is equally true that the same effect can be obtained between the various Provinces by a fair interchange of visitors between the citizens of those Provinces which will undoubtedly result in the strengthening of our national ties. I do not think that we have any other industry in Canada for which we give so little in return for the very tangible results to our national economy. After all, we merely sell our commodities, scenery, fishing, climate, courtesy and all these commodities are permanent, inexhaustible and can be sold many times over.

When this Department was created on April 1, last year, we had two immediate problems facing us; first, to meet the emergencies of the number of tourists anticipated due to the relaxation of gas rationing, availability of new cars, plenty of money and a dammed-up urge to travel, which it had not been possible to gratify during the war years. Our immediate problem was to expand and improve the somewhat limited facilities we had in

Ontario to take care of this present demand and provide accommodation for our American vacationists.

A second problem, probably not so urgent, but of very great moment to us, was to expand this business by promulgating a long range policy to retain the good-will of those who visited us, and establishing the industry on a permanent basis.

Now, you cannot have a tourist industry without tourists. That is the primary consideration, and while it was not necessary last year, in view of the limited accommodation available in Ontario, to enter very widely into the promotion field with a view to attracting visitors to our Province, it is realized that if we are to retain our predominate place as a vacation Province, plans must be formulated to advertise Ontario; to extend a friendly welcome and a square deal; to impress our visitors by our courtesy, suitable accommodation and meals and to inculcate in them a desire to come and visit us again in future years. Our promotional work was done in several fields. Extensive newspaper advertising campaigns were launched in American newspapers covering the States from which the majority of our tourist trade is drawn, and a new departure was inaugurated by advertising in Florida, Texas and California papers with wide circulations, in regions popular with tourists during winter months, pointing out the advantages of Ontario for summer vacation. A similar campaign was created quite simultaneously in many of the national magazines of the United States, as well as magazines devoted to outdoor life, the teaching profession and similar groups. In addition, we distribute our own publications, and this year have regional pamphlets pointing out the advantages of certain regions of the Province. Eventually, every region in Ontario will be covered by one of these regional pamphlets. We also enumerate the points of historical interest that would appeal to our prospective visitors.

A film library is being built up and shown in the United States during the

winter months, to cover practically all parts of the Province. Last year, we had the opportunity of entertaining about 26 American editors who represented all the weekly newspapers in States bordering on the Great Lakes as far south as Kentucky. This party crossed the line at Niagara Falls, were taken up through Western Ontario to the Bruce Peninsula, across by boat to Manitoulin, by bus to Sudbury, North Bay, Algonquin Park, Ottawa and back on No. 2 Highway through the Rideau and Kawartha districts, had an opportunity to see Toronto, Hamilton, and other industrial centres in Southern Ontario, and were returned to the point of departure at Niagara Falls after completing a ten-day tour of the Province. They were accompanied by a news-writer and photographers, and on the completion of the trip, were each given a diary with the highlights, a motion picture film showing the activities of the party and the points of interest they had seen, and a photograph album as a souvenir of their visit. On their return home, each of these editors ran for three or four editions, an account of the trip. Some published special Ontario editions. I am sure the amount of publicity the Province of Ontario received from this influential group is almost impossible to estimate in dollars and cents. This year, it is proposed to bring a similar group through a different portion of the Province, and also a group of newspaper outdoor magazine writers on a tour of the Province.

At the present time we have the films taken on that trip, in addition to our own, being shown to service clubs, church groups and sportsmen's organizations in practically every State bordering the Great Lakes. These films are being shown on a regular schedule until the first of April.

Our Department has an exhibit in the Outdoor Sportsmen's Shows in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Detroit, which is attracting a very great amount of interest in those centres, and, I feel sure, is giving the Province very favourable publicity. These

shows are staffed by experienced girls who handled our reception staffs so ably last summer. This year, we are extending the services of these reception centres to cover the whole frontier between Manitoba and Quebec. In addition, we are establishing bureaux between Ontario and Manitoba, and it is hoped ultimately to have several between Ontario and Quebec.

We have also been in touch with every Province in the Dominion and have offered to assist them in their development by distributing their literature at our Reception Bureau, with a view to having our vacationists and our own people as well visit our sister provinces.

For the first time in history, we have a reasonably good road crossing Canada from the United States to British Columbia.

I might say that these reception bureaux were a very great service in providing authentic information and guidance in planning vacations to the flood of American visitors who crossed our border.

Now, those are the steps, briefly, that we are taking on direct promotion. We are engaged in a number of other promotional activities which are not so obvious but will be of very great benefit to the tourist industry in the years to come. Any industry, to succeed, must be made so as to attract the right people into engaging in it, and the great difficulty in Ontario is the shortness of our season. I feel that if our season can be lengthened, the industry will be established on a very much firmer foundation than if its activities are restricted to two months in the year.

Last year we were quite gratified with the response to a very small advertising campaign asking hay fever sufferers to visit certain areas in the Province and these areas were publicized to some extent; and next year this campaign will be broadened and enlarged.

The tourist industry is always dependent on the co-operation of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, tourist associations and similar groups,

and I would like to say how much their assistance and co-operation with this Department has been appreciated. We, in turn, are endeavouring to assist them, and every month we circularize an Information Bulletin to those groups and also to operators in the business, with up-to-the-minute views, helpful hints and information of value to them generally.

In addition to this, the volume of enquiries received from American tourists this year was so vast that we were unable to keep the regular authorities advised rapidly enough, so now a daily list of all enquiries received by the Department is forwarded to each chamber of commerce, tourist association, etc., on our mailing list, in addition to which we answer these enquiries from our office. This enables the local associations to follow up our original contact, and is of inestimable benefit to the associations and operators.

Among the activities into which the Province entered last year was the promotion of winter sports, particularly skiing, with the object, mentioned before, of extending the length of our season. Ski schools were held at various points in the Province, not to teach people to ski but to teach instructors, and they were very successful indeed. In addition, we were able to assist in the promotion and organization of winter carnivals and ski meets, and I would like to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that last year in Sudbury there were 75,000 people present at the winter carnival, and during this carnival the largest ski meet ever held on the American continent took place, at which there were 21,000 paid admissions.

The difficulty with skiing in Ontario is the same difficulty that we have in the tourist business generally—lack of accommodation—but I am very gratified to be able to say that many towns are expanding their winter accommodation as rapidly as possible to foster this phase of development. Next year, this work will be continued, and in addition, ski reports will be made available daily from our office. The operators themselves have also been given considerable assistance in promotion and in other ways.

Now, let us glance for a moment at future prospects and policy in regard to this industry. Ontario actually ranks third as ski terrain in Canada, but more attractive terrain for the expert skier is found in British Columbia and in our neighbouring Province of Quebec. But for the average skier, our country is very suitable indeed, and an endeavour is being made to build up a clientele which is not dependent on luxury resorts such as we have in the Laurentians, but rather, suitable places for the enjoyment of this sport at reasonable rates.

The policy of having people of other Provinces visit Ontario will be continued, our reception centres will be extended, both as to numbers, staff and facilities, and every effort will be devoted to developing new attractions and further expansion of our winter sports' programme.

Assistance will be given to any community in establishing organizations for development and promotion of their resources. Within five hours air travel of the city of Toronto are one hundred million prospective vacationists. Four-fifths of the people engaged in industry and 97 percent. of the office workers in the United States now have vacations with pay. We may expect more intense competition from United States, Mexico, Latin America, France and the West Indies in years to come, but have nothing to fear if we continue to give our vacationists desirable accommodation, good meals and a square deal. One of our greatest competitors are our own railroads; the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, who are spending a million dollars in advertising this year, and unfortunately for us, this advertising is designed to attract visitors to other sections of Canada, other than Ontario. With our 412,000 square miles of forests, lakes and streams accessible by good roads, rail, air and boat, we have a permanent attraction unequalled anywhere in the world, and it is our aim to make the Ontario vacation of a family-type popular.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) permit a question just in that connection? What

development has there been on the Trans-Canada highway east of Hearst and west of Long Lac, and has there been any census taken of the traffic on that highway?

MR. WELSH: Mr. Speaker, I am unable to answer that question. Possibly the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) would have some information on that.

MR. NIXON: Have we been using that road at all?

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): They are using it, but not very extensively. On the first trip I had over it, it was practically limited to a car per day, or per hour, but since tires have become more plentiful, it is used more, but it is not extensive. That is, from 40 miles west of Long Lac.

MR. WELSH: In 1946 we had the biggest year in history. Over 14 million American visitors entered our Province, spending in excess of \$130,000,000, and we had almost four million motor cars—a motor car for practically every man, woman and child in Ontario.

From these 14 million visitors we received less than 40 complaints of poor treatment, all of which were investigated, rectified if possible, and steps taken to prevent a repetition. The problem of food in some areas was acute, but we were able to help provide flour on several occasions to relieve a temporary shortage. Unfortunately, milk was not always available, due to scarcity.

Now, the promotional expenses of the Department of Travel and Publicity last year amounted to less than one cent per American tourist, who came into the Province of Ontario. It amounted to 9.5 mills, to be exact. This money was spent on what advertising we did, on promotional work in the United States and abroad and promotional work within the Province of Ontario, with people in our own industry, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and so forth, assisting in advertising, in the winter sports and in all the activities we engaged in, and, as I say, this amounted

to less than one cent per tourist who came into the Province of Ontario last year.

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in commending these for the consideration of the House, and in moving second reading of bill No. 70.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would care to let this stand over? I want to make a few remarks, but I do not wish to delay the House this afternoon.

MR. DREW: Yes, having regard to our accepted practice, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would prefer it stand over, I will be glad to agree.

Mr. Speaker, I move the Committee do now rise and report progress.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supplies begs leave to report progress, and moves that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I might say that, consistent with what I said in answer to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) last night, it is intended to call the budget debate on Tuesday, and we will proceed with bills on Monday. If we finish the bills on the order paper, then we will continue with this estimate at that time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I ask if it is the intention of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to have his resolution stand over until after the budget has been disposed of?

MR. DREW: That was the intention, and I repeat what I said before, that

insofar as the Government is concerned, I would not wish the fact that the resolution stands on the order paper to have any restrictive effect at all on the debate. It is not for me to say what the rules are, but I assure the hon. members that the Government will not raise any questions about the freedom of debate on the budget, in relation to any matter that arises out of the budget presented by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

MR. MacLEOD: The only reason I asked the question was this; the resolution obviously will stimulate a very important debate, and I thought if the hon. members of the House who want to participate in that debate knew that they

did not have to prepare until after the budget is disposed of, it might make it a little easier for them.

MR. DREW: I will be very happy to meet the wishes of the House, as far as it seems consistent with the best procedure. I think it would be best to proceed with the budget debate, and I think, with the agreement of the hon. members of the Legislature, that we should decide now to sit at least on Tuesday and Thursday nights of next week, and in the event it would seem that the business will be facilitated, we might sit Wednesday night as well.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 5:07 of the clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1947.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order, please, gentlemen.

RESIGNATION OF MR. STEWART, SPEAKER

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—it is my duty to advise you that there is a vacancy in the position of the office of Speaker by reason of the resignation of Mr. Stewart (Parkdale) from his position, as follows:

Major Alex. C. Lewis, K.C.,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Dear Major Lewis:

This is to advise you of my resignation as Speaker of the Assembly.

Yours respectfully,
(signed) W. J. Stewart.

Members of the Legislative Assembly, it is my duty to call upon you to select one of your number to occupy the Chair as Speaker.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Clerk, I move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that Mr. James de C. Hepburn, member from the electoral district of Prince Edward-Lennox, be elected to take the Chair of this House as Speaker.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Clerk, on a point of order; Mr. Speaker is elected by the whole House, and should not his resignation be either

accepted or rejected by the whole House, before his successor is named?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: No, my own interpretation is that the procedure does not take that form, and having known the resignation of a Speaker only once before, I felt it was wise to consult Dr. Beausnesne, the veteran clerk of the House of Commons, at Ottawa. Dr. Beausnesne was very emphatic. He said that once the Speaker sends in his letter of resignation, the position is vacant, and the Assembly should proceed at once to the election of a member to occupy the Chair. Being fortified by the opinion of the outstanding authority on legislative procedure in Canada, I rule that such a resolution is not necessary.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Clerk, I cannot quite follow that in my own line of thinking. Mr. Speaker is nominated by the House as a whole; the motion was moved by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at the short summer session we had in 1945. At that time it was seconded by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and endorsed by the whole membership of the House, making Mr. Speaker's nomination and his subsequent election unanimous in this Chamber for the Legislature in which we are now sitting. So, consequently, when Mr. Speaker resigns I cannot see but what Mr. Speaker has to resign, or should resign, to the House as a whole. Surely we have not come to the place where Mr. Speaker resigns to the Government, because the Government did not elect Mr. Speaker. The Legislature as a whole elected him, and I contend that resigna-

tion on the part of Mr. Speaker should be submitted to the Legislature as a whole, and that the Legislature should decide whether that resignation is acceptable to the membership of the Legislature as a whole or not.

Mr. Clerk, I want to move that this House decline to accept the resignation of the hon. Mr. Stewart, member for Parkdale, as Speaker of the Legislature, and expresses its confidence in his ability and his impartiality at all times.

MR. DREW: Mr. Clerk, perhaps I might ask of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, (Mr. Oliver) in view of this motion having been put forward, if he has had any communication from Mr. Speaker that he has changed his mind about resigning, because I have not received any communication in that respect.

MR. OLIVER: I have not been in touch with Mr. Speaker, but I imagine, human nature being what it is, that if this House expressed itself as being favourable for his return, we would again have Mr. Speaker, who has just resigned to the Clerk.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: I would like to say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that the resignation of Mr. Stewart was not addressed to the Government; it was addressed to the Clerk of the Assembly, which is the proper procedure.

We had a resignation in 1939, and exactly the same procedure was followed then as we are following now, when hon. Mr. Hipel resigned as Speaker to accept a position in the Government.

Upon receiving his letter, we proceeded immediately to the election of his successor. Under the authority of the man whom I consider the most outstanding authority on parliamentary procedure in this country, Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, the Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa, confirming the practice which we have always followed in this Legislature, I, therefore, rule that this resolution is out of order.

MR. OLIVER: I would appeal against the ruling of the Clerk.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Call in the members.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): May I ask, Mr. Clerk, whether it is not possible to have three hon. members proposed as speaker, and the Legislature accept one of them, rather than simply say that so-and-so has been appointed Speaker. Could not somebody else in this House get up and move that another member be Speaker?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Yes, certainly.

MR. BELANGER: Then I move that Mr. Speaker be hon. W. J. Stewart.

MR. DREW: Mr. Clerk, the ruling was made and more than five hon. members have stood to appeal against the ruling, and the bell has already rung calling in the members.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: There cannot be any discussion after an appeal has been made against the ruling. Call in the members.

The vote is on the appeal by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), from a ruling by the Clerk of the House to the effect that the motion to refuse the resignation of the Speaker (Mr. Stewart) is out of order, in view of precedents, and the opinion of Legislative authorities.

The House divided.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: I note that the hon. member for York South (Mr. Sale) and the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Newman) did not vote. Any hon. member in the House when a vote is taken must cast his vote one way or the other.

MR. J. M. NEWMAN (Rainy River): Mr. Clerk, if I had voted, I would have voted in opposition to the ruling being sustained.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Would the hon. member for York South (Mr. Sale) indicate his vote.

MR. H. J. SALE (York South): Mr. Clerk, may I just get clear exactly what we are voting on?

VOTE ON APPEAL AGAINST RULING OF
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: We are voting on the appeal by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) against my ruling that the resolution refusing to accept the resignation of Mr. Speaker is not in order.

MR. SALE: Then I will vote "yea".
The ruling was sustained in division.

Ayes—53

Nays—17

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: I declare the ruling sustained and the resolution out of order.

MR. OLIVER: I move, Mr. Clerk, seconded by Mr. Nixon, that the hon. W. J. Stewart be the Speaker of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Is that by way of an amendment?

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Moved by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), seconded by Hon. Mr. Kennedy (Minister of Agriculture) that Mr. J. de C. Hepburn, the member for the electoral district of Prince Edward-Lennox, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.

MR. BELANGER: It is not an amendment. We are moving another name, and then the choice is between the two, according to the ruling.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Oliver moves an amendment, seconded by Mr. Nixon (Brant) that Mr. W. J. Stewart, the hon. member for the electoral district of Parkdale, be elected as Speaker.

The vote will be on the amendment to the motion, that is, the motion by Mr. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition), that Mr. W. J. Stewart (Parkdale), be elected Speaker.

MR. DREW: Mr. Clerk, May I speak before you take the vote. I suppose the hon. members, before they are called upon to take any vote on a matter of this kind, are entitled to the assurance that

the man upon whose name they are voting, has indicated his willingness to accept that vote.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): The hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart) is occupying his place, and the House could hear whether he will accept such election.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr. Clerk, a very able and splendid man has been nominated. I have no desire to enter competition for the office, divide friend against friend, and require members of the party of which I have been a member for years, to vote against their Leader. I am not in competition.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In view of the statement made by the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart), I presume the amendment to the motion is withdrawn.

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Then I declare the motion by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) carried, and I declare the Hon. J. de C. Hepburn duly elected to occupy the Chair of this House as Speaker.

ADDRESS OF MR. HEPBURN,
SPEAKER-ELECT

MR. SPEAKER-ELECT: Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislature: I want to express to you my sincere thanks for the honoured position to which you have elected me this afternoon. I can assure you that I fully realize the great responsibilities which go with this high office, and I can only tell you that I will endeavour to merit your confidence by carrying on the duties of this office to the best of my ability.

My first objective will be, of course, to keep the dignity and self-respect of this House before this Legislature. I will grant to every hon. member full latitude in all discussions and debates within the **rules of the House**. Do not, gentlemen, misinterpret that word "latitude"; it is not meant longitude.

I assure you that I will always be impartial in my rulings, and I sincerely

trust that on no occasion will you find me otherwise. I will give my decisions and rulings without fear or favour, and I must ask you hon. members of this Legislature to give me your entire co-operation. I feel that you will do that, because you have given me your confidence in electing me to this high position. In the meantime, may I ask you for your indulgence, because as you know, and many of you have heard, this is all too sudden.

I thank you, hon. gentlemen, very sincerely.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.
Mr. Speaker in the Chair.
Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.
Presenting reports by committees.
Motions.

MUNICIPAL ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Municipal Act, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) kindly explain?

MR. DUNBAR: I might say that there are a large number of amendments, about 70 in all, and I would ask for their passing on first and second reading, and then, as has been customary, to go into committee on municipal law. I would like to here extend to every hon. member who is not on that committee an invitation to attend and take part in the passing of these resolutions.

PLANNING ACT, 1946

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Webster, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the

Planning Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. OLIVER: Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) say if there are any important amendments involved?

MR. PORTER: There are no new principles involved; there are certain changes which have been made as a result of last year's experience in operating the act.

FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

REAL ESTATE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell us what the amendment is about.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question, I feel that if I am to give an explanation of this bill on first reading, it probably should be a bit more elaborate than the brief explanation that

is usually given on the first reading of bills.

The first explanation I would like to make is that the bill does not follow in all respects the report of the special committee that is now before the House. The reason I mention that is, in speaking for the Government in presenting the bill, it is fully recognized that the special committee, composed as it was of members of all different groups in the House, brought in an unanimous report which represented an extremely extensive examination of all the evidence that could be brought to bear on the subject matter of this bill. I want to say, in that respect, that no one could criticize very much any variations in judgment that might merely represent opinions on that evidence. May I say to the hon. members that that committee, and all the members on it, deserve a great deal of credit for their labours, and as I explain the provisions of the bill I will indicate the extent to which there is variation from the subject matter of the report.

The first provision of importance in the Bill is the provision that the indemnity to hon. members of this Legislature, shall be at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, and as well that each hon. member be paid an allowance for expenses at the rate of \$1,000 per annum. That varies, in effect, from the recommendation in the report to the extent of \$600. The recommendation in the report was that the amount be \$2,400 for indemnity and \$1,200 for allowances. Again I emphasize that one cannot quarrel scientifically with that judgment, but the fact remains that when this question was reviewed by the House of Commons at Ottawa in relation to the indemnities there, the old indemnity of \$4,000,—which at that time was just twice the indemnity of this Provincial Legislature,—was continued on the basis of \$4,000 as taxable income, and the hon. members there, functioning in connection with the House of Commons, were indemnified for their expenses to the extent of \$2,000, which was not returnable as income.

It was felt by the Government, which must take the responsibility for the intro-

duction, that this Legislature, while acknowledging the principles that hon. members should not have to pay expenses and then return those expenses as income, nevertheless, notes in the Act a provision for paying allowances for expenses, which would not be well received by the people of this Province, if it was increased at a greater ratio than the increase which took place in the Parliament of Canada. That is the explanation I wish to give the hon. members of the House as to the departure, to that limited extent only, from the recommendation of the report on that item.

Again, I want to emphasize that no member of the Government quarrels with the honest judgment exercised by the committee in the report they brought in. There could be a variety of honest opinions on that subject.

The second question is on the indemnity allowance for Mr. Speaker. In the bill there is indemnity provided for Mr. Speaker of \$2,500. The bill continued to contain no provision for expenses of Mr. Speaker. It is proposed that the proper place to include the expenses of Mr. Speaker is in the estimates. Mr. Speaker does not receive expenses in the sense that an hon. member does. He receives them in relation to the representative capacity in which he functions in relation to all the hon. members of the Legislature. Therefore, it is fitting that there should not be a figure of a sum by statute, but that there should be such as may be raised each year in the estimates as being proper in relation to the programme Mr. Speaker proposes to carry on as representing all the hon. members of the House. That is the principle relating to expenses which go with the Speaker's office, and will continue, if this bill is acceptable, to be included in the estimates.

The next office dealt with in the Bill is that of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. There, the proposal of the committee is followed absolutely, in that an indemnity is provided at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, and \$2,000 for expenses.

Another respect in which the Bill departs from the report of the committee is

on the payment of expenses. The report proposed that expenses should be paid in advance at a monthly rate. It was not felt that that view fitted the present statutes, and the new Act which may supersede it. Under the old Act, the members of this Legislature were dealt with in relation to the holding of the Sessions only. The new bill brings the payment of salaries and expenses of members on a more realistic basis, of it being necessary for a great deal of work to be done, as has always been done, by hon. members of the time that the Legislature is actually in Session.

Now, under the existing Act the hon. members of this Legislature were completely at a loss, in the matter of indemnity as of the conclusion of the last Legislature, so with the approximate conclusion of the last Legislature we entered upon the first annual period that would be covered by the new legislation. Consequently, it is proposed under this Bill that the members be paid and may receive their allowances in respect of that approximate period from the 1st of April of last year, 1946, to the 31st of March of this year. Another provision of the Bill is in recognizing that annual basis, if the seat of an hon. member or an official of the Legislature should be affected by reason of, for instance, the intervention of an election by which he might be defeated, his resignation, or his death, that these sums payable for salary and for allowance are cumulative day by day, and on his retirement or his death he or his estate will receive the accruing part of the pay and expense indemnity, and the new member or the new officer taking his place, will receive those amounts for the unexpired portion of the year.

There is one other change from the report of the committee, and that is allowances for special committees between Sessions, instead of being regarded as remuneration at the rate of \$20 per day are to be plainly on the basis of expenses of \$20 per day, because it will cost the members of those committees that much to come to Toronto and sit on the committees, and that is plainly an expense rather than a pay item.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I felt, in view of the fact that there was a report before the House, and that an explanation was asked for, if I gave any explanation, it should be a comprehensive explanation of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I wish to table answers to questions, and there is also a return.

Answers to questions one to five, inclusive and seven to ten inclusive tabled.

INTERIM REPORT

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I thought that I should give certain information to the House in regard to the interim report of one of the group of experts appointed to assist in a general enquiry into the business affairs of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

In making this explanation, I do so, having regard to the fact that in this reorganization the Government is necessarily directly associated with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, having regard to the necessity for ultimate amendments to the Act governing the operation of the Commission, to carry fully into effect such decisions as are reached in relation to the various reports that are received.

I have had handed to me by the deputy chairman of the Commission the interim report presented by J. D. Woods and Gordon, Limited, who were appointed by the Commission to enquire into the field of management and personnel. They have presented their report to the Commission. The Commission in turn has forwarded copies of that report to the Government, and I will table a copy of that report for the information of the members. In doing so, I think it is appropriate that I should explain one part of the report which has been acted upon by the Commission, and should inform the members of the decision made in relation to the adoption of that part of the report.

On page two of the report these recommendations are made, following a gen-

eral review of the situation, which the members will find extremely interesting when this report is made available through the records of the House. Without going into the preamble, which can better be read in detail, I come to the point where the recommendations are made, and I quote from the report:

We recommend that the following broad plan of organization be adopted:

1. The Commission itself should be concerned with and responsible for questions of policy, leaving the detailed administration of the Hydro to its permanent officials. The Commissioners should meet say, twice a month, or as often as may be required, to consider and determine policy.
2. The Chairman of the Commission should be directly responsible for liaison with the Government and for keeping the Prime Minister constantly informed of the problems, plans and activities of the Hydro. He should see that proper liaison is maintained with the municipalities, and be responsible for the Commission's public relations in a broad sense. He would be the official head of the Commission, his position corresponding in a way with that of the chairman of the board in a large industrial concern. One of the Commissioners should be appointed vice-chairman with power to act in the chairman's absence.
3. One permanent official should be appointed, who would be responsible to the Commission for all phases of the Hydro's operation. We suggest that he be given the title of "General Manager and Chief Engineer".
4. Two assistant general managers should be appointed to work with and assist the general manager and chief engineer. One of these should supervise the engineering and construction activities and assist the general manager in planning the development of the system, with a view to providing the necessary sources of new power. The other assistant general manager should concern himself with the operation and

administration of the Hydro's activities.

5. The operations of the Commission should be grouped into seven main divisions, each of which should be headed by a senior official who would be directly responsible to the general manager and chief engineer or to one of the assistant general managers.

These officials would be:

- The Director of Engineering,
- The Director of Purchasing,
- The Director of Personnel,
- The Secretary,
- The Director of Operations,
- The Controller,
- The Director of Consumer Services.

The secretary should attend all the meetings of the Commission and, presumably, one or more of the other senior officials would be asked to do so from time to time, when questions of policy involving their divisions were being discussed.

Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to read the remaining recommendations. There are thirteen specific recommendations in all, with further explanatory comments and added, thereto, is a chart which clearly sets out the general responsibilities in relation to the various positions which are recommended. I have read these recommendations, up to number five, because insofar as the appointment of a general manager and chief engineer and the appointing of the two assistant general managers to assist the general manager and chief engineer, the Board has acted upon that suggestion, has adopted that part of the recommendation and has made its appointments. That has been communicated to me this afternoon, and in keeping with the statement I made earlier that the House would be informed as to any decisions which were made in regard to this great public enterprise, for which the Government and this legislative body are ultimately responsible, I am giving this information to the Legislature at the first opportunity.

The General Manager and Chief Engineer, under this report, has been appointed. He will be Mr. R. L. Hearn. The two assistant general managers have been appointed. The Assistant General Manager of Engineering will be Dr. O. Holden, and the Assistant General Manager of Administration will be Mr. A. W. Manby.

It was deemed advisable that this information be given to the House, and through the House to the public so that the information should also be in the hands of all those who are employed in the Hydro-Electric System throughout the Province.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) are those three gentlemen already on the staff of the Hydro?

MR. DREW: Yes, they are all on the staff of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at the present time. I might explain that Mr. Hearn, who occupies the highest appointment, that of General Manager and Chief Engineer, comes to this position with a very wide background of experience, both with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and in engineering enterprises of the most important and difficult nature. He was with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for some time. From there, he was appointed to very responsible positions outside of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and was the engineer mainly responsible for the construction of one of the most remarkable engineering achievements on this Continent, the Polymer plant at Sarnia. He returned to the Commission after that had been completed—that is, not the operation of the plant, but the construction of the plant—and has been with them for some time as one of the chief engineers. He has wide experience in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and has the highest possible standing in the electrical engineering profession generally.

The other two men are of the very highest standing in their profession, widely known as experts in the two fields to which they are appointed. Dr. O. Holden is regarded, not only in this

Province but outside of the Province, as one of the greatest engineers in both hydraulics and construction that we have at the present time. Mr. Manby has established a very high reputation for the administrative aspects of hydro-electric development in its many phases.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the only part of the report to which I shall refer, but before closing these remarks I wish to say that both for the information of the House and of the other senior employees of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, that the fact that no other appointments have been announced at the present time, is not in any way an indication that any of the senior officials are not being either continued in their present appointments or promoted. The fact is that the re-organization, so far as the other official positions are concerned, varies so widely from what has been taking place that it is essential that the duties of those new positions be fully explored before the other appointments are made. I do wish to assure this House and also to assure all the senior employees of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission that their extremely valuable services are being fully recognized by the Commission, and that there is no thought of disregarding the long years of very loyal and efficient service, which have been given in their various offices.

HON. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1946.

MR. SPEAKER:: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:: 1st Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 1, an Act respecting the Toronto House of Industry. Mr. Roberts.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): In the absence of Mr. Roberts, I move second reading of Bill No. 1.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 2.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, Second reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough. Mr. Stewart, (Kingston).

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): In the absence of Mr. Stewart I move second reading of Bill No. 2.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 3.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, Second reading of Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Town of Dundas. Mr. Knowles.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): In the absence of Mr. Knowles, I move second reading of Bill No. 3.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 4.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to establish St. Marys High School District. Mr. Edwards.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): I move the second reading of Bill No. 5.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 5.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of Fort William (No. 1) Mr. Anderson.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): In the absence of Mr. Anderson, I move second reading of Bill No. 6.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 6.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, Second reading of Bill No. 7, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa. Mr. Chartrand.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): In the absence of Mr. Chartrand, I move second reading of Bill No. 6.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 7.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, Second reading of Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Town of Goderich. Mr. Taylor (Huron).

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): In the absence of Mr. Taylor, I move second reading of Bill No. 8.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 8

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 12, An Act, respecting the Town of Campbellford. Mr. Wilson.

MR. J. F. WILSON (Hastings West): I move second reading of Bill No. 12.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

MR. DREW: Order No. 29.

MINING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the Mining Act.

Sections 1 to 19 inclusive approved. Bill No. 68 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 30.

WELL DRILLERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Well Drillers Act.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved. On Section 4.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): The hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) made a suggestion to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) when this Bill was in second reading, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) said he would give consideration to it, and give his decision; that is with respect to the penalty where anyone who drills or bores a well without a license. It was suggested by the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) if I recall correctly, that some hardship might fall on some farmer or other person digging his own well and it was thought his position might be protected.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is unavoidably absent this afternoon and I do not pretend to be informed as to the details. I think it should stand over. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is quite right, that was said, and I would not ask you to proceed until I know what the situation is. If it is agreeable, we will proceed with the rest of the bill and hold that section in abeyance and not report the Bill until that section is cleared up.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): There is no discretion given at all, and I think discretion should be given.

MR. DREW: I move that Section 4 stand over.

Motion agreed to, section 4 held over.
Section 5 to 8 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 69 held over.

MR. DREW: Order No. 31.

SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st order, House in Committee on Bill No. 70, The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1947.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) could tell us what subsidy the Federal Government is paying on sugar beets, and how the matter stands with regard to acreage.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Sixty-two and one-half

cents on one hundred pounds of sugar, which comes down to about \$1.60 per ton. I was just speaking to the member for Kent West (Mr. G. W. Parry) and he hopes that with Ottawa's subsidy and ours they will have two factories going this year instead of one, and they hope the acreage will be up to thirty-two thousand, which will mean the beet factories will be operating.

Section 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No. 70 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 32.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 72 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 33.

HOMES FOR THE AGED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 73, The Homes for the Aged Act, 1945. Mr. Goodfellow.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) whether anything in this Act will place authority in the hands of the Minister or his Department to supervise and assume a certain responsibility for charitable institutions that care for the aged? I might say, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection; on the contrary, I welcome an assurance that such powers will be given. I do not want to go into any detail about any specific organization but I just wanted to clear this up at this stage of the Bill.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): We have certain supervision at the present time, and possibly the same or more under the present Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Does that mean if any institution is below par or parts not

satisfactory, standards low, that your Department could interfere and order improvement or its closure?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I think that would be covered in Section 18 of the new Act.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 approved.

On Clause No. 13.

MR. NIXON: May I ask the Minister, are there many new provisions of this Act or is it a re-writing of the old House of Refuge Act?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Yes, except changing the name.

MR. NIXON: The Province is fairly well covered by these homes for the aged. You do not anticipate any new structures following the passage of this Bill?

MR. GOODFELLOW: No, just as the need of new accommodation shows itself.

Clauses 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 approved.

Bill No. 73 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 34.

DISTRICT HOMES FOR AGED

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 74, the District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947. Mr. Goodfellow.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 approved.

Bill No. 74 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 35.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Clauses 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 75 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 36.

TOURIST CAMP REGULATIONS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 76, An

Act to amend The Tourist Camp Regulations Act, 1946. Mr. Welsh.

On Clause 1.

MR. SALSBERG: Would not the Minister (Minister of Travel and Publicity) think it better to provide for a uniform registration card to be used in all of these establishments, instead of providing that they shall fill forms as provided by the operator? You do not know what each operator might choose to prepare. It would be far better, I suggest to you, that you prepare a form and let everyone use that form.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the hon. member for the suggestion and point out that is covered by the regulations now and uniform forms will be in vogue all through the Province.

Clauses 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 76 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 37.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I might ask permission of the House to add 1 (a)—Shall not apply to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Our law clerks felt that should be in.

Sections 1, 1 (a), 2, and 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 77 as amended reported.

MR. DREW: 38th order.

PLANT DISEASES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Plant Diseases Act, Mr. Kennedy.

On Section 1.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) whether the purpose of this Act is to

clear up this area for experimental purposes?

MR. KENEDY: No, for export purposes, Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Ottawa Government.

Section 1, 2, 3 and 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 78 reported.

MR. DREW: 39th order.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th order, House in committee on Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act, Mr. Drew.

Section 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 80 reported.

MR. DREW: 40th order.

TEACHING PROFESSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th order, House in committee on Bill No. 81, An Act to amend the Teaching Professions Act, Mr. Drew.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. BELANGER: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) regarding section 2; does that mean that any person, whether they belong to the teaching profession or not, may be admitted to the federation voluntarily? It is pretty widely worded.

MR. DREW: The hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) will understand there are a certain number who have certificates, but who do not strictly qualify as teachers, and they may be included in this federation.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 included.

Bill No. 81 reported.

MR. DREW: 41st order.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st order, House in committee on Bill No. 82, An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

On Section 1.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Chairman, regarding that bill; I happened not to be here when it was discussed on second reading, but we have raised so many questions regarding education in this Province, and we have been told that it was not convenient nor opportune to make any changes at the present time while all these questions apparently were being investigated, and to be reported upon by the Royal Commission on Education.

Now, here are extensive provisions, and may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) if an interim report has been made to the Government by the commission, or are these things withdrawn from the consideration of the Commission?

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question, I might point out that because the Commission is sitting, it does not mean that the administrative functions of the Department of Education are to be a sandhill. We recognize that the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) was not present on second reading, but as I explained at that time, these amendments are only for the purpose of rationalizing certain practices which have changed, and which require amendments to bring them in line with established practices. There is no fundamental change here.

For instance, section 1 is merely to provide that councils of the townships in which township school areas have been established, shall have the right to authorize the issue of debentures. That is merely the provision of a legal requirement, so that they may issue these debentures. The fact is, it has been found there are certain limitations upon their right to carry out these functions, simply because the amendments did not keep pace with the extension of other privileges and the enlargement of these sections. At the present time it is urgent that these councils be permitted to issue debentures. There is no change which in any way affects any fundamental change in legislation, or anything here to tie the hands of the Government, in connection with the over-all recommendations of the Commission.

MR. BELANGER: I quite agree that the Commission should not prevent us dealing with certain matters, but two years ago especially—and I think last year—when certain questions on education were brought under discussion in the House, we were strenuously told that the matters were before the Commission, and we should not discuss them. However, I quite agree with the hon. Minister (Mr Drew) that this is all right.

MR. DREW: I recognize the very real interest of the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) in this matter, and he is quite correct that it was pointed out that there were certain suggestions which it was suggested should not be discussed, because they would come under review by the Commission. They were regarded as rather fundamental problems. These are purely administrative problems, and the simple truth of the matter is that these amendments should have been made at the time the extended authority was granted, to carry out these reorganized areas. But, as so often happens, they were omitted. This is simply to complete the powers which these boards were obviously intended to have to carry out the other authority they have, over these areas.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 approved.

On Section 4.

MR. G. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) explain what is meant by reference to pupils in Indian schools? Does the Department of Education look after the Indian schools for the Federal Government, or how is that done? It is Section 2 of Clause 4.

MR. DREW: That simply deletes references to a former section which was amended. There is no change here. These schools are operated under arrangement, and it does not in any way change any arrangement. Another section had been disposed of, and this is simply to clear up the wording and eliminate the mention of a section which has no affect on it.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): My point is does the Department of Educa-

tion administer these Indian schools for the Department of Indian Affairs? Is that correct?

MR. DREW: Yes.

Sections 4 to 8 approved.

Bill No. 82 reported.

MR. DREW: 42nd order.

AUXILIARY CLASSES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd order, House in committee on Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Auxiliary Classes Act, Mr. Drew.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, the larger cities are providing such classes for deaf persons now, are they not? How is it determined who shall go to Belleville and who should be paying in the local classes within the cities of Toronto or Hamilton, and so forth, in connection with this Bill? ?

MR. DREW: I am sorry, I am not just clear as to the effect of the question.

MR. NIXON: In Section 2 and 2 (a), where a municipality having a population of over 50,000 may establish oral day classes to accommodate all the deaf children within its jurisdiction—it has been the practice in the past to send a large proportion of these children to the Provincial institution at Belleville, and it is my understanding that quite a number were trained in local municipal schools.

MR. DREW: The actual situation is that public and separate school boards may do this now, and it has been very successful. It merely empowers high schools in cities of 50,000 or over, to do what has been done, and done with great success, in public and separate schools.

MR. NIXON: I know there was a great deal of criticism at the time we closed Belleville and turned it over to the air force, and at that time the responsible minister of the Department felt it might be definitely to the advantage of these children to be trained with the very chil-

dren with whom they would have to live the rest of their lives. That was my understanding at the time, and I think it has worked out very satisfactorily. I know the criticism died down after a year or two, but it was rather strenuous at the start.

MR. DREW: The hon. member (Mr. Nixon) is entirely correct. There was a great deal of criticism at the time, and I think the criticism was based upon the over-all training of this very special type of child, but the fact is that very good results have been obtained by these classes being continued in the public and separate schools. They have been so successful, and so much useful experience has been gained, that this amendment was inserted so that high schools may carry forward on a higher level with the advantages they have had in the lower schools, with the added experience in the larger institutions in connection with this work.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I hope you do not mind my saying this. The complaint of the people of Ottawa was that these children had to be taken to school through heavy traffic, and taken home again from school. The parents approached me and said that they thought it was better if they could have them, when the school was re-opened, sent to Belleville. That was our complaint in Ottawa.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 approved.

Bill No. 83 reported.

MR. DREW: 43rd order.

EXTRA-CORPORATIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd order, House in committee on Bill No. 87, An Act to amend the Extra-Corporations Act, Mr. Michener.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 87 reported.

MR. DREW: 44th order.

MARRIAGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th order, House in committee on Bill No. 88, An

Act to amend the Marriage Act, Mr. Michener.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 approved.

On Section 4.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Who is in charge of the Registrar-General's office at the present time? Is it still my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar)? It has not yet gone over to the Provincial Secretary?

MR. DUNBAR: We do not just marry them, that is all.

Section 4 approved.

Bill No. 88 reported.

MR. DREW: 45th order.

ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th order, House in committee on Bill No. 89, An Act to amend the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act, 1946, Mr. Michener.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 89 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report such bills without amendment, and one bill deferred.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, and one bill deferred, and move that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

MR. DREW: 46th order.

INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th order, second reading of Bill No. 63, An Act to amend the Insurance Act, Mr. Blackwell.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move the second reading of Bill No. 63, An Act to amend the Insurance Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 47th order.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th order, second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Does that mean the re-writing, or are there any drastic changes?

MR. DREW: Section 2 of this Act makes clear that continuation schools may be classified only as Grade A and Grade B; Grade B continuation classes are no longer authorized.

Section 3 is a consolidation of the present Section 3 of the Act.

MR. BELANGER: What is the real reason for abolishing the continuation school Grade C? Are there not schools where it is most beneficial that there should be lower classes than at the present time existing? Is it an abolition of Section C? What is the real reason for it?

MR. DREW: They are really only fifth classes, that is, Grades 9 and 10. It is simply to conform with what has been found to be the more satisfactory practice.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 48th order.

COMPANIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th order, second reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Companies Act, Mr. Michener.

HON. D. R. MICHENER: (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Companies Act.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) wants to tell us something about it.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, this bill contains a number of unconnected

amendments. The intention is to review the Companies Act in the course of the coming year, and make a thorough revision of the Act, something which had not been done for a good many years. But, in the meantime, there are a number of amendments which can usefully be made at the present time to deal with specific problems, and they are set out in this bill. As I say, they are not connected.

For example, one amendment is to do away with the requirement that a return of allotments of stock should be filed by companies each time an allotment is made. That requirement has been a dead letter, and is observed by only a few companies. The information is accumulated, and is not used, but can always be obtained when it is required, under other sections of the Act which require companies to give information on demand. So that, rather than put the companies to the trouble of filing that information, we propose to leave it to specific enquiries.

That is the repeal of Section 100.

Then there is the new ancillary power to all companies to incorporate. It is a power they all ask for, and might as well be in the Act, instead of putting it in each charter.

Section 1 deals with monies not immediately required.

Section 2 deals with surrounding the charters. There was an error in that section which had stood for years, and which has now been removed. Otherwise, there is no change in the principle.

Section 3 provides that any real or personal property of the company which has not been disposed of at the date of dissolution shall be forfeited to the Crown. There are a great many companies whose charters are forfeited, and there has been some uncertainty about the disposition of the assets which remained when the company's charter was forfeited. This clears up the problem of what becomes of those assets. They are forfeited to the Crown.

There is a procedure under the Estreat Act, by which these assets can be taken in by the public trustee and applied for

the benefit of the creditors, if there are any, or the shareholders, if there are no creditors, and this provides for looking after the assets of the company after its charter has been forfeited.

The next one simplifies the procedure in transmitting shares in the estate of a deceased person.

Section 5 provides that a director need not hold the shares in his own right to qualify himself as a director of a company. He must be a shareholder, but need not necessarily be the owner of those shares in equity, as well as law. That is to comply with the practice that is quite prevalent in the case of subsidiary companies, where directors of the parent company hold the shares and qualify as directors, but do not own them in their own right.

The last three or four sections are unimportant. I will be glad to deal with them if any hon. member is further interested.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 49th order.

VACATIONS WITH PAY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th order, second reading of Bill No. 90, An Act to amend Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 90.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the purpose of this bill is to give the employer the right to determine the vacation period. As a rule, that right is not questioned. However, it is customary to try to arrive at an agreement on vacations as between all employees and the employers. This amendment obviously is introduced for a specific purpose, and it would seem to me that the purpose is to give this right almost exclusively to the employers. It reads very specifically. It says "the employer may determine the period", and so on. Why does the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) think that such an amendment to the Act is now necessary?

I can visualize a situation where it may be misused. If it is put in that specific manner. Why not leave it so that it may be arrived at on the basis of an understanding between the unions, say, and the employers?

MR. DALEY: I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has fears of some ulterior motive which does not exist. It is just a matter of putting into legislation a process that is carried on now. The only difference in it is that it "shall not be later than ten months". We wanted that in the Act so that the man would be assured of getting his vacation, if it were absolutely impossible to give it to him before, for a period of ten months after the working year. It is a protection for the worker, as a matter of fact.

The two percent. section is a practice that has been going on very satisfactorily, but there was a danger that some one might argue that they should not be taxed the two percent. on overtime. I feel that that two percent. should apply to the man's total earnings, whether overtime or not, and that is really all this amendment is. I would say that the entire amendment is in the interest of the worker, if that was what was concerning you.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I would like to just make one observation on this. I agree, if I understand the Minister (Mr. Daley) right, that he meant that the taking of holidays was to be negotiated between say, management and the union. Perhaps that is not what he meant, although that is the way I understood it. I wonder if it could not be made more negative. It is positive now. In cases where good relations now exist, it could happen that management takes advantage of this, whereas if it were left negative, the contract would prevail, the existing relations would prevail, and management would not say, as they often do, "This is the law, and this is my prerogative under the law". I just wondered if you had given that consideration and could leave it more negative.

MR. DALEY: I think we have considered it from every angle and I am sure,

I must admit, I do not just understand what the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) means by "leaving it more negative". You have to say what it is going to be, and that is what we have endeavoured to do. It is simply a matter of carrying into legislation a practice which is recognized, that vacation time is in any of the larger industries where there is an organization. It has worked. There will be no change in that. No management is going to endeavour to buck its organization. Nearly always it is an accepted practice to close down for a week.

I must admit that I cannot think of any change that could be made there that would make this less effective, if that is what you mean by making it negative. I think we want it effective, and we want to be sure the worker is protected in the matter of his holidays.

The other clause that I did not mention, but which I may as well, now I am on my feet, is to extend the two percent. for the period of a year that a man may work in industry, the same as we have in the building trades at the present time, so that if a worker ceases to be employed during any part of the year, he will receive any credit vacation stamps for that portion of his earned vacation money. Up to now in industry a man may work for nine or ten months, and be laid off for lack of work or fired for some cause, or desires to change his position because he thinks possibly he can benefit himself by leaving. Up to now, he would leave without being able to claim any vacation time for that year. Under this, he will be entitled to two percent. of his earnings up to the time he ceases to be employed, which I think is a great step in the interests of the worker.

MR. CARLIN: Mr. Speaker, I had better make myself clear on the matter.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Would it suit you better to consider this in Committee of the Whole?

MR. CARLIN: Yes, that would settle the point.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

BURLINGTON BEACH ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-second Order, second reading of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend The Burlington Beach Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend The Burlington Beach Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

GASOLINE TAX ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-third Order, second reading Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act. Mr. Doucett.

MR. NIXON (Brant): Are you suggesting second reading of that this afternoon?

MR. DOUCETT: I move second reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

MR. NIXON: Before the Bill is put to the House I would like to ask the Leader of the House (Mr. Kennedy) at the moment, if we could not have this Bill held over. This Bill has important considerations. We have been going along very nicely and we have not made any particular objections, but we do want this one Bill in particular to be held over so that it can be fully considered by the members of the House. Also, Mr. Speaker, while on my feet, I wish the Leader of the House (Mr. Kennedy) would take this to heart, that when these important Bills are coming up, we should know a day or so ahead. I think it is very important that that be done. We consider this Act an important Bill and we ask, as a courtesy of the Leader of the House, if it could stand for further consideration.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, the order stands.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-fourth order, second reading of Bill No.

96, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act. Mr. Doucett.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are we not going to hear anything from the Minister on this important Bill?

MR. DOUCETT: I gave a very detailed report on that in the first reading. If you would like to hear it repeated, I shall be very pleased.

MR. OLIVER: You do not need to use exactly the same words.

MR. DOUCETT: I will use different words. This is one of the most extended acts in the way of assistance to the municipalities that has ever been introduced in the history of the Province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOUCETT: It extends the subsidy to 1,300 municipalities in Ontario—cities, towns, villages, townships and counties. It gives assistance to the cities, as explained the other day, on expenditures on their streets, approved by the Department of Highways under appropriation by-law, as all other municipalities are obliged to give, of 50 percent. of the expenditure up to two mill expenditures, of their assessment. It extends assistance to the towns in organized counties, and villages, so that we will now recommend in this Bill to abolish Section 29, which was the rebate section, and pay in lieu of that amount of money which is levied or paid in to the county, providing the town spends on its streets 100 percent., instead of 50 percent. up to the 100 percent. expenditure.

It also extends the assistance to municipalities throughout Southern Ontario equivalent to that which we have been paying for some years in Northern Ontario, of 80 percent. subsidies on its bridges, and it removes a couple of other minor sections, as explained the other day, one of them where it was prohibited under the present Act to subsidize municipalities who cared to assist weak-

er municipalities in larger projects. We are recommending that that clause be abolished and money from corporations to assist other municipalities be subsidized in the usual way.

As I say, this Bill is very far-reaching in its effects. It brings into the subsidy realm every municipality, and I think it will help a great deal in those towns that have found difficulties in building their streets, and those cities that for some years have been asking for assistance in their construction of streets. They are now getting it under this Act. So that, Mr. Speaker, is a little explanation added to what I made the other day, and if there are any questions that hon. members of the House would like to ask, I will be quite happy to answer them, if at all possible.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a question. Is there anything in the Bill that is going to provide for some contribution towards the maintenance of Provincial roads going through the municipalities?

MR. DOUCETT: Which?

MR. MEINZINGER: Will there be any contribution towards the maintenance of Provincial Highways going through, as far as maintenance of the road?

MR. DOUCETT: No, this has to do with municipal roads. It does not touch on King's highways at all. Purely municipal.

MR. MEINZINGER: Only on new construction, is that it?

MR. DOUCETT: No, no. If I understand you rightly, you were talking first about King's Highways going through urban corporations.

MR. MEINZINGER: That is right.

MR. DOUCETT: This bill has nothing to do with that. It does permit the municipality to spend money on other than new streets, so long as they are approved of by the Department.

MR. MEINZINGER: By the Municipal Board?

MR. DOUCETT: No, the Department, means the Highway Department. At the present time, I might explain to the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger), each county and each township in the Province of Ontario that gets subsidies from the Province must first submit a by-law passed by their corporation, setting out the amount of money which they require to spend in that year, and have that approved before continuing expenditures. We are providing in this case that the cities and towns do the same thing now, and in doing that they will have the services of our municipal district engineers, who are stationed at strategic points throughout the Province of Ontario, to give them advice and assistance along this line.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, just one question. In the case of the City of Toronto, where an amount approximating one mill of the tax rate is to be given, is that affected in any way by this Bill? We have been given to understand that the grants equivalent to one mill of the city taxes are restricted to new construction on King's Highways running through the municipalities. Is that correct?

MR. DOUCETT: No, it is quite incorrect. Mr. Speaker, the other day I made a statement that the work required to be done would be under The Public Works Act of Ontario, and it would include construction, maintenance, snow removal and chemicals. I think those were the four terms that I used. That gives them quite a wide working field, maintenance, general maintenance.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

THE CHAIRMAN: Department of Travel and Publicity.

MR. KENNEDY: What page?

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 102, number 179? Item one approved.

Number 180 approved.

Number 181 approved.

Number 182 approved.

MR. F. R. OLIVER: Might I ask the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh), do you carry advertising in other than Canada and the United States, any foreign country, or just in Canada and the United States?

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Just in Canada and the United States at present.

MR. OLIVER: Mexico?

MR. WELSH: Not in Mexico.

THE CHAIRMAN: Number 182.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, may I ask leave to go back to the first item, number 179, sub-section 4, The Northern Great Lakes Area Council. Would the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) kindly give us, just for information, what is that, and how is it situated, and who belongs to it?

MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, the Northern Great Lakes Area Council is a Council that was set up by the Province of Ontario and the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, to develop the area of the northern Great Lakes. They have very much the same terrain as we have, and it was felt that we could advertise the whole area as offering one type of vacation.

MR. BELANGER: You mean to say it is a body set up by the Province of Ontario?

MR. WELSH: No, set up by all those States. We are just a member.

MR. BELANGER: I see.

MR. OLIVER: Might I ask the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) how many official reception centres have you now, as outlined in four of 181?

MR. WELSH: How many are actually open now?

MR. OLIVER: That is right.

MR. WELSH: We had nine operating last year. We expect to have thirteen this year.

THE CHAIRMAN: Number 182.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, number 182 refers to a development branch. Is Planning and Development not sufficient? I am not trying to be facetious, what is the work of this development branch.

MR. WELSH: The development branch is the branch which is responsible for the inspection and the classifying of resorts in Ontario.

MR. SALSBERG: If I may suggest, it be called Inspection Branch, because you get the idea from the title here that this Department is developing something that does not exist, instead of supervising what already exists.

MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, the word "development" is more descriptive of the activities of the branch than "inspection" because their duties are not entirely restricted to inspection. They do a lot of work among the tourist operators.

THE CHAIRMAN: Number 182. Approved.

Number 183, approved.

Number 184.

MR. BELANGER: That is rather a big item, not itemized in any way. Could we get an idea what it consists of?

MR. KENNEDY: That is not part of this.

MR. BELANGER: But it has been called.

MR. KENNEDY: Agricultural next.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in presenting for the approval of the members of this House the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, I would like to make some

observations on the activities and plans of this Department. First of all, I would like to say something about the joy that it gives me to serve the people of this great Province of Ontario, and how deeply I have become impressed with the thought of what the future can hold for this Province. This thought has not come to me because this is my 25th Session in the House, and this is the eighth time I have had the privilege of presenting estimates to it. It has not come to me entirely because of the fine friendships I have enjoyed throughout the whole Province, and the many kindnesses I have received at the hands of the members of and sincerity of the Departmental staff, who not only work hard by day but give freely and generously of their evenings in addressing meetings all over Ontario. It has not come to me because of what the Provincial Treasurer said at the close of his budget speech last year, when he referred to what Moses said to his people on leading them to the doors of the Promised Land, and likened Ontario to that Promised Land. Nor is it because of my many talks with the Prime Minister, in which he spoke glowingly of the possibilities for development in this Province of Ontario.

My new outlook on the future of Ontario may have been coloured by all of these things, but it is largely the result of my own observations and impressions as I travelled around this Province last year. As I travelled from Kenora to the Quebec boundary, from Windsor to Cochrane, I was tremendously impressed with the abundance and the varied character of the resources which have been placed at the disposal of our people, resources of timber, of minerals, of fertile agricultural land.

In the north country, I have visited our lumber mills, our pulp and paper mills, and have seen the operation of our forests, enriched with an abundance of hard woods, pine and pulpwoods. Along the Ontario Northland Railway, I saw trainloads of pulpwood being taken to the mills as raw materials for a great indus-

try, and I saw trainloads of the finished product, newsprint paper, heading to the markets of the south.

In our mineral resources, there are great potentialities for the future of our northland, and that means greater markets for the products of the industrial south. There we have copper, nickel, iron ore, gold and silver, making that great rock barrier of the north a storehouse of wealth that is waiting to be tapped.

Then as I travelled through our agricultural districts, I was amazed at the great diversity of our agricultural production. Down in the south-western section of Ontario, I saw great crops of flue-cured and barley tobacco, and I saw the Imperial Tobacco Company open a two-million dollar processing plant, to serve a new branch of agriculture which twenty years ago was only beginning in our Province. I saw fine crops of corn, soy beans, sugar beets, white beans, tomatoes, vegetables of all kinds, even sweet potatoes, which are now being grown in Ontario. We are constantly discovering new crops that can be made profitable in Ontario, and there is no telling what may be the great crops of the future.

Then in the Niagara Peninsula area there are our fruits, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and small fruits, and in the Burlington and Georgian Bay districts our great apple orchards which produce the finest apples grown on this continent. We can grow practically everything except citrus fruits in Ontario. And everywhere we see our fields of grain and pastures, our herds of cattle and swine, our flocks of sheep and poultry—and we see a vast dairy industry that is the backbone of our farm economy in this Province. Truly we have been richly blessed, for I know of no other country or Province which can boast of such a wide diversity of farm products as the Province of Ontario. That is the secret of our agricultural future, and I see a great future ahead of us, because Ontario is truly the land of tomorrow.

It would seem as if, when the world was made, many of the choicest treasures were left over, and the Creator said "Let

us put these in a land where only a hardy, courageous and enterprising people can develop them through patient and persevering toil," and so he placed them in our own Province of Ontario as a challenge to the people of this Province, a challenge that is being accepted with vigour and aggressiveness.

On this American continent, the march of civilization and of progress has been northward. Its first civilization was in South America and Mexico, where the white men made their first imprint on the red man's territory. Then it moved northward to the Southern States, to Louisiana and Texas. Then north again to the northern United States, which have seen their greatest development in the half-century and have become the homes of teeming millions of people. Now the movement of progress has once again marched north into Ontario, which is now ripe for the greatest development it has ever known, the land which is ready and waiting for the progress of tomorrow.

In this land of tomorrow, much of our hopes are dependent on a scientific agriculture that marches abreast of all the latest discoveries of research and technical discoveries in farming, and for that greater future, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is working and preparing, so that in our planning for the future we can make it possible for our farmers to make the place that is rightfully theirs in the progress of our Province.

I would like to give you a pattern of our plans for the future. One of its first principles is that we are teaching the farmers not to depend on the government, but to do things for themselves. We believe that our farmers know more about their business than anyone else, and that they are capable of dealing with and solving their own problems. So we have encouraged and invited them to sit down with each other, and with the buyers of their products to work out the best solutions. With that policy, I think we have been highly successful, and that is because we have found the farmers ready and willing to cooperate, and capable of accepting responsibilities. The other day, Right Hon-

ourable Mr. Strachey, the British Minister of Food, was here. We were in some doubt as to the condition in which our bacon from Canada was being delivered to the homes in Britain, and we wanted to discuss that with him. So we brought in representatives of the hog producers and the packers to talk the situation over with Right Honourable Mr. Strachey, and it was a very useful conference, because our farmers are most anxious to see that a first quality article reaches the table of the British consumer. In their talk with the British Minister of Food, a great many points that had been causing anxiety were ironed out, and that will make for better conditions in the future. That is the kind of thing we can do by taking the farmers into our confidence and giving them a part in making such arrangements.

We have a great deal of faith in what can be done for the agriculture of tomorrow through our Junior Farmer organization. Nothing has given me greater pleasure in the last two or three years than the way in which the Junior Farmer movement has expanded all over the Province. It is now organized in every one of the counties of old Ontario, and in at least three of the districts in the North. This movement is doing more than providing an opportunity for the young men and women of the farms to meet for recreation and social evenings. It is giving them a thorough knowledge of the latest in scientific methods of agriculture, and what is even more important than that, it is giving them pride in agriculture as a life vocation. The day is past when they say with a touch of apology "I am just a farmer"; now they say with pride "I am a farmer". That means so much to the agriculture of the future, because when our young people take a pride in what they are doing, then we can be sure they are going to put their very best into it. From the Junior Farmer organization will come the farm leaders of the future. Already we have seen that development, because many of our present leaders came from our first Junior Farmer groups, and to-day we see the senior farm organizations reaching out and

bringing promising and capable juniors into their boards of directors and their high offices. So we are satisfied that anything we can do, and every cent we can spend on promotion of Junior Farmer work, is fully justified by the results that will be achieved.

In our planning for tomorrow, we are placing great stress on education for agricultural life. Of all the money spent by the Department of Agriculture, apart from subsidies, eighty-two cents out of every dollar spent on educational projects of one kind or another, or on agricultural extension, which is the modern form of education for our farmers. Our Junior Farmer programme is an educational programme that is paying dividends. When Gordon McArthur of Stayner, at the age of 31, won the title of Oat King at the International Show at Chicago last fall, he could trace his success back to the days he spent in the Boys' Grain Clubs and as a Junior Farmer officer in South Simcoe. When Alan Alderson of Wentworth County, still a Junior Farmer, won the grand championships in dual purpose Shorthorns at the Royal Winter Fair last November, he attributed that to what he had learned since he started calf club work at the age of eleven. That kind of education, through club work and Junior Farmer projects, is producing a generation of better farmers for the future.

In our Women's Institute Branch, we are carrying on a broad programme of education and instruction for the farm women, and it will have a great effect on the standards of farm homes and rural living in the future. We now have 35 teachers and instructors on our Women's Institute Branch staff, taking to over 1,300 Women's Institutes throughout the Province a programme of co-operative courses in many subjects of importance to farm women.

Our Agricultural Representatives are carrying on a great work of education. Scarcely a day passes without some kind of educational meetings—barn meetings, demonstrations of better farming practices. No body of civil servants attends more evening meetings than they do, with lectures, films and other methods of

bringing to our farmers the technical knowledge they need for success. They organize short courses, some of two or three days duration; others for longer periods. This year we have held short courses of one month in nineteen counties, and in two counties, Haldimand and Wentworth, we have had courses of three months duration, at which practical agricultural subjects for the young men and home economics for the young women are taught by experts. In addition to that we held short courses in agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, at Kemptville and at Ridgetown, during the Christmas and New Year Holidays or immediately after. The courses at Guelph had an enrolment of 620 students, all young people from the farms eager and anxious to learn more about their chosen vocation.

Then we have our educational institutions. At the Kemptville Agricultural School we are giving a two-year practical course, and this year there are 240 students in attendance there. At the Ontario Veterinary College, we now have a four year course which leads to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science, and this year there are 350 students taking that course. The Ontario Agricultural College, with its four year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, and its post-graduate courses for those desiring further training and higher degrees, has just over 1,000 students enrolled. Over half of these students at our educational institutions are war veterans who are taking advantage of the arrangements made for their agricultural education, and I am proud to say that these veterans are attaining the highest standing in their studies that any students have reached in Guelph for the last quarter of a century.

Last fall we were able to open the Macdonald Institute for the first time since the buildings were taken over by the air force early in the war, and we have 115 girls from the farms enrolled there in a one year homemaker course. That is only a beginning, because we have had studies made with a view to

future developments at the Macdonald Institute.

These educational provisions are very vital to our agriculture and rural living of tomorrow, and it is our aim in the Department of Agriculture to provide courses of education that will be second to none in Canada, or on the North American continent. We want to equip our young men and women to be ready for the great future that lies ahead of scientific agriculture.

In our planning for tomorrow, we are placing great emphasis on the value of scientific research, and the application of the results of that research to the farm operations of our average farmers. In that work, research and extension go hand in hand, and both branches of the Department's activities have been strengthened. At the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College, and at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, the facilities and staff for both research and extension work have been extended, and a greater programme of research than has ever before been attempted is now in full swing. We have given the research workers the green light to go ahead, and they are doing it.

In the main programme of research, we are aiming at two things, to improve the quality of our products and lower our costs of production. To put it in a nutshell, we are working to enable our farmers to make more dollars out of every acre of land they are farming, and at the same time to leave that land more fertile and productive than they received it. In the new Soils Department at the O.A.C., we are expanding and developing information that will enable the latest soil conservation and fertility maintenance practices to be applied to the individual farms of the Province, and are providing a service of extension which is available to farmers who are interested in maintaining the productivity of their land. We have already made great progress in our pasture improvement projects, which have been developed through research and the application of its results to the farms of the Province. Our Field

Husbandry Department has developed new varieties of clovers and grasses which are not only giving more pasture to the acre, but are increasing milk production per cow, and the number of beef animals that can be fed on an acre of land. This work is already producing rich dividends in the higher returns per acre that are being made by the farmers practicing pasture improvement.

I must mention, too, the splendid results that are being achieved by the "Greater Production Per Acre Clubs" sponsored by the Crop Improvement Association in co-operation with the Department. These clubs are showing our farmers just what can be accomplished by using the best of seed and following proper cultural methods. Some great records have been made in these clubs in the last year. We have had farmers producing as high as 679 bushels of potatoes to the acre, over 1,000 bushels of turnips, 102 bushels of oats, 53 bushels of barley, 63 bushels of wheat, 95 bushels of corn and 45 bushels of field peas. Those of the members of this House who are farmers will appreciate the importance of this work, and what it will mean to Ontario agriculture if we can, as a result, have the average production brought up even close to the level of the best.

We are waging a relentless war on plant diseases, insect pests and weeds which are the cause of tremendous losses to our farmers, and which have a very serious effect on the returns from their farms. Through research, we are learning the best types of insecticides and fungicides to deal with diseases and insects that cause these losses, and are making that information available to all our farmers. We are developing new chemical mixtures for the destruction and control of weeds, and are experimenting with and demonstrating power equipment for their application. All of this is important work, because it is work towards the goal I have mentioned, that of enabling the farmer to make more dollars for every acre of land he farms.

Another great source of loss to our farmers, and one which we are determined to overcome, is the prevalence of

animal diseases. Only by steady and progressive research work can we reduce these heavy losses, and the work that is being done is proving effective. At the Ontario Veterinary College, definite progress has been made in discovering methods of preventing and controlling mastitis, and the scientists there have developed something that they believe will bring that disease down to a minimum. To bring Bang's Disease under absolute control, we are spreading the benefits of calfhood vaccination to every section of the Province, so that it will be possible for every farmer to have his calves vaccinated against this disease at a nominal cost. Here again, the farmers in this House will appreciate what will mean, in dollars and cents, to the farmers of Ontario, and in this work our aim is to have every herd a clean herd. We are carrying on a programme of research in rhinitis in swine, one of the most difficult problems our research men have ever tackled, and we are initiating a project in hog feeding, to bring out the essentials that will give us better quality in our hogs and lower costs of feeding.

These are plans for the future that we believe will help to raise the level of agricultural production, and make it possible for all of our farmers to earn a higher net return from their operations.

Another field of agriculture in which we are planning and working for the future is that of marketing. During the last few years, the securing of markets for farm products has not been a serious problem. There has been a ready market for everything our farmers could produce. That condition may continue for two or three years more, but we in the Department are looking ahead to the time when markets may not be as easy to secure as they are at present.

One of our important projects in the field of marketing is the construction of the Ontario Food Terminal Market on the western outskirts of Toronto. Since last year's session, the land for this terminal market has been acquired, and has been levelled and graded ready to start the construction of the buildings. This work will be pushed ahead as fast as labour

and materials are available, and when it is completed, this will be the most up-to-date fruit and vegetable terminal market on the continent. The benefits of this market will be felt by producers and consumers alike, because it will result in produce being placed on the consumer's table in the best possible condition, and in reducing the high costs of distribution of these products.

The marketing of all our products is tied up with the quality that is put into them by our producers. In this respect we are trying to promote cold storages where they are needed, and an extension of facilities for grading farm products. There is nothing that will make our farmers more quality conscious and put our goods on the market in the best possible quality, than having them bring their products to a common grading station where they can be graded by an independent grader. That will teach them what our grades require, and will show them how to improve the quality of their products in order to make the top grades.

We believe that by improving the quality of our products we can open up new markets for them. For instance, I would like to refer to what has been done with cheese. It is acknowledged that Ontario produces cheese second to none in the world. But we are still anxious to improve its quality. Today cheese is still under control, but we are looking ahead to the day when the controls will be removed, and we can take advantage of the great market for Ontario cheese in the neighbouring state of New York. Two years ago, only about twenty per cent of our cheese was clear of sediment. As a result of the work of our Dairy Branch, today sixty per cent of our cheese is clear. That is a step in the right direction, because it will bring our cheese up to the standard of quality that will be demanded by that market in New York.

Another field for export development, and another still under control, is that of export of cereal and forage crop seeds. Even under controls, we have been exporting enormous quantities of seed. Last year, we exported 3,100,000 pounds of red clover seed, over 2,000,000 pounds of alsike, 300,000 pounds of alsike and

clover mixture, and 4,500,000 pounds of alfalfa seed. In cereals, Ontario exported 330,000 bushels of seed oats, 800,000 bushels of seed spring wheat, 237,000 bushels of seed barley, 60,000 bushels of flax seed and 80,000 bushels of seed corn. Ontario has come to be regarded as the home of high quality seed, and our surplus is in great demand. When the controls are lifted, I can foresee even greater demand and greater opportunities for export markets for a high quality product of Ontario.

A week or two ago, in this House, I made reference to our exports of cattle, and how we hoped, through the benefits of artificial insemination, to make available to outside markets greater numbers of the quality of cattle demanded by buyers for export. I do not need to enlarge on what I said then, other than to point out that the Department is fully alive to the possibilities of bringing millions of dollars of outside money into Ontario from the sale of our surplus stocks of the right type of cattle.

Another venture of last fall was the re-entry of Ontario apples into the British market for the first time since before the war. We shipped 10,000 barrels of our best Ontario apples to Britain, and they had a wonderful reception over there. In each of these 10,000 barrels, I placed a small illustrated pamphlet, saying that we had not packed apples for Britain for eight years, and asking the people who received them to let me know if the apples were not in perfect condition when they arrived. One of the answers I received was from a widow woman living in Lancashire, who evidently found it hard work to write a letter and I quote:

"Dear Sir, I am in receipt of a barrel of your beautiful apples. I would like to thank you, because we here in England enjoyed them very much. We did think that we were not going to have any apples for Christmas, but they came in time, and all my customers were delighted and came all around the barrel to see how nicely they were packed and how lovely they smelt. This is the first Canadian ap-

ples I have ever seen, and I do hope we will see more of them. There were only four apples in all bad, and I have only a small shop and we in the north of England send our thanks and hope for more in the new year and God Bless You, Canada."

That letter was only one of the many I received which indicated that the people of Britain are keen to have larger shipments of our fine Ontario apples, and we are doing all we can to open up an even larger market over there for the products of our orchards.

Then there is our home market. We believe that there are great possibilities for increasing the consumption of farm products right here in our own country by giving our people a higher quality product in everything we produce. Buyers will always respond to the appeal of quality, and we know that our average consumption of many of our farm products could be greatly increased if our people know that they could depend on consistent good quality. Our people do not eat nearly enough cheese, do not use enough vegetables, and are too prone to buy imported products in preference to those which are grown in Ontario. Through our policy of improving quality and reducing costs of production, we hope we can stimulate domestic consumption and give to our farmers a larger market in their own country than they have ever enjoyed in the past.

I envy the young people who are living on our farms today. For every one opportunity which I had in my young days, there are two opportunities open to them. I have seen the transition from coal-oil lamps to electricity; from the horse and buggy to the aeroplane; from hand machinery to great power machines that do the work on our farms. During my generation, there have been greater advances in agriculture than in many of the past generations. What the future will hold is beyond imagination. But we do know that it will hold a greater number of possibilities and opportunities for our young people of today who will be the farmers of tomorrow, opportunities for them to make more and to know

a more satisfying way of life than we have ever known. I look for the trend from the farms to the cities to change, and to see a movement back to the country, to the farms of the future. We still have too many poor farmers. There are not nearly enough good farmers. The great aim in all our work is to bring the poor farmers up to the level of our good farmers, so that in the future we may have no poor farmers in the Province of Ontario. That is our aim, because we believe that the future belongs to those who prepare and plan for it, and that is what we are doing in the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

In closing I would like to say I have so many people come to see me and say: What can you do to keep the young people from the city? How can you keep them on the farm? The trend today is from the farm to the city. When is that going to stop? It will stop as soon as we get higher quality and higher prices and I am looking for the prices for 1947 to be a little dearer than for 1946—whether we like it or not—because the farmers are growing certain things at certain prices. When the increase of prices will stop I don't know, but I will give you a sure indication when it will stop—when people start leaving the city and go back to the farm. Then prices will go down.

Mr. Chairman, I want to tell you in introducing these estimates how proud I am in occupying the position I now have.

THE CHAIRMAN: Department of Agriculture, Bill No. 7.

On vote No. 1.

MR. MacLEOD: Perhaps this is a good time as any to ask a question. Two or three years ago there was a great deal of discussion about northern development and the settlement of veterans in the northern part of the Province. I wonder if the Minister could tell us what progress has been made in development of the North and opening up possibilities for veterans to go on the land?

MR. KENNEDY: All those who want to go have been able to secure land, and we are spending money opening up the

land for them. You will see there is quite a vote for them later on.

MR. OLIVER: On 18, is the work of Agricultural Enquiry completed?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes, the report was tabled in the House last year, the main report.

MR. OLIVER: The supplementary report is not available?

MR. KENNEDY: No.

Vote No. 1 approved.

On vote No. 2.

Vote No. 2 approved.

On vote No. 3.

MR. MacLEOD: On item No. 8, would the Minister tell us whether the Government gave any assistance to the tobacco farmers and other farmers in the Haldimand-Norfolk district who had their crops wiped out by the heavy storms some years ago?

MR. KENNEDY: They replanted and had the greatest crop in the history of the Province, and the most valuable crop.

MR. MacLEOD: Thank you very much; I was just asking for information.

MR. OLIVER: Item No. 8, paid out \$9,000 to agricultural societies. Is that a direct payment on the part of the Government or is the Government—

MR. KENNEDY: No, we divided it amongst them.

MR. OLIVER: Could not the Government recover their own losses by insurance of some kind?

MR. KENNEDY: Well, that is a thought.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Under item No. 18, grant to community halls, I wonder if the Minister could tell me how much was spent this last year?

MR. KENNEDY: It is \$5,000 last year, and \$10,000 this year.

MR. OLIVER: Under that item do you make grants for recreational fields or athletic fields?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: Are they apart from community halls, or must they be in addition?

MR. KENNEDY: No, apart.

Vote No. 3 approved.

On Vote No. 4.

MR. TAYLOR: In item on vote No. 4, expenses in connection with T.B. test work, \$23,000. What was spent on that last year?

MR. KENNEDY: None. We have not for some years. Ottawa pays T.B. tests and we pay the expense of that.

MR. OLIVER: Has anything been done by retesting those areas?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes, Manitoulin has been retested now, and perhaps two or three others.

MR. OLIVER: I think the Minister is aware we are getting into difficulties between these areas tested and not tested. I think I brought it to the attention of your Department. To my knowledge, last year a breeder in Dufferin County, which I think is not a T.B. free area, brought some pure bred stock in Bruce County. At that time it was not a T.B. free area and he transported them across Grey, and then trouble started. I can commend the Minister in speeding this work up. In our own district, in Grey County, I think it is five years since a test went through.

MR. KENNEDY: The great trouble now is the lack of veterinarians. We are very short of them. Ottawa is prepared to go ahead when they get them.

Section 4 approved.

On Section 5.

MR. OLIVER: Does Ottawa restrict your activities?

MR. KENNEDY: Under T.B. tests the agreement is—it is Ottawa's job but the Province pays the expense. We have nothing to do with T.B. tests. No Provincial Government has anything to do with T.B. tests but every Provincial Gov-

ernment pays the expenses of the veterinarians while at work. It does not come to us. We recommend it to Ottawa. If your district was going into it, you would make application to Ottawa or to us and Ottawa would refer it to us and they would say: Are you prepared to pay the expense of this? We always say: We will.

Section 5 approved.

On Section No. 6.

Section 6 approved.

On Section No. 7.

MR. OLIVER: You anticipate that the Milk Commission will still be needing some money?

MR. KENNEDY: Oh, yes.

MR. OLIVER: I think it will too.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not know that this question is in order, but I am just wondering if the Minister is able to give some intimation to the House when the report of the Royal Commission on Milk is likely to come down. The reason I ask the question is that the chairman of that commission has now returned to the bench to try a case, and the conclusion has been drawn that the work is finished and possibly the report may be down.

MR. KENNEDY: The question was asked and replied to—and the only word we received from the Commission is that it will be inside of two months. I don't know anything more about it.

Section 7 approved.

On Section 8.

Section 8 approved.

On Section 9.

Section 9 approved.

On Section 10.

MR. OLIVER: I want to ask the Minister this question: How accurate is the report on the number of hogs and cattle that they get back in the Department? You send out questionnaires to the school sections and they are returned and on the basis of the accumulated reports you esti-

mate how many cattle there are, how many hogs. I was just wondering out of your depth and breadth of knowledge if you could tell the members of the House what in your opinion is the worth of that.

MR. KENNEDY: I think it is fairly accurate. We do it from two or three angles. For instance, the owners of all male animals, we get reports from them as well, and this is all done in conjunction with Ottawa. We work very closely together with Ottawa in all these estimates, and I think it is very good. You will notice the estimate we gave on hogs at the end of the year came fairly accurate.

MR. OLIVER: I often wonder—this is a personal thought, I don't like to use the word "compulsion"—is not there anything the Department could do to make sure that more returns were made, more inquiries answered? I think the Minister will agree that it is more or less a haphazard program. The questionnaires are sent to the school and then the school children are supposed to take them out to the farmers and they are sometimes answered, and sometimes not. There is nothing in the Minister's mind that would better this situation by making it more—not compulsory—but making more sure that the returns were completed and returned?

MR. KENNEDY: For instance, the canners, we check it up with the amount of tins of vegetables canned last year and then what is sold in the wholesale market. We have accurate count of every truck that comes in, and by testing out results we are getting a fairly accurate count. This is one of the projects that the young farmers are doing.

Section 10 approved.

On Sections 11 to 16, inclusive.

Sections 11 to 16 approved.

On Section 17.

MR. MacLEOD: I wonder if the Minister has the figures at hand in regard to the number of veterans who have settled on the land in Northern Ontario?

MR. KENNEDY: 1,422, if I am adding that up correctly.

MR. MacLEOD: Over what period?

MR. KENNEDY: Just in one season. Sections 17 to 19, inclusive, approved.

On Section 20.

MR. OLIVER: Are these for cold storage facilities?

MR. KENNEDY: And grading stations as well.

Section 20 approved.

MR. DREW: I move that the Committee rise and report certain resolutions.

House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): The Committee of the Whole House beg to report certain resolutions and move the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

MR. DREW: Before moving adjournment of the House, as I indicated, after Bills I intend to proceed with the debate on the budget tomorrow.

MR. OLIVER: Might I just ask my hon. friend, we will not go forward with any important bills?

MR. DREW: No, it is not my intention to call the bills on the Order, but there will be certain bills to introduce.

MR. OLIVER: And will this debate continue into tomorrow evening?

MR. DREW: Yes, I indicated last Friday, tomorrow night and Thursday night and possibly Wednesday. I will consult the Leaders of the Opposition in regard to that.

Mr. Speaker, I move this House do now adjourn.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable J. de C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, MARCH 25th, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.
Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.
Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second report of the standing committee on private bills, and to move its adoption.

PRIVATE BILLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the following as its second report:

Your Committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill (NO. 10), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (NO. 13), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

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

Bill (NO. 17), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (NO. 23), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (NO. 25), An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

Bill (NO. 28), An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe.

Your Committee, pursuant to rule 82, calls the attention of the House to Section 11 of Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the City of Toronto, which au-

thorizes the council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to pass by-laws for establishing and maintaining day-car centres for children, the said section not having been contemplated in the notice for the same as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders. Your Committee, however, recommends that the said section form part of the Bill.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.
Introduction of Bills.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intitled An Act to amend the Department of Education Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intitled An Act to amend the High Schools Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

MR. DREW: Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intitled An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ASSESSMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Assessment Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PROVINCIAL FORESTS ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Provincial Forests Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CROWN TIMBER ACT

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MILLS LICENSING ACT

MR. SCOTT: I move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Mills Licensing Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Public Lands Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COLOURS ACT

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be

given to introduce an act intituled An Act to amend the Colours Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

FORESTS MANAGEMENT ACT

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act to amend the Forests Management Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

SURVEYS ACT

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act to amend the Surveys Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day are called, I wish to rise on a matter which I consider to be of substantial public importance. That is the growing habit of misleading statements being made, first, by officials and now by responsible ministers of the Crown at Ottawa in relation to proceedings before the Court.

The first of these to which I will refer is this: As this House knows, proceedings were taken against a number of persons in relation to the espionage enquiry. In the course of the trials it became questionable whether or not certain people should be tried. At that point, and from official sources at Ottawa, statements began to appear in the press that the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario was considering discontinuing such trials. At that time I issued a press statement to clarify what the actual situation was. Notwithstanding that, I now find in this morning's *Globe and Mail* a serious repetition of the same type of misstatement, and this from the lips of a responsible minister of the Crown in the House of Commons.

The report is found under the headline "House to Learn Why Trial Halted in Eldorado Case." Previously, the Eldorado Case was proceeded with by both criminal prosecution and a civil case, in relation to a private company, later taken over, which was engaged in that type of mining that had to do with the production of atomic energy.

The statement to which I would particularly call the attention of this House is a statement by the Hon. C. D. Howe, found in the same article—if the report is correct. The statement says, referring to Mr. Howe:

He pointed out that the Toronto hearings had been held in secret "for reasons that appealed to the Attorney-General of Ontario."

That statement implies that somehow or other I have lent my mind to, and approved of secret proceedings in that criminal prosecution, and it, therefore, became necessary in view of that misleading statement that I should publicly state in this Legislature what is rather simple, the relationship existing between the Department of Justice, Ottawa, and the Department of the Attorney-General, Province of Ontario.

On matters of this kind, what happens is very simple. The Department of Justice, Ottawa, determines to undertake a prosecution. In order to conduct that prosecution, the Department of Justice employs and instructs a counsel. In order that the counsel may appear on behalf of the Crown, Dominion in the courts of the Province, a purely formal application is made to me, as Attorney-General of the Province, to permit that counsel, selected, paid and instructed by the Dominion authorities, to appear in our courts, and always as a matter of form, and to observe the amenities, that consent has been automatically given.

I might say that with the sole exception of having application made to me for that consent, I have had no part in any way in determining anything that took place in relation to the Eldorado prosecution.

I now feel justified in making public in relation to the misstatement that was

made in the House of Commons, what actually happened—I propose to read to this House a letter addressed to me by counsel employed by the Crown Dominion, Mr. J. J. Robinette, K.C. This letter is dated March 11th, and reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Attorney:

By letter dated March 20th, 1946, at the request of the Minister of Justice of Canada, you appointed me as counsel to act for the Crown in the prosecution of six charges against the above named accused.

Informations were laid by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police charging the accused with the offenses specified in your letter to me of March 20th, 1946.

Subsequently the case came before Magistrate Bigelow and at the request of the Crown he directed that the proceedings be held in camera. Subsequently, an application was made by the accused to the hon. Mr. Justice Barlow for an order prohibiting the magistrate from proceeding with the preliminary inquiry in camera, but this application was dismissed. An appeal was taken by the accused from the order of Mr. Justice Barlow to the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Appeal affirmed the order of Mr. Justice Barlow.

No preliminary inquiry has actually been held in this case, and, of course, no indictment has been preferred against the accused.

Further investigation by the police along with representations and explanations made by the accused convinced me that any wrong-doing by the accused was civil rather than criminal in character. I advised the Deputy Minister of Justice of my opinion that any wrong-doing by the accused was civil rather than criminal in character, and on the basis of my opinion I received instructions from the Deputy Minister of Justice to obtain from you your authority to have the criminal charges withdrawn. For your information and file I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter dated

March 7th, 1947, from the Deputy Minister of Justice.

Confirming our discussion with you this morning when Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Wilcox were also present, it is my understanding that you will not object to the withdrawal of the charges and that you will withdraw my appointment by you as council for the Crown, so that the charges may be withdrawn by me acting as council solely for the Minister of Justice. In this way, it will be clear that the responsibility for withdrawing the charges rests upon the Minister of Justice and upon me acting upon his instructions.

And with that letter was deposited with me the written instructions of the Deputy Minister of Justice, in a letter dated March 7th, referred to in Mr. Robinette's letter, and I will read that:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 5th, 1947. In telephoning you yesterday, I thought that my letter to the Attorney General had gone forward. But I find that this is not the case. In view of the opinion expressed in your letter, I would think there is little to be gained in proceeding with these charges. I suggest, therefore, that you approach the Attorney General in order to secure from him his authority to have same withdrawn.

I would like now to read my own letter to Mr. Robinette, which gives the final and full indication of my relationship with the matter. This is dated March 13, and reads:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 11th in the above matter.

I note that on your advice the Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada, is of the opinion that the criminal charges herein should be withdrawn. Pursuant to your request, under these circumstances, I withdraw your appointment as council for the Crown in Ontario to prosecute these charges which, as far as I am concerned, leaves you in the position of following the instructions of the Department of

Justice as to whether the charges should be proceeded with or withdrawn.

I thank you for the enclosed copy of letter from the Deputy Minister of Justice asking you to approach me in order to secure from me a withdrawal of your appointment.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that in showing the caution I have in certain correspondence with the Department of Justice and those counsel they appoint, I have taken every conceivable step possible to keep in the clear that in these Crown prosecutions, by Ottawa, the position of my Department is purely formal. I thought after previous experiences of this sort, that we were free from this sort of thing by hon. Ministers of the Crown, Ottawa, in relation to the discussion that took place in the House of Commons, but they still persist with representations that it is this Department in Ontario that is responsible for the making of some of these decisions.

I will read again the statement of the hon. Mr. Howe in the House of Commons yesterday:

He pointed out that the Toronto hearing had been held in secret "for reasons that appealed to the Attorney General of Ontario."

The fact was, there was no communication by the Department of Justice, Ottawa, with me either directly or through their counsel, which invited my view in any respect as to what proceedings should be taken, and that statement creates a completely false impression in the House of Commons, Ottawa, and one which I hope was not deliberate.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have explained the relationship as it exists, and I hope this public explanation in this Legislature will enable relations between these two Departments to be carried on without the continual fear, under which I move, of political sniping of this description in an important branch of public administration, that is, the administration of justice which I say, Mr. Speaker, should be free of this sort of sniping.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

LABOUR DISPUTE AT OTTAWA

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, the matter which I wish to bring to the attention of the House at this time is the existing labour dispute between the Ottawa Car and Aircraft Company, of Ottawa, and Local 641 of the United Automobile Workers of America, of that city.

I am given to understand, because of recent developments it is giving some concern, not only to the union and the company involved, but to certain people of the City of Ottawa and elsewhere. I will mention that in a moment.

From the information I have it appears as though the onus for the strike and its continuation rests solely upon the shoulders of management, and secondly, perhaps on the Department of Labour of this Province. The hon. Minister of Labour, (Mr. Daley) no doubt, will state whether that is correct or not.

From the following information which I received, which I have reason to believe is authentic, it appears that this union, Local 641 of the United Automobile Workers, been conducting negotiations, and not only negotiations, but entire proceedings in a proper manner.

I have it here that negotiations with this company commenced on March 6th of last year and proceeded on the following dates: March 13th, 14th, 21st, 28th; and on April 3rd, 9th, 25th, 30th, the last meeting being on May 21st, 1946, at which date negotiations broke off.

At that point, it is my information that the union applied to the Department of Labour, Sir, for intervention on May 21st, 1946. The hearing took place on June 3rd, 1946, and the decision was reserved.

Further, it is my information that the union met, shortly thereafter, with Mr. Rump of the Department of Conciliation Service, who recommended to the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that a conciliation board should be set up. The board was set up in due course and the hearings were held on October 1st, 1946. The board adjourned and reconvened on October 30th, 1946. The

report of the conciliation board was not given out in due course or in the proper allotted time. A 14-day period had elapsed before the report was given out. I am informed, however, that when the report was finally given out, the union signified its intention and its willingness to sit down with the company in an endeavour to iron out their difficulties and to consummate a contract.

The company replied by saying that they had accepted the report of the conciliation board. This, I understand, is not quite correct—again I say that the hon. the Minister (Mr. Daley) will likely have all of those records and will have something to say on the matter. But on February 24th a strike ensued.

The strike was carried out in an orderly manner, the union agreeing to allow maintenance men in the plant, but I understand last Thursday, at the request of the company, the police were sent in to enable the company to get the office staff through the picket lines and, we believe, others, perhaps, who are producers, through that picket line and into the plant.

Now, I do not know for sure if that is a fact, that is, even that police have been sent in there, but I say it is happening in these strikes with monotonous regularity—the sending in of police to strike scenes—and I do not think it does anything to bring about proper, decent labour relations.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) explain. Are you referring to provincial or municipal police?

MR. CARLIN: I expect the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will answer that. Provincial police. I trust that the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will have some comment to make on it.

HON. CHAS. H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, of course I did not know this question was going to be raised. I know we have been in negotiation, and in connection with this trouble I have no data here. I can certainly make a report at some later date

as to what transpired, but I presume what the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) has said is nearly correct, at least.

As regards policing, I know absolutely nothing about how it came about, or who they are, Provincial or Ottawa police or anything about it. It is quite possible that the hon. the Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) might be able to answer the questions.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable regret that I feel compelled to make the flat statement to the House that I could not accept any statement of the nature that the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) has made about policing from the Province of Ontario as being reliable. I make that statement with some feeling. It was not too long ago that there was a strike in the Province of Quebec, and I would be very surprised if the statement which emanated from the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) that the Provincial Police of the Province of Ontario had been sent to assist the Quebec police, was entirely innocent.

The statement of the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) that that was so, was printed right straight on the front page of the local *Pravda*, the *Toronto Daily Star*, as authentic, and I also want to suggest that neither did *The Star* publish it in entire innocence and belief in its truth.

What the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) has had to say about policing in this Province is part of the continued, maintained propaganda which makes an effort to persuade public opinion in this Province that law and order should no longer be maintained in accordance with the laws passed by the people of Canada in Parliament.

With relation to the Ottawa situation, as far as policing goes, I am able to say that it must be on the municipal level, because no knowledge of the police action taken in Ottawa has yet reached this Department, I mean the Department of the Attorney-General. There are no Provincial Police in Ottawa, but I want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) and to the other members of this House, if events

develop in Ottawa as they have elsewhere in this Province in the past, that create a situation where the local police force in Ottawa is unable to deal with it and, as has happened in the past, assistance from the Provincial Police is requested, that assistance will be provided.

While I am on my feet on this subject, I want to say that the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) knows what is the law of this country in relation to peaceful picketing. He knows as well as I do that by the laws of Canada, office workers are entitled to pass through picket lines. He knows as well as I do that the sworn oath of office of the Police Commission at Ottawa requires it to provide police for that purpose, and that they are bound to act. He knows, as well as I do, that my oath of office as Attorney-General requires me to provide the assistance of Provincial Police if it is requested. I would suggest to the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) that it is quite reasonable and proper, that if a group in the labour union movement feel that the law should be changed, they have a perfect right in a democracy to advocate those changes in the usual way. I am not so alarmed by the propaganda, putting it on its lowest and most political level; it does not make me entirely unhappy because, Mr. Speaker, in all seriousness I say to this House that as long as the group to which the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) belongs, continue to give the public indication that if they come to office in this Province they will no longer uphold its laws, I prophesy that they will remain a minority group in opposition to the end of time, because the people of this Province want the laws of this country maintained.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

CHANGES IN HANSARD

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to give a brief explanation of certain changes and improvements that have been made in connection with the printing of debates.

Naturally, all the hon. members are interested in the accuracy and speed with which these can be furnished, and that does depend upon the co-operation of the hon. members and their knowledge of the procedure that is being followed.

In building up the procedure for publishing the debates of the Legislature in printed form, some further matters have arisen, which it will be well to have brought to the attention of the House with a view to increasing the speed and accuracy of the reporting system.

First, with respect to the revision of the reporters typewritten copy, it is necessary to ask hon. members who wish to look over reports of their speeches to do so as soon as possible after they have finished speaking, so that the copy can be forwarded from time to time to the printer. The flow of copy to the printer must be kept going if the advance printed copy is to be available by noon the following day.

Secondly, with respect to the advance printed copy, it should not be necessary to make corrections other than those which can be noted in the margin of the printed page itself. The editor has asked that such corrections be made on the advance copy submitted to him in that form rather than on separate, typed sheets.

It has been found necessary to add a second editor to cope with the work when night sittings are being held, and this is now being arranged.

A final point is to remind the hon. members of the House that "revision" does not include the insertion of sentences or paragraphs which were not spoken in the House, and hon. members should not ask the editor to include any such matter without first obtaining permission of the House. It may well be that on certain occasions an hon. member may have omitted something that was obviously a part of the statement he intended to present to the Legislature. In that case, there would be no question about hon. members of the Legislature agreeing to the insertion in the record of what was obviously an essential part of the record.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Does my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) mean it would have to be brought before the House, on the floor of the House, to obtain the correction?

MR. DREW: I think it is the established practice wherever Hansard is kept, if there is any substantial addition to the record the member asks for the permission of the House to have the Hansard record changed to that extent. I should imagine it is never carried to a division of the House.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): That would be written into the record as of the day it is spoken; you do not go back and destroy the old Hansard.

MR. DREW: No, no. So that we may understand it clearly, this relates to the revision of the first, advance copy. The members are at liberty to amend that copy with a desire to correct the copies, but it is apparent that some of the members are evidently not aware of the fact that the practice does not permit the introduction of new material without the consent of the House. That does not present any formidable procedure, it simply gives a member the right to rise in his seat and ask the consent of the House to make an addition to the record of a statement that he intended to include in the amended copy. I feel there will be no members who will challenge the permission to do that so long as it is something consistent with the statement the member was presenting to the Legislature.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I, through you, address a question to the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to give an explanation. I see, going through my bound volume of Hansard, we have not yet received the Hansard for March 13th. This question has been raised a number of times, and eleven days have passed since the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) delivered their speeches in the House. It seems rather extraordinary that after eleven days we still do not have that copy of Hansard.

MR. DREW: I cannot answer that question. I can simply say very definitely I amended my copy some time ago and I believe the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) amended his copy. I do not know of any reason.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): It is in the mail. I have mine.

MR. OLIVER: I have a copy. It came in this morning.

MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. DREW: I think, perhaps in answer to that,—and it is a perfectly fair question in regard to a matter that is a very important one to the Legislature,—there were definite reasons why it became necessary not to revise, but actually to bring together the record. One of the reporters was sick, which created very great difficulties because his records were so broken that it was difficult even to tell, in one or two cases, where a quotation came in. That did not, on the other hand, effect the whole text, because wherever the other reporters had been reporting, the text was fairly clear. It did involve some delay, and when this delay occurs, the subsequent delay is usually that much greater. As a result of that, a new system has been devised which has been working fairly satisfactorily, and I hope all the members will agree, for something as new as the printing of Hansard, it is working very well. The information I have given today is by way of explaining what is hoped will make it still more efficient.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. DREW: Order No. 17.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order, Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I desire to take this early opportunity to extend to you my sincere congratulations on your election and elevation to the position of Speaker. Having

known you for so many years in the House, you will give me credit for every sincerity in extending my congratulations to you on your elevation to the position of responsibility and dignity which you now hold. Truly, one never knows what a day or a week may bring forth in this Legislature. I little thought a week ago today that I would be addressing you today as "Mr. Speaker." I am sure you will not misinterpret my remarks when I say how much I regret the circumstances of last Friday, which are still so familiar with us all, and where the extension of a little courtesy, that is ordinarily due to one in your position, in which you are not ordinarily expected to engage in the rough and tumble and crossfire debate, would have avoided these unhappy circumstances. I value very, very highly, indeed, the warm friendship that extends back many, many years with my good friend the hon member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart) and I was extremely sorry to see him leave the position under these particular circumstances. I did hope to see the day I could congratulate him on being elevated to the Cabinet bench but I am beginning to expect that there are several of us old timers at this end of the House, and at that end, that are not going to be invited into this Cabinet for some time to come.

MR. DREW: Or possibly into the Senate.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): You have nothing to do with that.

MR. NIXON: When my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) becomes Prime Minister of Canada then, of course, I will call on him. According to the rumours that he must be referring to, that is where he is headed if he can possibly get there.

MR. DREW: If that remote possibility were a reality, I assure you, your chances would be better than they are now.

MR. NIXON: I might tell my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) I am very happy as a member of this Legislature, a position which I have now occupied for some years

and expect to for some years in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the little matter I had in mind to bring to your attention this afternoon has to do with the budget address. I do not know whether you or the hon. members have forgotten that some two weeks ago the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) delivered the budget to this House; another instance in which the rules were rather thrown out the window because they clearly indicate that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne should be disposed of before the budget address is delivered, and the Government approved by a vote of the Legislature that they enjoy the confidence of the House. How necessary that is, how wise that rule that has come down to us through many years of British parliamentary practice was shown some years ago when, as a matter of fact, the Government did not enjoy the confidence of the House as proven by a vote that was taken on the Speech from the Throne, after the budget had been delivered and the estimates passed. It is true, as some hon. members may recall, as a result of the election they did show they enjoy the confidence of the people which I suppose, after all, is the acid test.

I certainly join with my Leader (Mr. Oliver) in objecting to the procedure that has been adopted this year, and which was adopted last year and the year before, in the manner in which the budget is brought down almost immediately following the opening of the Legislature and before any progress has been made on the debate on the Speech from the Throne. The Treasurer (Mr. Frost) expressed, of course, that it was vitally important to get the information out to the public at the earliest possible moment. If that were so important, then I do not see why the Legislature could not be called a couple of weeks or a month earlier. I recall urging this upon the Government last year, and my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) at that time said he would use his best offices to see that the House were called earlier. I did hope, however, that his best offices would be more effective than having it called

on the sixth of March. Just while I am referring to that, may I say that I am not quite as uneasy at this time as I was last year. The winds are howling outside and the snow is blowing, but last year the sun was shining on both sides of the fence and the grass had grown, the farmers were breaking soil and those of us from the soil, of course, were getting very keen to put the good seed into the ground, which is not quite the situation this year. I was going to observe in speaking of my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that I believe he is now completing twenty-five years as a member of this Legislature. I know we came in together in 1919, but he had a little holiday which was not of his own choice. I want to extend to him my congratulations on the completion of this very long term in the Provincial Legislature, and I might say to you, Mr. Speaker, just today we formed a new association for members of twenty-five years standing for the payment of an adequate pension. Just as soon as we obtain the majority of the House in that club, we are going to press that cause very vigorously.

I regret exceeding that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is not in the House; I presume he is indisposed because he was not here yesterday or today. But notwithstanding that, I want to congratulate him (Mr. Frost) on his presentation of the budget, if not on the material which that budget address contains. Those of us who know the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) after many years of association with him knew, of course, he would make a good job in presenting a very difficult situation in the best light possible for the Government. I would like to make reference to his opening remarks in which he briefly informed this House that his prediction of last year that there would be a twenty-one million dollar deficit had not come about, and announced instead of a twenty-one million dollar deficit had not come about surplus. He had said the year before:

With regard to the deficit which will be created on ordinary account, it is the intention of the Government on the

termination of the Dominion-Provincial conference to overtake this deficit from future ordinary revenues of the Province.

Now, his forecast of such a tremendous deficit of twenty-one million dollars has not fooled anybody in the House and, as budget critic, I challenged it as a deliberate attempt, in view of the Dominion-Provincial conference which was about to assemble, that he was deliberately seeking to put Ontario in a position of a fiscal-need Province so that a more advantageous bargain could be driven with Ottawa, and we were not at all surprised with the announcement that instead of a twenty-one million dollar deficit, there was, in fact, a fairly substantial surplus. We had not anticipated anything else. I remember, I challenged his budget forecast on three particular items. He budgeted for a gasoline tax increase of \$100,000.00, budgeted for a liquor revenue decrease of some four million dollars and a succession duty drop of \$500,000.00. I asked how such a forecast could possibly be given by a responsible treasurer in view of the obvious situation throughout the Province, where revenues were buoyant and times were good. As a matter of fact, instead of \$100,00.00 increase in gasoline tax, there was \$3,913,000.00 increase; a motor vehicle branch increase of \$1,315,000.00; profits from the Liquor Control Board, instead of being down four million, were up six million dollars. They were very pessimistic in the estimate of the amount of liquor that would be consumed in the Province this last year. And then succession duty, instead of a drop of \$500,000.00 was up some \$2,500,000.00. So certainly the hon. Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) estimate, in his budget address of last year, was very wide of the mark, indeed. Although, as I said at the time, it was very obviously a deliberate attempt to make as favourable a bargaining position as possible before the Dominion-Provincial conference.

Now, this year, Mr. Speaker, the situation is quite different, and where the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) might have made quite a gloomy budget, he exerted his famous dexterity and used all

the tricks of the trade to make this gloomy budget almost like a sunshine budget, as I will point out in a few moments.

Now, in the estimates which are before the House, we have a summary on page 3 which shows a budget of \$127,000,000.00 to be voted, ninety-seven and one-half million dollars statutory, for a total of \$225,000,000.00 to be spent by the Government this year. Last year a similar summary showed a total of \$195,800,000.00 to be spent, or an increase this year of some thirty million dollars in one year. That is a very substantial amount of increase in one year, I submit, Mr. Speaker, and one which should give the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) some reason to ponder as to where we are going in this matter of expenditure. Surely the old spending machine is getting into high gear again in this Province of Ontario. I notice that in Quebec the other day, a financial critic was thrown out of the House and his Leader followed him very closely when he called the Government "government taxers, borrowers, and traffickers in liquor permits" I think it was, and I trust it is not quite as serious an offence or taken quite as seriously in this Province when I say that this Government would surely go down in history as the first who ever thought of such a thing as spending over \$225,000,000.00 of the taxpayers' money in one short year. I can still recall when the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was on this side of the House as a financial critic, that he had a very gloomy prediction as to where we would end financially in this Province when the budget was \$100,000,000.00 or less, but now it is well over \$225,000,000.00. This is the greatest spending machine of all time. Up to the present, I presume they will go on to greater and greater sums of expenditure, but I do point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that is colossal spending even at a time when revenues are very buoyant. It would seem to me to be the ordinary prudent course which certainly you and I would follow in our private affairs when revenues are buoyant that we would pay off a little of the old mortgage and get our house in order.

I think my hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) was sound in these matters because it has been encouraging, indeed, to see the farmers of Ontario in this period of fair returns and buoyant revenues have paid off a good deal of the mortgage, whereas in the last period through which we went they seemed to go on an orgy of expenditure and in the depression found themselves in an embarrassing condition, indeed. But we still have a mortgage of some six hundred and forty-five and one-half million dollars, and if the Government could reduce that a little, times of buoyant revenue credit would be all the sweeter when the times come, if they do, when Government spending is necessary to avert another depression such as the one that is still very fresh in our memories.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has announced an increase of some fifteen million dollars net debt, and an increase of \$6,228,000.00 in the gross debt, and in his days as financial critic he was very severe indeed towards the administration when the increase in the net debt was a matter of one-half million or one million dollars. It is rather amusing, with that in mind, to see his strategy this year in dealing with this matter of the net debt. He lumps together five years, 1942 to 1947, and says that in this time there has been a net debt reduction of \$2,025,000.00 and "I estimate a further reduction for the year ending March 31st, 1948. Thus for the five year period we shall have a reduction in net debt. This is a record which has never been achieved by any other Government in the history of this Province since net debt became a factor in provincial finance." He received the greatest applause over that statement than any part of his budget. Looking at the table which he presented to the House, that was not read at the time, and because the five-year period in which he claimed a two million dollar net debt reduction the first year, ended the 31st of March, 1943, surely the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) could not take much credit for the net reduction of that year, which was \$11,686,000.00. That was months and months before the election in which my

hon. friend (Mr. Frost) came onto the Treasury bench. Then, the next year, 1944, when they had been working on the estimates of the previous administration in the budget, the reduction in the net debt was \$12,947,000.00; the next two years in which he did have some responsibility the reduction was \$2,000,000.00 and \$1,800,000.00, but the figure for the last year, Mr. Speaker, is \$14,900,000.00 with a star in front of it, and it says in the footnote that this is an increase in the net debt, and not a reduction at all.

The hon Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is claiming a \$2,000,000.00 reduction of net debt extending back over five years, two years of which the reduction of \$24,000,000.00 was before his time of responsibility when the last fiscal year the actual increase in net debt was \$15,000,000.00, an indication of what I said in my opening remarks as to how he was exerting his ingenuity to make a very very gloomy picture of the budget appear as a sunshine budget. Now, notwithstanding the Hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) very glowing picture of what we may expect in the future of this Province of Ontario, if we judge at all by history, and we must be guided to some extent, certainly by what has passed, if we are to proceed wisely and cautiously, the time may come when this Province will not be in receipt of \$44,000,000.00 in gasoline tax: \$38,500,000 in corporation tax and \$14,000,000 succession duties and other taxes producing in accordance buoyantly as we are budgeting for this coming year. I say when times are buoyant, revenues coming in in such quantity, would be a very good time indeed to spend a little in paying off some of the mortgage and providing more generously for the aged and infirm and the widowed mothers in this Province of Ontario, who are faced with such a great cost of living under the present circumstances.

Now, the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) does suggest that we may have a reduction in the net debt next year. If this is the case it will be because of the \$29,000,000 that we are to receive in a few days from Ottawa, because of the tax agreement

that was entered into some five years ago when there was a surplus collected, which was to be paid over to the provinces immediately after the end of that agreement, and that money, some \$29,000,000 will be particularly coming to the Province of Ontario to be treated as capital revenue, and will come in very handy, Mr. Speaker, in preventing another serious increase in the net debt of the Province.

I would like to refer to another instance in which this Government finds itself in receipt of an almost manna from heaven, when the Treasurer finds not only this \$29,000,000 coming to us from Ottawa, but a large sum of money in the Supreme Court of Ontario, from which he proposes to take some \$4,000,000 and distribute it to the universities. This is in special guarantee account which has been built up there since 1913. I am sure the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will agree that the age of miracles is not past when two such substantial amounts as this: \$29,000,000 and \$4,000,000 are thus picked out of the hat, that he is indeed fortunate enjoying such a legacy from previous administrations.

Now, I have had it in mind to express regret that when this money was being divided among the various universities of Ontario that that splendid university in Hamilton, McMaster, is not sharing in the handout of money. I have the highest regard of that institution, which is in the riding of my hon. friend, the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) and think so highly of it, in fact, Mr. Speaker, that two of my young students have received degrees from it, and the last is well on the way to receiving a degree. While I have paid the institution a good deal of money, I have certainly nothing but the greatest satisfaction to report to you as to the manner in which the work of McMaster University is being carried out. I know the conditions under which the original bequest more or less limits their ability to receive assistance from the Government, but certainly such a sharing of some such money of this kind I think may very well have included McMaster University. I know they certainly could use the

money. In fact, so great was their need that one of the great brewery corporations offered to build them, I think it was a library, recently, or a gymnasium, or something of that kind. I think it would be better if the Government took the money from the brewery and assisted the University direct. I know they are seeking from their graduates of a few years back, young men and women just starting out to make their way in life, raising families, not in a sufficient position to contribute, and should not be asked to, where sums like this could be very well put, or a portion of them, to assist that splendid university in the great work they are doing.

Well, with those two bequests from the previous regime, the Government is about coming to the end of their legacy, and that this next year they will be on their own. I anticipate the taxes will have to be increased very considerably, very considerably, if the rate of spending of this administration is to be maintained.

It is true that the Government is assisting education, in a very substantial way and this year we are budgeting from \$38,500,000. Notwithstanding this large sum of money, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit that the promise that was more responsible than any other for putting this administration in power in 1943 has not yet been fulfilled. Let me remind you of this again. I could get from the Prime Minister's office the Progressive-Conservatives 22 points and there will be a sweeping revision of our whole system of real estate taxation so that the owning and improvement of homes and farm land, which are the very foundation of our society, will not be discouraged by excessive taxation. As an initial step in that direction the Provincial Government will assume at least 50% of the school taxes now charged against real estate.

Well, I think it remains with the Provincial Treasurer whether or not they are paying such a percent. of school taxes. He claims that they are, but I do wish hon. members opposite, who say the Government have fulfilled this promise, would bring their tax bills of

1943 and 1946 to me and show me where 50% of the school taxes at that time charged against real estate, where they have been relieved of paying 50 percent. of these school taxes. I am bound to say, I cannot find it in our tax bill, and here in Toronto, where I note your tax rate is going up some two mills, I doubt if you could find it in your tax bill. I know, even today in York Township, the York Township Board of Education decided last night to send its 1947 estimate back to the Township Council, as originally submitted. Last week the Council directed an educational budget of \$1,785,000 to be returned to the Board for possible trimming, but the school board could not trim it and they sent it back to the Council again. Budgeted schools for 28 mill rate for education was an increase of 3.4 mills, and that is only one of these school township boards, which was supposed to administer the schools more economically than the small boards do.

Hon. members can take up any papers now days and read such clippings, generally three or four in an issue, of where the school rate has been increased.

Not only has the Government not fulfilled this very definite pledge, but grants are now frozen against any increase, as a matter of fact. As I understand instructions from the Department they are actually being reduced. I have a memo to secretaries of boards of trustees, sent out over the signature of the Minister of Education (Mr. Drew), February 12th, 1947, in which he says: The Boards were to be informed this limitation would be affected by the application of percentage decrease to the grant of each board, of the calculation of that board in accordance with the regulations. And on the back of it is a list of the percentage of decreases that the Department will make on their provincial grant, running all the way from one percent. to ten percent., that is, after the amount of the grant has been calculated according to regulations that ten percent. in most instances will be deducted. So that the school boards, after having been encouraged into an orgy of spending, were certainly—I know,

finding their grants being cut off gradually or greatly reduced. They have no other alternative than to increase their school rates, as has been pointed out, by two mills in some instances, and four mills in others, when they had every expectation that fifty percent. of these costs levied against real estate would be paid by the Government.

Now, I would like to compare just a few other Departments of the Government before advancing to other matters. I am not going to quarrel with my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for the increase of a million dollar sum, which is more or less abnormal over a period of years. The Attorney-General, I notice, when he came into office the expenditure was \$3,300,000. And we are budgeting with next year for \$5,421,000. Truly, a colossal sum of money to the expense of the Department of the Attorney-General. In 1946 with \$1,200,000 to pay for an election, the expenditure was just \$4,400,000 that year, and this year \$5,400,000. I am wondering if we are anticipating two elections to pay for this.

MR. FROST: The last one was good enough.

MR. NIXON: Or why he has increased the expenditure of that Department to such an outstanding figure. I have always thought—I know in Opposition the present Premier (Mr. Drew) rather agreed that the Department of the Attorney-General was rather extravagant in expenditures, and I had hoped it would have been possible to carry on their affairs with even less money. I am bound to say this, Mr. Speaker, that in my section of the country at least, we have more dissatisfaction or criticism of the Administration than there has been in this last year. I had it in mind to deal with some local matters, but now that the Attorney-General is not in the House—the hour was very late before I got back—and I am going to let these matters stand over until the estimates of that Department are under discussion.

In health, the expenditures are some \$11,500,000. They are up to \$18,500,-

000. My hon. friend is a good spender, whether or not he is getting results. I am bound to say I cannot see where Ontario is getting \$7,000,000 more benefit from the Administration, from the Department of Health, than it was in 1943.

Highways, of course, they have really gone on the rampage of expenditure, from \$13,600,000 to \$30,000,000 in ordinary, and \$23,000,000 in capital. I hope with expending of this vast sum of money on the highways, we will find them in better condition next fall than they were last fall, because the roads I happen to travel over reflect little credit on the Administration.

Then, Lands and Forests, \$3,400,000. Now \$7,200,000. I was going to make some little reference to my friend and successor in the Reform Institutions, an increase of \$1,775,000 to \$2,951,600, but he budgeted for next year, and the Minister tells us that the tendency is less population. But I do say to the Minister that if the spending of money will bring about reform, then you are certainly entitled to that reform, because these are vast sums of money that you are spending in the reform institutions, which cure people, and I have no apology to make with the way which prisoners were fed, clothed, kept warm, trained or reformed during my time of administration. I remember the hon. member for Grenville, who preceeded me one time, accused me of spending more on their per diem cost than he had spent, and I asked him if he was bragging or apologizing that he had improved them somewhat cheaper, but I think the administration of these institutions in this grand old Province have well kept pace with the advancement of the times.

I am glad that the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) is embarking upon a programme, doing away with common goals, and establishing farms that in strategic areas will probably look after the populations of two or three of those old gaols and be able to give the prisoners better training and certain healthy work. That is a programme that will work out through the years, as building materials

become available and the opportunity offers for advancement in that direction, but I do suggest to him (Mr. Dunbar) that an increase in almost four million dollars in his Department is difficult to justify under the circumstances of lowered populations, and the fact that they were previously very well cared for and very well officered.

In connection with the other matter that received considerable discussion, as to whether or not we had better institutions in Ontario than anywhere else in the world; I am not inclined to quarrel with the attitude the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) took in that connection. He went abroad and studied the Borstal system himself. I did not have the opportunity, and I may not have taken it if I had; I would have received no thanks for taking it, I know that, but I did send an official of the Department, a gentleman with many years experience, in whom I had more confidence than the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) did afterwards, and who still is doing very well. He studied the Borstal system at a time when it could be studied advantageously, before the war, and I must say he brought back a report similar to that the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) gave to the House. He was accused of not being qualified to inspect this system efficiently, but the official I sent over not only could but did inspect it efficiently, so we have the two reports, and they more or less agree, if that is any satisfaction. At least, that is my recollection of that report, which I presume is still on file.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I might say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that he perhaps will recall that there was a commission formed in Nova Scotia to make a study, and they stayed there, and spent a lot of time and money, and they said they could have saved that time and money if they had come to Ontario first. That was a number of years ago, when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) was in charge. They said they saw more in Ontario than any other place.

MR. NIXON: I think that is correct. As I say, I have no apologies to offer to the Province or the House for the way the institutions were managed in my day. I think improvements can still be made, but I say they could be made without spending quite so much money, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar).

Now, I had it in mind to refer to the new hon. Minister, the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener). Having been the Provincial Secretary myself for—I do not know how many years; 14, I think—I naturally am interested in the hon. member (Mr. Michener) who has taken over the responsibilities. I think he has made a very good impression upon the House in that position, so far, and I extend to him my very sincere congratulations.

I noticed in his estimates—of course, the Departments have all been broken up and spread around, so one scarcely knows where one is at—with all these new Ministers on the Treasury benches, some 16 in number, the greatest number I think which ever graced those front benches, notwithstanding the promise that:

Taxation will be reduced and the efficiency of Government increased by the elimination of all Provincial Departments and services which duplicate those of the Dominion Government, and are not necessary for the purpose of preserving the fundamental constitutional rights.

I still do not see much reduction in departments, nor in the number of hon. Ministers necessary to carry on the affairs of Government.

But, my hon. friend, the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) now has in the estimates "Civil Service Commission," "Ontario House, London," "Ontario Research Commission," "Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee," "Miscellaneous Requirements,"—those are rather interesting—"Office of the Speaker," "Office of the Crown in Chancery," "King's Printer," and the "Ontario Northland Railway." Those are all activities which were never in the Provincial Secretary's Department before,

and most of them I would fancy, would be considerable of a headache before the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) has been in his position for many years.

I am interested in knowing that he now has Ontario House in London. There has been considerable discussion of this activity on the part of the Provincial Government in the past. We have not heard quite so much about it during the last year, not as much as we did previously. Certainly they performed a very fine function during the war, but I am rather dubious as to whether it is as valuable to Ontario to-day as we had hoped it might be.

I was interested in going over the public accounts of last year, and noticing an item which makes up the income and monies paid to Mr. J. S. P. Armstrong, the head of that particular house in London. His salary is \$10,000, living allowance \$2,450; public relations allowance \$2,000, travelling expenses in England \$1,361; other expenses \$2,336, travelling in Ontario \$353, a total of over \$18,500 for this one particular gentleman. Then the expenditures of Ontario House in England were some \$180,000. I know the Government claims that we have received contracts and orders from England through this particular agency, but I notice that Quebec has much better orders at times from England, and personally I doubt very much if this activity of the Government is paying off as it was hoped at the time it would.

Surely, if we want immigrants—that is different than it was in the old days, when it was always called "the immigration office"—all we have to do is to let down the bars and provide shipping space, and let the people know there is work and housing for them in this country, and they will, I am sure, flock in here by the million. I have not the slightest doubt that we could get seven million of those people, providing that accommodations were such, and if we wanted to take them in and assimilate them.

Then there has been considerable discussion on the question of housing, and it has been pointed out that in the promises of the Government before the 1943 election, item No. 3 stressed:

That Ontario housing commissions would be created to plan a great housing programme throughout the whole Province, for the purpose of creating employment during the period of readjustment, and at the same time bring to an end the unsatisfactory housing conditions in many parts of Ontario.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I believe there never was a time when housing conditions were worse than they are at the present time, and the Government should do something in connection with that very definite pledge, and with conditions which would require active building operations to be carried on, if our people are to be furnished with adequate housing.

It has been the tendency to leave this matter to the Federal Government; evidently they were willing to get into this activity, but it always seemed to me that the nearer this was to the people, the better it would be carried on, and it might be of interest to the House if I were to recall that when I first came in, with my friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) in 1919, we found a similar bad housing condition existing, and the steps at that time which were taken were that the Government at Ottawa set aside a very large sum of money to be pro rata to the different provinces. I think the money was rather costly, probably six per cent. The provinces were to take the responsibility of setting up local housing commissions, which actually did the building, and they guaranteed the payment of this money to the Dominion.

Now, these housing commissions were set up throughout the length and breadth of Ontario; the Dominion was all used, as I recall, and when the need was not then satisfied, we guaranteed the bonds of the municipalities to proceed with the erection of housing, until the need was fairly well satisfied. As I remember at the time of leaving office, most of this money had been repaid. I believe there were some very small amounts written off in one or two municipalities. I think in the constituency of my hon. friend from Prescott (Mr. Belanger), in the Town of Hawkesbury, where the mill

had closed down shortly after the housing scheme was entered into, they had not been able to repay all their debts, and possibly some small sums were written off, but certainly the houses were built, and people have lived in them ever since. To a very, very great extent, they were provided for as originally planned, and we did not hear the criticism of defects in housing, such as we hear to-day, when a half million dollars, or \$700,000 has to be spent to repair new houses which have scarcely been lived in at all.

I am putting forward that experience to the Government for what it is worth. It may be the time will come when they will have to consider—as they should, according to their very definite pledge—their responsibility in this very question of housing and the provision of adequate living accommodation for our peoples.

The Ontario Northland Railway which, as I have pointed out, is now under the charge of the Ontario Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener). There have been reports that things are not at all well up there, and when my old friend, Arthur Cavanaugh, suddenly resigned, I was inclined to think there might be some little truth in those reports. We have placed a number of questions on the order paper, and when they are answered—if they are, frankly—we will be in a better position to judge the conditions existing on the Ontario Northland Railway.

I was sorry to see Mr. Cavanaugh leave the service. He was a man certainly in whom we had a great deal of confidence. We went out to get the best railroader we could find to put that railroad in shape, and I think he did a good job of the difficult task which was assigned to him. Possibly in the course of time it will become known as to why it was necessary for him to leave. In any case, we felt that he was doing a splendid job as manager of that railway, when we were responsible for the administration of affairs in this Province.

Then, I cannot pass there without making a reference to Dr. Hogg, a man whom we all know very intimately, one who has been known for a great many years, and for whom we have the highest

respect and greatest admiration for his outstanding engineering ability. It is with a very considerable shock that we learned that he had been asked for his resignation. This matter has already been discussed at some length, and it is not my thought to thresh over old straw again.

But I still say, Mr. Speaker, that it was not necessary for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) during his time on the air, to blast it the length and breadth of this country. After his many, many years of service in the Hydro Commission, since 1913, he had advanced almost to the time when he was entitled to full superannuation benefits, and I know personally that he has suffered in health very seriously for the last few years. I well recall the time that he was struck down by a truck, down on Front Street, and very, very seriously injured and I never thought that he was just the same man afterward. It is a matter of sincere grief to me, Sir, that his passing from activities in the Hydro Commission had to be in such circumstances as those with which every hon. member of this House is now familiar.

Now, there are several problems with regard to the Hydro that I would like to discuss at some little length at a later opportunity. The hon. minister (Mr. Challies) is not here this afternoon and I wanted to express my agreement with the views of the hon. member for Niagara (Mr. Hanniwell) with respect to the frequency change. I know this has not been settled yet. The Hydro Commission have not determined the policy they will recommend or adopt, but I do suggest to you, Sir, that after they have determined that policy, then it is too late for the ordinary humble member to make any comments on the matter because the decision has been made, and probably money spent that would make any change impossible. However, it is my own view from several years of rather close association with the Hydro, certainly one who has used twenty-five cycle for many years, that the Government or the Commission should proceed very cautiously now before undertaking the great expenditure

of attempting to make this change from twenty-five to sixty cycle. There is a great deal of interest in connection with this matter and we in the rural areas are certainly infinitely more interested in having adequate power available, in having it a good deal cheaper, and in having it extended more rapidly, than we are in having any change in cycle from twenty-five to sixty.

The costs have been variously estimated around \$200,000,000, extending over twenty years. These figures have been challenged by very responsible engineers such as my good friend, Mr. Gabey, to whom reference has previously been made this Session. He challenges the figure of \$200,000,000 and says that it might very well be \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000, and cautions the authorities of this Province very, very seriously now in this matter of reconsideration before embarking on such a difficult, costly project, attempting to change over this cycle.

I do recall when the Commission took over the Dominion Power Transmission at DeCew Falls. That was sixty cycle, and when it subsequently had to be returned to twenty-five cycle, there was a great deal of disturbance extending over many months in changing the equipment in those households. It would be infinitely worse today, when most of us have added greatly to such equipment, and have many small motors and electrically-controlled devices which would have to be completely changed, so that I hope that that matter will not be lightly entered upon.

Then, there is the question of the power shortage. Here again I think the Government has considerable to answer for to the people. Certainly in 1942 and 1943 we saw this power shortage looming up, and took steps at that time to see that it should be met. We actively proceeded with the development of power at DeCew Falls and that was actually under way when we went out of office. I recall that one of the first acts of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was to formally open that great development at DeCew. We had taken steps to com-

plete agreements with the Province of Quebec and the Federal Government, so that development of the Upper Ottawa would be proceeded with, and it would have been proceed with, but we all recall the criticism the Opposition, the present Administration levelled at those contracts, and it was undoubtedly because of that that the development was set back two years at least. Whereas now it should be just coming into being, it has hardly yet been started, and started at a time when never before in the history of the Province was it as difficult to get materials and the necessities for such a great development.

Now Mr. Speaker, I had it in mind to give some little time to the budget proposals of raising the revenues necessitated by the fact that this Province has not seen fit to accept the offer of the Dominion of Canada to enter into tax agreements extending over a five-year period, under which Ontario would give up, or suspend, the collection of corporation and personal income tax and succession duties and receive in lieu thereof a subvention from the Dominion approximating something like seventy-four millions of dollars, with the provision that that might increase if our population increased, or the national production improved materially.

I certainly must say that it is a matter of great regret to us all on this side of the House—this group—that the Government of Ontario has taken that attitude with respect to this vitally important matter. I believe that it would have been infinitely better if all the Provinces of Canada would have entered into such an accord and marched forward, side by side in unity, to the fields of social security, public investment and national health insurance, which have been planned for all. I think in the long run—all that was suggested was that Ontario might “wobble” along by itself—that was quite an appropriate term—that this Province would have been infinitely further ahead as well, and I still hope that before too many months have gone by, the Province may see fit to accept the offer, or at least to negotiate with the

Dominion on this last offer of the Hon. Mr. Abbott. Then the Provinces could get together in a conference with respect to the vitally more important matters of national health, social security and public investment.

We have been carrying on under an agreement made in 1942 with the Government at Ottawa, under which we suspended for the time being the collection of corporation taxes and of personal income taxes. Ontario has been doing very nicely in that five-year period. It has never been subjected to one word of criticism, although there have been a Federal election and two Provincial elections in that time. No one has suggested that Ontario has given up her autonomy or her rights or any privileges that are her inheritance or her duty. If that is the case for the last five years, why should we be so fearful for the next five years? And that agreement that was made in 1942 was very generous to the Government at Ottawa. We were under war conditions and we consented to agree on a minimum amount so that the Dominion would have ample opportunity to extend these fields and get in the vast revenues necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Certainly she did very greatly extend the fields, and get in the revenues, but even at that the war was so costly that vast sums of money had to be borrowed until I believe the debt of Canada today is well over seventeen billions. So that hon. members can see there is still a place to put the revenues that accrue to the Dominion Government under whatever agreements are made. Although the war is over, it has still to be paid for.

We have been receiving some \$28,543,000 as subventions for the corporation tax and the income tax, and this year we are budgeting for some \$11,750,000 succession duties, or \$40,000,000 in all that we would turn over to the Dominion as the sums of money that were actually collected by the Province; and Ottawa is offering us approximately \$74,000,000. It does seem to me that it is a generous offer, Mr. Speaker. Personally, I did not feel that their first

offer was anything like adequate, and had no hesitation in saying so, but they have not been rigid or stubborn in this matter and the offer has been varied, negotiations have proceeded progressively until we have this, which I consider a generous offer. I have not yet heard anyone say that it was not so, although the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) of course asked many questions of us as to why Ontario, on a per capita basis, was getting less than some of the other Provinces. Those questions might much better have been asked in conference at Ottawa than here. It is well known that some of the other Provinces have made a much greater use of these fields of taxation, particularly the personal income tax and the corporation tax, than did Ontario in the old days. They felt they were entitled to a larger revenue than was given on a per capita basis.

Now we are told, however, that we do not propose as a Province to enter into this agreement, that we will proceed on our own. A programme has been laid down as to how we will take in the sums of money necessary to balance our budget. We are going to have a seven percent. tax on corporations which will yield some \$38,500,000. This is forty percent. higher, I believe, than the previous tax had been prior to the agreement that was entered into in 1942. We are also to have a three-cent increase in the gasoline tax, which will yield another \$12,000,000.

Now I understand that the Dominion Government Department of Finance is requiring the Provinces that do enter into agreements to assess a five percent. corporation tax within those Provinces and that the Dominion will collect that tax for the Provinces. I wanted to ask the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost), had he been here this afternoon, if the Dominion will collect the seven percent. tax for the Province of Ontario. I wonder if the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) could tell me.

HON. GEO A. DREW (Prime Minister): I will be very happy to answer that, either now or later.

MR. NIXON: Now, if you please.

MR. DREW: No request will be made to the Dominion Government to collect it.

MR. NIXON: And therefore no request has been made. Of course I think, Mr. Speaker, that the Dominion could collect this more efficiently than the Province of Ontario could. They have the records, they are already collecting thirty percent. corporation tax and it would simplify matters very greatly. I think much more money would be collected, as a matter of fact, if they collected the seven percent. tax than if Ontario sought again to develop this great Department, which will be necessary to make a fair collection of seven percent. corporation profits from all the corporations doing business throughout the Province of Ontario.

MR. NIXON: I think there is no question that the Dominion will collect five per cent. tax for those provinces which have entered into the agreement. We are, in this case, going ahead on our own and setting up all the machinery necessary to collect this seven percent. corporation tax, which we hope will yield some thirty-eight and one half million dollars. Now we are advised that the personal income tax is suspended for this year, and great stress has been placed upon the fact that it is for this year. I expect that if an agreement is not reached that we will see the day before many years have passed, or even another year has passed, that Ontario will have to go into the field of personal income tax again in order to meet the budget requirements. The Dominion reduced its corporation tax by ten per cent. and Ontario steps in and takes seven per cent. of that.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I do not want to interrupt, but I feel sure the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) is aware that the Dominion government did not reduce its own corporation tax by ten percent. The ten percent. reduction that was made was in compliance with a contractual undertaking entered into by the Government of which the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) was then a member, that

they would reduce by ten percent. the corporation tax at the expiration of the agreement, so that the Province could enter into the corporation tax field to that extent.

MR. NIXON: The fact remains, the corporation tax was reduced by ten per cent. and, of course, as the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, it is carrying out an agreement that was made in 1942 that it would be reduced and it has been reduced, and Ontario steps in and assesses seven per cent. There is no quarrel between us on that, it is a mere statement of fact. The Dominion abolished their gasoline tax of three cents a gallon, that was not part of the agreement, but nevertheless it was abolished and Ontario now steps in and imposes that three cent tax. There is great pressure being put on the Dominion to reduce the personal income tax, and if they are to judge by what has happened, if they reduce that, then there is nothing to expect but that Ontario will step in and put on a personal income tax of a similar amount although the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), in a conference at Ottawa, did say that in urging that the Dominion government vacate these fields so that double taxation could be avoided, it has not been our thought in any single case to increase our provincial rates so that the result would equal the combined total of the double taxes created by the Dominion Government. Nevertheless, the facts are that we have stepped in with seven per cent. corporation tax, a three cent gasoline tax, which very nearly swallowed up all the tax reduction that the Dominion has given. Now, if we had entered into this agreement we would have been spared, the taxpayers, at least, eleven million dollars in corporation tax. I assume the Dominion would have collected the five per cent. corporation tax in Ontario as in the other provinces, and we would not have found it necessary to impose the three cent gasoline tax, \$12,000,000.00. We would have had our fifty and one-half million dollars required to meet our budget and we would have had twenty-four million dollars to pay off some of our debt and to provide some interim arrangement with the un-

questioned needs of our aged people, widowed mothers and others needing these services, might be more adequately met, than will be in the ensuing months. Now, I have heard the expression for many years but I never knew it to apply more aptly than it does to this particular case, Mr. Speaker, and that is—that one cuts off his nose to spite his face—and it does seem to me, Sir, in refusing to proceed with those negotiations with the Dominion of Canada and advance with the other provinces toward the goals that I have pointed out, that we are doing just that. I propose to move, in conclusion, an amendment to the motion that is before you:

“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply” be amended by adding thereto the following: “But this House regrets that the Government of Ontario has not accepted the offer of the Government of Canada to negotiate the lease of the fields of personal and corporation income tax and succession duty for a period of five years.”

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to cover the whole field of the budget, but I do intend to deal with certain of the remarks made by the hon member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), and with certain of the fields that have been opened by that discussion.

First of all, I wish to point out the danger of playing politics with very important subjects without any previous examination of the facts. This is twice in a very short time that a similar thing has been done. Today the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), a very experienced member, in mentioning substantial grants which had been made to universities, expressed his regret that no grant had been made to that splendid university in Hamilton which we know as McMaster. That, naturally, was intended to appeal to those of the Baptist denomination to whom McMaster University is a very important institution.

MR. NIXON: I won't accept that. There was nothing further from my

thoughts than appealing to the Baptists or playing politics with that matter. I can assure my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) from the depth of my heart, nothing was further from my thoughts.

MR. DREW (Prime Minister): Naturally I accept that statement of the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), but I would point out to the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that he could have avoided any misunderstanding of that nature by inquiry, which would have informed him that the convention has repeatedly, by resolution, expressed its unwillingness to accept any special grants in support of the university. That is the reason that that has not even been considered. I accept the statement of the hon. member, but I repeat, it would be well in embarking on some of these criticisms if inquiries were made in advance to avoid misunderstandings which do lead to comments of this nature.

I notice that the words were used that the ways of abundance are going to come to an end, and that we are not going to be receiving legacies such as \$29,000,000 which we have received from the Dominion Government. Mr. Speaker, we are receiving no legacy from the Dominion Government. But at the time the War Tax Agreements were entered into, in 1942, it was provided that there was to be a certain annual reduction which would accumulate for the purpose of providing a fund that would take care of the adjustments, that would likely be necessary at the time that the agreements came to an end. It was actually a reduction from revenue, and this Government would have been entitled to apply that on revenue to meet the period of adjustment. Actually, I understand that other Governments are doing that, or certainly a number of other Provincial Governments. This Government, on the other hand, has not required it, simply due to the fact that its financial proceedings have been sound, and under those circumstances the money, which actually was a reduction from natural revenue, has been set aside to apply on account of capital obligations.

In itself, an example of the same financial methods employed by this Government ever since it took office. The member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) returned to a remark that he has made before—and I do not criticize him for repeating it—he asked people to look at their tax bills and see what benefits they have received from the assumption by the Provincial Government of fifty percent. of the educational costs of this Province. The fact is that the people of this Province are benefitting on their tax bills to the extent of exactly the amount of the increase of grants which have been made, a figure of approximately \$25,000,000—a figure in excess of the total budget of many Provinces of this country. If, in fact, the tax bill has not been substantially reduced, it merely means that with the end of the war, and new construction taking place, expenditures by municipal governments have been increased. The saving is, to that extent, reduced from what otherwise would have been a very high figure. There is no mystery to that. There can be no questioning the dollars and cents which have been saved by way of reductions of the costs of buildings of municipal governments.

The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) also referred to the fact that I had, on occasion, agreed that the Department of the Attorney-General was an expensive Department. Well, I did more than agree. That was on the occasion when there was an Attorney-General sitting in that position belonging to the Government of which the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) was also a member. I gave very definite reasons for expressing my belief that it was an extremely extravagant Department in relation to the use that was being made of the money. Extravagance, or lack of extravagance, is entirely a matter of the use to which money is put, and money, included in the estimates for the Department of the Attorney-General of the present time, is money that is well spent for the expanded services of the Department, on which the very foundations of our society rests, the administration of justice.

As to the question of expenditures on Ontario House, I will have more to say on another occasion when these figures are before this Legislature. May I say that Ontario House has performed services which go far beyond those mentioned by the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). Ontario House, through its direct action, has brought many new industries to Ontario which today are employing many thousands of new workers in this Province. It has, moreover, opened up new channels of trade between Britain and Ontario based upon the direct representations and activities of Ontario House. But that is only one part of its work. The hon. member for Brant states that Ontario House in the old days was dealing mainly with immigration. It now deals with marketing. It has a very efficient representative to promote the sale of farm products from this Province. If we do get into a period of free sale of farm products, most certainly there will be a special representative for that purpose again in London at Ontario House, but in the meantime, these transactions are carried out on the basis of over-all group sale.

I was very interested to hear the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) say that we could receive millions of people here. That is true. The time within which that can be done differs, of course, dependent upon the general arrangements that can be made, and under which the circumstances are holding to this Province. As soon as it appears, some statements have been made recently in Ottawa and elsewhere, that the Dominion Government was contemplating opening up immigration, then may I say that Ontario House will be in a position to perform the most useful service it possibly could perform. Ontario House has today well in excess of 100,000 names of people who have gone there voluntarily to ask to come to Ontario. All details are available about their qualifications, the numbers of their families, their financial ability to establish themselves, etc. The moment that the Dominion Government opens immigration, as it appears to be preparing to do, then Ontario House will immediately be in a position

to select from this list those most suited for requirements in this Province at that time. I can think of no more valuable service that it could perform than to be ready for that work as it is ready, when the Dominion Government acts in this matter. However, as I said before, I will deal more fully with the many activities of Ontario House on another occasion. I say most definitely at this point I refer to Ontario House in no manner of explaining away criticism. On the contrary, I am extremely proud as the head of this Government of what Ontario House has done. We have no thought at all of curtailing the work of Ontario House at the heart of what is still the great British partnership of free nations.

The member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has spoken of our statement that we would set up a Housing Commission. I answered that before and I say again—all the functions of housing, but on a greatly restricted form, have been under the Department of Planning and Development. But insofar as the building of houses by this Government is concerned there was never a suggestion that we were going to engage in that activity.

Our purpose is to make the plans available and to provide the conditions to the best of our ability in which good housing can be carried out under the plans which have been made under over-all emergency powers of the Dominion Government. Every member knows that the Dominion Government by its emergency powers has control of the available supplies. We would have been utterly helpless to have carried out planning of that kind which would have run into conflict with the controls that they have exercised.

As far as housing is concerned, one of the things which will best assure the type of house we want is to have effective municipal plans available, which will prevent the creation of unsatisfactory housing conditions in these many municipalities where homes are being built. That has been effectively done by one of the Departments of this Government, which in every way carries out recommendations in that respect. But

I do want to agree most heartily with the one statement that was made by the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). That is, he said—"the nearer the controls of those things are to the people the better it will be." I agree with that. I think most of the members here do—that the nearer the Administration is to the people the more effective it is. That is one reason why the Government of Ontario is not going to place the control of our local affairs in the hands of the Dominion Government at Ottawa at any time. I would hope that the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would carry his convictions in that respect forward, and vote in support of the resolution which will be tabled next week which will give him an opportunity of indicating without any clouding of the issue exactly where he stands on that subject.

I do not intend at the moment to embark on any extensive reference to the Ontario Northland Railway. The fact is that the financial standing of the railway in the past year is the best answer to any question as to whether the Commission operating it is efficient. If the hon. members, as is their rights as members, have questions as to any reason as to why any changes were made, we will, of course, answer those very fully and without reservation. But, of course, the consequences of the answer must be accepted by those who ask the questions.

I wish to speak at a little length about references which have been made to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, to Dr. Hogg and to the activities connected with that Commission. I have made some very sincere statements about the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the fairness with which he presents his case. I would like to believe that he did not write the speech that he made over the radio last night.

MR. OLIVER: Well, you cannot believe that.

MR. DREW: Well, if I cannot, then that clears the fact, because that speech was a most unfortunate speech to be made during the course of this Session when it would be possible so quickly

to correct the misstatements which it complained. This dealt almost entirely, if not entirely, with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and its activities. There are words here that do not sound like the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in his remarks to this Legislature. He spoke of the fact that I had referred in this Legislature to the construction of rural Hydro lines. I said then in answer to statements made by the Opposition that in the last year the Government was in power of which he was a member, that they had constructed only 41 miles of rural Hydro lines, whereas in the next year, 1944, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, with the financial backing of this Government, constructed 600 miles; in the succeeding year, 800 miles, and last year, 1,214 miles, as compared with their total of 41 miles. But the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in his speech last night over the radio, referred to this, and I quote:

When I sought in the Legislature to point out to the Government that there was a great dissatisfaction with Hydro's failure to adequately extend the rural service, Colonel Drew made much of the fact that during the last year of office of the preceding Liberal Government, only 41 miles of lines had been constructed. What he did not mention, and what he is not likely to mention, is that at that time, when there was a growing need for materials of all kinds that the war machine was devouring, the Hydro-Electric Commission was forbidden to construct more than the most vital and urgent lines.

Mr. Speaker, I do not like the implication in those words. That is why I hope the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) did not write this when he said "is not likely to mention."

Mr. Speaker, I had not thought that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would have made the suggestion that I would be likely to hide something that was of importance, and particularly hide something that had a

direct bearing on the conduct of the war. I am quite prepared to place my record in that respect beside that of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). Then he went on to say that the reason that this was not done was because construction of this kind had been prohibited. Mr. Speaker, the war was still on in 1944; the war was still on in 1945; there was a power controller, and there was no change in the instruction. In 1943 they built 41 miles, in 1944 there were 600 miles built, and in 1945—another war year—there were 800 miles built. Why? Because the power controller was willing at all times to permit the extension of lines to rural consumers where that would help in increasing agriculture production. The only reason they built 41 miles as compared with this great figure of hours, was because they did not have the initiative to make the request of the power controller, which was immediately granted after this Government took office.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I come now to another statement which I wish to correct. Mention was made about summer cottages as compared with rural lines, and I quote the words from the text of this speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) last night:

When Colonel Drew is asked how many summer cottages have been extended power, he replies that only 41 summer resorts have been added last year. There is a great deal of difference between a summer resort and a summer cottage, so the question has not yet been answered, but through observation we know there are hundreds.

We were talking about the extension of primary lines, not of people putting their connections into existing lines, and those were the figures which were being given. I want to answer very definitely now so that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will be in no doubt, that I did refer to "resorts", but there was not a single primary line constructed

to cottages last year, while, on the other hand, well over 2,000 were added as a result of the primary lines to farms.

When this speech referred to our being more interested in summer cottages than in the rural farm developments, I had again hoped that a statement, so unfair and so out of keeping with the facts, would not actually have been the composition of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I had hoped that this was another case where perhaps he had been at home and somebody else had prepared a text for him in his absence. But this is apparently his, and we must proceed on that basis.

I do wish there would be more agreement between the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) on one point. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was dealing with the question of the shortage of power. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) seems to feel there was not much justification for our taking the action we did with regard to Dr. Hogg. Let me read what the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said last night, and I quote:

The Government of Colonel Drew and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission underestimated our needs, and failed to make provision for adequate reserves of power. For this there can be no excuse.

This Government was not handling the administration of the Hydro-Electric System. Dr. Hogg was, and, as has been explained, was not informing this Government. For that failure there can be no excuse. I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) on that, and we acted in accordance with that very proposition. When the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) says that he does not see why I had occasion to go on the air and explain this situation, he is touching upon another point with which I will deal. He says that it caused him great grief when Dr. Hogg had to leave the Hydro, with the circumstances being explained to the whole of the Province of Ontario. I may say quite

clearly that when I spoke to the people of this Province over the radio it was necessary to go on the radio, because there is a newspaper in this Province with a circulation of over 340,000, guided by that very evil old man, whose one purpose is to create destructive opinion with regard to anything that may be done by myself, by this Government, or by anyone who does not follow his evil designs, and I do recall times when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) have sat beside their then leader, a former Prime Minister of this Province, while he has castigated Joseph Atkinson in terms which no matter how strong mine may be, I would not attempt to imitate. In fact, probably I am quite incapable of equaling them.

I cannot help but recall how, as I sat across there and looked across at him, watching the then Prime Minister of Ontario, while he expressed his opinion about the man who is ordinarily described in terms of contempt as "Holy Joe". There was not an adjective in the English language which was not used about that man at that time. To those of you who were not in the Legislature then, may I say that I wish you could have seen them applaud him when he really got worked up to a high pitch on his favourite subject of Joe Atkinson and the *Star*.

Anything I have said about him is what I believe of the man who is, in my honest opinion, the most destructive influence in this whole Province. Insofar as the terms I used are concerned, they fade into dull formalities compared to the expressions which gained the plaudits from the hon. members who supported the very imaginative member who led the Government at that time. He had, I will admit, a very, very great gift for expressive terms.

It was because of the absolutely false stories that were being given to the people of Ontario upon what was taking place that I felt it necessary that the public know. If I had not made that statement, the only information, or the only statements before them would have been the

completely false statements appearing in that publication.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to discuss at any length the remarks which have been made about the Dominion-Provincial conference, because, as I have said before, there will be full opportunity to discuss that with no doubt upon the issue which will be voted upon. But I cannot help referring, before I sit down, to the amendment which has been introduced, which calls upon this Legislature to express regret that this Government did not see fit to accept the proposals of the Dominion Government, under which the great fields of personal income tax and corporation profits should be leased for a period of five years.

May I remind the hon. members of this House that the Government of Ontario offered to lease for five years the great fields of income tax and corporation profits completely, provided that double taxation was avoided right across the board; provided that we be assured of a further conference to deal with social security and health measures which were under discussion; provided—and this was a very important proviso—that there would be set up immediately some mechanism for examining the whole tax structure of this country, so that when the temporary agreement should come to an end at the end of five years, we would have in this country, an efficient stream-lined tax system that would impose the least possible burden upon the individual tax payer.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: That was our offer. That is still our offer, but, by the same token, we will enter into no agreement with the Dominion Government unless we have their undertaking to conduct such an examination, because unless we have that undertaking, it is no temporary agreement, but a permanent agreement upon a basis of subsidy which we are not prepared to accept. When the statement is made by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that he had hoped to see advances made in regard to social security and other measures of that kind,

may I hope that he will give concrete evidence of that wish by urging the Dominion Government to reconvene the conference to discuss those very subjects, as we ourselves have done. The Dominion Government has never at any time—and I repeat, the Dominion Government has never at any time—offered to make these payments as a part of these tax adjustments. On the contrary, they made it clear that under their own proposal, that if these benefits were to be extended to the people of this country, there must be new forms of taxation, with which we do not agree.

I do not apologize for repeating what I said before in this Legislature, that those who speak of social security and health measures which were put forward by the Dominion Government and agreed to completely in principle by this Government—these measures were to be financed under the proposal of the Dominion Government by a new, over-riding income tax of five per cent. without exemption on all income, whether the people were employed or not, and in addition by a poll tax of an estimated \$12 per capita in the Province of Ontario to be paid by every one of 16 or over, whether working or not, and whether there is any chance of their working or not.

Those were the taxes with which we did not agree, and we do not believe the people of Ontario want taxes of that kind to finance health or social security measures.

Mr. Speaker, please let it be understood that never did we reach the point where the Dominion Government was held up in any of these proposals, because they admitted, without any reservation on their part, that their plans were not yet completed, and we do not know yet what their complete plans are. The best way for us to find out is by having the Dominion Government reconvene the conference so that we can all sit around the council table and find out what the facts are. We do not intend to deal with matters of this kind on any occasion by isolated hole-in-the-

corner dealings, which I have previously described as “bathroom conferences.” We want open dealing, with all the Governments present, to establish a sound taxation basis for the whole Dominion of Canada, for the benefit of the people of the rest of Canada as well as of the people of Ontario.

Just before I close these remarks, I want to refer to the effect of the proposals that have been made. When we first met, the Dominion Government proposed that there should be a uniform per capita payment to every Province upon the basis of population and gross national production across Canada of \$15 per capita as the basic figure. In view of the fact that over 75c of every tax dollar collected from the whole of Canada comes from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, naturally there was a very considerable adjustment, simply in the fact that it was proposed that the payments be uniform over the whole of the rest of Canada. That in itself would provide a tremendous automatic adjustment. But what has happened? In the intervening period, as a result of these separate, piece-meal, hole-in-the-corner negotiations which have taken place, an astonishing result has been achieved. Now, instead of a uniform per capita tax payment, Ontario and Quebec are offered the least of any provinces of the Dominion of Canada per capita, although the people of these Provinces pay 75c of every tax dollar.

Let us see what this proposal would have amounted to for 1947, and let us compare what the Provinces would have received out of what the people of this Province paid per capita.

Please remember that the per capita payment which would be paid for leasing these fields is the figure that is offered in return for what is being given up, and the amount that is paid by the people of this Province offers the best indication of the value of these fields of taxation to the people of this Province.

Now, let us see the results: Prince Edward Island is to receive, under this

proposal, a per capita payment of \$24.31; they contributed last year \$32.80 in those taxes which were collected by the Dominion Government.

Nova Scotia was to receive \$19.29, considerably less, whereas they paid per capita in those fields to the Dominion Government of \$63.84.

New Brunswick was to receive \$19.69, whereas they paid per capita \$58.61 to the Dominion Government.

Quebec was to receive \$17.29, whereas their people paid \$114.68 per capita to the Dominion Government.

The people of Ontario—and this is important to us—were to receive \$18.04 as compared to the \$24.31 per capita for Prince Edward Island, while the people of this Province paid per capita \$163.18.

The people of Manitoba were to get \$19.77, as compared with our \$18.04, and they paid \$104.45 per capita.

The Province of Saskatchewan was to get \$19.03, whereas they paid per capita \$34.96.

The province of Alberta was to get \$18.64, where their people had paid \$63.22.

The Province of British Columbia was to get \$21.29, as compared with Ontario's \$18.04, and they paid \$144.41, as compared to our \$163.18.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is absolutely no rhyme or reason behind these figures.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) permit a question? Could you tell us what Ontario would have received under your formula, the formula of the Ontario Government, in contrast with the figures that you gave just a moment ago? Have you that at hand?

MR. DREW: Well, as it actually happened, under the Ontario proposals, we would have received very much the same as we are offered under this, but the whole thing would not have been on a uniform per capita level across Canada. Our proposal was that we would rent

these great progressive fields for five years under a transitional agreement in return for a per capita figure to be estimated on the basis of \$12 per capita, to be moved upward on the basis of increased population and increased national production.

At the time we put that proposal forward we were told that no Government with any sense of responsibility would accept this proposal. Now, under this proposal—and when I said it was the same, our proposal called for slightly less—under their proposal the Dominion Government offers even more to us, but under this utterly senseless hodge-podge arrangement which does not represent any scientific or arithmetic approach. It merely represents the net break-down of what it has cost to buy the acquiescence of the different provinces. It is just as unscientific as that.

You may well say "if the figures are approximately the same, why not accept them?" Because we are not accepting any arrangement which means a permanent subsidy basis. In answer to the suggestion that we should have accepted the Dominion terms, may I say that we are not wedded to any particular form of taxation; we are not greatly concerned with whether, after the enquiry, we have the exclusive right in the field of personal income tax or corporation profits. What we have said at the conference is exactly what I say here now. We want a scientific examination of our whole tax structure, along with a division of responsibility clearly defined, and we want equally clearly defined the division of taxing powers, so that we can tax for our own purposes without the interference or control of any other Government. That is surely simple. That is surely sound, and it is consistent with the basic principles of confederation.

May I just give these figures in another way? During the years of the war-time tax agreements, the Dominion Government got the exclusive right to collect taxes in the fields of personal income tax and corporation profits. From these two great sources of taxation, in the last complete tax year, they collected

\$1,555,000,000 of which nearly one-half came from the people of Ontario. I hope we have made it quite clear that we are prepared to recognize the need of provinces whose financial positions are not as strong as ours. We have not only been prepared to recognize that principle, but we have insisted that there be a system of adjustment which will provide adequate funds for those provinces which have not the required tax level. In spite of any suggestion that has been made to the contrary, this Province has never resisted at any time the spreading of the tax resources, so that the people of the whole of Canada will benefit and be able to maintain a proper standard of living right across the whole of this country. But there surely is some point beyond which adjustments of that kind cannot go, and certainly those provinces which pay the largest share of the taxes, should at least be at an even level with those provinces which only pay a fraction of what our people do, not only on a total basis, but on a per capita basis.

Now, let us see exactly what happens. The Dominion Government collects, and under their proposals they were going to continue to collect the taxes in these two fields. Let us see what the different provinces were offered back out of every \$100 collected in that way by the Dominion Government in these two fields, and I will refer to them in the same order as before.

The people of Prince Edward Island were offered \$75 back out of every \$100 collected; the people of Nova Scotia were offered \$30.18 back out of every \$100 collected; New Brunswick was offered \$33.54 back for every \$100 collected; Quebec, one of the two great sources of revenue, was offered \$16.26 back for every \$100 collected; Ontario was offered \$11.11 for every \$100 collected; Manitoba was offered \$18.63 for every \$100 collected; Saskatchewan was offered \$52.63 for every \$100 collected; Alberta was offered \$28.09 for every \$100 collected; British Columbia was offered \$15.38 for every \$100 collected.

Now, Mr. Speaker, any hon. member who says we should have accepted the Dominion proposal—and that is the

question we will vote on in connection with the resolution—is in effect telling the people of Ontario that they should only get back \$11.11 out of every \$100 in taxes they pay in these fields, as compared with \$75.07 for every \$100 to the people of Prince Edward Island, and \$52.63 for every \$100 collected from the people of Saskatchewan.

By all means let us make sure that the people of the other provinces are assisted in any way, but there is neither, justice nor common sense behind these figures which have been presented to you.

There is something more. This Government has been charged with the responsibility of conducting the business affairs of Government here. This Government intends to make sure that so long as there is a Provincial Government for which it is responsible, it will have the power to raise the revenue required for the duties it is called upon to perform, without any other Government being in a position to say “no, you cannot do that, because we will not give you enough money”.

The power to tax is the power to govern. The power to tax is also the power to destroy. This Government does not intend to give to the Dominion Government the power to destroy the administrative independence of the Government of the Province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Our offer has been made, based upon detailed representation made to the earlier conferences, and the statements which have been made to the public and here in this Legislature. May I urge the hon. members of the Liberal group to pay attention to the words of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), that the closer the administrative responsibility is to the people, the better it is. Believing in that, may I urge them to reconsider what would appear to be their decision, and support the resolution that we maintain a strong Federal system, under which each Provincial Government can carry out its duties.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I would ask you to declare it six o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now six o'clock, I do now leave the Chair.

The House recessed at six of the clock p.m.

HOUSE RESUMES:

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. CALVIN H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I realize how difficult it is to follow two of the most experienced politicians in the House on the budget debate. However, in view of their opening remarks, I gather they are both heading for what the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) calls "The Ottawa Home for the Pigitally Over-privileged". Let me assure both the hon. members that when the time comes I will use my best influence with Prime Minister M. J. Coldwell, to try to get them both seats in the red chamber for its temporary duration and thereby, from their past records, do a real service for the people of Ontario.

One other comment was made here this afternoon which I feel I cannot let pass unnoticed. I take strong exception to the suggestion of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that when the hon. members of this group come to form a Government in Ontario, as we will, we shall not enforce the law. On the contrary, I wish to advise him that we shall enforce the laws, and not just for the benefit of one class but in the interests of all the people.

May I, at this time, extend to you, Mr. Speaker, my sincere congratulations on your elevation to the high office which you hold. I am sure that you will fulfil your onerous duties in the same efficient and impartial manner as did your predecessor.

In rising to participate in the budget debate, let me first congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) on his usual able presentation of the budget. I would also like to congratulate the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) on

some very sound criticism of the budget. Might I also congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) on having accepted my suggestion of 1944, of advancing to school boards a portion of their grants earlier in the school year. While our school boards at Cobalt have been receiving advances on their grants ever since that time, we all realized that this was possible in the past two years because this House voted this money from the previous year's surplus. I am sure that the proposal to pay school boards half of their grants in May will be a considerable saving to them and will be greatly appreciated.

Now, before I commence on the budget, I would like to say something about my own riding. It appears that this is the practice of this House. However, I do not propose to tell you about Larose throwing his pick at a fox and uncovering one of the world's richest silver deposits, nor who cut down the first tree. But I do prefer to tell you of some of the needs of my riding. Roads are a "must". My leader, the hon. member from Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) who, I regret, is unable to be with us tonight due to a temporary illness—he is laid up with an attack of the 'flu'; I hope he will be here with us tomorrow,—has dealt with the road from Matchewan to Swastika. This is a much-needed link, and I would plead with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to give this preferred consideration, and not take too seriously the opposition from the municipalities who fear they will lose business if this road is put through. This is an antiquated complaint insofar as the need for roads is concerned. We would also like to see the road from Larder Lake to Englehart put through as soon as possible. The Lorrain Valley road and the west road from Haileybury to Maniwabiki Falls could also stand considerable straightening and improvements.

Hydro power is one of the greatest needs of our farmers. I appreciate all the demands that have been made on the Hydro Commission for extensions, but I would urge that they endeavour to get power to our northern farmers just as soon as it is possible.

One thing we are badly in need of in all the ridings along the O.N.R. railway is more assistance in child welfare. Under our present methods, organized municipalities pay seventy-five cents per day to our Children's Aid Society for each child in their care from such municipality, and the Government pays a similar amount to this organization for children from unorganized areas. The ridings along the O.N.R. are so large, and there is so much of it unorganized, that the seventy-five cents per child does not begin to compensate for the services required, particularly today with the increased cost of food and clothing, with the result that it is next to impossible for our child welfare workers to really do the job that should be done. A great portion of this work is now financed or taken care of by service clubs, and much suffering has been alleviated by the generosity and work of all the service clubs in the north, but at best this is only a hit-and-miss proposition, and is not the responsibility of service clubs, but of this Government. Under present methods it is a case of "out of sight, out of mind". Look after those that can be seen in the towns and villages, but no organized effort on behalf of those in outlying districts. I would urge the Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) to make a survey of these conditions in such areas and increase the grants to at least ninety cents, which I understand is the approximate cost per child in this district at present. Our child welfare workers are doing their very best with the funds at their disposal, but unfortunately, due to lack of funds and help, much of their work is simply not done.

Now I come to the Indians, and I know that this is a Federal matter, but surely this Government can bring pressure to bear on Ottawa for more humane treatment of our Indians. Many of them have served in our armed forces. Their educational facilities are far below the standard which should prevail in this wealthy Province, and I should imagine, from a purely business standpoint, that the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) should be interested in seeing that something is done about the

health standard of the Indians. Many of them are tubercular, and it would not be very good for the tourist business if our American friends who spend so much time among them, using their services as help and guides, knew that they were subjecting themselves to this contagious disease. Considerable assistance has been given the Indians in Saskatchewan by their Provincial Government in the marketing of their fish and furs, and getting them organized so that they can do something to help themselves. I would urge this Government to make a survey of the conditions under which these people live, and if they can do nothing else, they can at least let the public know the facts as to the treatment these first Canadian citizens are now receiving, when I am sure the Federal Government will be forced to act.

I am indeed surprised to find that regardless of the feud that goes on between this and the Federal Government, that nothing has been done for the old age pensioners. To think that our Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) can so nonchalantly pass this over by saying we cannot do anything because the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Mackenzie King) refuses to call a pow-wow at Ottawa!

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I am not rising to question or interject, I am rising to correct the statement.

What I said was this: that the Dominion Government had announced that it was going to take certain steps at the coming Session, and that we must wait until those steps have been taken.

Perhaps this would be a good time to indicate that it is not our intention to finish this Session at this present time, but that we will adjourn so that there will be an opportunity for this legislative body to act when the decision of the Dominion Government has been made known.

MR. TAYLOR: I thank the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for his interjection. However, I would say this: that other provinces have increased the old age pensions, and with the wealth of the Province of Ontario I see no excuse why it could not have been raised here as

well. Surely our old age pensioners are not to be used as chips in such a political poker game. In view of the fact that the poorer provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have all raised the old age pension, we have absolutely no excuse for not raising it by at least \$7.00 a month, which would mean so much to these old citizens of Ontario. I say, Mr. Speaker, that this failure on the part of this Government is one of the blackest marks against it, and I would plead with the Premier to reconsider the whole matter and act now, not wait for Ottawa.

Yes, I represent a wonderful riding. We are blessed with practically all nationalities and religions of Canada's finest people. We have an abundance of good, clean, fresh water and air. We have no warble flies—and very few Tories.

Now for the Budget. Last year I made a statement in this House which I think will bear repeating. I said "If the councils of the various municipalities in Ontario did not come any closer in estimating their revenue and expenditures than has the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), they would all be under Government supervision by now". I think this House will agree that this quotation is equally applicable this year.

We have heard a great deal about faith in our Province and in our people, and what is so often referred to as "our way of life," and that only painters of gloom and calamity howlers will bring on another depression. Mr. Speaker, I will take second place to none in my loyalty to our country, our Province and our people, but I do reserve the right to criticize our way of life under so-called "free enterprise."

Let us look at the estimates of our hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for last year. I think this House will agree that when he told the people of this Province that he estimated we would have a deficit of some twenty-one million dollars, it was he who was painting gloom and calamity. In this respect I would like to quote what I said last year:

"With respect to gasoline tax, in budgeting for no increase the hon.

Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is suggesting that motor travel will not be great enough to overtake the subsidy and add further to the revenue. I believe he is being excessively pessimistic. I predict the gas revenue will increase in the coming year despite production difficulties. We should receive more from the Motor Vehicles Branch as well. No one doubts the potential buying power existing right now. One of these days these pent-up demands will be met. That will mean a general upswing in business. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has made no provision in the revenue estimates for any reflection of such business improvement. Or is it that he has lost faith in the free enterprise system to bring about the much heralded post-war business boom?"

That is the end of the quotation.

From what I have just quoted, you will see that I had more faith in the people of this Province last year than had the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). I would also remind the House that he estimated a decline in liquor revenue of four million dollars. I would not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) but one cannot help but think from the estimates of revenue from gas and liquor alone in comparison with the actual receipts, that last year's budget was prepared with an eye on the then-proposed Dominion-Provincial Conference. Be that as it may, last year I was the optimist and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) the pessimist. Now, I believe we are about to reverse positions again. He has predicted a surplus for next year. This may be possible, but I predict that unless he can find a few more hidden millions like the four millions in the piggy bank he robbed from the Interest Guarantee Fund of the Supreme Court, he will not have as big a surplus as he predicts, and unless a deal is driven with the Federal Government, by 1949, he will have a huge deficit,—or else he will have to resort to still more dual taxation. In fact, I will run the risk of being labelled a calamity howler and say that we have already

started into the post-war tailspin. Now let me give you a few of my reasons for saying so.

We have already with us considerable numbers of unemployed men and women. When I was home over the week-end I was informed that there are upwards of seven hundred between Cobalt and Kirkland Lake drawing unemployment insurance. Every one of these is not only a loss of revenue and a non-producer, but an added expense on the revenues of both the municipality and the governments in addition to a serious reduction in purchasing power and consumption of goods. The demand for goods is beginning to be satisfied to the extent that the people have the money to buy. All available money has been used up in the purchase of goods on which the controls have been removed, and for which exorbitant prices were asked. For example, let us look at shirts, which are sold away above their actual value. Even today we have difficulty in buying white shirts in Canada. When one goes to his haberdasher today he can find all sorts of sports shirts on which there was no ceiling, at ten dollars apiece, and other ridiculous prices. If you want a Canadian white shirt it is quite a simple process. Just go to Mexico where there are no controls, and you can purchase all kinds of them, manufactured right here in this Province, for upwards of eight dollars per shirt. I am not advocating taking off all the mean more shirts and other essential goods available, it would also mean inflated prices. What is needed is for the manufacturers to stop being so greedy and unpatriotic, and sell us goods at reasonable prices.

Because of this greed, corporation profits are today the highest in history, and from them the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) expects to collect thirty-eight and a half million dollars in taxes. But we all know this is not going to last. Why? Because people are using up their war savings in purchasing goods at these inflated prices, and when these savings are gone the boom will be over.

For example, our returned heroes are expected to take eight thousand dollars of their earnings while they were fighting for us, to purchase a four-thousand-dollar home. Some of this profiteering at least would have been eliminated had our Government kept its promise to call for the establishment of an Ontario Housing Commission. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) interjected a remark the other day to the effect that you elected three members for every point of the twenty-two. Well, I would advise the three elected on this point to start packing their grips, because they will not be here after another election.

These are some of the reasons why we cannot expect a continuation of the boom, but there is another reason which is more important. Too much of our income is getting into too few hands. That was one of the contributing causes of the last depression, and will contribute to the next. Our great task, as I see it, is to increase the purchasing power of ordinary people so that they will be able to purchase the goods that they produce, and thus keep business prosperous, rather than allow all the money to lie dormant in a few hands. Possibly one of the best methods to do this would be by a steeply graded income tax on big incomes, with a high exemption level and the use of money so raised to provide decent old age pensions, decent mothers' allowances and other social services. This, as I understand it, is part of the proposal that was made by the Federal Government to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and the need for it is one of the main reasons why an agreement should be reached at the earliest possible date. However, this question will be discussed when we come to the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) double-barrelled resolution, which reminds me of the ancient chestnut, "Have you stopped beating your wife yet?"

But let me now return to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) very loose methods of budgeting. Last year, when he tabled the Public Accounts for the year 1944-45, I pointed out that he had estimated \$6,735,000 in items which

were voted but never actually expended—that was the total of unexpended items in the Public Accounts. At the same time he had failed to estimate for items to the sum of \$3,860,000 which had to be provided by means of Treasury Board minutes and special warrants.

This year the picture is even worse. The Public Accounts for 1945-46, which were tabled a few weeks ago, show that the total of unexpended items which we voted were \$6,368,000 and the total of special warrants and Treasury Board minutes was \$5,805,000. These two figures together total \$12,173,000, or ten percent. of our total budget of 127 millions. This means that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) presents to this House his estimates of what he is going to spend; two years later we get the Public Accounts which show what he actually did spend; and any relation between the two sets of figures is purely coincidental.

To save me the trouble of adding up these figures every year, might I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that, if it would not embarrass him too much, next year he provide us with these totals in a special table in the Public Accounts.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), year after year, asks this House to vote approximately six million dollars that he does not intend to spend. In other words, revenue can drop six million below his estimates and he can come back into this House and boast, "We dood it again. We balanced the budget," regardless of the fact that money voted for very worthy projects has been withheld. It also means that the people have been led to believe that the Government was going to do great things to the extent of the money we voted, but that money was not spent, but rather held back and used in balancing or showing a surplus as the case may be, in the next budget.

Last year the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) budgeted for a deficit of \$21,065,000 which actually turned out to be a surplus of

\$454,000, or in other words, an error of \$21,500,000.

Now I think that the people of the Province should know what some of the money that was voted and never spent actually represented. Here are some of the items, taken at random from the Public Accounts for 1945-46, which were tabled at this Session.

County Agricultural Committees—we used to hear a lot about them. In fact, we voted \$20,000 for them, and as I remember the Government made quite a lot of it. Well, the Government actually gave the committee just a little over \$5,000—only a quarter of what this House voted for them.

The Northern Ontario Branch of the Agriculture Department had a vote of \$39,000—and only about \$4,000 of it was spent. No wonder some of them want to secede.

Finally, under agriculture, we voted \$550,000 as a grant to the Board of Governors of the Ontario Agricultural College—and not one cent of it was spent. Perhaps the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has some explanation for that. I note that there were a lot of Treasury Board minutes for O.A.C. but that grant of over half a million dollars was not paid over—the money may have been spent in other ways, but it was not spent in the way this House voted it should be spent.

The Public Accounts show the same picture for the Department of Education. We voted \$410,000 for normal schools, and only \$350,000 was spent. We have heard a lot about the shortage of teachers, and that is one place where the Government might have been justified in spending some extra money. Instead, there was \$60,000 left in the "kitty" that was never touched.

Libraries are another thing we need badly. We voted \$116,000 for county and public libraries and only \$65,000 was spent. Almost half that vote was left.

I think I remember the Government in 1945 talking a lot about the fine Pro-

vincial Technical Institutes they were going to set up in the north country. They asked this House to vote \$25,000 under the heading of "Provincial Technical Institutes to be established." We voted this money—but now the Public Accounts show that not one cent of it was spent that year.

Turn to another Department—Game and Fisheries. We voted \$45,000 for ponds, buildings and dams. Only a little over \$8,000 was spent.

Or take the Department of Health. I remember there was a lot of talk about cancer clinics. We voted \$5,000 for transportation and other expenses of patients requiring treatment in cancer clinics. None of it was spent. We voted \$25,000 for expansion of a venereal disease control programme with the support of a Federal grant. I do not know what the Federal Government did, but the \$25,000 we voted was not touched—not a cent of it spent. We voted \$173,000 for extension of the T.B. prevention programme. Some of that was spent—about two-thirds—but \$52,000 was still waiting there at the end of the year. We voted \$15,000 for a T.B. Clinic at North Bay. Less than half of it was spent. We voted \$14,000 for a T.B. clinic at Fort William. Less than half of that was spent. We voted \$18,000 for a T.B. Clinic at Sudbury. The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) can tell you how badly that was needed—but none of the \$18,000 was spent in 1945-6.

We voted \$5,000 for a clinical laboratory diagnostic centre at Kirkland Lake. That money was not spent. We voted \$10,000 to establish psychiatric services in public hospitals. None of it was spent. We voted \$19,000 for a Psychiatric Research Division. About a thousand dollars of that was spent, but at the end of the year there was almost \$18,000 still in the Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) pocket. In the Welfare Department we find the same thing again. I remember the hon. Government members telling us what fine things they were going to do for the youth of

this Province. We voted \$21,000 for the Youth and Child Welfare Branch of the Welfare Department. That did not seem like very much for youth and child welfare, but they only managed to spend a little over \$7,000 of it.

But, finally, Mr. Speaker, here is the crowning touch. In Point No. 12 of the twenty-two points, the Government promised "to prepare immediately Province-wide plans for full post-war employment." They said, "Steps will be taken immediately to prepare plans for great public undertakings which will create employment in the period of readjustment immediately after the war." In 1945, with the war drawing rapidly to a close, we voted \$50,000 for an item under Public Works—"Expenses in connection with preparation of reports, etc., to provide employment in post-war era—\$50,000." Mr. Speaker, we learn now from the Public Accounts that not one cent of that \$50,000 was spent.

Mr. Speaker, these are just some of the items listed as "unexpended" in the public accounts. This Government is great at making promises. Sometimes they even get as far as voting the money for them. But when we come to total up accounts we find that far too many items are simply marked "unexpended."

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not possible to go into the same detail about expenditures for the current year, since the figures are not yet available. But the interim statement tabled by the hon. Provincial Treasurer in his budget speech shows that there are very serious discrepancies. For example, he spent a million dollars less on agriculture than was voted—two millions dollars less on education—a million dollars less on highways. Altogether, six important Departments showed under-expenditures of roughly \$5,200,000 and six other Departments showed over-expenditures of about \$2,500,000.

Now I would like to say a word about the problems of the mining municipalities. It is noted that the hon. Provincial Treasurer has provided the amount of

\$150,000 which is being thrown into the pot of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the assistance of mining municipalities which have been deprived of their taxing rights on mines. It is my information that the yardstick by which this money is going to be paid to the mining municipalities is to be based on need, and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) is to be the judge. I do not suggest that the present hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) will not deal fairly with the mining municipalities, but the amount that has been allotted to him for this purpose is only peanuts. One might well say, never has so little been expected to go so far. I imagine Sudbury might quite justifiably expect to get it all. We have heard a great deal about Provincial rights. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) spent considerable time telling us why the Province could not and would not surrender its taxing rights to the Federal Government. But in about three sentences he told us how the mining municipalities in particular were being forced to surrender their taxing rights to the Province without even a suggestion of a conference. Most inconsistent, to say the least. If we are to continue to have privileged industries in the Province, then I say it is up to the Provincial Government, and not the municipalities, to subsidize such industries. Might I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) that our entire tax structure requires a complete overhauling. Our present acts were drafted back in the dark ages, and we have proceeded by the method of amendment to endeavour to make them conform with the needs of the day as we went along, with the result that the whole thing is in a mess, and the municipalities are nothing more or less than rubber stamps for the Provincial Government. When our present acts were originally drafted, setting up the rights of municipalities would have to resort to levying taxes against real estate to cover such items as relief, welfare, hospitalization and numerous other items that are to-day passed on to them by both the Federal and Provin-

cial Governments. I would respectfully suggest that particularly in mining districts, for the purpose of taxation, larger areas be formed and the Provincial Government call a Provincial Municipal conference, and rent from the municipalities their taxing rights of the mines and their profits.

Mining interests, having got the ear of the Government and some of the big newspapers, have spread propaganda and have got the public believing that mining is a very hazardous speculation. I presume that "evil old man" of the *Star* has got in there, too. Whatever consideration may be due to mines just starting up, there can be no justifiable reason for exempting the mines which are making huge profits and paying dividends, from paying their just share of taxation towards the cost of services which they demanded and required the municipalities to provide.

We already have mines in areas which are unorganized or unincorporated, and they quite willingly provide sewers, water, lights, housing and all the other services which go to make up a mining municipality. But the moment such an area becomes organized, immediately the mine is exempt from municipal taxation and the people, in many cases who work for the mine, have to take over the costs of financing the municipality with all its services. This, to my way of thinking, is most unreasonable and unfair.

With respect to the Provincial debt, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) states that in the past five years the debt has been reduced by some \$13,000,000. I would remind the House, however, that over \$11,000,000 of reduction took place under the former Government, and there was a reduction of another \$12,000,000 the following year, when this Government was operating under the previous Government's budget. During the three years that they have been completely responsible for the budget, they have added over \$11,000,000 to the Provincial debt. Compare this record with that of Saskatchewan under a CCF Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. TAYLOR: I hope the reporters report the applause. In the same three years they have reduced their net debt by \$26,000,000. In addition, by reaching an agreement with the Dominion Government, they have wiped out another \$44,000,000 of treasury bill indebtedness, so that the total burden of debt resting on the people of Saskatchewan has been reduced by \$70,000,000. Never in the history of Canada has any Government shown such amazing achievements in such a short period of time. Where is the applause?

MR. DREW: There is no occasion for any applause.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Is my friend (Mr. Taylor, Temiskaming) reading from a propaganda sheet of the Saskatchewan Government?

HON. CHARLES DALEY: Who paid for it?

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): No, this is not something I was trying to get in. These are the facts; From the Saskatchewan budget and their public accounts. But this is not all. While reducing their debt, the Saskatchewan Government has greatly expanded those services which most directly affect the welfare of the people.

I have made a comparison of the estimates for 1947-48 of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and I believe the House might be interested in some of the figures. I have reduced these to a per capita basis, as that is the only reasonable means of comparison—Ontario with just over 4,000,000 people and Saskatchewan with 823,000.

In the Department of Agriculture, Ontario will spend next year \$1.82 per capita; Saskatchewan will spend \$1.96, or 8 per cent. more. For education—get ready to clap; this will be good—Ontario will spend \$9.63 per capita; Saskatchewan will spend \$8.44, or 12 per cent. less. For labour, Ontario will spend only 18 cents per capita; Saskatchewan, with a very much smaller industrial population, will spend 22 cents, or 22 per cent.

more. For health, Ontario will spend \$4.62 per capita; but Saskatchewan will spend \$8.63, or 91 per cent. more. For welfare, Ontario will spend \$3.68 per capita; but Saskatchewan will spend \$5.60, or 52 per cent. more.

Ontario has no Department of Co-Operatives, as Saskatchewan has. There is a Co-operation and Markets Branch in the Department of Agriculture, and next year it will spend the magnificent sum of one cent per person. Saskatchewan will spend 23 times as much—as well as an equal amount on reconstruction and rehabilitation, which does not appear in the Ontario budget at all. All this they have accomplished, along with numerous other projects such as the protection of their people with an automobile insurance plan—yet they are not only balancing their budget, but reducing taxes and at the same time reducing their Provincial debt by unprecedented amounts.

Mr. Speaker, it would be unnatural to expect our present Government to emulate the great social welfare achievements of Saskatchewan. That would be asking too much of the Tory mentality. But it does go to prove just how ridiculous were the statements of the Trestrails and the Gladstone Murrays and all the other calamity howlers of big interests who predicted that disaster would follow if a CCF Government were elected.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I hope I have offered something constructive in my remarks, and that they have not fallen on deaf ears. And I know of no better way of closing my speech than to repeat the closing paragraph of my remarks of last year, in which I suggested that the hon. Provincial Treasurer find ways and means of estimating his revenues and expenditures a little more accurately, so that we in this House can know that when we vote estimates, we are providing for expenditures that will actually be made. In this way we will be able to keep the necessary checks on this Tory Government, which will avoid its getting into the financial difficulties that were the order of the day when such Govern-

ments held office here only a few years ago.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. HOLLAND ACRES (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, before I enter into the debate on the budget address, I wish to congratulate you, sir. You are looking fine sitting there, and I know you will be very conscientious and fair to all the hon. members. I also regret very much, Mr. Speaker, what took place. I always had a great deal of respect for the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart), and I know you did, too, but every day brings forth something new.

A great many of the hon. members get up here and tell the Legislature, I have never undertaken to say anything about that great old county of Carleton, which I have the honour to represent in this Legislature. Carleton County is one of the best counties, agriculturally and otherwise, in the Province of Ontario, and in Canada it is known from end to end for its great agricultural production and its great industry.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ACRES: It might be of interest, Mr. Speaker, for the hon. members of this Legislature to know that one township in the County of Carleton last year issued more building permits than the entire City of Ottawa. The township of Nepean issued over 3½ million dollars in permits. The people of the City of Toronto and surrounding counties know that Carleton has such a fine and honourable man looking after their interests, that they come out in droves to vote.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ACRES: People have been talking about their ancestors. This is the first time I have ever mentioned mine, but I think it might be of interest to you to know from whence I came, and the history behind me.

Mr. Speaker, in the year 1816 my grandfather Acres came from Ireland with two good friends, one a man named Graham, and a man named Richardson,

and their descendants are down there in the county now. They remained in Montreal for three years, and came to Ottawa in 1819. My grandfather, with his two assistants, built the first ward in the Capital City of Ottawa. They were carpenters and stone masons, and the landmarks which they built are down there yet. They built, altogether, four big stone churches, four of the finest churches in Carleton County, each of which has celebrated its one hundredth year of service. These are some of the things which my ancestors have done.

A peculiar thing happened afterwards. These three fine old men homesteaded in Carleton County, and let me say that to-day I am in possession of the three hundred acres which these three grand old men staked away back in 1820.

My other grandfather was a typical Englishman, the only man of his name whom I have known coming from the Old Country. My grandfather Disberry came to Canada in 1819. He made three trips across the Atlantic for supplies and he brought as his associates with him no less than eight of the outstanding citizens of Ottawa. I will name you a few, there were the Streets, the Perrys, the Greens, and so on. They were his associates. What did he do? He went into Carleton County. He was able to deal with the Government at that time, and secured land and homesteaded it, and got 1,300 acres of land which is in Carleton County yet.

On one of his trips to the Old Country, my grandfather Disberry brought the first registered short-horn cattle into the Ottawa Valley. Not being satisfied, he, with his associates, and a bunch of good trained dogs which were brought from the Old Country, started on the trail and established the first trading post in Canada with the Indians. The first place they landed was up near Petawawa and Mattawa, and they established a trading post there with the Indians. Marching on, they reached the prairies, and established another, and continued on the trail, and the next year, after going back to the Old Country and bringing back more supplies, they landed in

Alberta and traded there, and established a trading post with the Indians at that time. They drove a stake with the name "Disberry" on it, and when the C.P.R. went through there a year or so later they came across the stake with the name "Disberry" on it, and what happened? They built a station.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ACRES: Now, Carleton County is known for its great agricultural wealth, and its courtesy to all people, and its production for that great Capital City of Ottawa.

Now, let me go into agriculture briefly. Many years ago, from my many experiences dealing with agricultural people and farming myself, and making many trips to the Old Country, in exporting and importing livestock, I came to the conclusion that the better stock we had, the better markets we could obtain. I want to take this opportunity to tell the hon. members of this House that I was the first member of this Legislature—and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will bear me out—who stood up when the late Howard Ferguson was Prime Minister, and urged him to establish Ontario House in England.

I will never forget the first sight I saw there. I went down to Canada House, and it was a disgrace to a young country to have a place like that, with so little of interest in it, and nothing of the agricultural production on exhibit. There were two or three inefficient people representing Canada, looking for anybody who would come to sign as immigrants, who would come here, not the right kind of people at all.

I took this up with the late hon. Howard Ferguson and the late John S. Martin, his Minister of Agriculture, and I will say this, that I was able to bring pressure upon them, and the late John S. Martin, endorsed by his Leader, sent a committee to investigate and to establish London House.

You hon. members who were here when the hon. Mitchell Hepburn came

in will know that he has his good points, and there is no man who ever tried to accomplish anything who did not make mistakes. One of the greatest mistakes he ever made was when he sent the late Senator Marshall over there to do away with Canada House.

When our honoured leader, the present Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), came into office, I went to him, and I said, "George, re-establish that Ontario House." I want to say to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and this Government, endorse the agricultural estimates 100 per cent., but keep that Ontario House open, no matter what Dominion Government may be in power. The first time I was in London, the Danish people had sent their cold storage and refrigerator salesmen all over Scotland, Ireland and England, with their bacon, butter and everything else, and how did they get the market? They are clever, good financiers, and good workers. They bonused their farmers to put their bacon and butter and other things there, yes, even their fowl. Some people say 'get away from bonuses and subsidies.' Why, everything we talk about now is subsidized, if it is only highways and education and everything else.

In looking over the estimates I am surprised that here we are with ordinary expenditures and capital expenditures of some \$225,000,000, to be spent next year. Pick out there the Department of Highways, the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Provincial Treasury, which has to spend millions of dollars in meeting liabilities and interest on the money which was borrowed. But the monies were borrowed for a good cause, and we have the assets to offset the liabilities. But what does agriculture get out of that. They get \$7,200,000 in this great Province, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) said that Ontario is the largest industry, produces the largest output of any, almost \$700,000,000 of production in the Province of Ontario last year, and yet this Government, which has

more support from rural centres than from the urban ones, is only giving \$7,200,000.

I want to say that that is not fair to the agricultural people. How will they keep their boys and girls on the farms? After all, agriculture is the best industry to-day in any country and particularly in this Province of Ontario, with its fixed agriculture and the many lines they can produce.

I sent three copies of the budget to three farmers in my riding. I met one in Ottawa on Saturday, and he said "Holly, thanks for the budget; no wonder I cannot get my sons to stay on the farm; I am going to have a sale this spring and sell out." I said, "Why?" and he said, "The Ontario Government is only distributing \$7,200,000 to agriculture, and everybody else gets four or five times as much, how can you encourage your boys to stay on the farm, and your girls to stay on the farm and be good housewives?" That is only too true.

There is one thing I am not satisfied with, and while I am a member of the Government, and have done more for them and worked longer than any member of the Cabinet—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ACRES: I do not want any credit for that. I want to say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. member for Grey (Mr. Oliver) that he has advocated the formation of a board appointed to look after the milk business. What took place? The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and the Government appointed a milk board. All right. Legislation was placed on the statutes, and we thought they had full authority. For 16 years, Mr. Speaker, both the producers and the distributors and the consumers thought they were protected by this milk board. We reached a point, with the high cost of labour and the price we were getting for our goods, as compared to what they were getting in the United States, and we found we could not produce milk for what we were getting. May I say that the farmers have made the biggest sacrifice of any section

of people in the country to win the war, because they are the most loyal people in this Canada of ours. What took place? We demanded an increase in the price of our milk. Deputations from all over the Province, milk producers, associations, and so forth, met with the milk board, and after consulting with them on many occasions, what took place? The milk board agreed to jump the price up. In Toronto you pay 16c a quart. In Ottawa, when they took the subsidy off, it was 15c a quart, and we are to get \$2.35 for our milk, less drawing. What is the result? The day the milk board gave that order, at that moment, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) the next day came out in a Toronto paper and endorsed it, and said he was 100 percent behind it. I regret to say that it was either the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) or the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) who, the next day, came out and said the milk board had no authority to pass that order. For 16 years we believed they had the power to pass the order. I am not saying this in criticism of the Government, but I do say this, that the Act was framed by lawyers, and I say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), as I have said to this House, that he had no right at all to tell the public of this Province that the milk board had no authority. He could have gone to the Cabinet, passed an Order-in-Council, and put the teeth in it, and said "Go to it", and nobody would have known anything about it.

We have had the public all over this Province lining up, saying the cost of milk was too high. There were poor families who could not afford to pay 15c or 16c a quart. May I say that any woman, any mother, who says that she cannot afford to pay 15c or 16c a quart for the milk, the greatest food stuff we ever had, giving the most value for the money, should not call themselves Canadians at all.

I was speaking to a friend of mine from Buffalo. They are paying 20c a quart for 32 ounces. Here you are paying 16c for 40 ounces. Quite a difference in size. And here we are in this

great Province of ours, trying to uphold the farmers and give them credit.

I want to say to this Government that they do not want to forget the agricultural people. They want to do something to encourage farming, and for the farmers to stay on the farm. We have thousands of good farms which are rented to cattle men and others, which should be producing. What are we going to do? We have to extend Hydro. I know that in regard to certain articles there has been a certain amount of supplies not available, but I do say this, that if there is any organization pertaining to Hydro or to electric light and power, which should have priority, it is the Hydro Commission of the Province of Ontario. In the City of Ottawa they built in the Township of Nepean, adjacent to Ottawa, more than 3,000 houses in the last three years, each with a full load of power, and yet we in Carleton County could not get any transformers or meters. They all got them. If that is an action on the part of the Federal Government, giving preference to these big contractors, we do not endorse it, and no wonder the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province is opposed to making any agreement with the Dominion Government.

I will tell you another thing. You could not buy nails last fall. I was putting up a building and I could not get any nails. I drove to four little villages and went to nine different places before I got 15 pounds of nails. A man in Ottawa told me there was a man down there who had over 500 kegs of nails, and I said I would report him, if he wanted me to. He wanted to charge me \$15 for a keg of nails, and I said, "I will give you \$7, and if you do not take it, I will report you and have you arrested". And he is a supporter of the present Government at Ottawa.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Now, pertaining to agriculture, this question wants to be discussed by every member who knows anything about agriculture, and there is one thing I am not satisfied with that the Government has done. The whole Cabinet decided that they were going to appoint a Royal

Commission to investigate the price of milk. They appointed a judge and he investigated the production of what we produced, and anything else. If there is any place at all that that information is available it is at the milk board, it is said for that, collecting all data. That is the proper place. I say to the Government, why not dispense with the services of the judge and let the board tell us what we are going to get for milk. When you do get the legislation, appoint a board that knows its business and it will be fair to both producer, distributor, and consumer. We want to go together, three-in-one, and not divided. We as producers, do not want any more than what it is going to cost us. We want a little profit. The distributors have to be fairly dealt with.

There is another thing I am going to advocate and that is this. There is not a dairy farmer in the Province who can produce butter at the price which it has been for six years. You say, "Do away with subsidies." I say with all this money they are going to spend this year, take a million dollars away from some of the Departments and give the Minister of Agriculture another or two. Give every man and woman in this Province who is going to produce butter, five to ten cents a pound for a bonus, to try and produce more butter. It is ridiculous to do the way we are doing on these lines and expect the farmer to produce something at a loss.

I am very glad that the Government is giving a little bonus on sugar beets, where we have our beet pulp. I want to say this, and I am going, again, to repeat to my good friend for Brant (Mr. Nixon), I was out, 21 years ago, to Kitchener. There was a sugar plant there, \$1,200,000 invested, \$87,000 in new machinery, and the Dominion Government would not give them a cent of a bonus. The Ontario Government would not, and I made a speech on it, and I said the beet pulp is the best feed substitute for our grass in the winter time. What took place? Go out to Kitchener now. An American came over and bought all the machinery and took it

all out. Here we are, no sugar, but the beet pulp is the best pulp we can get. Now, John Bracken deserved a great deal of credit, when Prime Minister of Manitoba, for what he did. He ran across two Belgians with some money. They know how to do the work, and they produce sugar beets over there to a large extent. I was in Belgium, and I never saw as good farmers in my life. They came over and started growing sugar beets in Manitoba, and during the war produced more sugar than needed in Manitoba, and supplied Alberta and Saskatchewan. Those are the things we are responsible for. I will say this: It took eighteen years before any Government in this Province thought of giving a bonus. Why give a bonus of just \$1.15; I would have given \$2.00 even money and get more growth of sugar beets. Those are the things we want.

We want to encourage something pertaining to agriculture that is going to encourage the farmers to stay on the farm and encourage our girls to stay to marry those farmers, instead of rushing into the open centres and ruining their lives.

I have a thing to say about liquor. I am not satisfied about the way it is handled. This may not be pleasing to the Government, but I represent, Mr. Speaker, Carleton County first, and it is the best county in this Province. I represent the finest class of people and people who stand for true temperance. Some of them will take a good drink, but I want to say this: We are not in favour—it is not because this party is in power—of advocating lunch and cocktail bars open to two o'clock in the morning. The hon. Mitch Hepburn, when Prime Minister in 1934 or under our leader George Henry, put in tables and chairs, and if we had known it we would have elected a new party. I say every member of this Legislature is responsible for what is going on, and any woman and gentleman that is intelligent can see the deception and disgrace that these mixed beverage rooms have done in this Province, and they ought to bare their heads in shame. I am not a temperance man,

I am not one who ever was in a mixed beverage room, but I looked in, and I want to say this: There never was a Government in this Province placed in position to do something for people who want a drink, and true temperance, as this Government. I advocated this the first year to our Prime Minister, and I thought he would have done it, to throw every table and chair out of every hotel in this Province, no mixed beverage rooms. I would not deprive a woman who wants to go to a ladies' beverage room, with a barmaid there, and not one man in there. Let us go back to when I was a boy. When I was a boy you would never see a drunk man. If a man wanted to drink he stood up and had his drink and walked out and went about his business. Now, what happened? With our tables and chairs in these beverage rooms today, what happens? A man goes in there and he sits there until five o'clock and some other working man comes in and they want another bottle of beer. Then a hotel keeper gives them some of those potato chips, salted down, and makes them more thirsty. They never go home at all. With the result that the wife is discouraged and she gets a girl at 50 cents to mind the children while she is over at another beverage room. I say this gives a standard hotel license to sell wine and beer to any man wanting a drink. The hon. gentlemen talked about drinking in bedrooms and cars. I never drank a bottle of beer in my life and I like a drink, but let us be fair. Now, just exactly what the Attorney-General says drives hundreds of men to do what I say. Suppose we go into Ottawa and meet a business man, to do some business. In order to meet him—I don't drink beer—I have to go to a vendor and buy a bottle of liquor, take it up to a room or to a car. An officer comes along and we are fined. You and I today are responsible for what is going on. Let us be brave. Let this liquor law be amended before this Session prorogues, and let us be reasonable. Take the restaurants, I am opposed to any restaurant getting a wine and liquor license. I would give it to any standard

hotel. I would say: Let those standard hotels at meal times, from 12 to two o'clock, serve beer and wine or liquor at meal times to 12 o'clock." That is long enough to keep the waitresses around. Now then, for dinner let them serve it from six to eight o'clock, at meal time. That is enough. I don't know whether it was the Prime Minister or the Attorney-General. Somebody, one night turned around and said: The Temperance people of this Province would make a corporal's guard. I want to tell this Government we have about 40 per cent. of our fine outstanding people in this Province who do not want all this drinking, and they want to go into a restaurant and take their wife and children, and they do not want to go in where liquor is served, and beer, and everything else. You take boys and girls, 12 to 14 years of age, they may not say anything to dad or mother, but they are just old enough to wonder what is in that bottle. Why give it to restaurants? Are we going to drive those temperance people to restaurants where you would not want to be seen in. Let us do something to satisfy those people of this Province. There are the temperance people and clergymen of our Province, trying to agitate our people, our boys and girls going to universities, and next door a restaurant and mixed beverage room. When they are down at night, go down and take the girl to a dance and then when you can't get into them at 12 o'clock—there are five cities where you go to two o'clock and you then sleep there all night or take a taxi and go home. Now, I want to say this: No Government and no people in any Province should turn around and leave any bar room open at 12 o'clock at night. I want to say more than that—no Government or anybody else should have authority to name five cities in this Province of ours to have those cocktail bars. I say: Give it to none of them, and when anybody wants it, let the people in that place be responsible for what they voted for. That is democracy and that is what we should stand for.

MR. MacLEOD: Would the member permit a question?

MR. ACRES: Anything at all from you.

MR. MacLEOD: What you have just said is very interesting, but I wonder why you voted for the legislation when brought in.

MR. ACRES: If you knew what the regulations were last year when the bill was introduced, I did not. That legislation was not proclaimed until the 9th of December, and it was made public after that. I never knew what they were and I am as steady a supporter of this Government as any member who sits in the Cabinet. But I say this, it is my duty representing thousands to assist in bettering conditions all over this Province, and I make this suggestion—and I hope the Government in its wisdom will see that some little things that I have said are of value.

Those are the things we are here for. I have placed myself on record just what I think on this liquor question, and I am not changing it for any man. There is my stand. I have a wife and family and I have grand children, and my son said the other day—and I give him credit for this—he has a little girl eleven years of age, he has three lovely little children. My oldest son has never tasted a drink and he says, "If I want to take my wife and children to Ottawa and they are going to give the licence to the good restaurants, where are I and my wife and children going to eat?" What will the children say? The majority of children are very curious.

MR. C. E. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): I believe the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) mentioned the fact of a free vote. I believe that is wrong. I would like to have the Attorney-General correct that for the record.

MR. ACRES: Well, you can disagree but as I interpret the regulations, did it not say 60 percent?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Local option vote.

MR. ACRES: I want to be right on this. Is there anybody who can answer that? Now, Mr. Prime Minister, you are responsible. If the city of Brockville wants to have a lunch cocktail bar and submit a plebiscite to the people, what percentage of the vote has it got to be to carry?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of declining to answer any question but the hon. member is making certain statements in regard to the Act. The Attorney-General is not here and information will be available at another time.

MR. ACRES: No, I do not accept that as an answer. I want to say this: I am with the majority. You passed this and I have to support it. This gentleman assures me, and says it is not a 60 per cent. vote.

MR. DREW: There is no question of denying it. The hon. gentleman is making his speech. The member who interjected the question is in a position to interject that, but I do not intend to take part in the exchange between them.

MR. ACRES: I do believe that it is a 60 per cent. vote.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: So it is.

MR. ACRES: If that is not right, I will submit it to the Attorney-General when he brings in the statements. We will leave the liquor business. Nobody is drunk just now.

A great deal has been said of our returned men. Now, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, I, like every other hon. member of this House, think we are all 100 per cent. behind our fine young Canadians who enlisted and went overseas. It does not make any difference what parties they come from. They are fine splendid young men and young women, too. They went over to sacrifice their lives, if needs be. Now, they are back. The Prime Minister endorsed me, all his supporters were going to do something for them. I know the housing situation very well, you could not get materials very well last year, but I want to say this: That the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)

appointed a very fine gentleman in Planning and Development. He has only got \$320,000 in his estimates. What can he do for that? Now I say—let us go to work before the Session closes and give him with another million dollars. Let him build two thousand houses at a cost of \$5,000 a house. I am not asking the Government to go into the contracting business, but I trust the Minister of Planning and Development will get in touch with business men who understand the building industry. I do not mean to build all those houses adjacent to Toronto, but in other parts as well. Scatter them all over and then give the returned men, who were born and brought up in the Province of Ontario and looking for homes, give them those homes. Now then, on what condition? They have not the capital to pay \$5,000 themselves.

Let the government pay \$5,000.00. Let them charge that returned soldier three per cent. on the money, \$150.00, let him charge you three per cent. for depreciation, take \$150.00 on the average house with a furnace, a bathroom, a toilet and everything complete, and that can be built better than what the Dominion Government is putting up for \$5,000.00, and that \$35.00 a month give him twenty years to pay it, a very low rate of interest. On the other hand, the Government can pay \$50.00 a year or pay the insurance so that it will be covered one hundred per cent. in insurance, and if the house burns down the \$50.00 as an annual payment will insure the house, and they have \$250.00 left for capital investment. That is five per cent. on the capital investment and no risk. Those men have not got the money. Let us prove we are behind the returned men. We have arguments coming up from the labour organizations. I have done more work than the people on the other side ever thought of.

MR. T. H. LEWIS (Welland): May I say a word at this time inasmuch as they are talking about housing. My good friend (Mr. Acres), I feel you are embarrassing a lot of good people here tonight in as much of the statement as you have said. I am in the building trade and I will say this, you can formulate

all the plans you like, but as long as the Dominion Government controls all the necessities for building, you cannot build a house. You cannot buy a nail in Welland today unless you pay sixty cents a pound for aluminum nails. Why should you make statements such as this?

MR. ACRES: What is your question?

MR. LEWIS: You can carry on.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) has the floor.

MR. ACRES: I am not waiting for you to make a speech because you are in the building industry. I am not asking this Government to go into the building industry, I am asking for development, I am asking the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) to arrange with the builders to build houses as soon as they get returns, and if you cannot get building material, I can get them. How do you like that!

MR. LEWIS: I will call you up tomorrow morning and ask you for a thousand feet of lumber.

MR. ACRES: I get it by honest effort and honest representation. That is the way I get it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) to carry on.

MR. ACRES: Every member heard what I said. I said to put a million dollars down so that when the material comes in, he can get it. I am saying to get prepared to carry out the pledges of this Government, and be in a position to try and do something when the time comes. (Applause.) Yes, that is the humour they like, and I am just the same. I speak my mind, I always did and I again repeat, there is no better Conservative than I am and Conservatism is good enough for me without progressive or any other name added to it. These are the things we have to plan and do. We are responsible, let us go forward and show the returned

men we are behind them, and if we build two thousand houses as soon as we can get the material, and wherever they are living now, that will accommodate two thousand more. Let us give them a chance to turn around and try and encourage them to be home-makers. There is another thing which I am very glad the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said, and that is more community houses. How many did the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) put up last year? Let us be prepared when the material comes into existence. We have got to provide accommodation to hold concerts, for any church or community in general to give dances, box socials, to let them have different organizations out in the rural sections instead of getting in a car and driving to the centres of population. You do not know what time they come back, if at all. I am not retracting what I said. We are encouraging them to go into our population, we are encouraging them to go to the show. Then they come out of the lunch cocktail bars—they go in there for curiosity,—and what time do they get home? Let us face the situation. If you are going to have lunch cocktail bars, I say to the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), have them closed at twelve o'clock. If it is only a disinterpretation of the Act, change it and make it definite. Here is the place that administration ought to be changed where every member can. There is an unfortunate thing about the Governments, and I have advocated this, since my first day in the legislature, no Government should be defeated on the vote of its members, every man should speak his mind and vote for every bill as he sees fit. We have not democracy now. What is the use of people standing up and saying, We stand for democracy." We have not got one hundred per cent. democracy in this House or in Ottawa. I say no matter what bill is introduced, let every man vote according to his conscience. You will have honest legislation and a real Government and real honest legislation. I stand for

democracy. You hear the radios talking about democracy; seventy-five per cent. of the men in public life preach democracy and deep down in their hearts they practice nothing else but hypocrisy. Let us be fair, and I say to you, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), you have the authority, and we will vote with you, and I think the other members will vote with you, if you introduce legislation of the very best. No party will be divided on any bill, whether it is moved by yourself or a member of the Cabinet or a private member. I advocated that years ago and I advocate it now. Those are the things for us to stand for that make better citizenship, the real thing. I see the Vice-Chairman of the Hydro Commission (Mr. Challies). I rather like him, but sometimes we have little differences. There are an awful lot of people in my riding, farmers, who want to get electric light. I was just telling him the other day, it is strange, many years ago in this Legislature, one of the first years I came in, when the late Sir Adam Beck was here bringing down legislation, I must say I was opposed to it, to develop Shaw Falls. They put in \$25,000.00 in engineering, and in two years they started to develop one of the best power plants supplying power to Toronto. You people in Toronto and Western Ontario get the benefit.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I said before, the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) has the floor.

MR. ACRES: The M. J. O'Brien Company, of Renfrew, developed power at the power plant there, and in my riding, what is known as Garrow Power. It was developed and distributed to the farmers at a cheap rate. The Hydro Commission came in a few years ago—

MR. J. S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): Would you add in Pembroke and Garville, in my part of the country.

MR. ACRES: The power is there in Carleton County, ready to turn on.

When the Hydro Commission bought it, they shipped it down, and they put in two watchmen in the bush, and we have farmers within a mile, two miles and five miles, with buildings wired and cannot get connected up with the Hydro. I believe the vice-chairman, when he says they cannot get the material, and he says it is low power at Ottawa.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister Without Portfolio): I said it was not a question of lack of power, it is a matter of lack of material to get the power to the farmer.

MR. DEMPSEY: I understand you built a thousand miles of lines of Hydro last year.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) has the floor. If you want to ask a question and he is willing to answer, you may.

MR. ACRES: I have faith in the Hydro Commission and my good friend the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Challies), but I say if there is any shortage of power right here in Carleton County, we have one of the biggest power developments of Ontario in my riding. If it was not for my fight it would not have been developed so soon. Then, when the Hydro Commission bought another power plant. They closed it down and nobody gets anything. Why could not that power plant be opened and give it to the farmer? Those are common sense arguments. They do not require argument against your own party. I said that on the floor of the House when Mr. Hepburn was Prime Minister, and Mr. Conant was Prime Minister as the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) knows. Those are the little things necessary and essential to keep the rural people on the farm. Right today I was glad to hear the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), say twelve hundred miles were built last year. They got power, but I will say this, the vice-chairman (Mr. Challies) assured me of the reason for the shortage, and I feel certain as soon as he gets the material that he will give us the power. There is a certain man in the City of Ottawa

who lives quite a piece from the rest of us, who said he couldn't get it from the Hydro but was able to get supplies, and 560 houses got it. Wherever they got the transformers and the meters, they got the supply last year. I do not think the Dominion Government had the right to let them have it. Those are the things we have to contend with, and I am here to assist this Government in every way possible.

There is another little thing I would speak on, and that is this—I did say I hope the Government will see fit in its wisdom to place a million dollars over to the cost of planning and development, and place two million more to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to show the farmers we are behind them, and to give a bonus to any person or creamery manufacturer on butter of at least five cents a pound. The next thing, do not leave it to another year, get busy and make the arrangements. I understand we have a fine man in charge of Ontario House in London, and I say, have him arrange to build warehouses and cold storages, put on a salesman, and send Ontario bacon, cheese, vegetables, fruits, apples and grapes, and everything over there, and have men there that know what they are doing to boost Ontario, and then the British people will see it and send some of their best men and families over here, people with money to come over here. It is all right to talk about immigration, but what is the proper class of immigrant we want in this Province in Canada? We want men who are not afraid to work and not overdo themselves, men who understand agriculture, to get down and till the fields and produce. We farmers today in this Province are placed in a very unfortunate position in regard to food. I was talking to one of our largest feeders of stall-fed cattle, and he told me they cannot get grain because of the shortage of freight cars, and they have to put their cattle on the market. You cannot get a ton of bran around Ottawa. My son looked for it and cannot get it. Not one week ago, twenty-two cars of bran and shorts went across from Windsor to Detroit. I understand they are paying over there forty-eight dollars a ton but I do say, if the Dominion Gov-

ernment is taking care of agriculture and wants to do something for us, while Mr. Gardiner may be clever, he is doing everything to try to hold himself in power, why does he have that bran go to the United States? Why not distribute it around here where the farmers can get a little? Those are the things we have to contend with. I do not want to take any longer on these things, I was just passing. I must compliment the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) in talking about the north country, but I want to say to him and the other hon. members from the north, this Conservative Government is very generous, and they are spending money up there. I sat here when Howard Ferguson was here and before there was revenue from the gasoline, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests recommended ten million dollars to be spent up there and we had to borrow the money and pay interest to build roads and everything else to develop the North. We have labour agitators up in that North country going to labour unions and giving instructions and voting for anything but Conservatives. I say, if they would vote for Conservatives or Liberals,—we had at one time, out of eleven seats, ten Conservative members, and if the members will remember, the Ferguson highway was built, and they extended the T. & N. O. railroad to James Bay, and then the hon. Minister of Highways built a road right up to the lake, and then you people come down and say, "Give me more and more." Why don't you use your brains for the people that are doing something for you. You are intelligent men. What has led you astray? Why don't you stay Conservative or Liberal and stay with the old parties, one or the other. Then you will get somewhere. Then for the education of our two Labour-Progressive members, for people who have spent time in jail and out of jail, if they sit as Labour-Progressives I hope they go to jail. Fine men, well educated and can make a good address, and talking detrimental to this country, talking about citizenship and the unity of the people. Why should those hon. members have the right to sit in the Provincial Legislature, which is British to the core, and I will say I will with-

draw the remark if I am wrong in my way of thinking that they are not British at all. If they had any sons that is to their credit, but they are not responsible for their fathers' actions. I give the son credit and I like him very well and I wanted him to run as a candidate.

MR. MacLEOD: I have very deep admiration for my hon. friend (Mr. Acres) but I am sure he will withdraw that remark.

MR. ACRES: I would withdraw it if I said what I thought.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are out of order, and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has asked you to retract it or withdraw it. I think you should.

MR. ACRES: I pride the Speaker too much and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). I do not know what you want me to withdraw, but if it will satisfy, you can take it all out. As an hon. member said at one time, "You still cannot keep a man from thinking." I am going to make one other little suggestion and I will sit down for the present. At one time the U. F. Government established farmers, and agricultural development. They did good work but it never was enforced properly. They had inspectors that never attended to their duties, and we as Conservatives are as good farmers as they. I claim the Government would be well advised to use good judgment and get an application for two or three thousand dollars to buy a farm.

If we have returned men who would like to buy a farm and are not getting enough out of the Dominion Government, I would say to advance them some funds at a very low rate of interest. We have a lot of good vacant farms. I would say, use good judgment. I will tell you how I would do it: I would hold our agricultural representatives in every riding responsible for the investment, and for seeing that they are farming and looking after it and keeping up their payments and their interest.

Before, we had inspectors appointed who would run around not attending to

business. Many farmers who borrowed money to pay for farms would say it was the Government anyway, and would not try to meet payments. I have more faith today. I think these fine returned men, if encouraged a lot, would go back to farming. There are lots of good farms—do not put them on poor farms—get the best land possible, at the cheapest price possible—I think the Government would be well advised to consider the applications and go over them closely from the standpoint of background, and give them reasonable loans to establish themselves on the farm.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at the present time I thank you for the attention you have given me and the privilege you have given me. I hope I have not burdened you too much, but anything I have said, do not think for a moment I am at all trying to embarrass the Government. I speak my mind on behalf of the people I represent, and in speaking my mind I do so for the welfare of the people of this Province, to have a real united people and to protect our young women and young men.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Speaker, as I have said before, I believe, that it is the duty of every member of this House, whether they be Government members or members of the Opposition, to criticize the Government of the day whenever and wherever they think that criticism is due—not in any personal manner, but on the actions of the Government as a whole; because by the actions of a Government they should be judged. It is my intention to criticize this Government today because I believe that they should be criticized plenty if democracy is to survive in the Province of Ontario.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the Premier of this Province, his Cabinet and members taken individually are all very fine men. I sincerely hope that I can call many of them very good friends of mine. However, collectively and as a Government, they do not prove themselves capable of carrying on the important business of this great Province of Ontario.

To me, Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest faults of this Government is the autocratic way they are attempting to carry on the business of this Province. After sitting in this House and observing the manner in which the country is being managed, then I can come to only one conclusion and that is, "That the Province of Ontario is now virtually under dictatorship". Unless all the members of this House, both Government members and Opposition members, become more independent, get upon the floor of this House, speak, and vote the way they feel inclined, and not bow to Government or party dictators, then unless this is done and done quickly, we are heading for a dictatorship in the Province of Ontario as bad as any dictatorship that has ever been known in any European country.

A great many of our people fought and died overseas to save democracy and to kill dictatorship. The very least that the members of this House can do is to show the people of this Province that they are masters of their own house and represent their constituents. They will see to it that the Province of Ontario is governed in a democratic manner, not a dictatorship.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. members of this House a question? What democracy have we in the Province of Ontario at the present time?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Is that a question you are really asking?

MR. ARMSTRONG: No.

MR. DREW: I wanted to know.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I will answer that one. Give me time. If there is any democracy in our present Government of Ontario, then it must manifest itself in this House of Parliament—everyone must know that each and every hon. member of this House is free to talk and vote the way they personally feel, or in the manner that they know their own constituents feel they should. That is the way it should be in a democracy—that is the way it must be, if a democracy is going to work. Does that situation pre-

vail in the Province of Ontario? Are any of the members sitting on the Government side of this House free to talk and vote the way they wish in this House, without fear of reprisals from those who sit in the seats of the mighty in their own Government?

I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that most of the members are frightened to say what they think. If they are not, then in my own humble opinion, they should be; because if they should happen to have views of their own that do not coincide with the views of the big and mighty in their own party, and they express them, then watch out—they will be ostracized by their own Government and their own party.

In order, Mr. Speaker, to prove this statement, let me say that in the recent past there sat in this House a dozen or so Conservative members in His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. Some of these men were experienced parliamentarians with years of experience behind them, but alas, they were a bit independent in their thoughts and speeches, a bit critical of some minor policies of their own party. What happened to these experienced men when their party came into power? Did they get any of the important positions in their party? No. Do they sit in the inner circle of their Government? As I said last year, among the "dead-end kids".

MR. DREW: You mean bad boys row, that you had over here.

MR. ARMSTRONG: We did that, but you have the "dead-end kids" over there. I would say as a prediction that you have added one to the row in the last week or maybe the last few days, that would be my guess. Where are those men now? As I said, they are sitting in the "dead-end" row. Now, why? I cannot tell you but I can certainly guess. Just because they were a little bit independent in their speech. Some of these men were experienced parliamentarians, they were elected here year after year by their own people and those are the people who should know. Year after year they are elected, they are experienced parliamentarians and when their own Govern-

ment comes into power they are not even considered to be in the circle of their own party, they are on the outside.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, may I put a question, please. To whom is the hon. member (Mr. Armstrong) referring? I hope he is not speaking about the northwest group here.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I am just speaking my own thoughts, gained from experience in this House.

MR. H. H. HYNDMAN (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, may I ask that the hon. member (Mr. Armstrong) answer the question which was asked?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to ask a question of the hon. member (Mr. Armstrong)?

MR. HYNDMAN: Was the hon. member (Mr. Armstrong) referring to the northwest wing?

MR. SPEAKER: You are out of order.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I am telling you what I think. If you want me to talk about the northwest wing, let me get down to all wings.

The only conclusion that I can come to today, Mr. Speaker, as far as the present Government of Ontario is concerned, is that a member must get on the party band wagon, hang on as tight as he can, say nothing that might vex one of the drivers of those wagons, or he will find himself having to walk all by his lonesome, and this is so-called democratic Ontario.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, allow me to give an illustration of our present day Democratic Government in Ontario. During the last session of Parliament, this House passed the "Liquor License Act". Every Conservative member in this House voted for that Bill—not one voted against it. Imagine, if you can, 66 men all being in favour of such a contentious Bill as that. Why it is just impossible that this could happen without a bit of fear somewhere.

I say, here and now, that you can present that same Bill to any club, coun-

cil or group of men in the whole Province, consisting of any 66 men, and there is not one organization that will pass that Bill without any discussion on their part and pass it unanimously.

DR. GORDON J. MILLEN (Riverdale): Sixty-six hotel men?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Now if this is true, and I believe that it is, then Mr. Speaker, will some one tell me just why did these particular sixty-six Government members do it. There is just one answer, and that is because you have to be a "yes man" in this particular Government or suffer for it. This in democratic Ontario.

Every day or two the Honourable Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) gets up on the floor of this House and flays, and I might go so far as to say abuses, some members of this House for their Communistic tendencies, and particularly warns all the rest of us of our extreme danger, should their policies be put into effect in the Province of Ontario. In this, Mr. Speaker, I most heartily agree with the Honourable Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but I cannot understand why he should be always condemning, in this House, and all over the Province, their Communistic doctrine, and on the other hand, governing this House and this Province in about the same manner as the dictators of Europe.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) may be doing it unconsciously, but I believe that he himself, is doing more to kill democracy in Canada than any man I know.

Yes, I hear the honourable members on the Government benches saying "Oh! Oh!" In reply, I would ask them, just what they themselves are doing to help democracy in the Province of Ontario? Do you ever oppose your own Government? Not that I have ever seen. Do you know one quarter of what your own Government is doing? I do not think so, and I will venture to say that not one back bencher on the Government side of this House was consulted whether

or not Dr. Hogg should be fired from Hydro or not. And of course you did not know what was going on in the Hydro Commission, even if you did appoint one of your own members at a high salary as a Commissioner to report back to you. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said himself that he knew nothing of what Dr. Hogg was doing and could not find out. Could not find out anything, with his appointee on the commission, and this is democratic Ontario at the present time.

Let us look at our system of Government in this Province for a minute or two and then someone please tell me just what is democratic about it. This is our system of Government. One of our political parties, Progressive Conservative, C.C.F., Liberal or any other party you wish to mention hold a convention—they pick a leader for their party. Now along comes an election and one of these parties is elected to power—that so far may be called democratic, but now what happens. The leader of this elected party now automatically becomes Prime Minister, and he then has absolute power. He appoints his Cabinet Ministers, without consulting his members at all. He naturally picks some of his own particular friends for the job—the main qualifications for the job these days would seem to be absolute obedience.—“Do as the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) wishes at all times,” and Mr. Speaker, remember this, that if one of these Cabinet Ministers should get a bit independent and does not do just as he is told, then he may be dismissed by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) without consulting one member of this House. He dismisses one Cabinet member—appoints another to fill his place and no one knows why the first man was dismissed or what qualifications the second one has for the position. And you call this Government by the people. Is there any country in the world which is more autocratic than that?

I would think that it is about time that the elected members of his House forced a change and decided that they themselves would run this House, and

not let any one man run this Province and undo everything that our boys have been fighting for.

The members of this House should be told what is going on. They should be consulted on all important matters. For instance, were the members of this House consulted whether Dr. Hogg would be dismissed or not? No. (2) Were the members of this House consulted whether the Government would spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on one special highway and shown a map where that highway was going to be built? No. (3) Were the members of this House given a set of regulations re: the new liquor law, showing the number of licenses intended to be issued, stating the hours of sale, etc., before they were asked to vote on the Act itself? No. All the members did was write out a blank cheque for the Cabinet to fill in.

The people of this Province elected us as members to represent them in this House, but under the condition here today just how is it possible to represent them in the democratic way that they should be represented, when, as I say, the whole Government is run by the Premier, his Cabinet and civil servants, all under a one-man control.

I think that most of the members of this House will admit that there are very many civil servants here who have much more power than the elected member, and in fact, some of them will not give a member any information or will not even answer a letter for an Opposition member, and if it were not for a great number of these civil servants being so nice and so decent, then we would have the last straw burned before our eyes. But please remember this, that they do not have to be decent to the elected member, if they don't want to. Then, what chance has a member of representing his people? None.

A member, simply because he is sitting in the Opposition, is not consulted by the Government in power regarding anything pertaining to his own riding, but the man whom the member defeated is the one who is consulted—the man

whom the people turned down at the polls is the man who has the say—democratic Ontario—pshaw!

It has been my own belief that for some time past the Hydro-Electric Commission has been just as autocratic in its dealings with the people of this Province as has the present Tory Government, and it did not cause me the slightest surprise when I heard over the radio and read in the press that Dr. Hogg had been asked to resign.

To me it was just bound to happen, that either Dr. Hogg would be asked to resign and leave a free hand for the Premier to run the Hydro, otherwise Dr. Hogg might ask our Premier to resign and allow Dr. Hogg to run the Government, because these two democratic institutions had as their heads two gentlemen who were naturally inclined to do the dictating and not be dictated to—so just how could two men of that type be expected to pull together? Why, it was just impossible from the start, and now the big question is just this—is the Government going to run Hydro, or is Hydro going to run the Government, or will each be allowed to run their own business? The first round of the bout has been won by the Government, let us give three cheers, but no one knows how many rounds there may be yet or who will be the winner, but personally, judging from the first round, I am ready to put odds that the Government of the day will win and “boss the Hydro.”

The public love a good clean fight with no “pulled punches” and may the best man win—but after the fight does start the public expects to get the worth of their money—see a fight to the finish, and especially when the two men in the ring are paid to be there by Mr. and Mrs. Public’s money. But alas, this latest scrap in the Hydro ring only went two rounds. In the first round there was only a bit of sparring and some nice footwork. In round two it looked good at the start. They faced each other most courageously. The Government lashed out—Hydro took the count to five—got up—and the two of

them hugged each other and left the ring arm in arm and fans paid the piper. That is about the way the general public feel about the resignation of Dr. Hogg. They are sore, and why shouldn’t they be, from any explanations they have received.

The Premier says in short that he knew nothing, nor could we find out anything about the Hydro, so he asked Dr. Hogg to resign. Now, Mr. Speaker, would some one please tell me—what is the Hydro Commissioner who sits in this House drawing his salary for? Does the Premier mean to tell me that his Commissioner could not enlighten him at all as to what was going on, or is it just the same in Hydro as in this Government—that the head man ran the Hydro the very same way and told his fellow members nothing, just the way I claim that the head man of this Tory Government is running the business of this Province and keeping his members in the dark.

In all this fight about Hydro, in all the talk and publicity about new contracts, I have not heard the name of our own Commissioner, the hon. member from Grenville-Dundas (Dr. Challies) mentioned. Who is Commissioner anyway? It would look to me as if the Premier has taken upon himself that job also—poor democratic Ontario.

In a democratic country one of the first objectives of its Government should be to look after the welfare of those citizens who are most in need of some assistance, but once again it seems to me that in this Province just the opposite is the case because, although this Government is spending money like water and wasting most of their time on bringing in acts of parliament that will benefit the wealthier class, they are forgetting those who are most in need.

It is almost impossible to think of a Government of Ontario being one of the last in the Dominion of Canada to raise the old age pension. It is a crying disgrace to the wealthy Province of Ontario to be paying our aged people a lower

pension than some of our Western Provinces.

Every member in this House knows, Mr. Speaker, that the old age pensioner cannot exist on \$28.00 per month, every member of this House knows that living costs have gone away up since the \$28 figure was set and every member of this House knows that there is not any particular class of people in all our Province who is more deserving of some assistance than our grand old aged men and women—and what consideration are they getting under this present administration?—None.

Imagine an old age pension of \$28.00, and all this Province pays is 25 percent. of the first \$25.00, and then on top of this amount all the money that we can pay these aged people, the pioneers of Ontario, is a measley \$3.00 per month. That is 75 cents a week. Now, Mr. Speaker, allow me to ask this House, just what they could do with seventy-five cents a week? Well—I guess you fellows could all line up at the bar and buy one delicious cocktail—I know you all like them because you all voted for them. But, Mr. Speaker, surely the time has come for Ontario to raise their \$3.00 per month to \$10.00 per month. At least if British Columbia can do, then why can't Ontario do it? The old age pensioner should get at least \$35.00 or \$40.00 per month, and as I said in this House last session, "That the people of Ontario expect the Government of Ontario to come to some settlement with the Dominion Government" so that some plan for health insurance can be established in this Province and I warn this Government now that if they do not do this before next election, that some other Government will replace the present one and the new Government will do it.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, in these precarious times that there is only one solution for the Dominion of Canada, and that is full co-operation between the Dominion Government and all the Provinces—we must all pull together or be wrecked.

We have a grand country, but if every Province is going to hold out for everything it can get and then expect the Dominion Government to bring in the social legislation that we must have and still expect the Dominion Government to pay the bills—then it just won't work—and we are sunk—and from what I have read and heard it does seem to me that the Province of Ontario is the one Province in the Dominion who is trying to wreck the ship and who wants to dictate the terms that the Dominion Government will act upon, but I would suggest that the Premier of Ontario should remember that he is only Premier of Ontario, not of Canada. There are nine Provinces in Canada. Ontario is the most wealthy of all those nine Provinces and should be leading the way in co-operation with the Dominion, and not coming in on the tail end. It now looks as if the wealthy Province is holding out to see what the other fellow gets and then will say—give me a bit more or I won't play. This to me, Mr. Speaker, belittles the great Province of Ontario and I would like to see this Government say to the Dominion—Bring along your contributory old age pensions—raise your old age pensions—raise the pensions for the blind—do as many of these things as we can all afford and Ontario will not only do her share but will assist some of the other less fortunate Provinces to do their share. Then the average citizen of Ontario will be proud and happy to say that he is a citizen of this great Province.

MR. HYNDMAN (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the newly-elected Speaker to this House, I want to express to you to him my congratulations, and I would like to assure him that I am convinced that his long standing in politics and his great geniality will be of considerable value to this famous Legislature.

I would also like to express my gratitude for the various and numerous kindnesses which have been extended to me as a new member, since my election, by the former Speaker, and fellow member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart).

I would also take this opportunity to voice my congratulations in addition to those which have already been expressed to the new Cabinet Ministers who have afforded me and the 50,000 people whom I am very honored to represent in Toronto Bracondale, my congratulations.

There is one particular Cabinet Minister in this House whom I would like, to a very great degree, base my own political career upon, and that is the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), whom I think has done me an awful lot of good, has taught me valuable political lessons which I will not forget. He is as sincere as any Canadian I would ever like to see.

Now, before I get on to the budget, I notice the member from Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) said that Frost will not cure the evils. Well, I thoroughly concur, but I do believe that when he refers to democracy as a half-baked modified democracy, I think perhaps that he might, instead of putting the responsibility onto the Government, possibly put it onto his Ottawa leader.

Then, again, that brilliant orator referred to the Hydro scrap. Well, I thought as a new member that that had very fairly and very genuinely been explained in the House by my Leader.

I might now go onto the budget, and I would like to say that the Provincial Treasurer is to be very, very warmly congratulated for an excellent and far-sighted plan in his budget. The people of Ontario, I feel, should be extremely proud to have a man whom I firmly believe is a financial genius. One of the most difficult factors that this Government had had to face is the burden of net debt. This debt must be paid for by taxation. Last year the hon. Mr. Frost told us that he anticipated a large increase in net and gross debt. It is indeed most gratifying to learn that this estimate has been decreased by over \$21,000,000.

In addition to a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the net debt, we have added over \$26,000,000 to the Provincial Highways system, and indeed we have benefited agriculture, public welfare, education, and health. On the latter we have spent over \$230,000,000, and most particularly

in effecting, with no new taxation, measures have been placed before the people of Ontario.

In 1930, the Finance Committee set up an "Interest Guarantee Account." In 1919, this name was changed to "The Interest and Depreciation Account." The object was to provide a reserve in order to guarantee interest payable to beneficiaries and to cover any losses of depreciation on investment of funds, held important by the Supreme Court of Ontario. By September 30th, 1946, this fund had been built up to nearly five million dollars and it is estimated that in March of this year, next Monday, this fund will be somewhat in excess of five million dollars. It has become obvious that this fund has exceeded all the original requirements. It has now been calculated that \$1,000,000 will be sufficient for this fund and, therefore, the Government, very wisely, has decided to take four million dollars, and to spend this money on the universities in Ontario.

I was delighted to see that out of this \$4,000,000, a great sum has been allocated for the various medical schools in the Province, the reason being that there is at present a minimum amount of doctors in the Province, and it is most desirable that not only the number be maintained, but it is also urged that the number be increased.

Estimates for the Department of Education show an increase of over \$24,000,000, during the fiscal year of 31st March, 1943. I cannot say how very proud I am to hear of such a magnificent achievement.

The Government now will give grants to public libraries. We have implemented one of our twenty-one points. We have given fifty percent. in grants to the various school boards, and in many cases more.

I am also glad to see in the Department of Welfare that a grant of twenty-five percent. has now been given to county homes. In this way, municipalities will be able, far better, to look after those people upon whom age has taken a great toll and who, through no fault of their own, find themselves in a worse

position than some of their contemporaries.

I would like to say something about Dominion-Provincial relations because I feel it ties in to some extent with this excellent budget. I would like to put on record for my constituents in Bracondale a very brief summary of what did happen.

Prior to this last war the Provinces were limited to direct taxation. That was their principal revenue. The Federal Government was slightly better off; they were less limited in that they could tax both directly and indirectly. That main topic of the Dominion-Provincial Conference was the possession of concurrent powers of direct taxation by both Dominion and Provincial Governments. Under a Federal system the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Under a Federal system the Dominion and Provincial Governments, in my humble opinion, should have different heads of revenue, and different heads of expenditure. Otherwise, the Provincial Governments would find it most difficult to maintain their fiscal autonomy and to operate with their maximum efficiency.

To aid the Federal Government in waging a total war, the Provinces agreed in 1942 to suspend temporarily—and indeed, I emphasize that word—the levying of personal income and corporation taxes. Of course, the Dominion Government then increased taxes on those very things and the Federal Government also entered the fields of succession duties, gasoline tax, pari-mutual tax, amusement tax, and also electricity.

At the Conference in August, 1945, the Provinces discussed the matter of the Dominion vacating enough fields in order to enable the Provinces to carry on.

Our Government, with regard to personal income and corporation taxes, felt it would be preferable to retain these taxation rights rather than surrender them for a subvention, regardless of the amount of that subvention.

I have heard it said that Ontario would lose 74 million dollars unless we submitted to the Federal proposals. In actual fact, however, the proposals merely mean

that the taxpayers would pay 75 million dollars in these particular fields to the Dominion, only to be handed back to the Ontario Government for provincial purposes. Instead of this we will now raise 53 millions of dollars with a direct saving to the people of Ontario of 21 million dollars. As a result of our budget, the Dominion Government is in far better position to call the Provinces to discuss health and social security. They are better off by 74 million dollars. The attitude of the Federal Government with regard to health and social security proposals was that these were to be financed by a special income tax, above the existing income tax and without exemption it estimated a uniform level of 5 per cent. of all incomes. In addition to this, a poll tax estimated for this Province at 12 dollars a head for all persons over sixteen, whether they were employed or not. This Government does not want health and social security financed on this basis. The power to govern is the power to tax.

I would like to refer to the words of a famous Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfred Laurier, who said:

“It is a completely false principle that one Government should impose taxes and another Government spend the revenue therefrom. That will always lead to extravagance.”

Another Canadian in 1930 in the House of Commons stated:

“When on a previous occasion we were discussing this matter of grants from one Treasury to another, I said I thought it was an unsound principle; in fact, I think I used the expression that it was a vicious principle to have one body raise taxes and another body spend the people’s monies thus raised.”

This statement was made by the present Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Mackenzie King).

I will not remind you in detail of the time, energy and perseverance with which the hon. the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) has attempted to reconvene the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Anyone who has read the newspapers and who has digested the correspondence between the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Federal Leader (Mr. Mackenzie King) will realize, with no stretch of imagination, that Mr. King has no intention whatsoever of calling the provinces together again. It is more than ludicrous to censure the hon. the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) for failing to co-operate.

I believe firmly that the best system for Canada is the Federal system. This system should be based on the principle that there should be a strong Federal Government dealing with national and external affairs, but that strong Provincial Governments should deal with local affairs. This calls for a definite allocation of legislative and administrative responsibilities, with a most definite allocation of taxing powers, in order to effect those responsibilities.

Let me urge the hon. members of this House that there is an obvious and dire need for a reconvention of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, since one of the most important problems before Canadians today is to find a basis of general agreement, which will bring together the full constitutional and administrative powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to the best advantage of the people of Canada. Owing to the fact that Ontario pays over 45 percent. of all the Dominion income tax, it is urgent that the Dominion Government should make drastic and immediate reduction in our present income tax. The small taxpayer, particularly, should be relieved. Increased wages to him have done little in meeting increased living costs since those wages are eaten up by income tax. Financial encouragement to work has been limited by high income tax and many Canadians have been lured from Canada to the United States because of their lighter taxes.

Finally, the hon. members must not be in the dark as to the issue confronting Canada. We must choose between a Federal system of government and centralized, unitary government operating through dependent local bodies. I am convinced that in order to preserve de-

mocracy, we must assure a strong Federal system. The object of the hon. leader (Mr. Drew) of whom I am so proud, is to effect this aim.

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, may I through you extend to you, the new Speaker, my congratulations on the achievement of that high office. I would like, in common with not a few other speakers in this Chamber, to also state that in doing so that there is no disrespect to the gentleman who previously held that high office. I regret that it shows even in socialist circles that we can have Conservative feelings. I regret to see the changes, especially when I consider them as unnecessary changes. The retired Speaker being a much better judge of that, I bow to his superior wisdom. The budget which has been brought down in this House for the present time has, I confess, rather,— I do not know quite how to express it, it has left me with the feeling of regret concerning just what our position is at the present time. I am one of those who believe that having completed a major war, and being in a time that we are experiencing a complete change in the system we are living under, I should have liked to have seen both in the Speech from the Throne and also in the budget some evidence of the effect that the Government was conscious of that change. That is what I regret, and to me I see no evidence of any consciousness of change. Tonight we had one of the veteran members of this House speak, and I refer to the hon. member for Carleton. There was quite a great amount of laughter at what that gentlemen did say. I thought myself he did raise some very, very serious points, and I refer to the situation that our farmers in this Province find themselves in. To me, and I am not a farmer, and never was, the only time I have ever been on a farm was enjoying a holiday, but to me, the farmer has been the forgotten man in this country. At one time I understand he did receive a fair share of the national income. That is more than can be said for that group of men recently. In listening to these farmer members, I think,

just what is the position of the farmer going to be in a very short period of time. I note in the Speech from the Throne one statement, that is, from this Province there was exported over \$733,000,000 worth of farm goods and I am not going to try and tell you farmers that you received that money. I do not suppose their share came to anything near half of that sum of money. But it is with that market that I desire to express a few thoughts. How long are the farmers going to have this market? I note it is boasted this is the highest market the farmers have ever had. Well, to me, and I may be looking at the blackest side of things, but to me the farmer is going to lose quite a portion of this sort of income. I think we all understand that one reason why they had this sale of products was because of the extreme distress created by the war in the European countries. These countries, ravaged by the war, have been unfit to produce the foodstuffs that they require, but the war has finished and with those ravages being cleaned up, I would fancy that one of the things that all these countries will do because of the economic condition they find themselves in, they will attempt to produce as much of their foodstuffs as they possible can. In fact, when I note the fact that in Great Britain they have passed an Act that empowers the Government to remove farmers who are not farming the ground sufficiently well to produce a higher quantity of goods from that land, I am inclined to think that other countries in Europe will follow a similar policy. If I am correct, in that surmise, then a large portion of this \$733,000,000 market that produced that will be lost to our farmers. I will not tell you it all would be lost. That would be ridiculous. In this country we can produce goods that no other country in the world can equal. We have natural opportunities, and with the superior natural facilities we have in producing these foodstuffs we will always have a market. But our farmers have already painted a fairly black picture concerning their own condition. What is their condition going to be after this

market is cut off? I would suggest that our home market would be the best market of all for our farmers, the surest market that our farmers could have. On that, what are the probabilities in our Province? We cannot try to say conditions are very rosy. I know the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has made a statement that there will be no depression, a depression will only come by people asserting it will come, but I am afraid I am not one of the believers of that viewpoint. In this Province we have already seen an attempt to cut down the purchasing power of our own people. That is, the people working in the factories, in the cities and elsewhere. I know the farmer will tell you it is because of the wages that the people in the factories earn that they find themselves so hard pressed, but I would assure the farmers that the market they have and the best market they have is on the part of the people in their locality who purchase the goods they are producing, and consumed in their own locality. I have already made the statement that, so far as I see, the prospects for a high market for the farmers in our own localities are not necessarily very good. I think it is well for me to give reasons why that thought enters my mind. As any country, we are not self-sufficient. I would like to point out our first major depression came from the United States through the celebrated stock market crash. I am not going to prophecy we are going to have another stock market crash, but one thing I have noted and that is that since the return of the Republican Party to power, there have been serious inroads made in the progress labour has made since the Roosevelt New Deal theory. I understand not only in the Federal House in the United States, but in the various States, entire labour laws are being brought into existence. You may wonder why I bring in the United States, but they are the people that we have to compete against, and if they succeed in reducing labour, quite a large number of our plants in this country are also controlled from the United States, then we are going to find a similar situation

come about here. The desire to reduce the labour to a level whereby the manufacturer can more completely compete against various other markets, in doing so they will reduce the wages of labour. That, as I have tried to explain before, will reduce our purchasing power, and our farmers also are going to suffer. I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that that is not what our young people fought the recent last war for.

We in this Province can do great things. The other day in this chamber, in introducing his estimates, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) made a statement. It was the statement I find myself most in accord with of all, that I have listened to in this Chamber during the Session, and that was the great blessings of this Province. He pointed out that in the receiving of gifts from nature, Ontario had been gifted above all other parts of the world, and with that I agree. What service is all this going to render to our people? The greatest thing that can be created anywhere is happiness in the minds of the people residing in that territory. Happiness is something that is devoid of fear. I am afraid that is one thing that we are not going to have in this Province, and I would say, in Canada, under our present-day system of Governments. Happiness can, to a certain extent, be created where we see the homes of the people properly taken care of. It is not a matter of one governing group or some other governing group being responsible for the purchasing of their homes. I know that the statement is being made that it is the Dominion's job to do so. What I do think is this: we require homes and lots of them, and what we are told is that materials for the production of those homes are too scarce, that we cannot build sufficient homes for lack of these things. That may be, but I do know that what we do see being built is theatres, breweries; and materials for these could quite easily be withheld until such time as the needs of the people are supplied.

One other fashion of helping to create happiness would be in looking after

the interests and welfare of our old folks. I remember one time reading an advertisement which stated "You can judge a country by the manner that it buries its dead." I would change that and I would say that you can tell a country and a people by the way they treat their old folks, the parents of the country, the people who have worked a long hard life. In the retiring ages some of them find themselves destitute or very, very close to it. The countries that can and will look after their welfare, that will see that they have decent living so they can spend the rest of their days in comfort and peace. That, Mr. Speaker, is something that creates a great country. In doing so, I would like to point out that if you give these people the means of having a decent living, the goods that they are buying will help to prevent them from going into warehouses and stocking up, and that is the forerunner, in my opinion, of depression. But with the old folks and mothers' allowances come something else. Mothers' allowances, I can assure this House, are something we should be much more serious about. I would ask any honourable member to find the scale these people are living on and find just how far it goes at present-day prices. I can assure you that you will find widows with families to rear who are not in such a very happy position.

I am one who does not believe that we licked the last depression. To me, war supplanted it and I do believe that in a few short years we will once more have it back. I would like to point out that we have a measure of prosperity that was brought about by war. During that war we had the cream of the country absent, close to 800,000 young people, men and women. These people, not all of them, because when people go to war not all return—this is one of the features that is regrettable, that is a natural result of war, but during the time that that large number of people were out of this country, we produced such an abundance of goods that it was a boast, something to be proud of. I agree it was something to be proud of. The only

regrettable feature was that we were producing for destruction and not for the use of mankind. Can we not try to get all the resources together now and try to produce for the benefit of humanity? If we can do so, we can create in Canada the greatest of all countries, and that is something that anyone and everyone helping to do could and should be proud of.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. WM. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, at this late hour and it being a very stormy night, I would like to have the pleasure of adjourning the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, Before moving the adjournment of the House, I believe I indicated that we would continue the debate tomorrow. While I had indicated the possibility that there might be a sitting tomorrow night, I think it would be only fair to permit those who have arranged to get seats for a very important occasion tomorrow night, to be able to use them.

I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved, the House adjourned at 10.45 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

FUMES CONTROL

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Temiskaming, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Fumes Control Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) give us a brief explanation?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the amendments proposed by the Bill are not numerous. With one exception, they deal with administrative detail under the Bill. There is one amendment in the Act that is new, and it takes the issuing of permits for mili-

tary messes and canteens out of the Liquor Control Act and places it, with certain sound principles, under the Licensing Board.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MEDICAL ACT

HON. RUSSELL KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend The Medical Act and that same be read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

DENTISTRY ACT

HON. RUSSELL KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend The Dentistry Act and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend The Power Commission

Act and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, with the consent of hon. members, it might be advisable if I indicated the nature of this amendment.

It is a very simple amendment to Section two of The Power Commission Act. Section two is the section which names the number of Commissioners, and how they shall be appointed. That is the only section amended by the Bill now introduced.

It will provide that instead of three Commissioners, as now named by Section two, there will be nine Commissioners. It makes no other change beyond taking out certain limiting words now in that section.

This amendment is consistent with an indication which was given earlier that as part of the re-organization of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, it would be broadened in its scope and be made more representative of the broad field of activity covered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. While the amendment merely provides for the appointment of not more than nine Commissioners, it is the intention of the Government that those appointed up to a number not more than nine shall be three executive members of the Commission, upon a similar basis to those who have been appointed for many years. In addition to those three executive members of the Commission, there will be appointed representatives of the following organization and groups of our people:

The Ontario Municipal Electric Association.

Labour.

Agriculture.

Housewives.

Northern Ontario.

As is known by the hon. members of this Legislature, there has been a repeated demand on the part of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, for some time, that they should have repre-

sentation upon the Commission. This Government sought to comply with that request by appointing the then president of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association. We recognize, however, that once a man is appointed to the Commission in one of the executive positions, and ceases to be president of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, that it is not unreasonable for that association to cease to regard him as entirely representative of that association.

The intention, therefore, is to have an additional representative from the association, whose appointment will be made in consultation with that association. It is also intended to appoint a prominent representative of labour, and it will be a prominent representative of labour who is interested in the labour movement. There will also be a representative of agriculture, whose experience and background will qualify him to advise in regard to the tremendously important work of supplying and expanding the use of electric energy on the farms of this Province.

Then, the appointment of a housewife is, I believe, an important addition to this Commission. Perhaps we are sometimes inclined to overlook the fact that a very large part of the work of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the local commissions and boards which supply energy, is to provide the electricity required for the many household uses, in which a housewife is obviously the most expert advisor who can be appointed. In making this appointment, regard will be had for the experience of the lady appointed, and also to her activities which would qualify her to advise in this important field of the work of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Also, there is to be a representative of Northern Ontario, so that advice at all the meetings of the Commission may be available in regard to the very special problem of that great Northern area. May I anticipate the possible suggestion that this would only mean one-ninth of the representation when, in fact, Northern Ontario assumes such a very important relationship to

the whole Province of Ontario; there is no thought that representation in other capacities is in any way close to the representations of Northern Ontario. It is the intention to have one person appointed from Northern Ontario who is there specifically in that capacity to advise on their particular problems, and I assume there will be others in the other capacities mentioned.

Perhaps it would be well at this point to mention that the appointment of this larger Commission fits in with the recommendations made by the experts who have been advising in regard to the administrative reorganization of the Commission. The hon. members will recall that in that part of the interim report tabled a few days ago which I read in part, there was a clear and positive recommendation that the function of the Commission should be similar to that of the Board of a large industrial or commercial enterprise, that the actual business administration should be carried out by a general manager and an assistant general manager. That part of the report was approved by the Commission. I reported their approval to this Legislature and also gave the names of the men appointed to those administrative positions. Consistent with the recommendation that the Commission should be a policy-making body, operating on a similar basis to that of a board, it was desirable that the members be extended, as is now done by this amendment. It will perhaps avoid misunderstanding or confusion if I make it clear that there is no thought of these nine people, appointed in this way, spending their whole time in the offices of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Having regard to the fact that it is to operate in the manner that a Board of Directors would operate, it will meet perhaps once a month and probably at no time more frequently than twice a month. It will deal with questions of policy which present problems to the Commission, and make all the decisions in regard to policy. The chairman of the Commission will be responsible for the implementation of these policies through directions he will give to the

general manager. The general manager, in turn, will be responsible for the execution of those policies through directions that he will give to the operating staff of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

It is not deemed advisable to rigidly define other duties or functions of those appointed in this way any more than has already been done, because we have as yet only received an interim report. In the meantime, however, it will be possible for this larger Commission to gain experience to offer the value of their advice, and then, after the full report is received, it will be possible in another Session to make the appropriate amendments to the Act so that the Act itself may carry out in detail such reorganization as is necessary in the structure based upon the recommendations which are made. Merely to prevent the possibility of misinterpretation or misunderstanding, I wish to add that the reorganization from the point of view of appointment to administrative positions will not be delayed to another Session, because of the right by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make any appointment as may be agreed upon as a result of the representations made. When I speak of the necessity of the amendment, that will be in regard to more actual discretion of duties and official functions which can much better be placed in a superior form after the new and larger Commission has had experience, and can advise us as to the way in which those duties should be described from the various functions put in detail form in the statute.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, just a brief question. Is it the Government's intention that the members of the Commission shall serve without compensation?

MR. DREW: No, it is not the intention that they should serve without compensation. I might say the Commission, itself, will be called upon to make a recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and that recommendation actually cannot be forthcoming until the larger number is provided for by the Act. The thought in

regard to this is that the amount that is paid will not represent a salary for full time work, but rather an honorarium for the service which public-spirited citizens will give in the very important work in this connection.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Just one question. Take the labourers and farmers, will they be allowed to nominate their appointee to the board, or does the Lieutenant-Governor in Council make the selection and the appointment?

MR. DREW: I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will agree with me,—or, I do not think he will disagree,—that there is no overall organization of either labour or the farmers which would make it possible for a nomination of that kind to be effective, no matter how desirable it may be.

MR. OLIVER: There is the Federation of Agriculture. Is that not all inclusive? That would apply to all the farmers.

MR. DREW: I take second place to no one in my admiration of the work done by the Federation of Agriculture and it would be altogether likely an appointee would be a member, but from discussions I have had regarding the Federation of Agriculture, I would not imagine it is all-inclusive yet.

MR. OLIVER: It certainly speaks for agriculture in Ontario.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): We have four organizations that speak for agriculture.

MR. OLIVER: What are they?

MR. KENNEDY: The County Council Executive, a council that has been formed for about fifteen years; The County Committees; and I might say an organization that I am very fond of, the Junior Farmers.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, in view of the reply of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), may I ask him whether he anticipates the nomination to come for the from the two la-

bour federations of the Province? There are only two, and this Government would choose from the nomination made by these bodies.

MR. DREW: This was only an explanation of the bill on first reading. I am not wishing to close off any information but I think further details could be deferred until the bill is in committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, if you will recall that yesterday I was asked a question by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) re: The Ottawa Car and Aircraft, Limited, Ottawa, at which plant a strike is now in effect. I have here a report on the participation my Department took in that matter. It is a bit lengthy, and I will endeavour to give the hon. member and this Legislature the highlights of it. On March 6th the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Province of Ontario received a telegram signed by George Burt, representing the U.A.W., notifying him that there was a strike on in the above-mentioned plant, namely, The Ottawa Car and Aircraft, Ltd., and they were having difficulty in getting the union and management together. He suggested that he would be in Ottawa, meaning Mr. Burt, on Tuesday, and would be glad to confer with a representative of the Labour Department. We had a representative of the Labour Department there, and we met the general manager, Mr. J. B. Henderson and Mr. Burt. The general picture of it is in regard to the company—the company has fully complied with all the Dominion and Provincial labour legislation and has accepted without reservation, the finding and direction of the Regional War Labour Board of January 15, 1947, fixing the basic rates of pay. And, also the decision of the Board of Conciliation on February 20, 1947, respecting the working conditions, notwithstanding which the union employees have seen fit to embark on a wholly illegal strike. On February 22nd, the company reaffirms its position as set forth in the statement I have just read, and it will refuse to go into further negotiations

with the striking employees until they return to work. Consequently, we cannot see, under the existing conditions, any purpose served by a conference as suggested.

The report deals to some extent principally on the efforts that the Conciliation Board or member of the Conciliation Board for the Province exerted in an endeavour to get the parties together. I must say that Mr. Lewis reported his stand again, as outlined in a telegram, and he pointed this out, that the company had lost money in 1945 and had a net loss in 1946 of \$228,266.00. There is a financial statement of the company enclosed, verifying that fact. Mr. Lewis informed my conciliation officer that his board of directors had issued instructions after some considerable discussion, with which he did agree, that if the employees would go back to work immediately there would be no discrimination, and they would again start negotiations with the union with a conciliation man as chairman. That evening the conciliation officer met Mr. Burt and explained the situation to him. Mr. Burt informed the conciliation officer that the temper of the men was such that they would not agree to go back to work unless some concessions were granted. This being the case, I asked Mr. Burt if he would be prepared to attend some meeting, off the record, and it deals with that. But, Mr. Speaker, and members of this Legislature, here is a difficult position. Here you have a company which prior to the war was a small company and had what you might call a mushroom growth during the war. It has now reverted to its old position. They are going on the competitive market, as a matter of fact they are not in the competitive market, but are bidding to get into the market, endeavouring to get the plant in operation which, I might say, they are not too anxious to do because of this tremendous loss they sustained last year and the year previous. So, the only thing I can say is once again as I pointed out in this House the other day, the entire actual futility of men walking out on strike without having utilized the full machinery that both the Provincial and Federal Governments have set up and is available to them.

MR. DREW: 50th Order.

BUDGET DEBATE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order, Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve into the Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

The House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, the first thing I would like to do is to congratulate the mover (Mr. Chaplin) and the seconder (Mr. Wilson) of the reply to the speech from the throne. In my estimation they were masterpieces, and they gave us a lot of food for thought, and a great deal of information that perhaps some of the hon. members did not have. To have hon. members who can get up on the floor of this House and make addresses of that kind is of great benefit to hon. members who sit in this hon. House, and of great benefit to the people who live in the Province of Ontario. They are a credit to the Government in power, of which they are members.

I would also like to congratulate our new Mr. Speaker. Knowing him as I do, I feel that he will do everything that lies within his power to fill this honourable office with dignity and fairness.

I would also like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for his good judgment and sound sense in choosing the new ministers he has chosen during the past year. I am sure that these hon. ministers will serve us well, and that their efforts will be a credit to the people of the Province of Ontario. Knowing them as I do, I feel sure they will bring forth good fruits which will be of benefit to the people of this Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say here, there is nothing of which I feel more proud, and nothing I enjoy better, than the opportunity of coming here to the opening of the House and meeting the hon. members of all political parties, the hon. members from different parts of

this great old Province, which is the leading Province of the Dominion of Canada.

You know, Mr. Speaker, that by mingling with the hon. members from the north, the south, the east and the west, you secure a lot of good, honest information, because we are all members, constituted the same as the human body, each member functioning in its own capacity. Therefore, the information that comes to this House when the House is in Session, is good for the hon. members and the people who live in this Province to hear.

Mr. Speaker, I have been in this world a long time, and to my mind there are only actually two political parties. You could call them CCF, you could call them Labour Progressive, call them Liberal, call them anything. To my mind, from my great experience—and I have had a lot of experience from 20 years in public life and in business, there are only two Governments, the socialistic and the democratic. We have in the democratic sphere the Progressive Conservative, and the Liberals—they are of a democratic nature. The belief of these parties is freedom to say to the people “now, if you want us, let us go to the polls, and with a secret ballot, you can ballot us in, or you can ballot us out, and we will take our medicine.” That is what the democratic system does. The individual, no matter how poor he may be, no matter how rich he may be, has the same privilege of voting as any other individual, whether he wants “Bill” Duckworth, or whether he does not. That is what he says in his ballot. That is the privilege he has, and if he does not like the Government, he can push it out, and we suffer from the results.

In regard to socialism; once a socialistic dictatorship gets into the country, the individual has no more say as to whether they will remain there or whether they will not, and I will endeavour this afternoon to prove it to the satisfaction of everybody within sound of my voice.

Socialism: what does it mean? If I am wrong, I want to be corrected, but I think it means to take control, by the

state, of every industry and everything that is in the state, and turn them over to an individual Government which says, “You cannot vote me out of power”. That is socialism. And, apart from that, they socialize the people. They say to the people, “You are under a socialist government and you will be socialized, you cannot say ‘no’ because you have no opportunity of saying that we cannot stay here”. That is the way I understand socialism. They are the only two kinds of government, so you will have to decide between them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my address this afternoon is going to be a little different from the ordinary speeches made in this hon. House. I am speaking on socialism as I understand it, and I am willing to be corrected. In fact, I want to be corrected if I should be wrong, but I am going to try to prove to the hon. members of this House that I am right. Therefore, I must proceed.

Now, under socialism, as I know it—and I have travelled some in socialistic countries—we have heard arguments here about unions. I want the hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker, to understand that I am in sympathy with unions, and have always agreed with the steps taken by a great many unions, I am with the working man, and, in my estimation, the working men must be united.

There is no question about that. The working man is the little fellow. He is the common man. He is the man who turns the wheels that grind the corn that we eat. Therefore, I have always believed in unions, but what happens? Socialistic dictatorship destroys unions, and I will prove it. They may call them unions, but they have no say. They cannot administer their own affairs; they cannot dictate to the government of these socialist countries.

Now, let us consider France to-day. We all know what a dear, old nation France is, but look at the condition of France under socialism to-day. I was in France, and I saw Leon Blum, the President of France, in 1937. I saw him go from the Parliament Buildings in Paris

down the main boulevard, guarded by policemen, a police car in front and a police car behind him, going from the Parliament Buildings to his residence in Paris.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted a question? Has the hon. member (Mr. Duckworth) ever seen pictures of the President of the United States surrounded by his protectors, the police? Is that not a common thing?

MR. DUCKWORTH: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. gentleman (Mr. MacLeod) may I say that I am not speaking about the United States; I am speaking about France.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DUCKWORTH: I saw that, with my own eyes, and I wanted to bring that to the attention of the hon. members.

I stopped in a hotel off the main boulevard in Paris, and while I was in that hotel, I was told by the clerk, "Stay on the main boulevard in this city, if you want to be safe." Can you imagine that? That is under socialism. I am telling you that those are the words from one man to me, and I am giving them to you.

I went from the hotel where I was staying down to the Cook's tourist station to go out on a tour that night, and I was stopped half a dozen times on the main boulevard. What would have happened to me if I had gone off that boulevard? I guess I would not have been here to-day to represent the riding of Dovercourt.

MR. MacLEOD: Who's stopping you?

MR. DUCKWORTH: That was in 1937. Here is what happened. We all know that France has a government to-day, and has no government to-morrow. That is socialism. They cannot even agree amongst themselves. Now, hear what the Prime Minister of France says. He is going to resign, he is going to quit. He cannot stand it. He gives that warning. Can you imagine, hon. members, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province saying he was going to quit because somebody objected to his policy?

No, he fights his policy through, because he is democratic.

Now, let us go back to France in 1914-1918. Back in 1914, France was a powerful nation. She had a powerful army, and she fought in every battle during those years, beside the British, our Canadian boys and other boys who were fighting at that time, and she stayed in the battle until the war was over, and Germany had to come onto French soil to sign the peace treaty in that country of France, on the railroad, in an old car. You all remember that.

Now, what is the result in France to-day?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DUCKWORTH: If you do not like it, you do not have to eat it.

Now, the German armies entered France on May 15, 1940, and in two or three weeks, where was France, with 8,000,000 of an army? Can you answer that? An army of 8,000,000 under socialism, and she lasted about three weeks against the German armies. What did the German armies do? There was never anything in the world that I can find in history to equal the way they crushed the unfortunate women and children and old people into the clay. The highways of France were running with blood as red as this floor. The trucks and tanks were grinding the poor unfortunate people to death, and yet a lot of them had voted to put that socialist party into power in France. Why did France go to pieces? If there is any hon. member in this House that can tell me why France, under a socialist government, could not stand up against the German army as it did under a democratic government in 1914-1918, I want you to tell me to-day. There it is, on your doorstep. Get it off. That is socialism for you, and we have them in this country, getting up on the platforms and telling our dear young people, "Vote us into power, we will give you freedom." My goodness, Mr. Speaker, there has never been any freedom known under a socialist government. If any hon. member can tell me differently, let him come and tell me so now.

Now, what about Belgium to-day? I have been in Belgium, a fine little country, with 15,000,000 population, quite inoffensive. She has a socialist government in there to-day, but what has taken place? She has a government to-day, and no government to-morrow, the same as France. Remember, hon. members, these are nations with which we are dealing, they are no provinces nor municipalities, but we are dealing with nations which have gone down under this form of government. We, as democratic people, are trying to advise these people against this form of government.

And now, we go to Spain, and here is what happened in Spain. At one time Spain was a great ruling empire; at one time Spain sent explorers out all over the world. Mr. Speaker, Columbus, a Spaniard, discovered America. Where is Spain to-day under Franco, and who put Franco there?

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Hitler.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Franco was put there by Hitler and Mussolini. The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) is correct. He knows.

MR. CARLIN: That is who put him there.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Some of the hon. members here know about the results of socialism.

In 1930, the Spanish people had a chance to vote in what they call the Royalist government, which was a democratic government, and during the time that government was in power they established schools. Up to that time only 15 per cent. of the people were educated—

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt, but I am sure the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) will want to be corrected. The government elected in 1931, after the fall of the monarchy, was a democratic government.

MR. DUCKWORTH: That is what I said. I may be out a year, but what is the difference. It was a democratic government. What did they do? They built

colleges. They passed laws forcing the parents to send their children to school, and were building up a good nation, bringing it back to where it should be, enabling it to take its way and play its part in world affairs. But Mussolini and Hitler thought, "well, they are not going the right way to suit us, and we will send Franco there." So they started a civil war. Now, where is Spain to-day under Franco? The Spanish people have not had an opportunity to vote since they voted in the Royalist government in 1931. They are under a socialist dictatorship, and I see where Franco thinks he is not going to last very long, and is trying to get another man to take his place, not giving the people the opportunity to say whether they want another government or not. That is the sad part of this socialistic dictatorship government. They do not give the people any chance.

Spain endured a civil war for about five years, and to-day we hear very little about Spain.

Now, we will go to another great old empire, about which everybody knows, Italy. Let us see what happened in Italy, and I will cut these short, because it would take a man a lifetime to explain the history of any of these countries. I think we could bring on to the floor of this House points showing what socialism has done. We all know about them.

Mussolini was elected there in 1917, was in power for 20 years, and the Italians never had the opportunity of going to the polls and saying, "We do not want you any longer." He was a socialist, and he remained in power. They called him a Fascist. What is the difference? They are all socialists. Hitler was a socialist, too, so there you are.

Now, Mussolini stayed in power and he played around with Hitler and with Franco until the British armies came in and caught up with him, until the Italian people saw their way clear to assassinate him, and they hung him to a tree—he and his sweetheart.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): They did not hang him; they shot him.

MR. DUCKWORTH: They hung him up, and then shot him. There, Mr. Speaker, is another country which has gone down under socialism.

Now, we are coming to the largest country which has gone down.

MR. HARVEY: Jugoslavia?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Do not interrupt. What about Germany? Germany, to my mind—and I was in Germany; I am not speaking from newspapers or books, I am speaking from experience—Germany had 80,000,000 people, and they turned out some of the greatest scientists in the world, some of the greatest doctors in the world. They turned out some of the greatest inventions that we are using to-day in this country, and one of the most highly educated nations in the world was Germany. The same blood runs through their veins as runs through the veins of the Royal Family in the British Empire.

But what happened in Germany under Hitler and the Nazi Socialist party? He was elected to power in June, 1932. He formed what he called the Nazi-Socialist party, and to keep control of that party, and to keep control of the people, he censored the press. I went from Paris to Cologne, and when I put up in a hotel in Cologne, the clerk said to me, "Now, you are in Germany." Well, I realized that. He said, "You are free to go around and look at the sights in Germany and enjoy yourself, but you must not criticize the government; it is against the policy of our government in Germany to have anybody criticize it." I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that you could not criticize it, because the press was censored, the radio was censored, and all sources of information were censored. You could not criticize the government because you did not know what the government was doing. All that was done by the Nazi-Socialist party. Hitler was elected in 1932, and Germany, theretofore an intelligent nation, never gave the people an opportunity to vote to say

whether they wanted this party to continue or not. He stayed in power until he died or was killed, or whatever became of him. There is a big country, and when you put Germany alongside of these others, you are speaking about an intelligent nation, but they showed a great weakness when they put a man like Hitler into power.

He stayed in power, and what did this great man do? For fear of criticism, for fear of being defeated, he set up in the country concentration camps, the first in the world. Socialist ideas? Yes. There is no getting away from it. So that if anybody differed with him, anybody who criticized his policies, anybody who differed with his opinions, went into the concentration camps, and they certainly stayed there.

Then the next thing he did was to destroy the unions of Germany, and my friend from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) told the truth the other day in his address, but he did not go far enough, because I was on the Wilhelmstrasse boulevard, and I was shown where the leaders of every union were shot, under Hitler. He destroyed the unions, he put their leaders against a stone wall, and shot them, or ordered them shot. We all know he destroyed the unions, and Germany had great unions, good unions, well organized, when they went under Hitler, with his socialist government.

Now, there you go again. Unions all know they are not a socialist country because they say: "We do not need unions; we are running the workingmen and the ordinary citizens of this country. We tell them what to do." I want to impress on the hon. members in this House representing labour—who suffers under the Nazi form of government?—is it the big fellow? No, it is the common man and woman who suffer under socialism.

Look at the condition of the German people. Just let us visualize for one minute a nation with 80,000,000 intelligent people, all dismembered, have no work, do not even have any say, and their country run by four other nations. This is all done through socialism. When Hitler was campaigning—I can

remember reading his speeches—he was telling the German people what he was going to do. He was going to get into power and dominate the world, and he would set the German people on a high cliff and they were going to rule the nations of the world. He struck out to do it.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): May I ask the Speaker a question? Would you liken the present British Government, socialist government, to the past government of Germany, fascist government? Would you?

MR. DUCKWORTH: I had not said anything about the British Government yet, but I am going to.

These are conditions I am pointing out, and there is nobody in this House who can say what I am pointing out is wrong. I was there. This is what you get under Nazi Socialists—the trouble with this socialist party there are fascist socialists and nazi socialists and some other names. They are all socialists. They are just like a thistle, they just grow up the same no matter where you plant them. They are the same thistle.

Then you pick up a newspaper clipping out of a paper of March 19th, 1946, where a fellow named Hoess had to admit killing 2,000,000 people. He admits he killed 2,000,000 people in the concentration camps. Now, he is a socialist and do not overlook it, and he killed 2,000,000 individuals, innocent people. Now, here is a woman—you would never think a woman would do it. She killed 40,000. I might pick up those papers and quote them for a week. You all know that.

I have travelled quite a lot over Germany. All the great buildings have been destroyed, all the great industries, destroyed, all the great roads and all their great places of business have been destroyed and if it was not for the North American Continent today, we will say America and Canada and a few other small nations—what would be the result? In Central Europe today, put into that condition by the socialist party—what would be the result if it was not

for Canada and the United States and Australia and New Zealand? Sixty-five percent of the people in Central Europe would starve to death today. It has cost us millions to feed those millions that the Socialists destroyed to keep them alive. Russia is not doing anything for them. She cannot. France cannot do anything for them. The British Empire cannot do much for them. Who is feeding these people? Still we have socialists in this country, laughing up their sleeve at democratic countries feeding these socialist countries, which they destroyed and tried to destroy.

Now, you want to know something about Britain. I have been there quite a few times. The British Empire is one of the outstanding empires of the centuries. The British Empire went through many great wars, fought many great wars, and won them and when they came out of the war they were not starving, and the British Empire fought this last war of '39-'45. She fought it the same as she fought other wars, but after the war was practically over she changed her Government to a Labour-Socialist Government—you cannot call it anything else—because of their actions since they got into power. They have taken over railroads, taken over banks, taken over industries, and that is what you call socialism. Is not that right?

MR. R. H. CARLIN: Was not it a democratic election?

MR. DUCKWORTH: It was a democratic election. They were democratic before the election, but have turned. These fellows that were out campaigning and got into power, what did they do? They say, we put you into power, we were to work only four or five hours a day—I read their speeches and I do not blame the workingman for falling for anything like that—four or five hours a day you will only have to work. Labour Government they call it, never use the word 'socialist' but they have the word 'socialist'. So the people fell for that line of stuff and they got this Attlee Government into power, and let me tell you something: they are paying the price today. What did Attlee tell

them here a couple of weeks ago? He said, to save this nation we will have to work night and day and sweat blood, the same as you did during the war, if you are going to save the British Empire. Were those words ever used in the British Empire after any war before? No. They have a socialist Government in there and they do not know what they are doing. They are socializing everything, and when they come to hunt for the money, they cannot find any money to feed the people.

Here is what Sir Stafford Cripps says, and he is a great labourite and socialist man. I met him over in Britain, about a year ago. He said to the British people, and this is March the 10th, 1947, not long ago. Here is what he says: "Hard work, little play if Britain is to survive."

What are these socialists doing for Britain today? If it were not for the North American Continent the British Empire would be starving today, and we are not socialists here—yet. All you have to do is just read the press, and this is the *Globe and Mail* and the other one is the *Star*. "The British under Socialism"—there you are—"British under Socialism Sigh for 'Good Old Days.'" The British people are beginning to sigh for the good old days under Churchill, who led them through those good old days. Here they come along again, and this is 1946. These poor people get into a real jam and they blame it on the snowstorms and floods. Well, we have snowstorms and floods in this country and we are not starving.

Supervision of farming, and control of crop prices are next on labour programme. You cannot tell me they are not a Socialist Government. They are going to socialize the farm, the same as they do in Russia. I talked to a man from Russia and he was a farmer. They don't own their farms there. He works for the government and gives them 85 percent. of the stuff produced on that farm.

Now, when you pick the press up and read the press and you read items like this in it, Mr. Speaker, "5,000,000 may starve in a month if aid does not

arrive—Belgrade Yugoslavia, March 13th." I suppose they are pretty near all starved to death now because that is marked March 13th. You pick up another clipping—these things burn me up when I read them—and this is the *Toronto Daily Star*, February 16th, 1947. In an editorial it tells us—and the *Star*, they know what they are talking about,—20,000,000 little children starving, have got no homes, no clothing to wear and got no fathers and no mothers. 20,000,000 little children homeless, all through the Socialist Government in Germany that started this desperate war. Let us have a little feeling for the human beings in a foreign land. We have 12,000,000 people here in Canada and there are 20,000,000 people who have got no place to go. And then tell us to vote for socialism. Yes, to vote for socialism. They say we will give you honey on both sides of your bread. I have a little book here which says "Does Canada Want Refugees?"

In Europe alone, 30,000,000 people are believed to have been displaced since September, 1939.

Pretty near three times as many people as in Canada wandering around Europe today and no place to go.

Do you know what socialism appears to me to be? Socialism to me is just like cancer. Once it attacks the human body it just eats itself away through the body until it consumes or kills. Socialism is just like the farmer—and I am going to talk to the farmer—socialism is just like a farmer—and the farmer will understand what I am talking about. The farmer goes out to the field to catch his old horse in the pasture and the horse says, "No, you are not going to catch me." It runs away. The farmer cannot run as fast as the horse and so he goes back to the barn and gets a pail of oats and says, "I will get that horse." He goes up to the horse, goes out in the field after the horse and the horse sticks its head in the oats, and then the farmer gets him and puts the bridle on him. Now, that is just the same thing that socialism does with the people, just the same thing. They say, "Now, we have got you in harness

and you are going to work and like it." You cannot describe it any different, no matter how you go about it.

Let us hear what your great friend, John L. Lewis, says—and I know John L. Lewis because I have met him a couple of times. He is not a bad fellow to meet, always has lots of money. He says—and this is March 8th, 1947—John L. Lewis, I saw him this year.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a Republican, is he not?

MR. DUCKWORTH: Only a dictatorship can prevent strikes, Lewis tells Congress.

Now, is that a nice thing to tell the working man? Is not that a great thing for a great union leader of the C.I.O. to tell the working man—dictatorship is the only thing to prevent strikes. I suppose he means by that, to socialize all industries, and put the working man in a strait-jacket. Now we have the industries. You go to work. You have nothing to say about it. In Russia they cannot say anything to the government.

Mr. Hoover, the only living ex-president of the United States, comes along and he asks the United States to vote \$475,000,000 to feed Europe to keep it from going communistic. It will cost \$475,000,000 to feed the Germans after they have destroyed themselves with socialism.

These are facts, gentlemen, and nobody can deny it, and I want the press to use these words on socialism and enlighten the people so that they won't get into these traps the same as those European countries have got into the trap. So let us be fair. You know, when you come to think of all these great European countries, that one time were great ruling empires, are down and out through socialism or dictatorship—all the same thing—socialism always drops into dictatorship because when socialism gets into control it does not want to let go, does not want to trust people for fear they won't keep in power, and they form a dictatorship.

I have finished what I want to say, but I hope the few remarks I made this afternoon will go out to the people of this

great Province, so that when they go to the polls they will weigh their ballots well and vote for men who will represent them and give them what they are entitled to get, and not be promised something that they cannot get.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, after your election to this House, your declaration expressing your thanks to the House, to all the members, the impartiality with which you were going to conduct the high office to which you had been appointed contained a note of sincerity which pleased us all. You did resolve, and we did understand that you realize that your high office was such that on your appointment you became independent of partisanship.

The office of Speaker in British houses of assembly is one that has been handed down through the years—through the centuries, as a matter of fact—as the highest expression of democratic tradition. We do believe that in the exercise of your duty, you will not be swayed from the resolutions you expressed, by the blandishments or the pressure of those who at the present time hold power in this House.

In my experience, Mr. Speaker, I am not so sure that they have always left to your predecessors in office that freedom from partisanship which I know you are determined to apply in the exercise of your functions. On this side of the House some few years ago, we were astounded at some of the decisions that were given from that dais on which you sit today, and we felt that some extraneous motive, or some extraneous pressure, had been brought to bear on the incumbent of the office to make him stress his own opinion, or his own idea, of what should be done. Of course, we appealed, and of course there was a majority in this House which upheld him. I am referring particularly, just as an example, Mr. Speaker, to a decision that was handed in a couple of years ago about the precedence which was given to the introduction of debate resolutions before the debate on the Speech from the Throne had been decided.

It is so expressly stated in our rules and in the rules of parliamentary pro-

cedure throughout all British institutions that the debate on the Speech from the Throne should be completed before we start on the budget resolutions that it came as a thunderous affair in this House when a motion was put to invert the procedure.

Of course we appealed, because we here cannot freely discuss these matters, except that we have the right of appeal. We did appeal. I remember your hon. predecessor (Mr. Stewart) stating—and knowing your hon. predecessor as I have for a long time, I know that he did that contrary to his best counsel, his best advice—that there had been precedents before where the thing had been done. There had been at one time, but at the same time, of course, we could not discuss the matter, Mr. Speaker, and I would like you to bear in mind that we are always very respectful of the decisions of Mr. Speaker. Unfortunately, we cannot discuss, except by appeal to the House, an appeal to a majority who are sometimes under the leadership of the hon. Leader of the House, who may desire to use Mr. Speaker, and I would not like—we esteem you too much on this side of the House—I would not like you to be a tool in the hands of the Government of the day.

They found that there had been a decision, or rather an example, at one time, before the debate on the Speech from the Throne was concluded, of putting on the debate resolution.

It is also a fact, Mr. Speaker, that when there is no objection in any part of the House as to changing the rules of the House, they can be changed by unanimous consent. We can suspend for the time being—not forever, or as a precedent—but for the time being we can suspend the rules of procedure. And yet there was no unanimity at the time. We had to submit—the minority of this House, whom the regulations, the rules of procedure, are designed to protect, and whom the hon. Speaker of the House is particularly supposed to care for their rights—we had to submit to this untoward, extraordinary, unknown, unheard of procedure of placing the budget resolutions before the end of the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

Yet the rules—I will not go into detail—but the rules are so clear that we could not understand how the matter could be done. Of course, the late events have shown to us that the pressure brought to bear on the hon. Mr. Speaker (Mr. Stewart) in his decisions, in order to help the present administration in the House, had become so irksome that there was nothing left for him . . .

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. There has been no pressure on the part of this Government at any time, on any Speaker, nor will there be. The suggestion that has been made is most improper, and made for no other purpose than to attempt to create an impression which I believe the hon. Mr. Speaker (Mr. Hepburn) knows is false.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, that being recorded, I continue. The hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of course will allow us the same right as that which he exercises so often, in fact almost daily, in this House, of drawing conclusions from facts.

MR. DREW: As long as the conclusions are from facts!

MR. BELANGER: How can we explain that an hon. Speaker of this House, who was imbued with the dignity of his office and the importance of his decisions, should have rendered in one most particularly important instance a decision of that kind, which has been renewed this year?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, that was in the form of a question. May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) if he wants an answer now?

MR. BELANGER: There was nothing asked.

MR. DREW: Yes, there was.

MR. BELANGER: The hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of course wants to put on the record his own ideas,

and as there was no question asked, I am not going to answer an unasked question.

Strange to say, this present year here—I am not going to use any of those innuendoes with which the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is very familiar—exactly the same procedure was proposed this year in the House at Quebec by Mr. Duplessis, with whom the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did say that there was quite an important conference. Mr. Duplessis, under the stress of the objections in the House, had to withdraw—on account of the same rules and procedures, all coming from our British traditions, had to withdraw his resolution, but we carried on.

But my objection is not so very serious as the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) seems to suggest. It is simply to give an instance, Mr. Speaker, of what I know you are not going to do.

MR. DREW: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: I know that you are not going to be pressed or argued into any course or any decision which is not entirely in accordance with your ideas as expressed in your splendid remarks at the outset of your office, that you are going to take care that you will fulfil your office with justice to everyone, and with entire impartiality. I do feel that.

You see, Mr. Speaker, you are entering into a kind of House myth. You are a Speaker who is not supposed to speak—very remarkable, you know, in these British traditions. We have just closed the debate on the Speech from the Throne in which the Throne had nothing to say. The Speech from the Throne, if it had not been accepted by the House, would have left the Throne and its representative, the honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, very imper- turbable, and of course the Speech from the Throne is the speech from the Government. Well, it is one of those myths which has been handed down to us from the mists of history, and we stick to them, and we like them. It helps us,

especially in our schools, if our teachers will take the trouble of explaining to our children; it adds to our understanding of British history and although I think perhaps a good deal of reasonable objection might be taken to our retaining in our democracy these names and terms and so on, still, I for one, would like to keep those old fogeys of our British traditions.

I do not intend to detain the House, Mr. Speaker, at length on a speech on the budget. We older members of this House rather leave the Speech from the Throne and speeches on the budget for the younger ones, because on those two subjects they can speak about anything. That is traditional in the British House and the Canadian Houses, so I will confine my remarks to special subjects. I think we should give a thought to a new departure in this House. We have the Hansard. We are publishing the debates of the House. They will stand as a complete record of what is happening in this House. They will spread all over. They will have their very important bearing. I suppose that is what they are destined to do, as the hon. the Prime Minister has said, and I agree entirely with him, we must work out a system whereby the debates of the House of Assembly of Ontario are published in the best and most expeditious way possible and, especially, in the most economical way possible. That is why it is my belief, Mr. Speaker, that we should stop, in this House, speaking of the irrelevant things. We should stick to the rules of the House, which are the results of the wisdom of British and Canadian Legislators. But if we carry on as we are doing at the present time, I am afraid that our Hansard, our official debates, will be cloyed and cluttered with a lot of material with which we should do away.

A few years ago our friends here on the left now, were on our right at that time, and were given much liberty, and they used the question of privilege before the orders of the day in such a way that the discussions which ensued before the orders of the day on some occasions took longer than it took to deal with the orders of the day themselves. I must

congratulate them. They certainly studied their rules since that time, although I may say that, for instance, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) the other day brought up a question, apparently a question of privilege and personal explanation, before the orders of the day, which was altogether out of order. Of course, if we are going to continue to carry on in that way, what is the use of having rules? Personal explanations before the orders of the day are questions of personal privilege. Any matter of emergency—emergency, mind you, Mr. Speaker—and I repeat, any matters of emergency should permit a member to get up and ask a question from the ministry, but not open up a discussion, not deal with questions that can well be dealt with in the ordinary political discussions in the House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the man who this year has violated most of the rules regarding them is, I am sorry to say, the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew). To get up in this House and correct a statement, no matter where it comes from, that he feels differs with him, not as Prime Minister, but him personally, is well recognized. That is proper procedure. But for him, day after day, to get up in this House and introduce general discussions because of a newspaper article or a broadcast or someone having stated something with which he is not in agreement, is, I may say, Mr. Speaker, absolutely out of order. Of course, he cannot start a discussion because we, on this side of the House, who are respectful to the rules of the House, will not enter into a discussion, but generally it is on a subject which should open a discussion, and for him to say "Before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention to an article which has been published in a newspaper," or "a broadcast which was made yesterday or the day before, or Saturday last,"—and so on, and then start a discussion on political questions, I say is a very bad example for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), the hon. Leader of the House, to give to the other members in this Chamber. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I am keeping to

the budget, because all this is being put on the record, and it costs money. So much a line, or something. It costs part of the salary of our reporters and our printers and so on, and that is particularly why I am not overly concerned, so far as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), is concerned, because we can bear with him, as we have borne with him for such a long time, about a lot of things. After introducing it, he uses the privilege to repeat, re-repeat, and reiterate, for perhaps a score of times, his vituperations about the propaganda at Ottawa against the party, and against himself. I think there should be a stop to that. I appeal to him in all friendliness, and say that he, as the hon. Prime Minister of this Province, and the hon. Leader of the House, should set a better example to see that the rules of the House are to be followed.

If he has anything urgent, he has the same privilege as any other hon. member of this House. If it is something that is really urgent, then he can rise and state his point and ask for the adjournment of the House because of that particularly urgent matter. Then it will be for you, Mr. Speaker, to decide whether there is enough urgency to grant his request. That is for the hon. Prime Minister, as for any hon. member in this House, to make that request, and it is for you, Mr. Speaker, to decide whether there is sufficient urgency to adjourn the House to discuss the matter.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say it is not to be wondered at that a "back-bencher"—and I hesitate to apply that term to my very good friend from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts)—but how can we blame him after the example set by his leader, coming out in a discussion concerning the abolition of the Senate, and so on—

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): May I rise to a point of order?

MR. BELANGER: No, I want to make that point, and then you will be satisfied.

MR. ROBERTS: I asked for the privilege of rising on a point of order. The hon. member (Mr. Belanger) said

that I advocated the abolition of the Senate. That is not correct. I advocated the reform of the Senate.

MR. BELANGER: I accept the correction. But, speaking for or against the abolition of the Senate at Ottawa, he made rather a lengthy speech. I have not counted the pages or the lines of Hansard, but after much latitude being given by that very kind predecessor of yours (Mr. Stewart, Parkdale), he was finally called to order, but it took a long time before he abandoned the subject, as apparently it is a pet subject with him. The result is that we have all that in this House. I was on the point, Mr. Speaker, of rising after a lot of remarks like that had been made, and declared out of order, and I was going to move that when such discussions are said to be out of order, that instructions be given from the Speaker of this House that the words be expunged from the record. Of course, the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) understands that that is often done in courts of justice, where he is a very prominent member. But there we were, because the hon. Speaker of the House was so kind as to let it go for some time, expecting always that he would wake up himself and come back to the conduct of the debate in a proper way.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) if he remembers the fact that this is a debate on the budget at the present time?

MR. BELANGER: Quite right, Mr. Speaker. But I am talking about the cost of this Hansard.

SOME HON. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: That is why I am criticizing the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province, for introducing before the orders of the day all these discussions, which he has no right to do. If he or any hon. member of this House wants to make a personal explanation, you can read May, you can read Burinot, or you could read Beauchesne,

and you will find out that it must be done in the most discreet way, as briefly as possible, sticking to the point, and not introducing any other matters which may cause discussion.

You understand, Mr. Speaker, that certain remarks have been made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) which were most disparaging to those who, on this side of the House, are held in the highest esteem, and amongst them the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King), and we believe—and history will bear us out—that he is the greatest Prime Minister that Canada has ever had.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you discussing the budget?

MR. BELANGER: Yes. You understand, Mr. Speaker, how we have to hold ourselves, in order not to increase the pages of Hansard.

MR. TAYLOR (Huron): Not doing a very good job to-day, are you?

MR. BELANGER: We have had, in the discussions by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), certain bitter attacks on communism. To a point, I agree with him; I do not like communism; I do not like the ideologies; I do not like their methods; I do not like communism, but we have in this House two hon. members who, since the opening of the House, Mr. Speaker, have proven themselves very—shall I say,—devoted to the questions that come before this House, have been very considerate of every hon. member. There is something remarkable about these two hon. members, because of the particular precautions they take when they address this House. They have not spoken once on communism. Is it not possible that under proper circumstances, it may be all right, as was done a year ago when a colleague of mine on this side of the House, stated what he thought about communism, and gave documentary proof, but why should there be permitted these personal attacks on these two hon. members, one of whom I dare

say has given to this House the very best address we have ever heard for many years.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: These two hon. members are representing their constituency, from an important part of this Province. I will not be the last to combat them when they express their views on communism, but when they get up to discuss matters on the order paper, and bring to bear on that, no matter what we may think, their best experience, and their profound love of the people of Ontario, why should the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) go out of his way to attack them in the way that has been done in the past? Perhaps it would not be untoward to say that instead of cluttering our records, and going to such an expense, it might be a good thing for the hon. Prime Minister to take a leaf out of the hon. Leader of the Progressive Conservative party in Canada (Mr. Bracken). Of course, we realize that there seems to be a natural desire to step from the Legislature of Ontario to the House of Commons at Ottawa, and so on. We do not expect our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to see eye to eye with the hon. Leader of the Progressive Conservative party of Canada (Mr. Bracken), but, Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed to say this: is it not strange that this, the Conservative party at Ottawa, at the dictation of Mr. Bracken, in order to get good results from the conditions he imposed, changed their name to "Progressive Conservative party?" The Conservative party of Ontario did that very same thing? However that is just in passing.

Hon. Mr. Bracken, on Monday, February 3rd, 1947, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, stated:

In simple language, the democracies, by close collaboration with each other, must see to it that their combined strength is such as will deter any aggressors, communist or otherwise, or any combination of communist

aggressors, from the furthering their ideology by means of war.

The issue is clear, as I see it—

And here we see a man discussing ideologies, discussing systems, but leaving aside all personalities, of which we have had so much in this House. Mr. Bracken said:

The issue is clear, as I see it. Non-communist states must serve their people better than communism serves theirs, in order to prevent the expansion of communism, not by calling them names, not by any of the comic criticisms which get us nowhere, but by demonstrating to our own society that our type of economy is better.

That is Mr. Bracken.

MR. TAYLOR (Huron): That is a hard nut to swallow.

MR. BELANGER: As he said:

. . . but by demonstrating to our own society that our type of economy is better.

There, Mr. Speaker, you see the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) condemned by the would-be Prime Minister of Canada. Those are his words, not ours. I subscribe entirely to them, but, Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House are perplexed. We love Ontario. If we did not love Ontario, then during 15 years that my own people were being perjured in regard to what they hold the dearest, we would have left Ontario and gone to Quebec, but we love Ontario, and have faith in it, and we thought that the people of Ontario at some time or another would come to their senses and give the minority in Ontario the right to which they are entitled. That is why we stayed here, and because we love Ontario, we would like to have the hon. Prime Minister in this House (Mr. Drew) put the debates on the best possible level, no matter to what Government he belongs. We do not like to see him belittling himself; we do not like to see him engaging in personalities; we do not like to see him going out of his way for just a temporary advantage, especially at a

time when he has no right to do it, according to the procedure of the House, which he thinks he is above. We would like him to be a man, not a petty politician, a man like Right Hon. Mr. King, who disdains to answer such things, a man who is undoubtedly a great statesman.

Let me tell you this, Mr. Speaker, even at the risk of disagreement—a man who was my erstwhile leader in this House, and who, under insult, invective, and petty criticism, has always held a calm disdain for those things, as a real statesman should.

Mr. Speaker, I have gone farther in this matter than I would have liked to do. My contribution is that we should stick to the rules, those rules which have been handed down to us by British parliamentary traditions, and that we should be able, perhaps, to save money in our printing of Hansard and so on.

Now, without trying to follow any logical sequence in my remarks, I am going to discuss a few things. First, I will speak about Ontario House. I believe that Ontario House has done very good work, especially during the war, but now the war is over. I will say that there might have been some justification for it under the old regime, and when I am speaking of the "old regime" I am speaking of the time prior to December 11th, 1931, before the Statute of Westminster, which is the instrument of our nationhood.

But, Mr. Speaker, why should we now have an Ontario House in London? England is a partner, but no more, and no less, than any in the British Commonwealth. Perhaps the time has come when the name of "British Empire" should be discarded, and the real name, "British Commonwealth of Nations" or "British Partnership" should be used, because, after all, this nation is out of the British Empire, as we knew it, that Empire on which the sun never sets, has passed away. When we speak of a British Empire, of course, and, the Emperor of India, and so on, we are thinking of India, we are thinking of Burma, we are thinking of Egypt, and we are thinking

of Palestine, but, Mr. Speaker, the time has come for us Canadians, who have now Canadian citizenship, to stop thinking colonially. Before the Statute of Westminster it might have been all right, because there was some kind of a dominant state in London over Canada. There was such a thing as Downing Street, and it was all right to have an Ontario House. At the present time I do not know why we should have it there, instead of having an Ontario House in Ontario, an Ontario House in New Zealand, an Ontario House in South Africa, and so on, because all these states are on exactly the same level. Why should we have an Ontario House in London, going to all that expense in our budget, Mr. Speaker? You see, I am sticking to the budget.

MR. TAYLOR (Huron): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question?

MR. BELANGER: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR (Huron): Does the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) who was just speaking object to this Government putting on the best market, the products of the Ontario farms, the products of the mills of Ontario, or does he oppose marketing on the largest market in this world, and that it should be done away with to the detriment of the farmers of this Province?

MR. BELANGER: Are you making a speech, or asking a question? No, Mr. Speaker, I do not object at all to that as a commercial venture, but we have other markets, even more important. Why should we not have an Ontario House in Washington, why should we not have an Ontario House in New Zealand, in Australia, and elsewhere? Yes, Mr. Speaker, I will go farther and say I think it was one of the promises—one of the twenty-two points, although I must acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, that I never went through all twenty-two of them, I generally stopped at the fifth or sixth. But I believe there is something where it is promised that there would be no duplication as far as this Government was concerned, if it came into power. Well, Mr. Speaker, we have a Canada House exactly for that purpose, and I believe they could pay all

the expenses which, according to the figures given by my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) are no small matter. I think we could well work through Canada House, and not have this duplication. Ottawa has never refused to put their services at our disposal. Our agricultural Department, as has been mentioned at every Session by the hon. member whom I admire the most on the benches on the other side, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: I have known him perhaps longer than the others, but surely the Department of Agriculture, which is the Department most concerned, could well work in harmony with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and thereby let Ottawa spend their money, and let us save ours, and not have that duplication, which is senseless unless it is based on pure sentiment and not reason.

Just a word, Mr. Speaker, on our commissions. When the Government decides to refer a matter to a commission, whether it be a Royal Commission or a House Committee, as we call it, there are two types of commissions, one of them is for enquiry, for investigation, to find facts which are not available apparently to the department of the administration concerned. There is another type of commission, and that is a commission for action, which is the ideal commission, the type where they are given specific powers, to take out of the department certain functions, and which gives them the right and the authority to deal with particular functions.

Speaking of commissions of inquiry; we have had one going on for the last two or three years, the Commission on Education. I am not now going to discuss—as I would be out of order—what is taking place in that Royal Commission on Education at the present time.

It does seem that the Government is trying to cover its own responsibility on the different questions, that they should deal with it in the educational program of Ontario. But strange to say, we have a Bill that was introduced where con-

tinuation classes, grade C, are abolished and we are asked to vote on that. Surely, why should the Government introduce that? Why should not it wait until the Report of the Commission? Otherwise I would feel like bringing it before the House, a lot of questions which are at the present time before the Commission, and how could I be refused the right to do it when the Government itself is taking a question which is most important in the program of studies in the conception of our educational framework, and coming to this House while the Commission is sitting without any report on it at all, and asking us to abolish this particular class of classes. Which goes to show that I am not very much taken up with that Commission, and as I am afraid to out-step the rules of procedure I will not go into the discussion, but I would like to show how that Commission, going around, has opened the way to every kind of ideology, and I may say—and I will say it—every kind of hatred that is rampant yet in certain parts of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, we are asked to pass in this budget on the question of school taxes and school grants. Now, what we have done all along, Mr. Speaker, with the great object or endeavour of the present Government here in Ontario is to give to all the children of this Province equal opportunity. I have not heard this word this year. It has been tanned around from place to place, from month to month, from meeting to meeting in the Province of Ontario that the endeavour of the present Government is to give to all the children of this Province equal opportunity in matters of education. Yet the regulations and the laws of the Province of Ontario, as mooted and exercised in the Province of Ontario, are expressly against equal opportunity. Oh, we make a lot about crippled children, about children who are inferior mentally, and there is splendid work being done and I congratulate the Minister of Education and his officers for catering and helping those, trying to give them who are working under particular handicaps, equal opportunity. But there are children in this Province of Ontario of more than one-tenth of the population of Ontario that the laws and the regulations—of previous

administrations if you like and the present administration,—who are put in an inferior condition where they cannot get equal opportunity with the rest of the Province.

I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, of the children of the Catholic population of Ontario. Why should we be singled out? Why should not our children have equal opportunity? Oh, I know—I should not perhaps refer to it—but I know there is a very strong idea in this Province that there should be no such a thing as separate schools. Be that as it may. Keep your ideas as to that, but so long as these separate schools exist, why should not this Province give our children the same rights that are enjoyed by the Public School children? They are not, neither in the matter of taxes nor in the matter of grants. The grants, the way they are being dealt out in the Province of Ontario have come back to the old regime; let the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. The grants are given on the basis of expenses, so if a school section is highly assessed—if they are rich, let us put it on a very vulgar basis—if they are rich, then they will spend, they will say high salaries, they will build splendid schools, they will have the best equipment possible, their libraries will be filled with the very best books. They are proud. Why? Because the Government is going to pay a proportion of that on the basis of expenses. But the poor school can hardly put their budget together. They cannot build a nice school like that, they cannot pay such high salaries, they are poor. Well, they will have their grant on the basis of their expenses. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you there is a very queer idea here in Ontario as to the part that the Government should play in education. I suppose, I will not be contradicted except by anyone who has totalitarian ideas when I say this, the child does not belong to the state, the child belongs to the parents. It is the parents who have to say how the child is going to be educated. The state has the duty to supervise that education, to see that the

parents give an adequate education in line with present developments in life, in our modern civilization. The philosophy of grants by the state is that they should help those who need help, not help those who do not want it. Therefore, I shall wait the return to the system that obtained here in Ontario for some years, where the grants were given on the basis of assessment. The lower the assessment, the greater the grant, not the higher the assessment, the higher the grant. And the second basis, the two being combined into a scheme easily worked out, the number of children in a school. We have some schools in the Province of Ontario—splendid schools, beautiful schools, where you have ten or fifteen children, and the school section is rich, particularly rich, highly assessed and they have only these few children to educate, and when the time comes for the distribution of the grants, they receive a percentage on what they spend. Here is a school, a few miles further away, instead of having fifteen or sixteen they have fifty children or they have forty children, and perhaps on account of them having so many children, etc., they are poor, and the section is poorly assessed. Although they cannot expend on their schools, on the teachers, on the equipment, as much as the other school can, they get a lower grant. Equal opportunity in this beautiful Province of Ontario, where things are being made in a scientific way, the school with fifty children will receive just a mite of the proportion that the school with ten or fifteen children will receive. There is only one way to vote money of this Province that is voted by this Legislature, and that on the whole is in proportion to the number of children in the school section and the assessment—not the higher the assessment the higher the grant—but the higher the assessment the lower the grant. This is democracy. Talk about democracy where the man, the underdog, is a man being kept the underdog, instead of being helped by the Government of the Province.

Mr. Speaker, when the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) dealt

with his estimates, I called his attention to the fact that we have reformatory houses in Ontario which are not Ontario Industrial Schools, they are not so styled but that they are being managed by independent personnel who are doing a splendid work. Now, I submit as a constructive policy that those schools should be dealt with in the same proportion as to help from the government as the other reform schools are being dealt with.

The same basis of grants of both municipal and Provincial as is now being given to them. I am talking more particularly of the Alfred Industrial school. It is doing most excellent work where children, boys are being trained in a remarkably successful way, and yet those people who are carrying the whole burden of the overhead, the cost of the building of the school, the cost of the purchase of the grounds where farms are being used for the boys, it is all to their cause and all they receive is 50 cents a day for a boy from the Province and 50 cents per day per boy from the county, and this has not changed. We change the salary, but now the cost of living is increasing, and I think if you refer to the records to see the reports of the inspectors who from time to time investigate the conditions in those schools, you will find it is remarkably successful, bar none. In fact, more successful than certain Ontario industrial schools that I have personally investigated. So, I believe something should be done to bring about the support which we are giving to those schools, to bring them more in line with the present cost of living, the expenses that they are incurring and the service that they are giving to this Province.

Mr. Speaker, those in this House, as the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and others, and the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres), who have sat with me in this House for year after year, know that I have a peculiar way of discussing matters in this House and that I see more ways to be very critical or very strenuous, but it is not the sound,

it is a manner of speaking. It is not a sign that I am very much angered by the things that I am discussing. If I have appeared to this House to be perhaps a little excessive in my criticisms, I hope yourself, Mr. Speaker, and the House, will take it as simply a mood of mine rather than too strenuous a position that I have taken towards these things that I have criticized. As I take my seat, I do wish the present Government, this Government of the Province I love above all provinces in Canada, will carry on in the best way they can, and they have my very best wishes for the present year until our next meeting in this House.

MR. G. J. MILLEN (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, it is not without some trepidation that I rise to address this Legislature for the first time since my election in the Toronto Riverdale riding. I notice that it is the practise to congratulate appointees, or should I say new appointees to office, and that this practise is followed by the more experienced legislators, who have had the honour of sitting in this House for a number of years. I would like, if I may, to vary that practise slightly and if I am in error, Sir, it can safely be attributed to my inexperience in addressing the House. I would like to extend my congratulations to all elected members, for after all, even those who hold high Cabinet appointments must first be elected by the people, and I do not intend to be derogatory if I say that we all share that honour. However, Sir, having varied in that slight manner, may I now congratulate you on your election to your high, exalted and august office, and I am sure you will carry out the duties that go with that office that not only will be a credit to you, but to the people you represent and to this House. I feel greatly indebted to the electors in Toronto Riverdale who elected me to the Legislature, and I would like to feel that when I return to them at the next election, I will be able to place my record before them with confidence. I hold it in high regard to be a representative of the Government now in office and again, attributable to my inexperience, perhaps, I am watching every move

and trusting that it will be to the benefit of the people at large, rather than to the political party now holding the reins of office. The debate in which we are now engaged, Sir, dealing as it does with the budget, believe it or not, does in my opinion rank far above the Throne Speech debate because it is generally accepted that everyone is interested in questions that deal with the pocketbook. I am sure all the people of the Province and that includes the elected representatives, breathed somewhat easier when the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) brought down his budget in the early days of this Session. It has given the members an opportunity, incidentally, to study its contents and form conclusions which would not have been possible had the budget been delayed. It is a policy, Sir,—I mean having the budget brought down early,—which I think should be followed at every Session notwithstanding what the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) and other hon. members of the Opposition may think of this particular matter. Some of the more important announcements amongst the many important ones made by the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) were first that there would be no Provincial income tax this year,—and by the way, I do not believe the *Daily Star* has mentioned double taxation since the budget was introduced. Secondly, no increase in the burden of succession duties of small estates and charitable bequests, and thirdly, and I think perhaps it is the most important to we who have the honour of representing urban ridings, a subsidy to all cities in the Province and towns and villages in Northern Ontario of 50 percent. of their road expenditure, provided that the maximum subsidy payable shall not exceed the amount equal to one mill on a general assessment.

As pointed out by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), when on March 20th he introduced a bill, an Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act, the maximum that the city of Toronto could receive would be approximately \$892,000. In other words, Toronto would have to show an expenditure of at least

twice this amount, namely, \$1,784,000 or more, to receive its legitimate subsidy of \$892,000. In yesterday's *Telegram* there appeared an item suggesting that His Worship, Mayor Saunders would, without hesitation, make every attempt to get a clarification of this Act as it affects the City of Toronto. I heartily endorse this suggestion because on no less an authority than the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) himself. I have been assured that if the proper procedure is followed, approximately one mill of the city's present tax rate can be deleted from this year's tax bill. I am quite certain now that the Toronto taxpayers will welcome this relief given by the Provincial Government. I am informed that the city of Toronto can readily show a sum considerably in excess to the necessary \$1,784,000. For example, in their present estimates this year there is an amount of \$660,000 for ordinary road maintenance, a sum in round figures of some \$700,000 for snow-cleaning and the purchase of chemicals, and the sum of \$340,000 for the Jarvis Street widening, \$100,000 for the completion of the straightening of the Lakeshore Road, and some \$900,000 for the University Avenue widening. This Act, Mr. Speaker, I think we will all agree, is long overdue, and the Government deserves great credit for giving large and small municipalities alike some part of the gasoline tax to help maintain their respective roads. Of course the mayor and council of the City of Toronto, along with other mayors and councils, have an alternative, and that is to apply this subsidy to reduce proposed capital commitments. This, of course, would not directly affect this year's tax rate, and I submit, Sir, it is certainly up to each and every council to determine the best procedure to follow. It is up to them to decide what should be done with this subsidy.

Again, I say, Mr. Speaker, more power to any Government that can see the necessity of helping other forms of government under its control, and not only seeing the necessity, but doing something about it, I would suggest that the Ottawa papers please copy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLEN: Mr. Speaker, associated as I was for many years with the Board of Health in the City of Toronto, having served some seven years on that board, four years as its chairman, I am most naturally interested in the estimates of the Health Department. I have gone over these very carefully and I find monies in there to successfully deal with some of our most pressing health problems. I was glad, for instance, to see that the estimates for cancer research have been increased this year. Cancer is still one of our top killers. I was glad to see the money in the estimates for tuberculosis control and prevention, because I am a firm believer in the old adage that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." I was also glad to see the health estimates making a provision or the control of venereal disease.

The day has long since passed when venereal disease is a subject to be discussed in hushed voices behind closed doors, and only in the privacy of the family.

I consider it our sacred duty to every home in this Province to preach the gospel of venereal disease control. In the schools and public meetings, the true facts of these diseases should be brought home to our young people. It is our duty, through legislation, to protect the future of our young people.

In four of our Canadian Provinces there is already legislation which makes a blood test mandatory before a marriage license is issued. They are Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Thirty-two out of the forty-eight States in the United States of America have this type of legislation in some form or other, on its statutes.

Now you might ask why is all this advisable? Well, first, surveys show that most Canadians marry between the ages of twenty and thirty years of age, the age group in which the incidence of venereal disease is the highest.

Secondly, experience in the four Canadian Provinces and thirty-two States of the U.S.A. where premarital legisla-

tion is in effect, shows that one in one hundred premarital blood tests are positive.

Thirdly, in Ontario, in 1946, there were approximately 47,000 marriages. Assuming that the ratio of positive tests in Ontario would be the same as for the rest of Canada, 940 persons with syphilis were joined in matrimony in this Province in 1946.

Fourth, undiagnosed and untreated syphilis is responsible for illness and death from syphilitic heart disease or insanity, or paralysis known as locomotor ataxia.

Fifth. It has been reliably estimated that two out of every three who have syphilis do not know it. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that special note be made of that last statement.

Sixth. One out of eighteen admissions to Ontario mental hospitals during the past ten years has been for neuro syphilis, general paresis of the insane and locomotor ataxia. At a cost of 77 cents per patient day, the public charge for this preventable disease has been in the neighborhood of one and a half million dollars since 1936. The necessity for provision of beds for these patients can be avoided in the future by diagnosis and treatment of previously unsuspected latent infection.

And now I believe I should tell you who are some of those who have recommended this type of legislation.

A poll was recently conducted by practising physicians in Ontario. Out of 746 replies received, 719 doctors favoured premarital blood testing in principle. Other organizations who have written the Ontario Government endorsing the principle of compulsory premarital blood testing and asking for appropriate legislation are:

Catholic Women's League
Canadian Public Health Association
General Synod of the Church of England
Big Brother Movement
Big Sister Association
Canadian Mothercraft Society
Hotel Association of Ontario
Class 20, Accident Prevention Association of Ontario

Housewives Consumers' Association
 Imperial Order of Daughters of the
 Empire
 Junior League of Toronto
 Kiwanis Clubs of Toronto and North
 Toronto
 Local Council of Women (Toronto)
 National Council of Young Women's
 Christian Assn.
 Salvation Army
 Ontario Federation of Home and School
 Toronto and District Ministerial Asso-
 ciation
 Toronto Board of Education
 Central Y.M.C.A. (Physical Education
 Committee)
 Toronto Teachers' Council
 Toronto Welfare Council
 United Steelworkers of America (Toronto
 local)
 United Electrical, Radio & Machine
 Workers
 University Women's Club of Toronto
 Victorian Order of Nurses

Now, one might quite rightly ask, Mr. Speaker, what is to be gained by such legislation. I submit, first, it is estimated that one in one hundred prospective marital partners in Ontario have syphilis. A premarital blood test (and subsequently more complete clinical and physical examination if the test be positive) would have uncovered 940 latent unsuspected infections in 1946. Discovery of almost 1,000 previously undiagnosed cases of syphilis per year would go a long way in preventing illness and death from the third stage and congenital syphilis.

Secondly, if a premarital blood test be mandatory, then the persons involved must visit a doctor. The wise and conscientious physician can and will use this opportunity as an open door to suggest a more complete physical and clinical examination for evidence of heart disease, tuberculosis and other equally important unsuspected illness.

Third. Similarly, the clergyman is offered an excellent opportunity for premarital counselling. In Ontario, where the ration of divorces to marriage was 4.7 per 100 in 1944, such a lack of premarital preparation is evident.

Fourth. It is recognized that one factor in today's high venereal disease rates is the lack of public understanding and support of the official venereal disease programme. The premarital blood test is a means of personalizing at least one control measure to thousands of young people.

Fifth. Premarital examination laws are part of the long term plan for stamping out syphilis. The popularity and general acceptance of such laws, once their general purpose is understood, make enforcement easy and effective. They attack where syphilis often has its most tragic results—in marriage and the family. The family must be protected against syphilis by every means at our command.

Mr. Speaker, I would like, if I may, at this time, to read a couple of case histories and these are facts, not fiction. The first one: A man, believing he was completely disabled from rheumatism, applied for relief to the welfare department of a small Canadian city. A medical examination showed that the "rheumatism" was syphilis. In a subsequent investigation for those whom he might unknowingly have infected, it was discovered that his wife and all of their seven children had syphilis. The eldest child was partly deaf and blind; the second and third children were deaf-mutes; the fourth had a "long bone" syphilitic infection and was crippled; the fifth was an idiot; the sixth was mentally defective; the seventh, a babe in arms, was also infected.

And now the second case, a woman suffering from pneumonia came to one of our large general hospitals. A routine blood examination showed that she was suffering from syphilis, previously unsuspected. Investigation revealed that her husband had died in a mental hospital of syphilitic insanity. Of the eleven living children, six were later found to be syphilitic, also. Neither the mother nor any of her children had been aware of the existence of the disease.

If it is necessary to bring about a healthier race of people through legislation, then we must do it. We have laws

governing sanitation and similar matters allied with health. Surely it cannot be said we are invading personal fields if we insist that compulsory premarital tests are necessary to stamp out disease which is wilting the flower of our youth and bringing untold misery to newly married couples who discovered too late that one of the partners to that sacred ceremony was afflicted with disease.

In matters of health, I am convinced that this Government, and other Governments, do not infer political motives from suggested legislation that may carry compulsory terms. Health is our most important asset. All the millions of dollars outlined in our budget cannot buy health. It is an oft told story that John D. Rockefeller with all his wealth had to be content with a glass of milk. Health is beyond money and far beyond such material things as natural resources. It cannot be bought, and when we have lost it we find that all too often it cannot be regained.

Mr. Speaker, I humbly request that our Progressive Conservative Government, and I stress the "Progressive," do something about this much needed legislation.

In a general review of the budget as brought down in the House, it would appear to me to have the laudatory principle of trying to stretch the taxpayer's dollar to provide the most services at the least possible cost. This is the principle we applied in municipal government and I feel that it is being applied here on a larger scale in terms of dollars.

I feel, however, that no matter how efficiently a Government attempts to operate its services, the people, the little people, the home owners and workers in my own Riverdale ward; the farmers in their country homes and the settlers in the northern hinterlands, can play a great part in bringing about further savings.

We heard the Honourable Member for Hastings East (Mr. Robson) speak the other day of the parts being played by the industrial workers and the farmers. The hon. member compared the effort

of the farmers in production with the industrial workers. He suggested that while the farmers were increasing production and the quality of their products, there was some doubt that the workers in the factories were doing the same thing.

I say to the hon. members of this Legislature that the people in the cities; the people in the towns and villages and the people on the farms wield a great deal more power than they realize in bringing about better quality products at lower prices.

Our cost of living continues to rise. We hear the urban dwellers blaming it on the farmers, who, they say, want higher prices. We hear the farmers blaming it on the urban workers who seek higher wages, which, when granted, are invariably followed by higher prices for the products produced by those workers. Where is it going to stop? You have heard that question asked—we all have. I maintain that every purchaser, especially housewives, who spend the greater part of the wage earner's dollar, have the power to halt the rising prices.

I would suggest in all sincerity that we foster and encourage a buyer's strike. We should shout from one end of the Province to the other telling people not to pay prices which they consider beyond the range of their pay cheque. Don't buy luxury items. Stick to the essentials and buy only the things that are needed to sustain life comfortably. Stay away from the non-essential items. I would suggest that purchasers discontinue the purchase of clothing if their wardrobe is still well stocked with serviceable clothes. I would suggest to housewives that they avoid the luxury items on their grocery bills, and this applies particularly to packaged and canned items. I would not direct this buyers' strike against farm products. I am one of those city people who are convinced that the farmer is not receiving too much for his produce. I believe there is too much of a spread between the price the farmers receive and the price the consumer pays when it reaches his table.

After waiting for months to see prices come down, we are seeing them steadily

increase. Someone, somewhere, is going to accept the fact that the margin of profit must be reduced. A buyers' strike, intelligently and diligently carried out, would compel a reduction in prices.

I firmly maintain that such action would react favourably to the administration of this Province. When we reach the point where goods can again be purchased at reasonable levels it will be reflected in the expenditures of the Province in maintaining services. It needs no student of finance to see that saving by the Government is a saving to the taxpayer. After all, the money that finances the operations of the Province comes out of the pocket of the taxpayer. It is, therefore, in his interest to reach the decision not to pay high, and still higher, prices for the commodities he can do without.

No one can say that Riverdale riding is a wealthy riding. Our people are working people. They are concerned over the rising cost of living, and it is a frightening thing to see that pay envelope grow slimmer as prices continue to soar. I don't believe that the average working man wants to go out on strike. No one can tell me that a man with a wife and family wants to shiver in a picket line while his family wonders where the money is coming from to pay the rent and buy the food. As much as I do not like strike action, I can place myself in the position of a man finding himself driven to the wall by rising prices.

Management must take a sound and sane view of its labour problems. On the other hand, labour must be tolerant of management. All the fault is never on one side. Management is also harassed by the high prices of raw materials, but in some cases it is possible that management could put its business on a sound basis, by reducing its profit and passing it on to the working man. I don't want my friends on the right to get the idea that I am preaching socialism, or even a more equitable distribution of wealth. I am pleading the case of the working man who lives in my riding, and who is beginning to wonder how much longer his present pay will purchase the necessities of life.

The legislation that has been introduced by this Government tends to make the lot of the working man a happier one. Vacations with pay were but a fond dream at one time in this Province. We must continue to press the claims of the working man as we must also fight the battle of the farmer for a decent return on his hours of labour. Don't let us promote a dispute between farmers and city people. Let us show the farmer that in the city we do our part to raise his standard of living through adequate returns for his produce. Let the farmers be tolerant of the city people, who must not only pay the higher prices of manufactured products but must also pay rent and taxes.

In this Legislature there are some things on which we cannot choose political sides. There are things that extend beyond the realm of politics. Health and proper living standards are but two of the important things that know no political barriers.

In such questions as these we are not Conservatives, Liberals, C.C.F. or Labour-Progressive. We are but one united people, working for a common cause. On legislative matters of policy we may divide, but I make an especial appeal to all the members of this Legislature to stand shoulder to shoulder in bringing about a better and more prosperous Province of Ontario.

We are elected representatives of the people. It is our duty to jealously guard their interests and promote those things which will bring about greater happiness and all the best things in life. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. A. MURRAY (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I might explain that it is my intention to call this order again tomorrow. I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

ERRATA

March 13—Page 253: In column one, the statement reading: "Hon. Geo. H. Challies (Minister without Portfolio): That was discontinued in 1943" should read, "Hon. George Doucett (Minister of Highways): That was discontinued in 1943."

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1947

The House met at three o'clock.
Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.
Reading and receiving petitions.
Reports by Committees.

MR. THOMAS A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the third report of the standing committee on private bills, and move its adoption.

PRIVATE BILLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy, from the standing committee on private bills presents the following as its third report. The committee begs to report the following bills:

Bill number eleven, An Act respecting the Town of Waterloo.

Bill number fifteen, An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill number twenty-two, An Act respecting the Town of Brampton.

The Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:

Bill number twenty-four, An Act respecting The Town of Orillia.

The Committee would recommend that Bill number twenty, An Act respecting The Village of Burk's Falls be not reported.

Motion approved.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-

General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

MR. WM. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, could the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) give us an explanation please?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which increases the amount allowed to local registrars, deputy registrars attending non-jury as well as jury sittings of the Court.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to repeat that. I am sorry I did not just catch it.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): My hon. friend's (Mr. Blackwell) voice is not carrying today. We cannot hear him.

MR. BELANGER: I am really sorry, but I would like to know.

MR. BLACKWELL: It is quite alright, I will repeat it.

MR. BELANGER: You are kind, as usual.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the Bill increases the amount allowed to officials attending non-jury as well as jury sittings of the court.

COUNTY COURTS ACT

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave

be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend The County Courts Act and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR ACT

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Carlin, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Rights of Labour Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

MINING TAX ACT

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

CORPORATION TAX ACT

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act, 1939, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER: Would my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) mind explaining that?

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, that bill and the one preceding it were the ones which were covered by the budget statement relating to corporation taxes and mining taxes.

INCOME TAX ACT

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act, Ontario, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

RACETRACKS TAX ACT, 1939

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Racetracks Tax Act, 1939, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

SANITARIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Griesinger, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Sanitaria for Consumptives, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

TOWNSITES ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Townsites Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT, 1946

MR. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) please explain the bill?

MR. SCOTT: There are quite a few things in this amendment, one of them being that the Game and Fisheries has been changed over to the Department of Lands and Forests, and it is correcting that situation. Then there are certain amendments to the Fish and Game Act which were overlooked when the Act was brought in in 1946.

MR. OLIVER: Are those the results of sittings of the game committee, any of these amendments?

MR. SCOTT: Some of them are results of recommendations that have come in from associations and county councils.

HON. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the Report on the Distribution of the Sessional Statutes, 1946.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

USE OF ACCOMMODATION IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, in spite of the new interpretation of the rules which this Legislature received yesterday, I propose to rise, as has been the custom here for many years, and as is the custom in the House of Commons and in Westminster, to place before the Legislature a matter of importance to this legislative body, which I believe it is their right to have in their possession.

I understand that all of the members have received a notice with the heading, "Consumers' Federated Council." I am reading from the one addressed to me, but I understand they have been addressed to all the members, as I know that a very large percentage of the members have received them. This reads, after the name of the member:

"Dear Sir:

We respectfully request the privilege of meeting with you, Thursday evening, March 27th, 7 p.m., Room 253 at the Provincial Parliament Buildings, Queens Park.

Our Consumers' Federated Council represents a very large body of the public in the City of Toronto. Representatives of Consumers from many other cities will be associated with us in this meeting. We are arranging this meeting in order to give consumer representatives an opportunity to meet, personally, the members of the Provincial Legislature to discuss the protection of consumers' interests in relation to the milk price issue.

We trust that you will grant us the opportunity of meeting with you on this occasion.

Yours truly,
Stewart Smith, Chairman;
Dewar Ferguson, Secretary."

I should imagine that this notice is without precedent in the records of this Legislature and of these buildings. The signature will, of course, indicate the nature of the organization. It is one of the many communist false fronts. The signatory as chairman is, of course, one of the best known communists who is still at large in the Province of Ontario. The secretary is equally well known.

I think that it would be well to very simply outline the background of a situation of this kind. During the time that there were only two parties in this Legislature, there were two main rooms in which the hon. members were given the privilege of meeting, and naturally, of bringing their friends for discussions during the Sessions. Because of the increase in the numbers of parties, the facilities have been extended. The Government, the Liberal Group and the C.C.F. Group, have been given rooms where their own members may be accommodated for their meetings and, of course, if they wish to, where they could bring friends in for matters of personal discussion.

Recognizing the fact that under our extremely free democratic system we have Communists in this Legislature who were chosen by voters of the ridings that they represent, it was nevertheless decided to make available to them a room during the Session where this group could have similar facilities. I think

perhaps one of the reasons that this was extended was because of the recognized fact that no other group would want to have anything to do with them under any possible circumstances. They were given that accommodation so that they might have similar facilities to those afforded the other recognized parties in this Legislature. The room to which these communists of the Consumers' Federated Council are inviting the members to a meeting this evening is the room furnished to the communist members of this Legislature. That accommodation is not accommodation which can be handed over to bodies outside of this Legislature for meetings arranged by other than members of this Legislature. It is a principle so clearly established that one would hardly have thought it even necessary to mention that these buildings are for the purposes of parliamentary proceedings and parliamentary practices. They are not available for any communist racketeers outside of this Legislative body.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: The unfortunate thing is that these men, who describe themselves as the Consumers' Federated Council, have invited a lot of other people to come here. Those people doubtless will come here innocently, being unaware that this is merely a communist racket. That is unfortunate. But I do hope that every hon. member of this Legislature, before he attends such a meeting, will recognize that he will be attending a room that was intended for an entirely different purpose, and that he will be acting in response to a notice which is irregular in itself and sent by men who had absolutely no right to send out such a notice.

I need hardly mention that in this Legislature, only a few days ago, one of the hon. members whose rights are surely higher than anyone outside of this Legislature, was told that it was not appropriate for him to discuss the very subject matter for which this meeting has been called, because a Royal Commission appointed by this Government, which is to report to this Legislature, has that subject under discussion.

Mr. Speaker, if it was improper for an elected representative sitting in this Legislature to discuss this subject, it is one hundred times as irregular for these Parliament Buildings to be used by people with no right to be here for the discussion of that very same subject. Why is it that these communists appear to be interested in a subject of this nature? Is it because of any real interest in the price of milk? No. You will find the answer in the doctrines of the leader whose anniversary they are commemorating with such regularity this year. In case you anticipate any question as to where the quotation comes from, I will explain to you that the words I am going to read come from Lenin's book, "What is to be Done," and, "What is to be Done" has been followed by this communist organization in sending out these notices. May I read you these few words, which are given as a guide to every communist:

Is there a single class of the population in which no individuals, groups, or circles are to be found who are discontented and therefore inaccessible to our propaganda?

I am still quoting:

Our task is to utilize every manifestation of discontent, and to collect and utilize every grain of even rudimentary protest.

Those are Lenin's instructions to those who follow the communist party line, to utilize discontent in every way they can. Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. members of this Legislature are not prepared to be utilized, or a simpler word, to be used, by the communist propagandists who on this occasion have improperly been given the right to meet in this room, which was given as a courtesy to the two communist members of this Legislature. I have said all I intend to say on this occasion. If the room is used or "utilized," as Lenin expressed it, for similar purposes, it will be my duty to introduce a resolution leaving no doubt about the feeling in this Legislature of conduct of that kind.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, may I make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. ROBERTS: Two days ago, Mr. Smith, the gentleman referred to by the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), communicated with my office and asked me if it would be possible to have a committee room here on Friday night where members could attend. I told him I thought that was not the procedure that had ever been adopted, or one that this government would wish to adopt, but that I would speak to the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) who has control over these matters. I did speak to the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett). I confirmed my own impression and conveyed that information the same day to Mr. Smith's office, so that he knew on that occasion that no rooms in this building were available for such a meeting.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I want to ask, first of all, whether under the rules of the House I may make a reply,—and I am asking Mr. Speaker, whether it is possible under the rules of the House to make a reply to what the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) just said. I will abide by your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Go ahead.

MR. MacLEOD: In view of the statement made by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), I feel it is necessary to bring this matter up to date so far as I am concerned. Mr. Smith, whom the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) dismisses as a person of no consequence whatever as a member—

MR. DREW: I described him as a communist racketeer.

MR. MacLEOD: Forty-two thousand people in the City of Toronto who voted for ex-controller Smith have different notions. I doubt if forty-two thousand people in Toronto would vote for the present Prime Minister of Ontario.

I was approached, Mr. Speaker, on the telephone, and I was informed that a

group of people calling themselves the Consumers' League desired to come to these buildings tonight to interview members of the Legislature. I was asked whether there was anything I could do to make a place available to them for that purpose. I explained to Mr. Smith that the office occupied by me and my colleague was a very small office, and could not possibly be used for a meeting. For that reason I felt his proposal was quite impractical. As a result of the conversation, it was later proposed that it might help those who are coming here if they could be asked to meet at a certain part of the building, and I was asked the number of our office. I gave the number as 253. I was asked whether it was permissible to give the number of that room on a letter that was being sent out to those who were to attend this gathering tonight, and I agreed to that. I want to make it perfectly clear that there is no desire on the part of my colleague or myself to misuse in any way the facilities that have been placed at our disposal, but we, like the two other groups in the Legislature, will be bound by whatever the rule is. I want to make that clear. The suggestion advanced by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), that it is outside the rules of this House for a group of citizens to come here to discuss with members a matter which they consider to be of importance, is in my judgment something entirely new. Is the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) suggesting a citizen of Ontario does not have a right to come here and interview a member or members? I suggest there is not a room in this building occupied by any group that at one time or another is not being used for purposes having to do with the particular group that occupies these quarters. Certainly one sees many delegations at different times going into the rooms occupied by the government members. I do not think the Liberal Party would deny that their offices have been used on occasions to discuss matters effecting their particular party, nor do I think the C.C.F. would deny that. I say, Mr. Speaker, that the accusation made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is a most serious one, and entirely uncalled for. I will not

press it further than that. I will have occasion later in the afternoon to speak on the debate that is about to begin, and I shall place before this House my opinion of the Hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) in no uncertain words.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I think the point that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) missed entirely was the distinction between a communist member of the Legislature making available a room for a meeting of a communist organization with those communist members on the one side, and the gross impertinence of the two members making a date in that room for all the members of this Legislature.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker,—

MR. SPEAKER: I think it has gone far enough.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to answer, since the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) did not arise on the privileges, and merely continue the debate. May I continue and say this hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is suffering from something which only a psychiatrist can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. You are asking for a debate.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes. I want to assure you, Mr. Speaker—

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker, let us stop this. It is unfortunate that it has been started by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but it is getting beyond the bottom, so far as the rules of the House are concerned. I stand on my privilege—

MR. DREW: Why don't you stand on your feet?

MR. BELANGER:—it cannot be discussed any longer. I ask you to rule the whole thing out of order.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I raised a perfectly proper point of order.

MR. SALSBERG: There was a point of order made while I was on my feet. The question is whether the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) can barge in any time he feels like it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should confine your remarks to the member.

MR. SALSBERG: I would be perfectly willing to abide by your ruling.

The statement I wished to make was this, that there was no intention on the part of the two hon. members of the Labour Progressive party in this House—no intention whatsoever—to violate any written or unwritten regulation, rule or procedure. This group, only hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) can label as he pleases, as made known to us, approached first a representative of the Conservative party. I am quite certain, Mr. Speaker, that they did not know that there was anything improper or irregular in asking for the use of a room in which to interview elected representatives of the people. We were advised that they could not get the Conservative room, as the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has already explained.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: A room.

MR. SALSBERG: My information was that they asked for the use of their members' room, but maybe I am wrong. I am giving it to you as it was told to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to put a stop to this—

MR. SALSBERG: Just one more word, Mr. Speaker. I will only take a second. Our room is not big enough, as every hon. member knows—

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Before the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) goes any further, I want to say that I wish him to confine himself strictly to his subject. In addition, he made a remark about "psychiatric," which I think should be withdrawn. I will then let him carry on, but please make it very short.

MR. SALSBERG: I withdraw that on your advice. I would have withdrawn

it earlier if you had suggested it. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, there was no intention to transgress. All that was done by us was to agree that since they could get no other room, they could use that number as the place to which they can ask people to come and meet them wherever it is arranged. Our room, as is known to most of the hon. members of the Cabinet, Mr. Speaker, is a small room and cannot accommodate one section here, let alone all the hon. members of the House. I submit to you and to the entire House that certainly there was no ground or reason for making the attack to which we were subjected, because all that we did we considered to be perfectly legal, perfectly proper, and which I still fail to consider as an act that could be classified as improper. Where that group will be meeting the hon. members will be up to them, and the hon. members whom they wish to interview. That is all there is to the whole affair.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, having raised the point, there is a matter in which I am, I submit, entitled to correct the very evasive statement by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). He asked if it was not proper for the public to come here. Of course it is proper for the public to come here. What he said was typical evasion of the point at issue. In this building we have committee rooms to which the public are coming day by day. In this building and the other building we have rooms to which the public are coming all the time, and receiving courtesies from the hon. Ministers and civil servants of this Province. The point which the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) carefully dodged—they were given a room which was made available to them for certain purposes in connection with this Legislature, and they are allowing that room to be used by these two communists for purposes that have nothing to do with the business of this Legislature. There is nothing in this notice which has anything, in any way, to do with the business of this Legislature, for the simple reason that the matter, as Mr. Speaker has ruled, is not a subject

for discussion in this Legislature until the Royal Commission has made its report.

I think perhaps there also should be borne in mind that there is a rule which has a very direct bearing on this, and has to do with the regulation and management of the House. It is rule No. 9. I will read it:

No member of this House shall bring any stranger into any part of the House appropriated to the members of the House while the House, or a committee of the whole House, is sitting.

It is well known that this Legislature is sitting tonight. That was announced last week. Yet the time that is chosen here is the time which would make it inevitable that the meeting would carry over into the time we should be meeting here tonight. I can only describe the action in the words of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) as “gross impudence and an affront to this whole Legislature”.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 17th order.

BUDGET DEBATE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th order, 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. W. A. MURRAY (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, hon. members, I just want to say a few words this afternoon about Eastern Ontario, and particularly the County of Stormont, where I was born, brought up, educated, and lived all my life. I want to say it is one of the best counties in the Province of Ontario. I heard the hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Acres) say his was the best county in the Dominion of Canada, but perhaps if he had gone over to Stormont, he would have changed his mind. I want to say it must be the best county in the Province of Ontario because the Min-

ister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) saw fit to take our gaol away, which proves we must be a good county. We have, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence and the City of Cornwall, with its suburbs, a population of about 30,000 people, and we have vast industries of all kinds. At the northern part of the county we have one of the best agricultural districts you will find anywhere. Why I say that, Mr. Speaker, is because we produce in eastern Ontario bacon, butter, eggs, cheese and whole milk, which everybody must have in order to live. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, just here, that the farmers of this Province did so much in winning the war and feeding the hungry people of the world under hard circumstances due to shortage of implements and farm help, and I want to say there was no other country that provided so much food as Canada, for her population. Actually, in 1946, the farmers did not get the actual cost of production. Take milk at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs., we know that is not the cost of production when you think of the price of everything else. If you have to hire a man for one day, it takes 200 lbs. of milk to pay him for that day's work. All we ask in agriculture is the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. The farmers would be happy if they got a profit.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word about the young people, the young farmers. I want to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture on all he is doing to fit these young boys and girls so they will make better farmers. Still, when that is done there is nothing to encourage them to locate on the farms, because of the conditions, as we all know, owing to weak municipalities where they have no industries from which to draw their help to repair the roads, etc. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the Minister of Highways will have to amend the Highway Act. I believe it would be better if they would get together on the Provincial and county roads, so there can be more machinery to widen out these roads, and get them prepared so they can be opened in the winter. I do think, Mr. Speaker, there should be a certain amount of

money granted and ear marked for the purpose of widening these roads and enabling them to be cleared in the winter. As we all know, some of the municipalities are worse off now than they were 30 years ago. Thirty years ago you could drive a horse and cutter and get out to a small town to get a doctor. Now you cannot drive a horse and cutter and there is no doctor in the small town. Some farmers are shut in the house for three or four months at a time in the winter and cannot get out to the highway. Then, often there is no electricity, and they have to use lamps. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, there were two in my own locality who came back from the front, with wives, they were farmers before they went, they located on farms but only stayed a very short time because the roads were closed, and they could not get out, also, no electricity, no lights, no way to make their work easier. So they just picked up and left. Now I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that this Government and every other government will see fit to grant assistance to these weak municipalities, so they can open up their roads and so keep our young men and women on the farms, instead of driving them into the cities, where they do not belong.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that the agriculture committee, headed by the hon. Minister, saw fit to take a trip to Buffalo last March to see the stock yards over there, stock of all kinds. They came back the next day or so to the Toronto stock yards, and through the Canada Packers' Plant to see where this stock comes from. Mr. Speaker, the trip was profitable, interesting and educational, not just for the members who took the trip, but to their constituents, through the members explaining the knowledge they had gained. We also went to Guelph last summer, and it was very interesting to see the live stock, the implements and to hear the wonderful speeches. It was surely educational to us, and we were able to take a great deal of it home to our people. It was money well spent for our trip, and I think all the members felt the same.

Mr. Speaker, a number of years ago, just before the milk board was formed in Toronto, we had a Milk Producers' Association, of which I was a member, and the producers and distributors tried to agree on prices but everyone thought we were trying to get more than our share. When the Milk Control Board was formed, they consented to come to Cornwall, and we had a round table conference in the City Hall and I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in two hours they did more good and everyone went away satisfied, than all the meetings we had held before, because the Milk Control Board had gone into it thoroughly, and knew what it cost to distribute 100 lbs. of milk. We did not know. That is why I think the round table conference is a good thing, and if people just go and try to agree not to disagree all the time, it is a wonderful benefit. I do hope that this commission will sustain the Milk Control Board and even give it more power.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I want to say a word about labour, farmers and all, and the experience I had with the milk board led me to believe that if the labour board here in Toronto, the heads of industry and the heads of unions, and the Government, would come to conferences and try to agree, they could avoid many strikes. They are no help to labour or anybody if they can be avoided. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that if farmers and labour would have a decent standard of living, plus a reasonable profit, I am sure everybody would be happy. I feel today it is not going to be long before something happens. Take the automobile business—they are too high in price for the labour man and the farmer cannot afford to buy them, hence they will begin to pile up before long. Farm machinery is too high to correspond with our income, and I do say, Mr. Speaker, something must happen before long.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank you and the hon. members for the good hearing I have received this afternoon.

MR. S. J. HUNT (Renfrew North): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the budget debate I want, at the outset, to congratulate you on your elevation

to the high and important office that you now hold, and I feel that I speak for all the hon. members of this Legislature when I say that we have every confidence that you will discharge the duties of that important office fairly and with distinction.

Now, it is not my intention to hand bouquets to the hon. Ministers on the front benches, but I would like to congratulate the four hon. members of the Cabinet who have been elevated to that rank during the last year, particularly my next-door neighbour, geographically, the hon. Minister for Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh). I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) is taking a keen interest in the workings of that Department, and is particularly well qualified to give a good account of himself in the years that lie ahead, in looking after the work of this very important Department.

It is not my intention to make a long speech, just for the sake of making a speech, nor have I any decision to extend the life of this Legislature and prolong this Session for two or three months, as was said recently by one of the hon. members of this House, but in the County which I represent, in part, we have difficulties, and I think it is my duty to bring them to the attention of this Legislature, to see if we cannot find some solution for them. I would not like to go quite so far as the last speaker (Mr. Murray) in referring to his own county, nor as some of the other hon. members do. The other day I received a little booklet from Norfolk County, in which they refer to it as the "banner" county of the Province. I would not say that for Renfrew County, but I would say that a great many people would say that our county is the "banner" county of this Province.

It is the second largest county in Ontario, and I think around the seventh in population. In the few remarks I will make this afternoon, I will carry out the suggestion made by the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) and deal with matters that are more or less of a local nature.

Renfrew County extends up the Ottawa Valley for a distance of about 145 miles, with the Ottawa River forming the inter-Provincial boundary. In passing, I would like to say that in Renfrew County we have little settlements of purely French-Canadian stock, and I think we have all learned to appreciate the good qualities of these people and the great part they have played in the development of this Dominion, and I think it is quite desirable that the friendly feeling that exists between our two Provinces at this time should be voiced by the Governments of these Provinces, so that we might encourage a better understanding of our mutual problems in these two great Provinces.

In the early days, lumbering was an industry of primary importance in Renfrew County. While I am a farmer and intend to deal briefly with agricultural problems. I would like to touch upon some of the others first. Ours is a rather diversified county, agriculture forming an important part. We have very many important industries, and wonderful potential power possibilities, and I would like to touch upon some of these briefly this afternoon.

As I said before, lumbering was of very great importance in the early days, but as the lumbermen invaded the forest areas, the settlers moved in and settled upon the land, much of which has never been opened for colonization, so that we find a situation in Renfrew County, where we have a great many of what we call the poorer townships of Renfrew County, which have been settled for a number of years, and which have one problem which I would like to draw to the attention of the Legislature this afternoon. I think it also has to do with the counties of Hastings, Addington, Peterborough, and some of the other counties, possibly, to some extent. I think the reason—and I am dealing with this from my own county rather than any of the others—is due to the way we are situated. I think it was up to around the 31st of May, 1880, that patents were issued for land limits, and the timber rights went with the patents. At that date the land reverted to the Crown. I think it was

considered a very good reason for thinking this at the time, that it prevented settlers going into these rough townships and settling there for the purpose simply of taking out the pine and then moving out.

To-day we find a different situation. These people are still here. They built their homes, schools and roads, and they have their churches, and there is no question of moving them out, and it may be that an injustice has been done these people by not relinquishing the rights to the pine on the lots.

All of these lots have been logged over two or three times in the last 100 years, and all that is growing on them at this time is second growth pine. I have one case in mind where the third generation is living on this particular farm, and during the past winter the Canadian Lumber Corporation went in and cut the merchantable timber on the last 25 acres on this lot. There is a feeling amongst these people that they have not been getting a square deal, and I might say that our ex-Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Thompson) did a great deal last winter to relieve this situation. A bill was brought in here providing for the release of pine on all patented lots, on application by the patentee, that were not under license to any of the big timber interests, and that is a very good thing, as we have other lots which are not licensed to the big companies, and these are the ones we are seeking to do something about at the present time.

There was another bill introduced last winter of very great importance, to my way of thinking, and that was they vested our county councils with the power to regulate the cutting of timber on patented lands, similar to those regulations that were in effect on Crown lands. There is one argument that has always been put forward in connection with the patents issued, and that is, if we released the pine on these lots, the owners are apt to go in and strip them off, and they are useless for any other purpose. I think these two Acts might work very well together, and now that our county council has a right to regulate the cutting on patented

lands, we have removed the danger of having these lots stripped of timber. Now we have a Royal Commission on timber that has gone around the Province, and will shortly bring in a report, and we are hoping that in that report there will be some solution for this problem. I, for one, am willing to wait for the report, and I feel that our hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) will then be prepared to take some action to deal with these vexing questions in Renfrew County.

I might go ahead and touch upon reforestation. We have vast areas there that are of no use for any other purpose, and while something has been done in the way of reforestation, a great deal more can be done, and we hope will be done in the next few years.

There was one other matter that I know is under consideration at the present time, and that is the conservation of the resources we have still left in that county, and I might say that they are very considerable. We have taken out the biggest part of the original stands, in that part of the Province, but we have a tremendous amount of hard wood—poplars and basswood, hemlock, and some others of the cheaper varieties of timber—and if we had power available in Renfrew County, a great deal could be done to develop new industries. I know this Government feels it is very desirable that we centralize our industries in this Province, and I think this is one concrete example as to how it might be done.

We have applications for, I believe, about 100 h.p. from the little village of Irish Bay at the present time. We have an immense amount of timber there where we could establish a great many small industries, which would be of great value to the county, and the Province as a whole. We have the natural resources; we have the manpower, and there is one thing, and that is that we have not any serious labour troubles.

In all of the years in Renfrew County, with the exception of one, the trouble in the woollen mill, we have had no labour problems. The factories have never

been bothered with their help going out on strike, and we have sent out to many other parts of the Province a great many of the best working people they have all over this Province.

Now, I do not intend to take up very much time, but I would like to touch on agriculture, very well covered, I thought, by the member for East Hastings (Mr. Robson) the other night, and the hon. member for Stormont (Mr. Murray) today, but we have a little different set-up. We are not as good farmers as they are down in Oxford County or some of those other counties, and it is very desirable that considerable improvement be made in the quality of our livestock, especially our cattle. We have been noted for years for shipping lambs into both the Toronto and Montreal markets. Ottawa Valley lambs are considered the very best quality. We have specialized in the growing of vegetable seeds. Last winter, at the Royal Fair, one of our county boys took first prize for potatoes, and we took several prizes on the grain we exhibited. Another product that we have specialized there is in the growing of peas. If the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is here, he will be able to give me the number of cans of ordinary white peas that were shipped out last year. We find a market in the Province of Quebec, and it is one of our best paying cash crops. A great deal can be done to improve the quality of our cattle.

We are very much interested in what the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) plans to do in the way of establishing stations, and we feel that if the people in Renfrew County will take advantage of what is being offered, we can do a great deal to help ourselves along these lines. I hope that before long they may see fit to include beef cattle, because our county has been noted for supplying a great many stockers and feeders for the Toronto and Montreal markets, not of the best quality, but we would like to improve it. During the war years, the farmers of Renfrew County, like many other farmers in Ontario, made great efforts to supply food so badly needed, and in spite of the fact that our farms were pretty well depleted

of man power, we increased the production on our farms. We increased the quality and quantity, but it is very depressing to note. You go through some of these old townships, and we have very, very good agricultural counties. We have eight or ten of the very best counties to be found in Ontario. It is depressing to find so many abandoned farms. We had hoped that under the administration of Veterans' Affairs that a good many of our returned men would come back and settle on some of these farms. To-day we find them producing nothing. Our farms in Renfrew County are like other parts of Ontario. I would say that between 75 and 80 per cent. of cases of men between 55 and 75 years of age are on the farms. Their best days are over. They are not able to produce, no matter how much they wish to do so, the volume of foodstuffs they did a few years ago. Then we had the motive to go ahead. We knew the British Empire wanted that food, and in spite of the fact that we were handicapped by shortage of equipment and everything that was so badly needed on the farm, good work was done.

In passing—I mean this in all sincerity, and I say this to those who represent labour—I do not think labour persons of this Province have played fair with the farmer. We concede labour the right to organize their unions, the right to collective bargaining. We have no fault to find with any of that, but during the war years, when everybody's effort was directed in the one direction, we were prepared as farmers, when power was so badly needed on the farm, as it was needed in industry, we were prepared to go ahead with dilapidated machinery, because we could not buy new, but we had hoped, with the termination of hostilities, that our factories would increase their output so that we would get what we needed to-day. We want refrigerators, we want new cars, we want new machinery, we want to wire our buildings on the farm, and we cannot get it, simply for the reason that labour organizations are not playing fair. I am quite honest when I say that.

It amused me to look over this letter, and I see here that there is a meeting

being called to discuss the protection of the consumer. We do not hear anything of the poor producer, with the man and his wife on the farm, working long hours, and all I can say is this: That the farmer can only be expected to maintain production so long as he is paid a reasonable amount for the produce that he produces. Unless we can work out some system whereby he is going to get reasonable remuneration for his produce, he is going to lay down on the job, and he cannot be blamed in any way.

Now I would like to enumerate a few of our industries. You know what Renfrew County is, because I have been amazed since I came down to find what few members know about Renfrew County, and so few people. We have some of the most important industries in Renfrew County. We have the Dominion Magnesia plant, a station that supplied the greatest part of that contract during the war years. We have the Eddy Match Company, the biggest industry of its kind in the world. We have our Barrymore Woollen Mills and a great many other little industries, but one I do not want to forget is the Atomic laboratory at Deep River. I just want to know how many members of this House know where Deep River is. Up to a few years ago there was nothing there but a little jack-pine. They have hewed out the wilderness, and we have a new town that has just come into being in the last few years. We do not know what it is all about, but we hope they will continue there for a great many years.

There is one thing I have forgotten about, and that is, for a long time there has been agitation in Pembroke for a new bridge over the Ottawa River, and at that point it is about a mile and a half wide. I want to say this, now we have in this Legislature, at the present time, three native-born sons of Renfrew County as members here, and then, we have Mr. Dunbar, Minister of Municipal Affairs, who is close to us. So that Renfrew County is pretty well represented here, and some of them, I am sure, know more about it than I do, and I have to be very careful in some things I say. There has been an agitation for a new bridge

over the Ottawa River. This has been going on for a great many years. We have had a lot of promises from different Governments. Two years ago the Department of Public Works in Ottawa saw fit to send engineers up and survey the different sites there, ascertain which was the most feasible one to use, and prepare an estimate. We thought they were getting somewhere, but we sent deputations down to Toronto and one to Quebec, and sent deputations to Ottawa and different times they would tell you: Now, this is the business of the other Government, you go to Quebec. Why, you are benefitting on the Ontario side of the river. We would go to Quebec and they would say: Go to Ontario, they are the people who get all the business, and they should build the bridge. Finally, ten years ago, I went with a deputation to Ottawa and they said: You go back, gentlemen, to your respective provinces and get a commitment from your Governments there that they will pay their share, and we will undertake to build it. Now, we have that commitment and I feel that a deputation will be down to see our Minister of Public Works before very long, and I hope that he will lend a very sympathetic ear to their pleas.

Now I would like to touch upon Hydro a little bit because, after all, in Renfrew County we have more potential power than we have in any other district in Ontario. We heard the Premier mention about Des Joachims, this gigantic project that has been started on the Ottawa River. This is in Renfrew County. They are building at the present time a very large power development at Stewartville in South Renfrew. We have Hydro development on the Madawaska, but in spite of the potential power that we have in Renfrew County, only five percent. of our population have Hydro services. I drew it to the attention of this House four years ago. We still have folks in old Renfrew County who are still dependent on the old kerosene light to light their homes. We hope before long this will be corrected. An effort was made a few years ago, but, due to shortage of material, we have not been able to build the lines, and I quite realize

the difficulties the Hydro Commission have been laboring under, but we continue to hope and pray that when these developments go through there will be no shortage of power so far as Renfrew County is concerned. It means a great deal, if we are not to depopulate our rural areas, and if we are going to have the real type of people on our farms, we must give them power and must give it to them very shortly.

Now, as I said before, we were very glad to have the Minister of Travel and Publicity located very close to us in the County of Renfrew. He understands what the situation is in Muskoka, and in Renfrew and Hastings Counties we have a similar position. I know what he said of the good fish up in Algonquin Park, but not only the Minister, but other Ministers of the Cabinet know what it is. They know what fishing is like up there, but I might say that last year, the 24th of May, I went with a little fishing expedition there and I was amazed to see a party from the City of London. There is not a motor road by means of which you can gain access to that area. When you leave Pembroke there is a motor road for possibly ten miles, and then you take a way freight on the C.N.R. or go up on a speeder on the track, a distance of 35 miles to get into the park where you find this good fishing is. I do not think there is anything the matter with making this area accessible to the tourists who are coming through there. They reach there from Whitney to Huntsville the other way, and I do not think there is any great danger of doing anything that will be detrimental to the best interests of our park, and I hope that the Minister, in conjunction with what help he must get from the Department of Highways, will see fit to do all that can be done to provide an inlet to this very great tourist, scenic area up in Algonquin Park.

I do not intend to take up any time except reference to highways. There has been satisfaction all over Renfrew County—I think that applies to all parts of Ontario,—with the way the Minister has handled it. I think that with these new amendments to the Highway Act, re-

cently introduced here will be of inestimable value to counties such as ours. It is going to assist, very largely, towns like Renfrew and Pembroke, and leave our county councils with a great deal more of money to spend on our county roads, and I would like to congratulate him on the very good piece of legislation that he introduced at that time. Apart from that, I would like to remind him as well that we are hoping that before long he can give us an inlet from highway No. 17 through the Park, out onto highway No. 41, and form a connecting link between our Provincial highways at the existing time.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I first of all tender to you, Sir, my warmest congratulations on your elevation to your present position. As you told us in your address of acceptance, the honour came with dramatic suddenness, but all of us noted that you were not altogether unprepared, and I think perhaps we might say that in the circumstances the suddenness and preparedness were due to the long arm of coincidence.

I was very much impressed with the undertaking you gave, that under your Speakership, the rules would be administered in a fair and impartial manner. Those of us who had known you over a period of years in this House would expect just that object.

Now, having tendered my compliments to you, I want to say, that although on one or two occasions there were exchanges of words between ourselves and your predecessor, at no time did we ever approach him for consideration, or for a favour, that it was not granted. We hold nothing but the highest respect for the member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart), who now sits in the House as a private member.

Someone observed that the change that took place in the Speakership of the House bore something of the character of a palace revolution, and since we are living in an atomic age, and having regard for some of the things that transpired in the House after you ascended to the Speaker's chair, I suppose one could say that it started a chain reaction, and things began to pop.

We listened to a rather remarkable speech by the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) the other night. It did not seem to be bringing very much comfort to the Treasury benches, especially the "kraut line," here at the front of the Chamber. This was followed yesterday afternoon by a rather extraordinary speech by the hon. member for Riverdale (Dr. Millen). I thought at the time that if this pace kept up, the "palace revolution" would develop into a sort of general insurrection, and dear only knows where it might end.

However, I have no doubt that after the regular caucus that takes place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the dissidents finally worked their way back to harmony harbour, and that everything is sweet and wholesome in the ranks of the Tory party, despite what the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) and the hon. member for Riverdale (Dr. Millen) had to say.

Now I want to compliment the financial critic of the Liberal Party (Mr. Nixon) and the financial critic of the C.C.F. (Mr. C. H. Taylor) for the very admirable contributions they made to this debate and, as well, to express my compliments to my neighbour, the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Hyndman) the youngest member in the House and who, a few nights ago, made his maiden speech in this Legislature. I complimented my hon. friend, (Mr. Hyndman) at the time, but I do so again because I thought that this speech was very well prepared and very well delivered. I am sure that the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Hyndman) will continue to make very important contributions to the various debates that take place in this chamber.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the heat of the moment at the beginning of this Session, I said that I would have a little more to say about the incident with which these deliberations began. I am not going to do that because I do not think that anything is to be gained by elaborating the point. I content myself with saying this: If my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) and myself, in good faith, violated a rule

of this House, there certainly was no reason why that violation could not have been called to your attention, or called to the attention of some hon. member of the Government, who in turn could have brought it to our attention, and pointed out that we had violated the rules. That would have been the proper way to handle it and we would have been the first to express regret that we had violated such a rule. Everything that was done in this matter was done in good faith. When a citizen of Toronto, I care not what his politics may be, telephones me and says that he is bringing a group of people to this House and would like a place where he might meet them, I certainly could not, within the rules governing this House, very well decline to help them in any way possible. Now I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there were ways of disposing of this matter that would have met all the requirements of the situation, but it is just another instance of the hon. the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) seizing every opportunity that presents itself, from hour to hour, and from day to day, to sound off from his seat in this Legislature, not for the edification of the hon. members of this Legislature—we are not children, we are not adolescents—but chiefly for the benefit of the press galleries who carry what he has to say throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

I am not going to refer to other occasions when this sort of thing has been resorted to, and we have not always been the objects of his attack. Hon. members who sit in this Legislature can recall epithets used by the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to describe no less a person than the hon. the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Mackenzie King), who was called "contemptible," and "yellow," and all sorts of things like that.

I say that the public will judge the remarks made in this Legislature by any hon. member from the Hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) down on their merits, and I do not think that the performance that he put on here this after-

noon will add very much to his stature as far as the public esteem is concerned. It seems to me that it borders on being a case of arrested development. There is something the matter when a man holding high office finds it necessary to seize upon little, picayune, things and blow them up into something of sizable proportions. That is all I have to say on the matter. I have taken the necessary steps, now that the rule has been quoted, to notify the people concerned that the offices occupied by us cannot be used by them. It was never intended that they should, because these offices could not accommodate a meeting or committee, they are too small for that, but if the matter had been called to my attention by you, Sir, or by anyone else, it would have been quite unnecessary for us to cheapen this Legislature by the sort of thing that developed this afternoon.

Now I turn to the matter under discussion, and may I say to my hon. friend the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), who looks a bit grey today after having been ill, that we are very glad to have him back in the House. You would really be surprised how much we miss you. I do not think you have any idea of what you contribute to that particular group of seats on the opposite side. When you come into the House and **take your place** alongside the hon. the first Minister (Mr. Drew) the tension seems to be relieved, and we all derive benefit from your very benign countenance.

Now, as my hon. colleague, (Mr. Salsberg) said in this House a few years ago, a budget and a budget speech are something more than a collection of figures. It is, in my judgment, a true measurement of a Government's concern for the welfare of the people in a province or in a nation. It is with that thought in mind that I want to deal with the address delivered by the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) some days ago in this Legislature. In the course of his budget address, the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said, and these are his words:

I would not for one moment attempt to stifle criticism. Constructive

criticism and advice is indeed most welcome in these critical times.

That is a very admirable statement. I wish you could pass that thought on to your right some time and see if you can get the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to emulate your example.

Well, I have a few criticisms to make of the budget. I must say, first of all, that when the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) got to the punch line and squared his shoulders, put on his best Victorian smile and said, "Mr. Speaker, we have balanced the budget," the excited look on the hon. Ministers faces was such as to suggest that they were going to grab up their boots and saddles and gallop back to their constituencies, take to the hustings and try to rally the faithful under the blood-red banner of Tory reaction. One hon. Minister said, "If we go to the Province of Ontario with this budget, we are good for 86 seats. I think it was 86.

MR. FROST: Ninety.

MR. MacLEOD: It cannot be more than 88 because we will still be here.

MR. SALSBERG: Hear, hear.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is what you think.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, of course, at the first flush . . .

MR. DUNBAR: I guessed right the last time. That was my guess, 88.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, you never can tell. I told the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) after he very kindly gave me the original speech with his own name on it, that I was going to try very hard to find the worm in the apple, and I have—a whole barrel of them! The first thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is this: I think we can all agree that the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is the finest Provincial Treasurer, the most outstanding Provincial Treasurer since St. Clair Gordon. I think we can all agree on that, but having said that . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not very far back.

MR. MacLEOD: We must go on to say that he is the world's worst book-keeper, and I will tell you why. The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) says, "Mr. Speaker, we have balanced the budget." Well, in my judgment, this claim, like the death of Mark Twain, is "slightly exaggerated," because when all the revenues and expenditures in your budget are added up . . . it turns out that there is an overall deficit of \$5,070,800. That is what you get when you add all of them up. Now the Government, of course, takes credit for revenues of about \$20,000,000 in excess of those forecast. I do not know why you should claim credit for that. I think that if you were straight forward you would rather expect criticism to be levelled against you for the extremely inaccurate forecast you made. Of course we told you that last year, and I have no doubt that the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), being a very honest man in his inner heart, was quite aware when he delivered those estimates to the House that there was plenty of cushion in them. But by estimating for a deficit, the hon. the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was able to head off the more insistent demands for additional measures in the people's interest. Now I listened to the speech very carefully, and I am struck by this: That it has not taken long after the war to get back to those pompous pronouncements about "sound financing" and "financial resources limiting spending" for the social good. The lessons of the war, when we were repeatedly told that, "what is physically possible is financially possible"; you remember when those words were used in this House in 1944—"what is physically possible is financially possible,"—have been very quickly forgotten. Otherwise how can one explain the hon. Minister's words "without financial resources we have not the means with which to do our job." If that means anything at all, it is simply a more sophisticated way of phrasing the depression catch phrase of all Governments . . . "where is the money to come from?" Those were the words of Mr. Bennett, back in 1935. When modest

proposals were made for the expenditure of such amounts as \$100,000 or \$200,000, he turned red in the face and bordering on apoplexy said . . . "where is the money to come from?"—\$100,000 or \$200,000! And so, in a period of high national income and the buoyant Provincial revenues, there is no provision in this budget for anti-depression measures, and there is almost complete disregard for the basic social security needs of the people.

Now, since the Government of Ontario has refused the Dominion's offer of August, 1945, which included important social security benefits for the great majority of Ontario's people, it is the responsibility of the Provincial Government to undertake these needed measures itself. You cannot make the people suffer because of your inability or unwillingness to reach an agreement with the Federal Government. Now this social security programme of 1945 includes health insurance, expanded public health service, increased old age pensions and provision for adequate unemployment relief. All of these important matters have become completely obscured in the fog of a phoney issue, namely, the issue of Provincial rights.

Now I digress here just a moment to make an observation which I would ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to consider. The form in which the budget is presented with the arbitrary and confusing division into current and capital portions seems to be designed to make the maximum of juggling possible. Now, I hasten to say that this did not begin with your dispensation. People who have been around these Legislatures for years know very well that budgets were always related to the particular political axe that a particular Government wanted to grind at a given moment. I can remember in 1943 when it was rumoured around these buildings that the Treasury Department had decided, because of difficulties with Mr. King, to bring in a good whopping deficit in 1943. And there were ways of doing it. Fortunately for the Liberal Party, it seems that sounder and saner counsels prevailed, and that did not happen, but

it was a rumour. There may not be anything to it at all, I am just telling you what I hear.

Items which are truly capital can always be shown at the bottom, as in the Dominion budgets, if desired, but it would surely add clarity to show the total of all revenues and all expenditures. The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) himself admits that the accounts have been so handled as to make the distinction between current and capital revenue meaningless.

MR. FROST: I did not say that, Mr. Speaker. What I did say was this: That we had taken last year, and in fact in previous years, a large number of items which would ordinarily be counted as capital items, and we have paid for those things out of current revenues. That is pretty good financing.

MR. MacLEOD: I could have saved you that effort. After all, you are under orders not to exert yourself for forty-eight hours and I am going to quote you. Here is the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost) own statement:

We have paid from ordinary revenues the costs of many projects which in the ordinary course could have been treated as capital and amortized over a period of time.

That is what you said. That is not at variance with what I said.

MR. FROST: Yes, you said today that it made the difference between capital and ordinary meaningless. That is quite incorrect. In other words, instead of transferring these things to the future and paying them in the future, we take them out of current revenue. It makes our position that much better.

MR. MacLEOD: Go on, I have no doubt it can be explained. But while I am on that particular subject, I would cite.

The hold-back on Dominion tax settlements of about twenty-nine million dollars which has been treated as a capital item in the next fiscal year's estimates.

I do not know why you did that. I have a sneaking feeling you only did that because you did not want to give those of us who predicted you would put it in ordinary revenue the satisfaction of following our advice.

MR. FROST: My friend has a most suspicious mind. We never had any intention of doing that at all.

MR. MacLEOD: No, I am never suspicious. I put this to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). What could be more current, if words mean anything, than tax revenues received in prior years, but only now turned over to the Province? What could be more current than that. I see the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) new found friend and collaborator put his money into ordinary revenue because it stated his purpose,—I am referring to the Prime Minister of Quebec. Apparently you were not able to reach complete agreement. Then, there is the four million dollars to be transferred from the reserve fund called "Interest and Depreciation Account." Surely, the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) knew just as well last year as he does today that this reserve was more than adequate under present conditions. Therefore, the transfer of this item at this time makes one wonder,—I do not say makes one suspicious,—makes one wonder how many more similar items the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) has up his sleeve to bring out into the open when political expediency so demands. It is amazing how the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) could say last year: "After the Dominion Provincial conference, it is our intention to overtake this by ordinary revenue." Well, I cannot think that a citizen of Lindsay could be quite so naive as that.

MR. FROST: Well, I am a Scotchman.

MR. MacLEOD: The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) has reported a number of revenue items for the current year at much higher levels than he originally forecast. That is nothing new. Others have dealt with that, but it is worth re-

peating. First of all there is the gasoline tax and the motor vehicle registration fees, which are away up over five million dollars, the Liquor Control Board, up six million dollars, and succession duties up \$2,500,000. I say again, was this under-estimation done intentionally, or is it because the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) could not come closer to the mark. You were not here the other night when you were described as a wizard. Is it because the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) could not come closer to the mark than 20 percent out on gas tax and registration fees, 30 percent out on Liquor Control Board profits and 21 percent out on succession duties? I put this question to you, would the Government of Ontario dare to neglect the people's interests on the expenditure side if this hidden pool of revenue had been public knowledge last year? I do not think so; but that was concealed from the people of Ontario. Officials of the Treasury Department, with long experience in the drawing up of estimates withheld from the people of Ontario what the true picture of the likely results would be.

MR. FROST: I hardly need remind my friend that the Dominion Government forecast a deficit of \$250,000,000, and they are going to be \$250,000,000 above the line. I think, as far as we are concerned, our estimates were perhaps a little on the careful side, may I put it that way. So are all the other provinces, so were the Dominion estimates, and so were the estimates in the country to the south of us. I do not think that is concealing anything.

MR. MacLEOD: If you are to admit,—perhaps I should not ask you to admit it here, but if you are prepared to admit to me privately that Mr. Hsley has clean hands and a pure heart in regard to the way in which he has suddenly discovered that he is living on top of the mountain of gold,—I will not press the matter any further. It is just off the record, I ask you to think it over. I still think you are a better bookkeeper than your figures would indicate.

MR. FROST: Mr. Garson did the same thing.

MR. MacLEOD: Three wrongs do not make a right. I see you are all doing the same thing.

MR. FROST: I think they do the same thing in Saskatchewan.

MR. MacLEOD: During the current fiscal year, it is estimated that the gross Provincial debt over six million dollars. I think that is right, is it not?

MR. FROST: Twenty-one million dollars less than the figure.

MR. MacLEOD: The net debt increased fifteen million dollars and the budget overall deficit was about five million dollars and a bit. How can these figures be reconciled? What were the revenue-producing and realizable assets liquidated during the year? The hon. Minister, (Mr. Frost) expresses much more concern over the problems of debt management than over the welfare of the people. In my judgment there is no need to worry about the burden of debt when a corporation tax of five per cent. will raise more than enough to cover the gross cost of servicing the entire Provincial debt today. Having said that, of course, I am on the opposite side of the fence than the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). This, however, is my opinion on the question.

MR. FROST: He says we spend too much.

MR. MacLEOD: That is right.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): For all we get for it.

MR. MacLEOD: Let us look at the 1947-1948 revenues. In announcing that Ontario will not levy any personal income tax this year, the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) resorted to a great deal of circumlocution, a good Presbyterian word. This Government's refusal to accept the five per cent handback from Dominion personal income taxes does absolutely nothing to lower taxes on Ontario incomes.

The people of Ontario will have exactly the same amount of income tax this year as they would if the Province had accepted the five percent. from the Dominion. Nor does the Province's refusal affect in the slightest degree the Dominion's ability to alter the tax structure by raising exemptions and reducing rates despite the obfuscatory statements of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) to the contrary.

According to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), this tax next year would have given Ontario more than \$13,000,000 revenue from personal income taxes.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) took up about four columns in Hansard to discuss succession duties. But he did not explain why the estimated receipts for next year are \$2,750,000 less than this year. The estimate of \$11,750,000 compares with actual receipts of \$11,500,000 in 1939, and \$20,000,000 in 1937. Neither does he explain that succession duties are a logical extension of personal income taxes. If duplication of taxation is to be avoided, and if the taxing power of government is to be used effectively to promote the economic welfare of the people, then both income taxes, along with the corporation tax, and succession duties, should be administered and collected by the same governmental body. Under the Dominion tax proposals, Ontario could increase its succession duty rates up to one-half those of the Dominion, with no resulting additional burden on Ontario's estates. This arises out of the proposed credit on Dominion tax for payment of Provincial tax up to 50 percent. of the Dominion levy. Why did the Provincial Government turn down this addition sort of revenue also?

MR. FROST: For the very reason, Mr. Speaker, that we did not believe that we should tax these little estates. My hon. friend from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) talks about helping the small people. Why should we tax the little chaps, people who have twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand dollars? We did not believe it was proper. We felt we

should avoid that, and if the Dominion wanted to get into that field, which they should not be in, we would take no part of the avails by getting into that field of taxation.

MR. MacLEOD: You think that answers the question?

MR. FROST: Yes. You should read the speech more carefully.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, I do not want to get into an argument with you. After all, I am simply following your example. You read your speech, and read it very well. I cannot hope to compete with you, but after all, we are just pulling these figures out of the air—

MR. FROST: You are doing all right.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, then be patient. The imposition of the seven percent. corporation tax shows it clearly that the Government knows where to go when real money is required. The revenue from this tax is estimated at \$38,500,000 for the fiscal year. It is interesting to note that 5/7th's of this amount would have accrued to Ontario anyway if the Dominion tax proposals had been accepted.

By its imposition of the three cent gas tax vacated by the Dominion, the Province has made sure that motorists do not get any reduction in gasoline prices. In fact, coupled with the relief of gasoline from the price ceiling, this tax practically makes sure that the people will now pay more than ever for gasoline. Out of the \$12,000,000 additional revenue which the added three cents tax will bring the Province, only \$2,750,000 are to be handed on to cities, towns and villages in additional subsidies for road work.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): How do you figure that?

MR. MacLEOD: I am taking the figures of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

MR. DOUCETT: That is an estimate. It depends somewhat on what they are going to spend.

MR. MacLEOD: I know, but I am taking his figures that \$2,750,000 of the \$12,000,000—

MR. DOUCETT: That is the estimate.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): That is what we are talking about—estimates.

MR. MacLEOD: Surely you will not be as loose with this, as you are with the revenue you estimated last year. Well, let us move from that to the Liquor Control Board. The Liquor Control Board's profits have been estimated only \$400,000 higher for next year, despite the opening of cocktail bars, which certainly cannot be counted upon to reduce liquor sales for the commission. How much of a cushion of under-estimation has the Minister left in this item? I will bet that Mr. E. P. Taylor could tell you—he knows.

The net effect of the proposed changes in the mining taxation and assessments is supposed to be that the mines pay about the same total taxes as at present. It is impossible to estimate the effect of those mooted changes from the Minister's statement. However, there does appear to be one important change, the effect of which is clear. This is the change in the Assessment Act which makes the imposition of municipal taxes on mining property subject to the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). This invasion of the municipal tax field—and we are getting on very delicate ground here—by the Province is to be compensated by the appropriation of \$150,000 which may be distributed to the municipalities in case of need, upon the recommendation of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). How does the Government reconcile its position vis-a-vis mining municipalities in this matter with its attack on the Dominion for compensatory proposals in Provincial tax fields?

MR. FROST: Well, of course, the situation is quite different. The allowances Under the Mining Tax Act are allowances which have obtained in the past, for amounts which the municipalities are unable to levy, because of the municipal

tax. I will say, Mr. Speaker, the mining municipalities are creatures—if you want to use the legal expression—creatures of this Legislature. The Province of Ontario, however, is not a creature of the Dominion of Canada. There is a very great difference. The other point is this; \$150,000 is not in compensation for anything. The \$150,000 is in addition to what they would get. Under the taxing structure as it now is, they get 15 mills based upon the present mines' income, which is small. Under the new arrangement it is 15 mills of the new income, which will be very large, and which will give a very great benefit to those municipalities. Now, the \$150,000 is just money on top of that, to see that they will get a square deal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, we will let that stand for the record, and debate it later when an election comes around.

Now, I will turn to health expenditures. The increased health expenditures are to cover mainly hospital maintenance grants, estimated at two million and some more dollars, and hospital grants estimated at \$400,000. This recognition of Provincial responsibility for more adequate hospital services and facilities is commendable—very commendable—but does the Government seriously believe that these token expenditures will solve the problem? The maintenance grant of \$2,000,000 does not compensate for the Province's refusal of the Dominion's proffered health grant of \$4,200,000 annually to Ontario. The capital grant of 400,000 at most will assist in the provision of only 400 additional hospital beds. This is a poor substitute for Dominion loans at low interest rates, the interest and amortization payments to be taken out of Dominion health grants. The loans would not actually cost the Provinces or municipalities anything.

MR. FROST: My friend knows there is only so much material. We discussed that when he spoke before.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh my, my, my, my.

MR. FROST: You know that is true.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not know that at all.

MR. FROST: Well, you should.

MR. MacLEOD: Now, let us come to the forecast surplus. An over-all surplus of \$6,389,282 is estimated for next fiscal year. In view of the wide discrepancies in last year's estimates, how accurate does the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) consider this forecast to be? How does the Government propose to make use of this or any additional surplus that may turn up during the course of the year? There is a growing suspicion that the kind of financial ledgerdeman which has begun to show in the budget statements, coupled with the Government's brazen attempt to take credit for a financial position brought about by fortuitous circumstances entirely beyond their control, presages a snap election brought upon the people unexpectedly at some time during the year. And in view of the statement that was made here the other day that this House is not going to prorogue next week, but is going to adjourn, I rather think that this suspicion may not be so far off. There is something "cooking", to use a colloquial expression.

MR. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Something smells.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes. I will go further and say that the government's intransigent position on Dominion-Provincial relations lends support to this view.

Now, I will deal with the Dominion-Provincial relations. The Minister (Mr. Frost) has taken thirteen pages of Hansard to present his case for robbing the people of Ontario of the benefits of social security and anti-depression measures in exchange for some fancied political advantage to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in his arguments with Ottawa. The Government's case is not put in quite the bald terms, but that is what its stubborn refusal to reach an agreement with the Dominion Government entails.

It is of no interest to me or to the people of Ontario to take sides in this particular fight. In fact, our position is

"a plague on both your Houses". We strongly suspect that the Dominion Government never was very serious in attempting to implement its public investment and social security program. If it had been, it could hardly have been so inept about it.

These Dominion proposals looked good on paper, but the shrewd Ottawa politicians no doubt realized from the beginning that they could rely on the intransigence of the Ontario and perhaps other Provincial Governments to block the proposals and so furnish the necessary excuse for failure to provide the social security and other benefits. However, the fact that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has played into Ottawa's hands in this regard does not absolve this Government from blame for preventing Ontario citizens from obtaining the economic benefits due them.

One must turn back for a moment to the origin of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences to get some perspective on the legitimate aspirations of the people which have been thwarted by the hold-out provinces. In the depression in the 1930's the financial difficulties of first, the municipalities and then the provinces led in some cases to criminal neglect of the unemployed people. The Dominion was forced to lend some assistance, but in general it can be said that this was another example of "to little and too late." On top of these relief burdens, depressed agricultural conditions created an impossible position for the prairie provinces. As a result, the Royal Commission on the Dominion-Provincial relations was established in 1937 to go fully into the matter of the proper allocation of financial resources, and economic responsibilities under modern conditions, between the various governments of Canada. The Commission saw that the only feasible solution was for the Dominion Government to take more definite responsibilities for the economic welfare of the Canadian people, and, therefore, the Dominion had to have more clearly determined taxation powers. From the outset of the first Dominion-Provincial Conference, held early in 1941,

the Government of Ontario led the field in blocking any comprehensive agreement. Under the stress of wartime emergency, a temporary taxation agreement was reached with the Dominion, but at all of the Conferences since V-E Day, Ontario has turned down the Dominion's various proposals and so has given the Dominion the excuse for doing nothing constructive in the economic field. The responsibility for such action is too heavy to be washed out by pious statements about protecting sacred Provincial rights.

The need for a complete overhaul of Dominion-Provincial relations grew out of the hard experiences of the last depression. Ten years have passed since the partial recovery in 1937, and we have experienced an unprecedented wartime boom in Canada, and now we are headed surely for another depression which can only be mitigated or stalled off a while if the proper economic policies are put into effect quickly. Nothing is done by the Dominion Government, which uses the excuse that their hands are tied until a comprehensive agreement is reached with all Provinces. Nothing is done by the Ontario Government which uses the excuse that such economic measures are the responsibility of the Dominion. And so the people are caught in the cross-fire of Ottawa-Ontario political fighting. The people are left without shelter from the freezing economic blast which is already gathering strength.

Let me make it quite clear that we hold no brief for the Dominion Government in either its intentions or its handling of negotiations. But, let us look for a moment at what the Government of Ontario turned down. In the Dominion proposals of August, 1945, transition economic measures, public investment and social security were all important parts of the program, although attention has since been misdirected almost entirely to the fiscal proposals alone.

The transitional measures included orderly decontrol, veterans re-establishment and cash grants, emergency housing

and town planning, industrial reconversion and disposal of surplus war assets.

The public investment proposals covered expansion of Dominion expenditures for natural resources development, conservation and public works, and projects of provincial responsibility which the Dominion was prepared to assist under specific agreements. Such a program is of substantial future importance if timed to offset fluctuation in business conditions and must be planned well in advance of need to be effective. Suggested provincial activities where Dominion assistance would benefit Ontario include: forest management, new access roads to undeveloped mining and forest resources, railway grade crossing protection and elimination, assistance in providing hospital facilities.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, are we not helping the Dominion to do that by relieving them of having to raise about \$135,000,000 in taxes for Ontario and Quebec? How does that prevent them from going ahead with their agreement?

MR. MacLEOD: I think that will sound very plausible in Victoria County, but it does not to me.

MR. FROST: What do you think?

MR. MacLEOD: I think it is dodging the issue.

MR. FROST: How are we dodging the issue when we save them from paying \$135,000,000. Is that not helping them?

MR. MacLEOD: It seems to me you are arguing against yourself here, because if I understand this bulky volume, the greater part of which is taken up by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). He, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was not arguing so much about the dollar as he was about the intervention of Federal jurisdiction into Provincial affairs. It is not a financial matter. Let us admit, for the sake of argument—but only for the sake of argument—that your budget makes it easier for them to do certain things. What guarantee do you give that if they proceed to implement this social securities programme, that we will not have the

same kind of speeches of every kind, like we got on August 9, 1944, when you were going to do everything in your power to prevent family allowances from becoming effective?

MR. FROST: Do you think that is keeping the Dominion from going ahead?

MR. MacLEOD: If the Dominion is in this better position you describe them and if you are going to be consistent with the policy enunciated in 1944, you would have to object to their social security programme. I say that the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) is playing into Ottawa's hands.

I do not know how many members of this House have taken the trouble to read the revised proposals advanced by the Dominion in January, 1946. I think it would be very good if it could be placed in the record of this Legislature.

The Dominion proposals under the heading of health with regard to benefits to be extended, the costs involved, and the present limitations of hospital and personnel facilities of the Provinces, have been given careful consideration. It has become obvious from an examination of the proposals themselves and particularly from the deliberations of the economic committee, that this subject requires a great deal of further study and preparation of essential facts. The Ontario Government recommends that this should be undertaken at once. This whole question could well be one of the first subjects referred to the Dominion-Provincial co-ordinating committee.

In regard to health insurance, the service would be under Provincial administration, but assisted financially by the Dominion. On the basis of a plan ultimately costing Canada \$250,000,000 annually, with Federal share of \$150,000,000 and the provinces bearing the remaining \$100,000,000, the Dominion contributions to Ontario alone was estimated as follows:

	initial stage	additional benefits in later stages	Total
	(\$ Millions)		
General practitioner service	13.6		

Hospital care	8.2		
visiting nursing service	1.4		
other medical service		7.9	
other nursing service		2.6	
dental care		8.2	
pharmacists		5.8	
laboratory service		1.4	
	<u>23.2</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>49.1</u>

MR. FROST: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) a question?

MR. MacLEOD: Yes.

MR. FROST: Is the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) in favour of a poll tax in Ontario of \$12 per head for all of the population over 16, and in addition to that, in favour of an income tax without exemption levied by the Dominion of from 3 to 5 per cent., that is, without exemption?

MR. MacLEOD: Now, it will comfort the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) to know that I am going to deal with that, if he will just content himself.

MR. FROST: I was just asking you if you were in favour of it.

MR. MacLEOD: I will tell you when I come to it.

HON. MR. WEBSTER (Minister without Portfolio): Answer the question.

MR. MacLEOD: Ontario's ultimate annual hospital insurance grant would be nearly \$50,000,000.

MR. FROST: Yes, but we would have to raise another \$50,000,000.

MR. MacLEOD: I am talking about the Dominion proposal.

MR. FROST: I know, but I want you to give both sides of the question.

MR. MacLEOD: In addition, the Dominion would also give Ontario about \$200,000 to assist in planning and organizing the health programme.

In regard to health grants, these are annual grants for specific purposes, the amount being calculated principally on

a per capita basis. Ontario's estimated share of these annual grants from the Dominion was:

	\$ Millions
General public health	1.3
Tuberculosis	0.7
Mental health	1.3
Venereal disease	0.2
Crippled children	0.2
Civilian blind	0.3
Professional training and public health research	0.1
	<u>4.1</u>
Total	4.1

I notice, on reading this forgotten book of the Dominion-Provincial conference of 1945, that, on page 36, the submission by the Government of the Province of Ontario, there was a section on health, and it does not express any particular disapproval of this programme, but it says that this whole question could well be one of the first steps referred to the Dominion-Provincial co-ordinating committee. It continues by saying:

While the Dominion Government has suggested that if it can finance its contributions to health insurance by a social security tax, it proposes that the Provinces finance their share of the cost of health insurance by the collection of a fee or tax to be paid by every person over 16 years of age.

That is what the Minister (Mr. Frost) was waiting for. It goes on:

This, as has already been pointed out, is, in effect, a poll tax which is not related to earning capacity or to whether or not the tax payer is employed. The provinces would experience the utmost difficulty in underwriting health insurance services financed by such an unsatisfactory form of taxation. It is also apparent that the Dominion programme is dependent upon the hospitals and trained medical, dental and nursing personnel available in the provinces. In Ontario, present facilities are taxed to capacity. That is dealt with, too, elsewhere. Before embarking on so extensive and costly a health programme, a thorough study should be made.

Sound foundations in the form of adequate hospital facilities, and trained personnel are essential. This will require time and very large expenditures on the part of the provinces. The Province of Ontario has already taken action on the above, and is prepared to collaborate with the other provinces and the Dominion in the furthering of these objects.

That ends the quotation.

MR. FROST: That is a good statement, is it not?

MR. MacLEOD: Well, when I recall the manner in which you got around the speeches you made in 1943, how, with a straight face, you could tell the people of this Province that you have really done all you set out to do, I suggest that what I have just put on the record leads us to the conclusion that public health and the health of the people of Ontario, as conceived by this Government, is one of the divine events towards which the whole Creation moves. The people of this Province will be in a sorry state of affairs if it takes you all this time to study the type of health programme which your Government promised in 1943, and has not done a single solitary thing to implement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: Not a thing.

Now let us go on to old age pensions. The Dominion would provide \$30 a month toward every one over 70, and proposed that the provinces and the Dominion share equally in the expense of providing up to \$30 monthly for needy persons between 65 and 70. It was estimated that in 1948 the Dominion contribution to old age pensioners in Ontario under this dual scheme would be \$83.2 millions and the Ontario Government would pay an additional \$5.4 millions. Now, you promised in 1943 you would increase old age pensions to keep pace with the rapidly increasing cost of living and yet you turn down a proposition that would give the old age pensioners of this Province \$83,000,000 a year and this Government would only—

MR. FROST: Might I ask the member if he would read what the Ontario brief says in connection with that.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes.

MR. FROST: I would like you to read it; perhaps it would do you good.

MR. MacLEOD: I have read this from cover to cover and that particular section was dealt with by the Prime Minister who stood up with great flourish on the floor of this Legislature the other day and he said: We thoroughly approve of the Dominion Government assuming full responsibility for old age pensions. That is your position.

MR. FROST: Would you read the section there of the brief relating to old age pensions.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, substantially as I said. I am not in any way distorting it.

MR. FROST: I do not want to embarrass my friend; I only say this to him, if he would read this brief carefully—in fact, it would do him a great deal of good to read it right here, if he would read it carefully he would see this angle: This Government is not hindering the Dominion Government or not doing everything possible, but we are helping. How nice it would be for the Minister of the Province to sit down in Ottawa and have a couple of Provinces come along and say: Here it is, I will give you \$150,000,000 to help you—

MR. MacLEOD: I read what you said a little earlier, that you cannot have it both ways, because the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has stated in this House that he does not want any Ottawa government intervening or interfering with the Province of Ontario.

MR. FROST: That is with our functions, but old age pensions are not one of our functions. That is a Dominion Government function.

MR. MacLEOD: Do you not remember the Prime Minister's famous August 9th speech in which he said that the Attorney-General of this Province had informed him that Family Allowances are

a Provincial concern? Don't you remember the great stress that your leader placed on that matter?

MR. FROST: I think my friend is a little wrong on that. I think the point was this in connection with Family Allowances, and this is a point that my friend overlooked: In the Dominion agreement of 1942 the Dominion said that they were going to use our taxing powers for the purposes of winning the war, but they were not going to do anything that would prejudice the return of these taxing powers to the Province. Then the Dominion Government goes out of its way to spend \$250,000,000 on a certain project, which cannot help but increase the load on them and could not help but place them in the position that they would have to turn around to the Provinces and say: Here, we want your taxation powers to pay for this. The point I think the Premier was raising is that when the Dominion Government got to that stage they should have come to the Provinces and said: Here is our plan; here is what we propose to do and we ask you now for your taxation powers; instead of in effect locking the door when the horse was stolen.

MR. MacLEOD: I think the Dominion Government is to be warmly commended for anticipating the type of opposition they would receive from the present Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and for taking action with the Family Allowance programme. I say, Mr. Speaker, that there are hundreds of thousands of families in this Province and throughout the length and breadth of Canada to whom the monthly allowance spells the difference between health and ill health, between good living and bad living, in the light of what has happened to prices. That is the thing that takes them over the hump.

Then there was unemployment assistance; full responsibility for unemployment to be assumed by the Dominion. This responsibility was to be discharged by extending the scope of Unemployment Insurance to cover all employed and providing relief for those who have exhausted their employment benefits, the scale of relief to be 85

percent. of the latter. The Provinces and municipalities remained responsible only for providing relief for "unemployables" and normally self-employed persons in need of aid.

Under the fiscal proposals the Provinces were to turn over to exclusive Dominion jurisdiction for the duration of the agreement, the imposition of personal income taxes, corporation taxes (except on mining and logging operations left as exclusive Provincial fields) and succession duties. In return the Dominion agreed to provide annual subsidies to the Provinces which would not fall below \$12.00 per capita, and which would be increased in proportion to increases in the population and per capita goods and national products. These subsidies were calculated to be about fifty percent. higher than Provincial receipts under the Wartime Tax Agreements. For Ontario this subsidy would amount to an irreducible minimum of \$45,500,000.

Well, that was, of course, the—

MR. FROST: At the meeting of the Board Ontario made counter proposals which differed from the Dominion proposals, principally in reserving succession duties, gasoline, electric taxes, etc., for the Province and continuation of Dominion statutory grants and subventions.

MR. MacLEOD: I think it is worth pointing out that the Dominion Government has yielded quite a bit. They have made concessions, but this Government has not moved a single inch from the proposals contained in this book, so far as I know.

MR. FROST: You are quite wrong about that. Would my friend read the Ontario proposals of April, 1946?

MR. MacLEOD: We did not get that.

MR. FROST: They are in that book there you have. You should have read that, that great thick book.

MR. MacLEOD: They really do not represent a very big departure.

MR. FROST: Yes, they do.

MR. MacLEOD: Certainly nothing comparable to the concession made by the Dominion.

MR. FROST: The Dominion Government really made no concession at all. My friend spoke of an offer of \$12.00 per capita. They turned around afterwards and they made that \$15.00. The hon. members in the House would probably think that meant three dollars more, but the escalator clause was passed in 1945 and the result was it only made about forty-five cents difference in the subvention that would have been paid. Our proposal in April was that we should receive \$12.00 a head for those two taxes with the 1942 escalator clause set out in the proposals. I think it was made on the 30th of April. Our proposal meant this, that the Dominion Government take substantially less, and the guarantee was substantially less than the guarantee which they themselves made, but, nevertheless, we had our taxing freedom. The fact is that the Ontario proposals of January, 1946, as amended in the proposals of April, 1946, were a very, very substantial advance in Dominion-Provincial relations, and certainly provided the Dominion for a method of settlement which, if they had taken it, would have cost the Dominion Government less money and I think would have been infinitely more satisfactory to the Provinces than the present proposals.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will simply leave it at this: In my judgment it is false to compare the new taxes disclosed by the Minister in his budget with the estimate of \$74,000,000 which Ontario would have received this year under the Dominion agreement, and say that the taxpayer has been saved the difference.

MR. FROST: Why not?

MR. MacLEOD: Well, I will say that it is like trying to subtract apples from pears. The two situations are entirely different and I just should like to demonstrate. By refusing all the Dominion proposals and going its own way for

narrow political reasons, the Government of Ontario has very seriously undermined the welfare of the great masses of the people. The situation today is this:

1. The social security benefits, comprising health insurance, expanded public health service, expanded Unemployment Insurance, Dominion relief for unemployed employables and a greatly improved old age pension system, have all been denied the people.

2. Planned action—

and this is very important

—to stall off and mitigate the coming economic depression through Dominion fiscal policy and public investments has been abandoned—

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, does my friend really believe this, that the Dominion contribution to the Province of Ontario or to its municipalities of 20 percent. of the cost of estimated work would stave off a depression? Now, does he think so? In other words, if there is a work of \$5,000,000, say, in Northern Ontario and they say: "If you submit plans to us and agree to do that, say, in 1952, we will give you a million dollars and you people pay \$4,000,000", does he think for one instant that would stave off a depression? It is so nonsensical that it is funny.

MR. MacLEOD: Now, Mr. Speaker, at no point in the remarks I have made have I argued that either the Dominion social security programme or its investment programme were adequate. But I do not see in this green book anything that suggests that you attacked the proposals . . .

MR. FROST: Oh, yes we did, of course we did.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, no, it is not there. I will send over the book and you mark it up for me the way you did the Twenty-two Points the other day.

MR. FROST: My hon. friend should take the book and read it.

MR. MacLEOD: I have read it, and I venture to say, more closely than have the majority of the Tory party members.

MR. FROST: There is a lot of it that has slipped your memory.

MR. MacLEOD: Secondly, planned action to stall off and mitigate the coming economic depression through Dominion fiscal policy and public investment has been abandoned because the Dominion has the excuse that the provinces will not all co-operate in the integrated scheme.

Thirdly, Ontario's failure to levy a 5 percent. personal income tax and increase succession duty rates up to 50 percent. of the Dominion rates does not save Ontario taxpayers one penny but simply leaves this revenue in the Dominion's hands.

MR. FROST: Cannot the Dominion reduce their taxes?

MR. MacLEOD: I am coming to the thing that you have been waiting for all afternoon.

I realize that you met quite a number of times behind the iron curtain during these deliberations in Ottawa. We do not have the proceedings of the coordinating committee, we only have the plenary sessions here, but I say on the basis of what I have been able to discover in this handsome green volume, that it is simply not true that Ontario would have to impose a \$12 annual poll tax on all residents over sixteen to pay its share of the full social security programme. This question was raised quite a number of times and the only figure that I have been able to discover as given in the plenary session is the statement by Mr. Claxton that all this might cost anything from a dollar up. That is what he says. Now let me go on. I say that had you accepted the Dominion social security programme in 1945, two years ago—two years is a long time—think what we did in this country in two years of war, think of the great progress that Canada made in converting itself from the pursuits of peace to the pursuits of war—two years is a long time—had you accepted that pro-

gramme in 1945, it would at least have become operative in 1947, and the two "windfall" items of \$29,000,000 tax agreement holdback and the \$4,000,000 from interest and depreciation reserve, together with revenue from a 5 percent. personal income tax and succession duties raised to 50 percent. of Dominion rates (neither of which would cost Ontario taxpayers anything as the Dominion would use these as tax credits) would cover the social security cost to Ontario for several years.

MR. FROST: But these items would come out of our taxpayers pockets. What difference does it make if this Legislature takes \$5.00 out of your pocket or if the Dominion takes it out of your pocket?

MR. MacLEOD: But it makes a very great difference during a period of buoyant revenues. You have the revenue now, you decided to shift some of it over to capital account which ought to be included in ordinary revenue.

MR. FROST: Our fight is to give to our people, to the three-quarters of a million tax-payers in Ontario tax relief. We want to see the Dominion levy less income tax against our people, including the people in this assembly. That is what we are after, and we think this is the greatest thing that could be done.

MR. NIXON: They take it off, and you put it on.

MR. FROST: No, Sir, we believe in taking income tax off. That is where we think the reduction should come, and that is where we are assisting.

MR. MacLEOD: I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that if he will compare available figures on the earnings of 80 percent. of the people of this country with the enormous profits being made by the great corporations in Canada, if he has any humanity in him, I suggest that he would agree with me that the way to make these necessary benefits available to the people would be to slap on, not a seven percent. corporation profits tax, but a fifteen or a twenty percent. corporation tax on those who

can afford to pay and make those things that the people need so sorely today available to them.

MR. SALSBERG: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: If you are going to put all your eggs in the reduced taxation basket, you are simply confirming what I said earlier, namely that this Government has absolutely no interest whatever in having this social security programme go into effect. I think you are opposed to it just the same as you were opposed to family allowances.

MR. FROST: You are quite wrong.

MR. MacLEOD: And you were going to do everything in your power, including resort to the Courts, to keep from the people of this Province that \$74,000,000 in family allowances. You cannot escape that, the speech is there, and it was only because you were squeezed to the wall in this Legislature and were faced with defeat and with the prospect of having to face the people of Ontario as opponents of family allowances that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) stood in his place and said, "We have no intention whatever of going to the Courts to prevent this measure going into effect".

MR. FROST: Did not the people vindicate us? They gave us 66 or 67 seats at that time.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, but the people certainly did not vindicate you on that issue. The last election was not fought on honest issues and you know it. And you were still only able to get 44 percent. of the people of Ontario to support you. Even at that you had to resort to the phoney issue of Communism and now again this Government contemplates, when it suits its purpose, going to the people again and I suggest that one of the reasons why, every day of the week we have to listen to these adolescent performances of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) on Communism is simply an indication that they are going to do the same thing over again. But you cannot fool all the people all the time. It

simply cannot be done and one day the people of Ontario are going to catch up with you people and they are going to realize that if we are to build a good life for the people in this Province, if Ontario is going to fulfil that great promise that the Ministers on that bench talked so much about, but do so little to fulfil, then the quicker they put that Government out of the way. It is the only Tory Government today. The only one.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: And if the people of this Province are wise they will . . .

MR. H. H. HYNDMAN: They showed that.

MR. MacLEOD: . . . Make it a point to see through the deception of this Government's budget and this Government's policy. If it is allowed to continue, if this Government is permitted to go on blocking national reforms as Tory Governments have always done, then the people of Ontario and the people of Canada are going to pay dearly for it. I say that, in the last number of years, the people of this Province have become wiser, and I think it is much more difficult to fool them a second time than it was to fool them the first time.

I think there is nobody in this House who would not vote for a resolution introduced by this Government calling on the Dominion Government to summon the conference back again, if there was any hope of reaching an agreement. But I am firmly convinced that the only reason the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) wants the conference reconvened is that it will give him a sounding board to sound off again as he did in August, 1945, and in January and April. What did it bring the people of Ontario? My heavens, they had an entourage that looked like a roster of the United Nations, practically every minister, a whole crowd of deputy ministers, tax experts, and so on, and so forth, and the taxpayers of Ontario paid for it, and what on earth did we get out of it? Do you want to

stand up and say "call them back again"? The Right Honourable Mr. King is playing politics—

MR. FROST: That is what we said, too.

MR. MacLEOD: The Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) is playing politics—

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What are you doing?

MR. MacLEOD: The people of Ontario are paying for both of them.

MR. DUCKWORTH: And you are playing with—

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. MacLEOD: The proposals of the Dominion Government as set forth by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) are perfectly clear. This issue of the Federal versus unitary system is phoney—you know that it is as phoney as phoney can be. And the astounding thing is, when you orate about the virtues of the Federal system, you usually invoke Sir John A. MacDonald. If you have read the confederation debates you will know that Sir John A. MacDonald did not favour the Federal system at all—he favoured the unitary system. The fact that we have confederation in this country to-day, is due to the French-Canadian nation, which forms a part of our bi-national state.

MR. FROST: I gather that my friend (Mr. MacLeod) now favours the attitude they took, which was really the attitude of the Mowats, the Browns, and others. Does he want this Legislature to throw away the things the people wanted? That is what he is advocating now.

MR. MacLEOD: No. Just to keep the records straight, there is nothing in the Dominion proposal, in the taxation agreement, the social securities programme, which, by the widest stretch of

the imagination, follows the Federal principle of Government.

MR. FROST: That shows you do not know anything about it. I always thought a Scotsman like yourself had more perspicacity than that.

MR. MacLEOD: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the things that strike at the heart of confederation are some of the proposals contained in that brief.

MR. FROST: What, for instance?

MR. MacLEOD: If I had a little more time left I could read to this House, now that the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is in his seat, something that might be of particular interest to him. I do not know whether I can find it easily or not.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Take your time.

MR. MacLEOD: Maybe the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) who sounds off, like his chief, occasionally, will tell us how he happened to make this faux pas. Unfortunately, I do not have the date for this, but I am sure that if he made the speech in his own riding he will remember it, I think it was January 23rd, 1946, but I may be wrong, and I will stand corrected if I am.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You usually are.

MR. MacLEOD: I quote:

Hon. Leslie Blackwell, Ontario Attorney-General, speaking last night to the Eglinton Progressive Conservative association, said that for the first time he was disclosing that one of the reasons for the determination of the Ontario Government's refusal to agree to the Dominion Government's proposal that the Federal Government should return corporation and income tax rights, in return for a subsidy of \$12 per capita to the provinces, was the Socialist government in Saskatchewan. "In Saskatchewan" he said, "they have an act to socialize progressively all industry and they are proud of the progress they have made up to date.

And they intend to progress as fast as possible along those lines.

Here's what it means to the Dominion-Provincial set-up. It means that every industry that is socialized in the Province that goes in for socialism immediately pays no further corporation tax, but the Saskatchewan Government takes the profit, if one is made. That would mean that the Dominion Government progressively would lose more and more corporation taxes and the Provincial Government enjoy more and more profits.

They not only would have the profits of industry, but the \$12 per capita subsidy as well. They'd have it coming and going, and, gentlemen, we've no intention of subsidizing socialism to that degree.

That is the end of the quotation.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is a very good statement, too.

MR. MacLEOD: So that the Government of Ontario, which happens to be a Tory Government, is going to reserve the right to decide how the people of Saskatchewan shall carry on their business. The picture that the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) painted of Saskatchewan is certainly highly exaggerated, but it was an excuse. This Government has tried to find, at every turn, those things which would justify the action that they have taken in the Dominion - Provincial conference. They do not want an agreement; they do not want the Dominion social security programme to become effective; they simply want to fool the people of this Province into believing that the Provincial rights are more sacred than having proper health protection, and having the old age pension and having those other things which the people sorely need.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have had a great many interruptions this afternoon, and I have, therefore, taken much longer than I had intended in the first place, but the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was so anxious to get his case on the record that he lost no opportunity to interrupt

me. I suggest to him that he might emulate the example of the hon. members of this Legislature who listened very respectfully when he delivered his budget speech, and never interrupted him at all, even if there were times when we might have liked to rise and challenge some of the things he said. See if you cannot learn by their example and not interrupt quite so much the next time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now six o'clock, I do now leave the Chair.

The Committee recessed at six of the clock p.m.

COMMITTEE RESUMES

MR. VERNON C. KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, rising as I am for the first time in this Chamber, I would, first of all, wish to congratulate you on your appointment to the dignified office of Speaker.

I would also like to take this opportunity of extending to our late Speaker, the Hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart) my sincere appreciation for the excellent manner in which he has guided the procedure in this House since I first became a member.

Mr. Speaker, after listening to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) this afternoon, it would seem to me if he were ever the Provincial Treasurer, he would become very philanthropic with the Province's money, and I would like to remind the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that all the moneys he advocated being spent would have to, first, be raised by taxation, and he knows very well that our taxes would have to be materially increased to meet these demands.

I might also say when the money is raised, Federally or Provincially, it all comes from the same source, namely, the taxpayers, and he should know that nearly fifty percent. of every dollar collected in Canada for taxes comes out of the pockets of the citizens of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, the affairs of this House are greatly concerned with taxes, and there is an old saying that taxation is

the art of plucking the goose without making it cry. This seems to have been accomplished with the 1947 Budget. The only crying I have heard has been within this Legislature by a few hon. members in the Opposition ranks, and to me their tears have all seemed dry.

Outside everyone is praising the Budget. I know Hamilton was pleased with the additional revenue she will receive from the new grants as I am sure all other Municipalities must be. Therefore, I would like to compliment the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) on his very humane Budget. I call it a humane Budget, Mr. Speaker, because it has benefits for every man, woman and child in our Province. We have not only saved the taxpayers of Ontario twenty-one million dollars in taxes for 1947, but we have balanced the Budget as well.

During the four year period from April 1, 1943, to March 31, 1947, we have reduced the net debt in Ontario by \$2,025,716.03. This is a record which speaks for itself and has never been achieved by any other government in the history of this Province since net debt became a factor in Provincial finance.

In addition to this net debt reduction of \$2,025,716.03 the following expenditures have also been made out of current revenues. We have paid out during the past four years—

For Agriculture	\$ 25,692,524.01
For Education	101,484,266.41
For Health	53,187,273.71
For Welfare	50,690,309.37

making a total of \$231,054,373.50—that amount has been spent in only four departments.

This we have done without placing any new tax burdens on the citizens of Ontario. Thus by careful financing we have been able not only to balance the Budget, but to also reduce our net debt in the face of increasing expenditures.

Worthwhile effort is also being made by the Welfare Department to improve conditions in homes for the aged and to provide accommodation for the ever increasing number of old people in the Province. A new Act provides a grant

of 25 per cent. to Municipalities who build new homes. Furthermore, these new homes shall be known as homes for the aged and will no longer carry the stigma of houses of refuge. I sat on the Property and License Committee as an Alderman for the City of Hamilton, and know that regardless of each person's standing in life there will always be an increasing need for such homes, and this, in my opinion is a step in the right direction.

Still, however, no one can deny today that each succeeding generation as a group, is living better than had its predecessors. That is progress and nothing can stop that, yet the hon. member of St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) took us back 65 years to 1882 to criticize conditions in the City of Toronto.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, and I will, and I feel sure that this Government will fight injustices whenever and wherever we find them; for as long as we all shall live this side of Utopia there will always be work to do and wrongs to right.

My sympathies have always been with the working man—and they still are today—but I say to them beware of anyone who promises you security by the foregoing of some of your liberties. Hitler promised the German people security if they would give up some of their freedom, but what happened—we all know they eventually ended up by losing both. Freedom and security are indivisible, you cannot have one without the other. There can be no security without freedom of expression, and there can be no freedom of expression or security in a totalitarian state where individuals can be shot or imprisoned for their utterances. No,—no one can be half slave and half free, and British justice has been fighting for centuries for the rights of individuals—so I say, let us guard well the rights and liberty of others, that we may protect them for ourselves and thus preserve them for posterity.

There have always been problems or facts to face and there will, no doubt, be many problems in the future that will require careful consideration if we are to learn the lessons that life would teach

us. The problems confronting our Government today are many and varied. No one can predict with accuracy just what new problems will arise, but one can be sure that on their successful solution will depend to a large extent the future welfare of our Province. Wishful thinking or complacency will not solve them. Evading the issues is not the solution. However, there is one thing we must predict with accuracy about the future and that is, change, and our legislation should be flexible enough to allow for changing conditions.

No one can predict what the Atomic age may mean to Ontario in the next decade. Surely no prudent businessman or engineer would plan too far into the future without taking into consideration that the basis of his plan may be seriously affected by atomic developments in his field.

Scientists tell us that the production of electric power from atomic engines is not too far away. Think what that will mean to areas where there is no Hydro available or no opportunity of ever getting Hydro to them. The atomic power plant can be located wherever power is needed regardless of how inaccessible the spot may be. Once a plant is fueled up, the best of fuel replenishment would be very simple because its fuel is measured in ounces and pounds rather than in tons. Thus atomic power can very well have a profound effect on our national economy and way of life.

Every new age has its effect on our way of life, and if we can ever learn from the past we should know that every new age has ushered in a period of prosperity and has created infinitely more new employment than it ever displaced, and I predict the same will be true of the atomic age of the future.

I have confidence in Canada and the citizens of Ontario, and I feel sure that our problems will be met and overcome by courageous men and women facing the future with confidence and a determination to overcome all obstacles irrespective of how difficult they may seem, and, Mr. Speaker, I think we can

do no better than to follow in the footsteps of our ancestors who fought and died for this great Canada of ours that free men may continue free; for as long as there is a spot on this old globe where men are free it will bring hope to countless suffering millions that some day tyranny may be abolished off the face of the earth.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G. R. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I wish first of all to extend to you my congratulations on your election to office you now hold. I feel sure that you will carry out the duties of that office with impartiality, and I was quite impressed when you said you would carry them out and permit latitude to the hon. members in discussion, but no longitude. I feel that sometimes we, as members, rather do ramble all over the world, with more longitude than latitude.

However, Mr. Speaker, I think it was the experience of this Assembly that your office is not a very pleasant one at times, due to the unruliness sometimes of the hon. members, and with all due respect to the symbolical virtues of our Mace, I would suggest that you acquire a double bladed axe, and place it on the table alongside of the Mace, in case at some future time you may need it, and I might suggest that you put the business end of that axe pointing in an easterly direction.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a financial critic. I have been chosen to speak on this budget debate not because I have any special ability to discuss money or finances, but it did strike me that when the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was presenting his report many housewives would appreciate the formula he used to balance his budget. I am sure some of the housewives would appreciate very much if they could budget for a deficit, and then find out at the end of the week, or the end of the month, that they had acquired a surplus. And I thought of the controversy which took place in Ottawa when they discussed the red net-

ting over the baskets of peaches produced in Ontario, and I thought that the presentation by the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was very much the same as that red netting, which made the peaches appear much more ripe than they were.

As I say, I am not a financial expert, and I do not wish to criticize the budget, nor have I any intention of revealing any discrepancies or any mistakes, but I thought by discussing the budget I might be able to bring out some features of the budget which are not quite understood by some of the hon. members of this House.

Now, there must be something significant about "net debt." We often hear "net debt" used by the administration, whether Provincial, or municipal, or an institution, to show whether it is prosperous or not, so there must be some significance to it, and I refer to page 66 of the Legislature of Ontario debates, in which the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) presented his report, and we have a reduction, according to his report, over a five year period, in net debt of \$13,712,531.

But in looking over the itemized statement we read that on March 31, 1943 there was a reduction of \$11,686,000.00. This was in 1943 and I suggest that this government had no responsibility or should accept no credit for that reduction, that was a reduction of the preceding government. In 1944 we have another reduction of \$12,947,000.00 odd. I suggest that that reduction was brought about, of course, assisted by the \$8,800,000.00, I think it was, of a surplus left to this government when they assumed power in 1943. On March 31st, 1945 there is a reduction of \$2,184,000.00; March 1946, a reduction of \$1,889,000.00 and March, 1947, there is an increase of \$14,996,000.00, but over the five years there is a decrease of \$13,712,000.00. In recapitulation we find that the present government has not reduced the net debt but has increased the net debt. Often in this House we hear criticism of the Saskatchewan government. I want to quote here,—and it has been quoted before,—that the Saskatchewan government in the two years it was in office reduced

the net debt some \$26,000,000.00 and along with this their arrangements with the Federal government reduced their treasury bills some \$44,000,000.00, saving the Province some \$270,000.00 in interest rates.

I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that I did not have time to write my speech and I just made notes. My trouble is when I go to write a speech, I just make notes, and when I make notes, I make a speech, and now I am completely lost as far as the notes or the speech is concerned. I do hope one of these days I will be able to get this thing straightened out. But I want to refer to some things that have been said in this House and that is by the Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) when he referred to the Northland. During the time that he spoke in introducing his estimates, he referred to the Province as composing 412,000 square miles. I wonder if he had in mind at that time that most of that was 350,000 square miles is in the Northwestern Territories, those territories that are represented by about ten hon. members in this assembly and most of them sitting in this section here.. It is a tremendous territory, The Northwestern Territory of Ontario.

MR. J. MEINZINGER: (Waterloo North): Just like "Holly" Acres.

MR. HARVEY: I feel sometimes the hon. members in this part of the Province when they refer to the north they think of Algonquin Park, but there is a huge territory represented by this little group here and one or two other hon. members on my right. We have terrific problems up there but we have tremendous potentialities up there. One is the forest business and I feel that the territory is somewhat slighted, ignored as it were, when it is referred to as a place where people suffering from hay fever would become benefited. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Northwestern Territories, especially in my part of the country, are more than just a Provincial hospice. We do not want the people just to come up to cure hay fever, we want people to come up and enjoy the

magnificent beauty of that country and I would suggest the \$28,000,000 that the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) found and turned to capital receipts, I think he said, to be applied to capital accounts next year. I would suggest that that \$28,000,000 be used to inaugurate a fund, to build up a fund maybe over five years until it reached perhaps one hundred million dollars and then for the government to plan a development scheme for the Northwestern Territories.

There is one every important project I think the government should pay attention to and enlighten the people about, to tell them just what they have in mind, and that is the completion of the Lakeshore Trans-Canada Highway. This is a hot question and a hot subject in my territory and south of the border. There is a stretch of road from Schreiber to Sault Ste. Marie,—I think the distance is somewhere about 205 miles—but much of that is incomplete and there is remaining, I think, about 150 to 160 miles of new road to be built. It is suggested it would cost about \$75,000,000.00 but we must not consider this as a relief project or a project to absorb the unemployed. It would become an investment and it would provide facilities for the people living in that area to go on a vacation, it would provide facilities for its tourists and within a day's drive from Sault Ste. Marie there are about forty million people, and if these forty million people spent \$10.00 each it would increase the revenue in this Province \$400,000,000.00. Now, that is a lot of money when you consider that the tourists brought into this country \$133,000,000.00 last year, I think it was, or figures around that. So you could increase the amount of tourist business and increase the amount of money they would spend if we provide the Lakeshore Trans-Canada Highway passing through some magnificent scenery, and would provide an opportunity for the tourists to travel all around Lake Superior. We have people coming to Sault Ste. Marie and asking when this will be possible.

I am not concerned about travelling all across Canada. They know there is

a road for that but they are concerned about travelling around Lake Superior, a most magnificent trip. So I suggest Mr. Speaker, there should be some kind of plan proposed by the Government in order to alleviate the anxiety the people have up there in that part of the country regarding this road.

Another thing we are concerned about is social services and old age pensions and so forth in the north country. I spoke in this House last year about the House of Refuge. I sometimes think it should not be called the House of Refuge, it should be called the House of Refuse. The government is introducing a bill to change the name, but changing the name will not change the conditions in these places and as the saying goes, "A rose smells just as sweet by any other name."

You will not change the conditions, that can only be brought about by building better institutions and the government, of course, has promised the municipalities to build these new institutions by contributing twenty-five per cent. of the capital cost. That is quite generous, alright, compared to what was granted.

MR. MEINZINGER: It is not enough.

MR. HARVEY: It is not enough because the inmates of these institutions sometimes throughout their lives have lived in many sections of Ontario. They have not always been resident in the community in which they settle and placed in these homes. Therefore, the contribution that they have made to provincial progress has been contributed in some other section and then they finish up by coming perhaps into the Algoma district and then they become a charge on the municipality for that district. I maintain the government should, if not take over the complete cost of administration, provide and build these homes and then you would have a standard of identical homes, fitting the needs of the people and there would be no difference in this section and in the other section as to the facilities provided in these homes.

Four million dollars was discovered in some account. Now, if we were to take

that four million dollars,—it is a very generous thing for the treasurer to provide our Universities with capital to increase their facilities there, it was a worthwhile gesture,—but I maintain that had this four million dollars been provided for the purpose of building these home you could have built twenty homes at about \$200,000.00 apiece and I think the people would have appreciated this fact.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one other thing we are concerned about in the north country and that is the depletion of our forests.

I spoke of this last year and I mentioned figures that were criticized, but we are alarmed at the ever-increasing exportation of wood. I suggested last year the exportation of wood should be related to the domestic cut, that is the amount that is used in the production of newsprint and paper articles. In reading the Minister of Lands and Forests' (Mr. Scott) report for 1944, I find that pulp-wood exported from Sault Ste. Marie was 3,200 cords. Now, people living in Sault Ste. Marie would not understand that and neither can I understand it because every day we see going across the river into the States on an average of one hundred cars a day, 365 days a year, and on each car there is approximately twenty cord of wood. If you figure that out it is over 700,000 cords of pulpwood going across the river and yet, according to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Scott) report, in 1943 there were only 3,000 cords came out of Sault Ste. Marie.

Now, there is a continual flow of pulpwood to the other side, and mind you, that is only one place where it is exported from; in the summer it is exported in boat loads from Michipicoten Harbour and also I think from the Thunder Bay Area. This constant flow of pulpwood across to the States is giving concern to the people in my area as to what is happening to the forests, especially pulpwood, and the day will soon arrive when we will have to spend a lot more money to bring the pulpwood down to the point of exportation, because we are reaching pretty close to the height of land and then all the wood will flow into Hudson

Bay and we will have to do some more diversion work to bring the wood down to the Lakeshore.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other point on which I wish to speak and that is in regard to the Budget. I regret that I have not been able to make a better speech than I have.

MR. SALSBERG: You are doing fine.

MR. HARVEY: I am not giving you too many congratulations.

MR. SALESBERG: No, you are doing fine.

MR. HARVEY: In regard to the funded indebtedness of Ontario, I do not know, but I would assume that in trying to liquidate this funded debt that some provision would have to be made in the Budget, that is to set aside reserves or a sinking fund to meet these debentures as they fall due. However, we find that during the regime of this Government that they have retired some \$81,000,000.00 worth of debentures, but it should be pointed out, I think, that this was not budgeted for, this was not met out of revenue. The only way I can see that this was met is as revealed on Page 69 of the Legislature Debates. It is revealed here that the government borrowed or issued new debentures in order to retire these debentures. I sometimes think this is called refunding, I do not know, but in order to meet these retired debentures, to pay them off, the government did borrow some \$83,500,000.00. That, to me, is something that I did not realize was necessary. I thought that, in meeting these maturing debentures one had to provide some revenue, that is, they had to meet them out of current revenue and create a reserve or sinking fund, but evidently these retirements were met by borrowing new money.

To me, just a layman at this kind of thing, the budget is not so good as it would appear. We still owe a lot of money and we might, as has been suggested, find much difficulty in the future when revenues are not so buoyant. It was very impressive when the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) mentioned that fact about the national earnings having increased

from \$5½ billion in 1938 to approximately 11½ billion in 1946. The earnings are tremendous and it is possible that the time may come when revenues will not be so buoyant and the spending will not be so easy. Earnings will not be as great. I am not a calamity howler. I am not saying that we are going into a tailspin, but we must recognize these facts: that the money is quite a lot freer now. However, the cost of living is cutting into the earnings of the people and if you want an illustration of that I might quote that cans of sardines which used to sell before the war six for a quarter are now selling for 9 cents straight. That, of course, is not a very good illustration of the cost of living but sometimes I think if you can take a simple article like that, take all those articles that enter into the cost of living, it just means that cost of living is going up. I feel that when the people realize that their earnings are not going so far, we are going to get into trouble and, of course, when we talk to the manufacturers, to the people that are supposed to know these things about the cost of living, they tell us, "Well, you cannot expect prices to remain low when labour is asking for higher wages."

Now there are many things that enter into cost of production. Wages is only one, there are about sixteen other items entering into cost of production, and I would suggest this. In order to make it possible for the people to receive more for their money, that is to reduce the cost of living, capital carrying charges should be reduced. An illustration of what I mean: in 1926 the capitalization of industry and commerce in this country was \$2,900,000,000, but today in 1946, it is somewhere about \$8,000,000,000, which just means that the people working in industry producing—the farmer also producing—have to work that much harder in order to meet the interest costs on this immense capitalization, so I think the solution to the cost of living, the way to reduce the cost of living, would be not further capitalization, but decapitalization, that is to cut down, to reduce, capitalization ten percent. And I feel that in a short time it would bring

manifold benefits to the people of this country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is all I have to say.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOS. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, other hon. members in rising to take part in this debate have taken an early opportunity of expressing their congratulations to yourself, to certain new hon. ministers of the Crown and other hon. members of this House. I hope I shall not be considered lacking in courtesy if I do not go to that length, but say that I concur most genuinely in all the sentiments that have been so ably expressed by others and that with special reference, Sir, to yourself. I hasten to assure the House that I do not intend to take part at length in this debate this evening but propose to speak only briefly and on one subject. Before getting into my subject matter, however, I wish to tender the Government and particularly the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) my most sincere compliments on the splendid review and forecast of Provincial finances, contained in the budget address. I was delighted with it. It was most reassuring to hear the confident tone of it and this in spite of misgivings which some, both inside and outside of this House, had attempted to create in spite of the obvious determination of the Ottawa Government to continue to occupy, and occupy very heavily, certain taxation fields formerly enjoyed substantially or solely by the Province.

I was particularly interested in one rather short section of the budget address; this was the portion indicating the Government has found the opportunity of assisting general hospitals on a much more generous basis than before. I would like to commend the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) for what I believe to be a sound and well-devised plan to assist these very important institutions both on income and capital accounts. It is very encouraging to find the Province taking a greater share of the responsibility of these important public services and I am going to ask the indulgence of

the House while I draw the attention of the hon. members of the House to a few facts which I consider they should have clearly before them about hospitals. I hope I may also draw the hon. Minister's (Mr. Kelley) attention to what I believe to be the necessity for certain further adjustments in his plan in order that impartial justice be done to certain communities.

The over-all cost of hospitalization in Ontario is a very large figure and is growing very rapidly. The last available report of the Department of Health is for the year ended December 31st, 1945. For that calendar year the total cost of operating public hospitals in Ontario was in excess of twenty-two million dollars. When I say operating, I mean that that figure excludes everything except the actual running expenses of these institutions for one year; it does not include any depreciation allowance, any capital charges of any kind, any interest on debt or even any allowance for bad debts. This cost is spread over a total in 1945 of 118 hospitals with a total bed capacity of nearly 15,000 beds, over half of these, or 7,600 beds in the five large cities of the Province—between one quarter and one third of it is in the City of Toronto.

Hospital demand is increasing very rapidly. This is for reasons which I will not analyse here, but these reasons might be mentioned. First, the advances and refinements of medical science which require the service of a modern hospital for treatment. Secondly, the greater and increasing dependence by the profession on hospital equipment and staff. Physicians are very busy men and have found that they can treat more patients and treat them more efficiently in hospitals. Thirdly, the habits of the population, encouraged by the lack of housing accommodation and domestic help and by certain higher living standards. Fourthly, and this is an important item, plans for prepaid hospital care. This takes various forms and they are rapidly extending; at the present time in my own City of Oshawa, our local hospital re-

ports that 40 percent. of all admissions are covered by some plan providing payments by some one other than the patient. The effect of these schemes, of course, is clearly to increase the use of hospital services very considerably.

During 1945 the general hospitals of this Province treated, including new born infants, a total of 438,000 patients or well over one in ten of the population of the Province. The total patient days amounted to almost five million or about one and one-quarter days for every man, woman and child in the Province. In some localities the rate is much higher. In my own City, our local hospital treated in 1945 about one person in six of the population of the area served. I said there were 118 hospitals. A rough check shows that, allowing for more than one in certain Municipalities there are 90 Municipalities with public hospitals. There is in Ontario a total of 331 incorporated Urban Municipalities including incorporated villages; there are 170 cities and towns alone.

Without more elaborate analysis the figures I have given will show, and further examination will confirm that hospitalization tends to concentrate in central communities. In order that the wide rural areas and more remote sections of the Province may have adequate services, it is essential that new and smaller hospitals be developed and encouraged. The effect of failure to do this is felt in a number of ways. In the first place there is great inconvenience in travelling long distances to obtain hospital treatment. Secondly, there is a real hazard to life, due to absence of facilities in certain areas. Thirdly, lack of hospital services tends to create lack of medical practitioners because doctors will not establish themselves where hospital services are not available. Fourthly, it results in the over-crowding of the more central institutions. Fifthly, it is uneconomical, not only because of the extra cost of travelling great distances, but also because of the heavier cost of hospitalization in the larger centres. The 1945 report shows the following scale of costs of the different classes of public hospitals. What

is known as The Teaching Hospitals, connected with Universities, have a cost of \$5.61 per patient daily, the remaining Toronto hospitals have a cost of \$5.34 per patient day; the average cost of all other Ontario hospitals, over 100 bed capacity is \$4.70 per day, whereas the average cost of all other hospitals under 100 bed capacity is only \$4.16 per day.

Now there are different ways of organizing a new hospital. One is for the community to procure by some means the necessary money and to buy the necessary material and equipment and to build and equip a brand new institution. This is a very difficult undertaking for most smaller centres; hospital building costs are high, especially high just now. The Honourable Member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) recently used the figure of \$8,000 per bed. I think that is quite excessive; I have heard figures quoted from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per bed. I believe that recently the Sick Children's Hospital when organizing its campaign a couple of years ago indicated an estimated cost of about \$5,000 per bed for the entire institution. I do not believe any standard rule can be adopted. It depends on whether you speak of an entirely new hospital or an addition to a hospital already existing and how much expense is required for auxiliary services or plant or administrative offices, but we have enough information to show that to build a new modern unit with the integration of services required, bed capacity, administrative offices, laboratories, residential accommodation for staff, etc., a very great deal of money is needed. \$100,000 is not a very big sum for such purpose. X-ray and operating-room equipment and the huge volume of furniture and fittings required are expensive.

The need is great and pressing and is increasing; the load is a heavy one, especially for smaller communities, so if there is to be more hospital accommodation more widely diffused through the country, the Government of the Province will have to be sympathetic to the problem and give whatever assistance is possible. Particularly, there may have

to be some compromise about the character and the accommodation provided in the smaller communities. Efficiency in such matters does not of necessity mean having completely modern and new plant and equipment, it may mean making the best possible use of what is available.

So far I have been speaking entirely of public hospitals licensed under the Public Hospitals Act. These institutions are now entitled to share in the generosity of the Province in these new grants—the extent of this generosity can be estimated at least by reference to the public accounts and estimates. The most recent public accounts for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1946, indicate grants to public hospitals in the total of just over six hundred thousand dollars. In the estimates before us for the next fiscal year the indicated grants, which are of course purely on maintenance account of two million two hundred thousand dollars, or well over three times as much. These are to be computed on a new basis and I understand all public hospitals will share on much the same pro-rata basis as before. In addition to this the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) asks us to set aside four hundred thousand dollars for the new capital grants for extension of hospital services. These grants, I understand, are to be settled in each case according to the circumstances and are not to exceed one thousand dollars per bed. In the case of the small local hospitals of which I have been speaking, this can be of very valuable assistance indeed.

But there is another kind of hospital asset in the Province which is outside this generosity entirely. This consists of a number of so-called "Private Hospitals." We have a great variety of these in Ontario. There were 57 in all in the Province in 1945, some operated for profit—in fact, many of them operated, I am sure, for profit—but many on a community basis, operated in many localities without any expectation of profit and probably at considerable actual personal loss to some one in many cases—a loss made up in some cases by the community served. Sixteen of these are in relatively small local communities and

have a capacity of from 10 to 30 beds and provide in these communities the only local hospital service available. They are all equipped it appears for treatment of maternity and medical cases and most of them for surgical cases. Some of these were begun by doctors in connection with their own surgeries, or by a group of doctors, or by a local community organization or service club; some were simply established as nursing homes by registered nurses.

In all cases they serve an actual local need and local citizens are being treated in them for serious illnesses, infants are born and patients die in them in the same manner as in public hospitals. This means that there are certain communities being served by these private institutions and certain others of about the same size and character being served by public hospitals. We had in the Province in 1945 thirty-three public hospitals admitting fewer than one thousand patients a year, ten of them with a capacity of twenty beds or under. So that, it is not a question of distinction in size.

The natural course in the development of local hospital services is for these private hospitals, or some of them, to become public institutions and a number of them are now moving in that direction. Until they do the people they serve are forced to bear in some form or other the entire cost, maintenance and capital, as well as in some cases perhaps profit. It is a simpler and easier process to convert one of these going concerns into a public hospital than to build an entirely new institution at great expense at the same time putting the pioneer institutions out of business perhaps at a severe loss to some person who has rendered a real public service. I know there are many cases in which some of these small private concerns have been carrying on at the cost of considerable personal sacrifice by nurses who have operated and managed them without any intention of making a profit, operated in one case I know of by a corporation organized on behalf of the community. They cannot get a grant from the local municipality because the powers of a municipality

under the Act are not wide enough to permit it.

I believe it should be the policy of any Government to stimulate the growth of more small hospitals particularly for the purpose of diffusing this type of public service over wider areas in the Province. To establish a public hospital it is of course necessary to obtain a license from the Minister of Health under the Public Hospital Act and once that is done the institution gets at once these advantages. First it becomes eligible for municipal assistance, either in the form of regular maintenance grants or capital grants for building or extension. Secondly, once this license is granted the institution becomes eligible to charge for the treatment of indigent patients which recently have been paid for by the municipalities at the rate of two and a quarter dollars a day in addition to Provincial grants of seventy-five cents per day. Thirdly, and this is most important, it becomes eligible for the new Provincial grants which the Treasurer has now announced.

One important difficulty in the way of any small community endeavouring to convert a private hospital into a public institution is that these small hospitals do not always meet with the approval of the Department of Health for licensing. They may be sub-standard in some way. They may not be built of the right material or be planned in the right way. They may not, it is true, comply with the best safety regulations or they may not have the standard facilities required in other ways. The plain fact remains they are serving their purposes as hospitals, people are being treated in them, are being submitted to surgery, children are born and patients are dying in them.

They are hospitals and they are struggling on under handicaps. The best way to help them improve themselves into standard efficient institutions, capable of rendering the best possible service to their communities is to make them eligible for these grants. I suggest to the Minister that it is not in the best interests of the people these hospitals serve to be too exacting in his standards for licensing purposes. It would be differ-

ent if it were possible in all cases to begin with entirely new and modern institutions. Under to-day's conditions this is not possible. Whether the Minister calls these small institutions "public hospitals" or not, they are performing the functions of public hospitals and very often the only essential difference, apart from the special privileges I have mentioned, is the lack of a department license and qualifications. If the Minister is anxious to avoid the slackening of his standards for public hospitals, I suggest it might be possible to create some new type of license for small institutions functioning as the only hospital service in their locality and doing so on a public basis without discrimination and without profit. This is only justice if those small centres and rural areas are to have anything like adequate hospital services and above all are to attract to themselves sufficient competent physicians and surgeons to meet their needs.

I hope the Minister is able to assure us that this will have his early attention; I will even hope that it might not be too late, if legislation is required, to have this situation rectified during his present Session. Meanwhile I wish to assure the Minister that I feel that in this new policy of substantial assistance to public hospitals he has accomplished one of the most important forward steps in this field that has ever been taken by the Government of this Province and one that shows an increasing awareness of the great and expanding load that these institutions are carrying and the enormous importance of the services they perform.

MR. J. M. NEWMAN (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the budget, I would like first to offer my congratulations to you, Sir, then to express my appreciation to you and the former Speaker for your kind consideration to new members.

I would also like at this time to thank the Premier (Mr. Drew) and his cabinet ministers who visited the Rainy River district, which is my constituency. They were very kind and considerate to me.

I feel that their many interviews and talks were of benefit to everyone there. They also will know more about the Rainy River district and our many needs. It was most interesting to follow the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in the presentation of the budget. The large sums of money used in the operation of our Government are rather startling to most of us who are used to dealing in smaller amounts, for that reason possibly hard to analyze and become familiar with. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to speak at this time because everything that we need in the Rainy River district must first be closely associated with large sums of money. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, every one there will be happy to know that these large sums are available in our Province. Government assistance that enabled this part of our Province to grow and develop along with its many industries is not speedy enough to keep pace with the industrial development of to-day. To illustrate this I would like to say that settlement started in the east possibly 150 years ago. Your industries and businesses are now quite old and highly developed, while settlement started in the Rainy River just previous to 1900, or say 60 years ago. The progress that has been made during these years financially, industrially and in agriculture is one of great pride to every one who lives there, and rather a surprise to those who visit the district for the first time. Financial contributions to this progress by our Governments have been effective to a point, and certainly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the members of the Legislature that this 50 years of progress, made possible by Government assistance, and the effort of those who live there, has been very effective and certainly contributed to the development that we now have, but, Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind everyone that the financial contributions and the individual efforts that developed old Ontario one hundred years ago and north western Ontario fifty years ago, do not keep pace with the new development of new industries when they locate in our district.

Now, I would like to refer, Mr. Speaker, to a new industry that located in our district about ten years ago. I make reference to Steep Rock Iron Mines at Steep Rock, Ontario, which is in the eastern part of the Rainy River district. During this time they have spent millions of dollars in the development of their property and building many miles of road. During 1946, in spite of many production difficulties, they were able to produce one million tons of iron ore. Due to shipping difficulties they were only able to ship 835,000 tons to their ore docks at Fort William, Ontario, then by lake boat to our foundries. There is every indication that this great mine will be one of the greatest producers that we have had, and one that cannot be equalled for high grade ore. At the mine is the company town of Steep Rock. Seven miles away at the railroad is the town of Atikokan. These two towns have a population of about 1,500. The company has a housing plan that will permit employees to own their own homes. They have offered to prepay their mining tax years in advance, in order that Atikokan and their subdivision can have sewer and water.

Mr. Speaker, this is a great industrial development, by a large corporation, who have faith in the future of the Rainy River district, but I would like to say that ordinary Government assistance cannot keep pace with development such as this. The citizens of these communities have no roads connecting them with the western part of Rainy River district. There is no way of travelling to or from these communities except by rail or airplane.

Building this road to Fort Frances and then a road from Atikokan to Bonhuer, giving them also a road to the Trans-Canada highway would be a difficult and costly project but it would give the people in 10 or 12 other small communities a road to Fort Frances, and open this valuable part of our Province for further development. This would be invaluable for forest preservation. It would also enable our Government to make use of many miles of logging roads, which would further aid forest preservation. This road building programme, along with the other

financial requirements of Rainy River district, would possibly cost in the neighbourhood of eight or ten million dollars. I am confident that if our Government would underwrite these urgent needs, as one big project, then consider it as a long term investment in the Rainy River district and north western Ontario, this project would immediately be followed by a development of industry, agriculture and the tourist business that would, over a period of years, repay this loan to the Government with interest and gratitude. The Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has visited our district and is familiar with our needs. We believe that if funds were available to him he would take pride in our road extension.

Our tourist business is very large, and we have the fourth largest port of entry in Canada. Well over 30,000 people entered at this port during three weeks of June, 1946. There are about 50 tourist camps in our district and they have an investment of about \$30,000 to \$40,000 each, and we appreciate the contribution the Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) has made to this business.

We also have two other large industries in our district—the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, and the J. Mathieu Limited Saw Mills. These large industries are well managed and play a very important part in the development of our district. Their employees are good citizens and their labour leaders second to none anywhere.

We are happy to have electricity in part of our district and hope it will be possible to extend it so that our whole district will be able to share in this great development. This was a progressive step and our people appreciate it beyond any doubt. This is a good indication of what can be done and I would urge the Minister (Mr. Challies) to complete this worthy project.

I would like at this time to make some reference to the forests. During the past years timber concessions have always been made in our district with one thought in mind, that being that our industries were chiefly logging and lum-

ber. To-day we have one large new industry, well established in our district in the mining business, and one could see that in granting concessions some thought should be given to reviewing our forest concessions so as not to work hardship or embarrass any other new industries which may come to our district. We now have to keep in mind future industries that may come to our district and require some forest products.

I would like also, by way of suggestion, to say that in years gone by our local firms used to produce from their own farms approximately 20,000 cords of spruce pulp wood per year. This has gradually diminished until they are now producing about 5,000 cords per year. Each farm in the Rainy River district has a few acres of land which is not suitable for agricultural use, and I would like to suggest a representative be placed in our district, in the same capacity as the agricultural representative, who could do a good work in advising and assisting these farmers in planting these waste sections of their farms with spruce and other valuable timber. This would, in the course of several years, add to each farm an additional revenue from their crops.

There is also one other problem or suggestion I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott). That is regarding the bounty on bears. During 1946 there were approximately 322 sheep, 9 calves, 2 steers, and 5 pigs killed, and bee colonies valued at \$2,200. The loss sustained here would be approximately \$5,000, or in other words very near the total amount paid out by the Department for bounty on bears, for the whole Province of Ontario. I would like to suggest to the Minister (Mr. Scott) that this amount be increased, and that the requirement of 25 per cent. of land in this municipality required to be under cultivation to be eligible for this bounty be reduced. The bears have been responsible for a good percentage of our sheep farmers going out of business entirely.

We are proud and happy with the progress that has been made in our district by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). His land clearing scheme has been of great benefit, approximately 550 acres cleared and 450 broken or ploughed. This was done very economically and possibly cheaper than anywhere else in the Province. The quality of the field crops and live stock have improved greatly. We enjoyed a visit from the Minister last summer, and I am sure this progress in our district will encourage him to help us further with agricultural development.

I have listened with great interest to the estimates and talks by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar). His system of rehabilitating people who get into trouble will help more to reduce the population of these institutions than any plan or scheme I have ever heard of. He has visited our district many times and was there last summer. No doubt he has a picture in his mind of our institutions, and it is not necessary for me to attempt to tell him how antiquated they are. I would like to suggest to the Minister that within the Rainy River district it would be possible to establish a reform farm, stock it with well bred stock, and use this farm as a means of rehabilitating those who come to the institution from the whole of northwestern Ontario. This would enable us to make use of this fine breeding stock and the fine farming methods that could be used by our farmers to benefit agriculture generally in our district.

I would also like to say to the Minister that I believe a uniform accounting system for municipal use throughout the Province of Ontario would be invaluable to the Government, and do a great service to the municipalities within the Province. Each municipality could then make use of Provincial figures which would be more accurate and in the event of changing municipal officials our Government would be able to send a man out to train a new member to carry on this very valuable accounting work.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to say that this is an earnest appeal to our Government to make a large investment in the Rainy River district, and we feel confident that any Government who will take the initiative in the development of northwestern Ontario will be remembered as one of the greatest Governments to hold office in the Province of Ontario.

MR. HOWARD J. SALE (York South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on this debate, I would like to join with those who have spoken before me in offering my sincere congratulations to you on your appointment to this high office. We have learned to know you very well and we know what a fine job you are going to do administering the duties of that office. I would like also to extend congratulations to our late Speaker, the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart). I have had many pleasant associations with him and felt very kindly disposed towards him.

In speaking tonight, I do not propose to speak on specific items of the budget but rather to generalize on its aspects with relation to the Government and its activities in the interests of the people of this Province. First, I would like to start by considering this Government. On what basis did it start? It was elected by a slogan, twice now, "Keep Ontario strong". This budget in my opinion has certainly carried that out. Ontario is strong. This budget has proven that Ontario is strong.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALE: Now I realize that nobody can be perfect. We would be very silly if any of us thought we were, but this Government is moving ahead with its legislation, surely, steadily, progressively. It cannot be expected to just jump in and do everything and be dead right, but I do sincerely believe that many of the good constructive criticisms that have been offered in this legislative chamber have certainly been well considered and will bear fruit in that this Government does, I am sure, appreciate good con-

structive criticism. If they do accept those then it will inevitably lead, in my opinion, to good Government. I am perfectly certain that they are doing just that. There are criticisms in some quarters at least, which are entirely irresponsible. In many quarters where there have been criticisms there has been a constructive remedy offered by the hon. member speaking. That cannot help but create respect and consideration.

Some of the irresponsible things that come out create disrespect. It is unfortunate that there should be disrespect in this legislative assembly. When I was a youngster, my father, I remember very well, instilled into me certain things, one of which was, "If you cannot say anything good about somebody, do not say anything at all". Now that of course cannot wholly apply in political life. The Opposition are here for one specific purpose. They are here to criticize, to offer constructive criticism—not destructive criticism, such as we get from some quarters. I would like to congratulate many of the members. There are two to whom I do not choose to speak if I intend to live up to that creed which I was taught as a youngster.

I thought the address given by the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McEwing) was an example of good constructive criticism, with criticisms and an alternative presented thereafter. There have been many others that have followed. Many have been expressions of problems peculiar to their own particular ridings. They have not said the Government is wrong, that they have not done it. They appreciate the situation. We have been through troubled times. Materials have not been in anything like normal supply. We all know that. In fact they have not been in supply at all in many instances. Labour has been missing. We have been lacking in experienced labour, all of which tends to create difficulties, but in considering these factors of lack of supply, lack of sufficient labour and everything else, I sincerely feel that the legislation which has been brought down by this Government, as I said before, has been

progressing slowly, surely, steadily, but progressing in the interests of this Province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALE: Now Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word with regard to taxes. What has been the result of this budget as regards taxation in Canada and here in Ontario in particular? There has been very little complaint that I have encountered at any rate about the Corporation Tax. I do not know that the public fully realizes just what has been the situation in the case of Provinces which have entered into agreements with the Federal Government. A provision of that agreement is that they must impose five percent. Corporation Tax. Now, there was a lot of worry and flurry before the budget came down with regard to the aspects and the possibility of double taxation. The budget came down and there is no double taxation. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in bringing down their budgets, have made it possible for the Federal Government to put into effect sweeping reforms in personal income tax and the abolishment of the excess profits tax.

Now those are major issues that have a very, very direct bearing on the circumstances of supply. There are, unfortunately, many situations where certain goods, I believe in some of those cases by necessity, but in the majority of cases, not—are being withheld from the markets pending the removal of that excess profits tax.

Now, the Federal Government in many respects has done a fine job but if they do not, now that the road has been substantially opened, make a very definite and specific effort to abolish that excess profits tax and reduce substantially the personal income tax, then I think they are falling very, very far short of the mark. The fact is that the flow of certain goods is being hampered by the existence of those taxes. Where the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have refused to enter into agreements because of their position, which is substantially different than any of the other Provinces, representing as

they do such a substantial proportion of the wealth of this country and of the population of this country,—I repeat that in their actions they have made it very, very definitely possible for immediate action on the part of the Federal Government to reduce those taxes; and so they should do.

There is one other little item with regard to the activities of the Federal Government, which is very near and dear to me, and it relates very directly to Service personnel. It was by reason of my interest in Service personnel and by reason of that only, I believe, that I appeared on the political scene at all. I have carried that interest all the way through and I will do so as long as I live. But there is an unfortunate situation, not entirely I admit and agree within the realms of control, but the Service personnel in this country are getting a most unfortunate, and I would say, raw deal on the housing picture. The houses that are being built under the various Governmental schemes are being sold to those men at fantastic prices. The Minister of Veterans Affairs speaks up in the House and quite frankly admits that already by reason of poor materials and poor labour some \$700,000 odd repairs are required. Now, nobody can tell me that that could not have been substantially controlled had money not been wasted by letting it run hog wild from many channels in that building programme. Those men are paying just about twice the value of what they are getting and that should be very carefully watched.

I would be a little bit perturbed to see this Province, in view of things such as that— and I repeat I do feel that the Federal Government have done a very fine job in many respects—in view of some of these things where there are such glaring discrepancies between sane and sensible values and what is occurring, I would be perturbed to see the Federal Government having too much control. I do not intend to enlarge upon that but they are certainly attempting to centralize rather than to decentralize, and their

stewardship has not been good in some respects. In others it has been good.

Now, I would like to speak briefly about my riding and the situation as it applies there. My riding is small in area, substantial in population, some 85,000 there. I am proud to be their elected representative. I do sincerely feel that as such, quite irrespective of colour, race or political affiliation, my duty is to the best of my ability, to look after the interests of each and every one of them. Now I have perhaps a little bit of a unique riding. It runs east and west, representing very nearly every walk of life from the most humble to the very well-to-do. There are many outstanding men who have come from that riding, who are living in that riding today, outstanding men in very nearly every walk of life. I would like to tell this Legislature who those people are and where they come from. That riding is substantially old British stock—very substantially so, and just as an illustration of the type of people they are, and I do believe that I am correct in this, that from that riding in World Wars both I and II there was the highest enlistment per capita of any riding in the Dominion of Canada. Now they are mighty, mighty fine people, people anybody would be proud to represent. There was barely a house in that riding that was not affected during the last war and the one prior to that, so my interest in the Service personnel is very widespread in that area. Some are affected in one way, others in another. Maybe they are small problems but each man's own problem is a major problem.

In that riding they have seen good times and they have seen extremely bad times which I sincerely hope they never see again. During that period, known as the Dark Thirties, the situation was extremely serious in the west end of my riding. Those people came through but they put up with untold hardships. The relief rolls were some of the largest in the country with regard to proportionate area, but they came through and along came the war. Right off the bat the younger generation from there rushed to enlist, and did a very, very fine job—

each and every one of them. We had substantial losses, unfortunately, as everybody had, but they are a very proud people, and they are deserving of a great deal of consideration.

Now, I am very keenly interested in what is being done in this country with regard to education. The very substantial expenditures on education and the very substantial grants make it possible in a very large measure to erect in that area a vocational school, which is a major issue there, because in the western portion of my riding, it is substantially constituted of labour personnel, men whose fathers and grandfathers have been within the ranks of labour, and when I say "labour" I mean labour, and none of these "isms". So it is only natural that the sons of those men are going to follow into the trades. The general trend has been, where there has not been actual vocational education, for those boys to leave school too soon. They were not interested in going through and taking their matriculation. It was of no value to them in wielding a hammer, and so on, so they left school at an early age, and suffered substantially by reason of a lack of an adequate education. Now that facilities are being created, with the erection of another large vocational school, the boys will have more incentive to go and finish their education, and in so doing I am perfectly confident that they will make better tradesmen, better citizens because our educational background is a major factor.

In regard to the aspect of juvenile delinquency, I feel this can be in a very large measure controlled in the schools. Unfortunately a substantial proportion of it stems from the homes, and as another hon. member said earlier, so much of it could be attributed to parental delinquency, and I feel that sincerely to be a fact, and if this coming generation—this rising generation—are fortunate in being able to acquire better education, I do feel, as I have said before, that it will make better citizens of them, and make better parents, and the whole thing will tend to reduce substantially the problem

in days to come of juvenile delinquency, which is another major factor.

One thing that I think—and I do not know how best it should be approached, but by reason of the fact that I believe education is such a major factor in the development of the youth of this country, we should make every effort to have on our teaching staffs the very finest personnel. I do not say we have not, but we should encourage them to stay there. Unfortunately I believe now that the teaching profession is very badly underpaid, and there is danger of losing to the teaching profession men and women into industry or other walks of life, whereas they could be such a vital factor in the development of our youth.

Now, to go back to my own riding and the troubles they went through. Many, many, many of them did an extraordinarily fine job in industry during the war, amongst those who were unable to enlist in the services for one reason or another. The younger element, I repeat, is an extremely fine element, and in so saying, we have got to give a tremendous amount of credit to the older generation who produced the younger generation. They are getting old; they have seen their rough times. There are a little better times now, and as these times come, many of them are beyond the age and ability to take advantage of the times. I do feel that we owe a great debt to the older generation. Some day we may all be in that same category and be glad to know that adequate consideration is being given by the generation which we are producing. I know that the problem there again is a Dominion-Provincial problem. I do not intend to elaborate upon it, but I do feel that between the Federal and the Provincial Governments there should be, as there is, some definite consideration, but it should be an accelerated consideration of the position of these old people. An old age pension of \$28.00 a month in this day and age is entirely inadequate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALE: I do not say that we can just say we are going to throw everything to the winds and do these things all

at once, but if we work through the right channels toward the right ends, we will arrive, and accomplish something.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Let us do it before they starve to death.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALE: I do not think they will actually starve to death, but we must consider these factors. There are various welfare organizations across the Province, quite entirely different in the rural and urban ridings, but we have them, and we are all interested—each and everyone of us—and we must remain interested and work to the right end there.

I think that another very substantial factor, particularly in the urban areas, that must be watched and encouraged in every possible way are our police forces. They are doing an extraordinarily fine job, and they must be encouraged, because they do have a tremendous bearing on the development of the younger generation. It is rather interesting to have watched the evolution that has taken place in the aspect of the younger generation toward policing. Policing in the cities has been taken away from where the youngsters feared the men in uniform to where they are rapidly coming into a position where they respect the men in uniform, and look upon them as friends and protectors. That is a healthy development. If we can encourage our own local police forces to work along those lines in developing our youth, we will be doing a tremendous amount of good, right there.

Now, that is a very meagre picture of the situation in my riding. I do believe that we have to consider these factors very seriously. This Government, I can say, is moving ahead progressively day by day, as legislation is presented, each a step in the right direction. The job is by no means finished, but it is being done and being extraordinarily well done, and if we keep moving we are going to arrive at a conclusion that is going to be very definitely to the benefit of all our citizens. If, in relation to that, we recognize that what this Gov-

ernment does makes it easier for the Federal Government to accomplish something, then they must fall in line, and do those things. When taxes are reduced, the situation is going to change substantially, and there is very little criticism on the streets of the activities of this Government. The only criticism that one generally hears is perhaps they are a little too slow, but it is certainly far better to move surely and definitely than it is to run off in a very hasty and indefinite manner, and flit around, and accomplish nothing. I do not know of any Government that has moved as surely and which has commanded the confidence of the people to the extent that this Government has. Perhaps they have been a little slow, but when they bring down legislation, it is legislation that meets with the approval of a substantial proportion of the population. I am quite sure of that.

Now, as I say, there are some items on which we might hurry a little, and perhaps should accelerate ourselves. I hope these factors are given very serious consideration, and in closing, Mr. Speaker, I do want to say that I am extremely proud to represent the people of my riding, and I am also extremely proud to be a member of this Government which, in my opinion, has given the best government that this Province has ever had, and I am certainly going to continue with them, and I know when the verdict is brought down the next time, we will still be the finest government this Province has ever had.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. A. HABEL: (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that the hon. Mr. Speaker would be in the Chair himself, as I had prepared certain notes, which I will mention just the same, and ask you to kindly convey to him these words of mine.

May I first congratulate him on his elevation to such a high office, which commands the confidence of the House. The office has a very significant duty, that of protecting the rights of our democracy. I know that will be done under our present Speaker, and I hope he will not have too much trouble in maintaining it.

If permitted, I would put myself on record as one who regrets very much the incident which brought about the resignation of the former Speaker. The hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart) had done a very good work while in the Chair, and what happened last Friday, March 21st, must have been in the making for quite a while. No one would ever lead me to believe that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) had not made patent his action before doing so, and moreover, Mr. Speaker, some of his colleagues seem to have been very well aware of what was taking place, so it must have been boiling for quite a while. I, for one, could not understand what was taking place at the time, until I saw the stubbornness of the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in leaving himself open to be called to order. However, it happened, and I earnestly believe that the action of the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart) was the only one he could have taken under the circumstances for the protection of the dignity attached to the duties of the Speaker of the House.

It was rather surprising, just the same, Mr. Speaker, to see that on March 21st, 1947, there was a set of happenings of that sort in provincial parliaments across this country. While we here had this underhanded show put on in this House, in the House in Quebec, at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr. Duplessis, the leader of the Government in that House, the hon. member from Montmagny was named by the Speaker and had to leave the House. Only a few minutes later, also at the request of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Duplessis), the hon. leader of the Opposition was also named and left the House. In Saskatchewan, in a wordy battle between the Prime Minister, Mr. Douglas, and an hon. member representing the veterans in the House, there was a remark made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Douglas), who said that he was not afraid in and out of the House. Now, Mr. Speaker, I say that these occurrences, all on the same day, ought to show quite clearly that spring must have had something to do with it, or else it may be a sign of the times. We are not the only ones who believe that

the dignity of the hon. Mr. Speaker is something to guard with jealousy, and I will quote from an editorial from the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, dated March 22nd, 1947, as follows:

Members of the Legislature will understand better than outsiders that in his effort to preside with absolute impartiality over the proceedings of the House, W. J. Stewart, M.P.P., was jealous of the respect due the Speaker. There was in this nothing personal. It was a recognition by Mr. Stewart of the traditions under which the courtesies of the House are maintained and an orderly discussion of public business rendered possible.

Mr. Stewart has resigned from the position of Speaker to which he was elected three years ago. He has done so not, as announced by the CBC news broadcast, because he was asked by the Minister of Highways for a couple of tickets for the Speaker's Gallery. Though it was a picayune thing for the Minister to rise in the House on such a paltry issue, it was clear from the exchange between the Speaker and Mr. Doucett that this might have been passed over. It was when the Minister flatly contradicted a statement from the Chair that the incident passed the bounds of tolerance.

"There is no difficulty in getting tickets if you desire them", said the Speaker. "I will see that you get them".

"That is not a fact", returned the Minister. Such a gross disregard of the proprieties might have been overlooked in a back bench private member. But when it came from a Minister of the Crown with no protest from other members of the government who were present, the matter had gone beyond sufferance. The Speaker, if he felt that he had the support of the House, might properly have told the Minister to sit down. Without that, withdrawal of the Speaker was the obvious step.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: the debate is on the

budget, and I doubt if any of the press will print these editorials all over again; why not table them and get on. The debate is really on the budget.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) should not be so facetious. The budget debate is wide open, as my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) knows, and my friend from North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) has a perfect right to speak in the manner he is speaking.

MR. HABEL: I will say a little more, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) should not be so touchy, because after all he was one of those who was pushing the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to do what he was doing.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, not "touchy"—bored.

MR. HABEL: Reading from the editorial in the *Telegram*, we see it reads as follows:

The Ontario Legislature has elected a new Speaker, and under his aegis the House can expect that its sessions will continue to be directed with the dignity and impartiality which are attributes of the high office to which Hon. James de C. Hepburn has ascended. It cannot be said quite so confidently that the government invested the circumstances of his election with the irreproachable dignity that is customary on such occasions.

While Mr. Hepburn was elected by acclamation, the events preceding it were of a nature as to suggest that not all the members were assured of the wisdom of the government's course. Mr. Hepburn was nominated by Premier Drew and seconded by another member of the government, a procedure which, while not without precedent, departs from the more acceptable method where the leader of the Opposition acts as the seconder as a gesture of his party's approval. That unanimity was not present was further indicated by the division along partisan lines on an essentially non-party matter when the Clerk of the

House ruled out of order a motion by the Opposition Leader requesting the House to decline the resignation of Hon. W. J. Stewart.

The ruling of the Clerk of the House also invites debate. As the Liberal Leader pointed out, Mr. Stewart's election to the Speakership had been by the unanimous decision of the House, and it was therefore not extraordinary to submit that the House should similarly decide on his tender of resignation. In ruling out of order Mr. Farquhar Oliver's motion that the House refuse to accept the resignation, the Clerk referred to the instance when Mr. Hipel's resignation as Speaker was followed by the immediate election of a successor. The circumstances, however, were not the same—Mr. Hipel resigned to accept a post in the cabinet whereas Mr. Stewart resigned because a member of the cabinet had affronted him in his capacity as Speaker. The Clerk further stated that he was guided in his decision by the advice of the Clerk of the House at Ottawa, but the infallibility of this advice was unsupported by reference to precedent and the absence of precedent in Toronto might very well have encouraged a mature House to decide for itself the course it should take.

The motion of the Opposition Leader would have given the House the opportunity to express its confidence, or lack of it, in Mr. Stewart. Deprived of this opportunity to learn the wishes of the House, Mr. Stewart had no option but to decline the nomination by a Liberal member to offer himself for re-election. It was a courteous acceptance of precedent which frowns on competition for the Speakership, and a recognition of the fact that the government was determined to have its own way in the matter. In succeeding, the government has scarcely enhanced the prestige of the Speakership.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Now that you have proven you can read, can we get on?

MR. HABEL: This is an editorial of a newspaper that supports the government of today and who sees the faults where they are.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member (Mr. Habel) but it seems to me when the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) goes out of his way to insult a speaker, he might have applied the same standard of behaviour when one of his own members yesterday was re-writing the history of Europe and not dealing with the Budget in any way.

MR. HABEL: The last one, Mr. Speaker, I did quote to assure you that as far as we are concerned in the Opposition Seats, and I think that in expressing this view I do represent the feeling of all members of the Opposition, we will do our utmost to help you to safeguard the dignity of the hon. Speaker against any direct or indirect attack of a majority which seems to have an autocratic way of doing things.

Mr. Speaker, may I also, at this time, congratulate the newly appointed Ministers since last session? To them go my sincerest wishes for good health and success while they will be in Office. Of course, they would not expect me to wish them to occupy that particular office one day more, than that their Party would be in office, and this I hope will not last too long.

Mr. Speaker, quite a number of new Departments were added, or should I say, more Ministers have been appointed to the Cabinet. I wonder if the Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) intention is to continue that, at the rate of two more Ministers a year. If it keeps growing at that rate, this Province will soon have twenty of them. I wonder some times, if the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province is not doing this to try at least to keep peace within the Conservative Party. If so, he would be well advised to see that the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) be included in the next two appointments as a Minister or else there is going to be some trouble somewhere.

It may be also, Mr. Speaker, that the

Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has entered in a contest with the Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) who has taken into his cabinet half of his party's membership, in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I want also to congratulate the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for his budget address. It was well delivered and well framed. The figures were at times astonishing, but the whole address was so well coached that it was possible for him, in between figures, to introduce very pleasant comments for those who would believe in them, of course. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, some experts must have worked hard this year to build up so bright a painting. What a change in the kind of work they had to do this year from the one they did last year when the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) presented his gloomy picture providing for a deficit of \$21,000,000.00.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, what a juggling of figures it must have meant. What headaches it must have caused. Of course, I would say that not so much to the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) as to those officials of the Treasury Department who must have been given very strict orders last year, as well as this year. It is a known fact that the Treasury Department has very capable figure twisters.

For the 1946 to 1947 budget, naturally, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has to follow the course he had decided to follow a long time ago, regardless of better offers liable to be made by the Federal Government; he had to call for a dark budget, and this was well worked out, and to the Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) belief has served its purpose very well. For this I would not blame him too much, if only he had gone to Ottawa with an open mind and would have succeeded in getting better offers. But the thing that gets me is to see that this year, as he needed a different picture, to try to get the approval of the people of this Province, the Budget is one of the great promises and glories.

One thing, however, that could not be hidden is the ever increasing expenditure. In 1943 we voted a budget of \$114,000,000.00 for the administration of the

affairs of this Province, while this year we are asked to vote the huge amount of \$225,000,000.00 comprising the ordinary and capital expenditures; and what has the government to show, with such a huge difference in expenditures, for the welfare of the people of this Province. I do say Mr. Speaker, they have very little except perhaps those grants to be made to Universities and Hospitals. On that last question about hospitals I do say that very few hospitals will be built even with the grant of one thousand dollars per bed accommodation, for the government is well aware that where hospitals are most needed the Municipalities will be unable to raise sufficient funds as to pay for the construction of so badly needed hospitals, especially in the northern part of the Province.

Would it not have been better for the sake of the general welfare of all, for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) not to be so stubborn about resuming negotiation with Ottawa, even without the calling of a conference of all provinces, and thus come to an understanding which would have meant a higher Old Age Pension without a means test for all persons over seventy years of age—entirely paid by Ottawa, and also to have enabled all persons of sixty-five years of age to qualify for Old Age Pension, half of which would have been paid by the Federal Government, the other half by the Province.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) as well as the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) nor any member of the Government will challenge the following statement:

The Dominion Government in July, 1943, raised the basic amount of the Old Age Pension from \$20.00 to \$25.00 a month, but the Drew Government, after passing that increase to the aged pensioners, gave a supplement of only \$3.00 a month, while the government of British Columbia supplemented the Dominion basic amount with \$10.00; Alberta increased by \$5.00, so did the Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia Governments. British Columbia is paying \$35.00 a month; Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia are paying \$30.00 a month;

Ontario, the richest Province, has increased it by \$3.00, making it \$28.00 a month.

Mr. Speaker, I maintain that in all fairness to the Old Age Pensioners of this Province, this government could have well afforded to supplement the Old Age Pension with a higher increase. This would have been a move towards the right direction so as to show the province, as a whole, that the government is awakened to the need of those old persons.

MR. R. H. TAYLOR (Huron): Mr. Speaker, is there not a rule in the House that you are not supposed to read your speech?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh, aren't you a little late?

MR. HABEL: You make me laugh, because I have seen so many hon. members from the other side of the House having a hard time to read their speeches. I also believe that increases in many cases for the Mother's Allowances would have been well received, for they are needed.

Another thing, which should have been considered also, as my Hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) has so well said the other day, would have been for the government to contribute more generously in grants for Community Halls and with that I would like better assistance with the Youth Fitness Program, for which the government of the Province has flatly refused the aid of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, every time the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) gets up in this House he talks of the necessity of having a strong and healthy youth in this country of ours. Well then, I wonder if he is so sincere about that after looking through the estimates for the coming year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I happen to live in the Town of Kapuskasing and last year a local athletic commission was formed on a purely voluntary basis by men who had it at heart to help the youth keep away from mischief. They have written to the Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) for assistance, and

to my knowledge so far nothing has been received except pious letters of consideration. What could have been done in Kapuskasing could also have been done in towns like Hearst, Smooth Rock Falls and Cochrane, yes, and also in smaller communities in my district where the young men have no other places to go than the pool rooms. If your government had been more conscious of the problem they could have very well saved another expenditure to provide for such necessary things as are needed for the welfare of our future generations. On that point, may I also emphasize what my Hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) as pressing for when he spoke about the necessity of re-organizing the Ontario Athletic Commission, this, not on the partisan basis, but with men who have the real knowledge to make a success of it. On March 14th I was reading in the *Globe and Mail* a Sports Editorial referring to the Athletic Commission. The heading of the editorial read as follows: "The Athletic Commission has \$100,000.00 surplus." Well, Mr. Speaker, I say make it work. If so, you may very well find out that you are thus helping the Minister of Reform and Penal Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) in solving his problem of Juvenile Delinquency.

Now, there are also other things that I would like to present to this House. I do not want to be too long in my remarks, but on the other hand we have a duty to perform which is not always agreeable to do. But so as to have a better government, these things have to be said. The first one will be about the cost of Royal Commissions. The people of this province were called upon in 1945 to elect a responsible government. Never were they told in that twenty-two point platform of the Conservative Party that they would delegate their responsibilities to Royal Commissions. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the amount already spent for that purpose is close to \$225,000.00 or a quarter of a million. I doubt very much if the Conservative Party would have had sixty-six members elected to this House if they had told the electors of this Province that it would cost in round figures

close to a quarter of a million dollars a year for political appointees to sit on these Commissions at the expense of the Province.

I was amazed in reading the answer to my question in the Orders of the Day, to see that over \$88,000.00 had already been spent by the Commission on Forestry. Although I must confess that with what I had seen of it in my District, with a private car standing here and there, I am not surprised that this Commission's cost was so high. But one thing that dumbfounded me was when the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) on March 25th presented to this House for the first reading seven bills pertaining to lands and forests. Is it that the Minister (Mr. Scott) wants to be ahead of the report of that Commission, or does it mean that he has received an interim report? We are at a loss to understand what these things really meant, for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has done the same thing on a smaller scale with the Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I do maintain that had the people of this Province been told prior to the election that there would be a Royal Commission to be appointed for each and every one of the twenty-two points on the electoral program of the Conservatives, there would not be sixty-six members of that party sitting in this House today. These are the things that you will have to account for.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the present government of this Province may very well try to becloud the issue in putting forth a stubborn fight against the Federal Government at Ottawa which was elected, you will agree with me, very much against the will of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province; and what the people of this Province will be scrutinizing in due time is the administration of the affairs of this Province.

Oh, I do remember, Mr. Speaker, when the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was sitting in those seats we are now occupying, how often he pressed the Liberal Government of this Province at that time to cut down the expenditures by abolishing

all services in this Province duplicating those of Ottawa. What has he done so far to lead us to believe that he was sincere. To the contrary, he is not only duplicating but triplicating, in many instances.

We have only to look around the Parliament Buildings to see the increase of offices here and there. So much that a good percentage of civil employees and also the Provincial Police were moved to other buildings scattered here and there in Toronto. And, needless for me to say, what is going on here at the Buildings is also taking place all over the Province. No wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the expenditures are increasing alarmingly with very little results for the general welfare of the needy people of this Province.

There is also the case of the Ontario Northland Railway. I was amazed to hear the Hon. Prime Minister stating the other day that we would have a real answer to all questions asked on "Orders of the Day" about that Railway and that when the report of that Commission would be presented to this House, we would not have much to say, after looking at the profit made by this Commission. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that if the Ontario Northland Railway is a paying proposition it should not be used to build up a political machine, as it has been the last three years. I for one am not surprised to have heard of the resignation of the General Manager, Mr. Cavanagh. He must have had very good reason and the main one which must have led him to resign must have been his disgust of what was taking place.

This railway belongs to the Province and every dollar brought in as revenue should be very wisely administered. Even if this railway has been making good money, due no doubt to the extensive development taking place up north, that would not justify the present administration to leave to a political Commission a free hand to squander money on both sides of that railway for political purposes only. Does the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mean to say that there was

a real need for more private cars for the purpose of serving political friends running around from North Bay to Moosonee. Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who has faith in the northern part of this Province, and it is my duty to warn the present administration that it would be better to check these gentlemen and make sure that all waste of money is stopped immediately.

There are also a few other matters that I wanted to deal with, so I'll be as brief as possible. The first one will be in regard to highways expenditures. In my district there are many problems to be solved in this regard. First of all, would be that one of helping more generously the settlers in the construction of roads. As it is now, they are working under the Statute Labor Act, which in many instances does not provide enough for the mileage of roads to be built or repaired. In certain townships there are pulpwood and lumber operators who are using these roads very extensively for the hauling of rather heavy loads and last year an amendment to the Highway Act was enacted. I had hoped that most of these roads would have come under that Act. And I would ask the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to be more lenient with the Act, especially where the operations in pulpwood and lumber are heavy. There is also one particular road which I had in mind, which should come under this Act. This is the one from the town of Smooth Rock Falls to the C.N.R. station at Smooth Rock Junction. This is the only road for over twelve hundred people to travel on from one point to the other. The highway No. 11 from Cochrane to Hearst is in dire need of gravel. I want to be fair with the Minister (Mr. Doucett), if I understand well. Tenders have been called for gravel between Cochrane and Smooth Rock Falls. But it would be wise also to ask for tenders for gravel from Smooth Rock Falls to Hearst as well. I am afraid that the road between Fauquier and Hearst might be impassable this Spring. It is too bad.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member (Mr. Habel) will

admit that they are going forward as rapidly as possible with that road, and there has been \$400,000 spent on it, and it is not yet in shape to top.

MR. HABEL: I was just coming to that. I wanted to be fair with the Minister (Mr. Doucett). It is too bad, indeed, that the Minister did not manage to have that road prepared for graveling last summer, instead of preparing it as they did during the winter. I am afraid that when the frost comes out of the bedding they have laid down this winter, the road will be in terrible shape. It would have been much easier to have that done last summer.

MR. DOUCETT: I regret very much I cannot agree with you. It was done according to the recommendation of the engineer, and I think in a case of that kind I must agree with them.

MR. HABEL: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that we have in that district, as far as I can see, a very fine man, who happened to come there very late last fall, a man who served as district engineer somewhere in the southern district here, and I honestly believe that this road will be impassable this Spring, so I do say that it would be well for the Minister (Mr. Doucett) to try to grade them down as soon as possible so as to have that road gravelled this Summer. Of course, I wouldn't forget to ask the Minister (Mr. Doucett) to give very serious consideration to the request made by the Boards of Trade in the northern district, urging him to open that stretch between Norembega and the Quebec boundaries. This would be a direct connection for the motorists driving east to west. On that matter, I want to say that a survey has been made and had it not been for the war, that road would have been built before 1943. Wanting to be fair in this matter, also, I am aware that there would be five big bridges to be built, and understanding the scarcity of steel and cement and the need elsewhere for lumber, would it not be possible to have ferries to service on these rivers. The road itself being on high ground would be of very reasonable cost.

I hope that the Minister (Mr. Doucett) will give every consideration to this project.

I would ask the Hydro Commissioner (Mr. Challies) to give more consideration to construction of lines up north. In the district of Cochrane also, from Smooth Rock Falls to Hearst, there is an urgent need. The power is there. Why not put it to use?

Now, Mr. Speaker, to the Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) I would once more suggest that it would be well to dispense with local boards in regard to old age pensions and mothers' allowances. You have your inspectors to rely on, and no one would be more qualified to give the proper information to your department, especially if they are qualified investigators.

On this matter also I want to thank the Minister for what he has done last Fall as to correct a very bad situation which was existing in my riding. But I would repeat my request of last year to the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow); that bilingual investigators be appointed for that district, for it is not very interesting for old people who did not have the chance to learn English, to have to have recourse to an interpreter, who sometimes may be his neighbor or perhaps a second or third neighbor. I still maintain,—and I hope that the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) will see eye to eye with me on that—in a district like the one I do represent a man only can properly do the job as investigator, on account of the clay roads and the distances.

To the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), who is not in his seat, but who will, however, I hope, have on occasion to read Hansard, I have only this to say: It was sad news to me to learn that certain lots which had been allocated to settlers, as wooden lots, have been taken away from them and given to the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co. This is in the Township of Haggert. Also, that other lots which had been kept aside in provision of needs of settlers in that section for construction lumber have also been granted to pulpwood operators, this being in the Township of Williamson. I feel sorry for these matters, because it

represents a great deal of work that I had done to help these settlers, and also to assure them of the lumber for construction purposes.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): May I interject a point here?

MR. HABEL: No, sir, I have the floor. Sit down.

MR. HANNIWELL. I was speaking to the Speaker.

MR. HABEL: I would like to tell to the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) as I did last year, that we viewed with great hopes the estimates for mechanized clearing of land, and drainage. In my riding not much of it has been done last year. I agree with the Minister (Mr. Kennedy) that the machinery is still very hard to get, but I hope that he will endeavor to get more of it and increase the chances of development. As long as the present hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) will be in charge of that department, knowing that his heart is set on the idea of developing the north, we can look forward with hope.

There was also the case of the demonstration farm at Hearst. When we learned of the possibility for the department to sell it, we were very concerned but with the assurance that we have had from the Minister (Mr. Kennedy); that a certain acreage would be kept, with the buildings thereon, to serve as a distributing point for cattle, hogs and poultry, I am inclined to think that it will serve the purpose. No one would want to hinder the extension of the growing town which is Hearst. I am aware that since the Trans-Canada highway is opened, Hearst has been steadily booming, and they certainly need the ground for extension of the townsite.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion may I say that if the present Government was simplifying, instead of duplicating and triplicating services, and at that they could very well take a good lesson from the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), who is doing his best to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture from Ottawa. Then I say that there would

be a great saving in the expenditure of the Province and then we could more easily talk about democracy. For it would be possible for the present administration to increase existing social services such as old age pensions and mothers' allowances, with that money they would be saving.

I would not take my seat, Mr. Speaker, without saying a word about labour. I have in my riding labour unions which seem to be getting along nicely with their employers. I understand that they are as other working men who try to improve their conditions of work, and one thing that seems to be their aim now, is to come to an understanding with their employers for a pension system which would enable them to look at the future with brighter hopes. On this matter I think that the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) could very well be of great assistance. One would be surprised if I were not mentioning my fear of Communism. On that point I have not changed my mind. But the surest way to prevent such a thing in our country is for petty politicians to stop advertising them and for those cloaked with the responsibility of administering government not to defend the evils of Capitalism. I want to make my point clear. I believe in private enterprise and private ownership, but what is the use of talking about Democracy and Christianity if those greedy evils of Capitalism are not wiped out. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can still enjoy both Democracy and Christianity but if we want the future generation to believe in them, we must practice what we are so often talking about. All of us, whether it be a man in public life, a professional man, a business man, a farmer, or labourer, should remember that the journey on this earth is all but too short, and that our aim as Christians should be to help each other rather than to trip each other for the sake of a few dollars, which no one will ever carry out of this world.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, along with all members who have participated in this debate I wish to express the hope that there will be no occasion to greet a new

Speaker when we get around to the third general debate during this Session. We had it in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. We have it now and I sincerely hope that you, Mr. Speaker, will preside over the Sessions of this Legislature as long as the Legislature will be allowed to live and that you will discharge your responsibility to the satisfaction of the whole House, every section of it, and I know you will want to do that.

Now, to the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) I want to say that I am glad he has recovered in time to be here today and I am particularly glad to see him in his chair when I make my few remarks. I always feel apologetic when I participate in the budget debate because of the disarming manner of the Treasurer (Mr. Frost), and I think I said it once before in this House, that it hurts me more than I hurt him when I have to be critical of his budget. I am hopeful, however, that he more than many of his colleagues, will accept some of the proposals that come from this side.

Now, I am conscious of the fact that the Premier (Mr. Drew) has expressed a desire to complete this debate tonight regardless of how late we will have to sit, and I want to say that if I shorten my remarks it will not be in order to please the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), nor because I sympathize with members who are fatigued by now, because I think the Session should have opened in January, not in March. By the way, Mr. Speaker, I want to protest against the tendency of convening the Legislature later year by year, then expecting to telescope all business within a short space of time and give the hon. members a feeling of guilt almost for speaking because the government wants to finish tonight.

It is easy for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). He may be absent taking a nap now, but we have to sit here. However, if I shorten my remarks it will be for the following reasons: First, because the leader of my party in the House has dealt with the budget so brilliantly and fully that I will just want to tidy up. Members of this House know what we mean by

"tidy up." That is all the legislation we get in this House—"tidy up." And, secondly, because of the abundance of Royal Commissions one is limited in his scope in a debate. You cannot talk milk even though there was a lot of milk outside in the corridor and almost blood flowing here early this afternoon because of an attempt of people to perform their civic rights. You cannot talk on education, there is a Commission. You cannot talk on forestry much because there is a Commission and an hon. member said this evening that the first thing we will know Mr. Drew will appoint a Commission on Democracy, so that all we will be able to do is talk Fascism.

Now, let me say that the Budget reminds me of a story about a very unpopular person who died in a town. At the funeral it was desired that someone to get up and say a few words about him, even though there was very little to say and no one budged. Finally a very kind soul consented and he came up and he said: Well, he was not really as bad as some of us thought, he never murdered anyone, he really did not commit any big crime. He was not so bad after all.

This budget has been praised by the Government spokesmen and the Press that supports that Government, not for the positive content of the budget, but rather for what it has not done. Speakers from the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) down and the Press that supports them were jubilant the day after the budget was presented because there was no income tax and there was no amusement tax and there was no meal tax and there were not a lot of other taxes that the people expected in the budget. It is therefore, in their opinion, a great budget. It did not have any of those bad things and that is really the best that could be said of the budget. It did not have a lot of the bad things that were expected, but the budget provided no basis for the solution of the really important social problems that face the people of this Province. It was, in my opinion, a political budget designed to implement the political line of the Government just as the budget of a

year ago, when we budgetted for a deficit, was a political budget to prop up the political line of the Government a year ago.

Nevertheless, let us not forget that the budget did provide for an increase in taxation. It did increase the gasoline tax by three cents. It did increase corporation taxes. I have no objection to increasing that tax, but I will come back to that. But where in the budget does one find an indication that there is a financial answer, a fiscal policy, to meet the social needs and the social responsibilities of the Government at this crucial period? I do not think that budget contains any such indication, certainly no such assurance. Where in the budget do we see provisions for the health needs of the Province? There is no such provision. Where in the budget is there provision for the care of the aged? I say, Mr. Speaker, that we in this corner, will yet have a lot to say on the question of old age pensions.

I do not think that this House can morally vote for the budget without providing the minimum necessary for the care of the aged citizens of our Province. The budget so far has not provided this. Where is there any provision for housing in the budget? There is none. Where in the budget is there any indication that the Government is pursuing a policy to ensure employment, as it promised before the 1943 election? It promised to appoint a commission to provide for social security. The speaker for the C.C.F. Group last night, when discussing the budget, correctly and very helpfully, pointed out that the amount set aside for such a commission was never utilized.

The budget provides nothing for any plan, any scheme, to guarantee employment. The budget does not indicate, for instance, the understanding of the need for the utilization of the enormous liquor profits to help the people in a few ways. In my humble opinion, Mr. Speaker, liquor profits should be used to subsidize milk, so that the farmer receives adequate compensation for his production and the citizens throughout the Province are given an opportunity to buy milk at a

price that they can afford so that they can give it to their children in sufficient quantities.

The budget does not show any plan for the utilization of the exorbitant profits from liquor to conduct an educational campaign in the Province against the ill-effects of excessive drinking. Nor is there any provision in the budget for the care of those who are alcoholics and who provide a steady population in our penal reform institutions. They come and they go. Nothing is done to cure them and nothing in the budget indicates that at least a portion of the millions coming out of liquor will be used for such a purpose.

Then, Mr. Speaker, may I draw the attention of the House to the oft-repeated statements that this is a good budget. Such statements, of course, come from the Government supporters. "We did it" said the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), "we balanced, we will balance next year". However, there seems to be a slight contradiction there. On the one hand this Government claims that Ottawa is responsible for most of the ills that people complain of. Housing, they say, we cannot do a thing, that belongs to Ottawa. Employment, that is Ottawa; old age pension, that is Ottawa. On the other hand, if there is still a buoyancy, as it is frequently called in the House, an economic buoyancy, then the present Government say, "we did it".

Now, please, a little consistency! You cannot blame Ottawa for everything, and not give them some credit. If there was such a buoyancy that a budget that estimated for a loss of \$20,000,000 had a surplus, Dominion Government policies may have had something to do with it. However, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that neither Ottawa nor this Government is responsible for that buoyancy. Ottawa did not plan the present circumstances, nor did this Government. Just as the Conservative and the Liberal Governments during the days of the depression failed to arrest the depression and did not, as Bennett promised, "blast their way to prosperity", nor did the Liberal Government. The fact of the matter is

that the policies of the Ottawa Government and the policies of this Government are leading inevitably to a depression, to an economic depression. The trend in the country leads to a steadily declining home market, to a reduction, a lowering of living standards, to a decline in the purchasing value of the dollar. They are policies that lead to a depression. Neither Government can claim credit for the war's effect on our economy nor for the immediate post war developments.

May I draw your attention, Mr. Speaker, to a very orthodox publication *Time*, to its business and financial section of March 17th, 1947. In that section this conservative magazine says, and I quote:

In the exhilarating hum of high production and few strikes, every one seemed to have forgotten the ugly word "recession". Last week they were sharply reminded of it. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics stared into its crystal ball and found it filled with dark clouds. Unless steps are taken to bolster purchasing power . . .

and I underlined these two words "purchasing power" . . .

. . . the United States will probably have a recession towards the end of this year.

A little further down the article states, and I quote again,

The principle factor on which B.A.E. based its solemn prediction was the declining volume of consumer purchasing power.

The same trend, Mr. Speaker, is going on in our own country. The farmers, the city dwellers will be victims of the effects of this policy with which neither Ottawa nor Ontario is coping.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe the budget failed to provide all those things, things that I have mentioned before, because it is difficult, if not impossible, to do it without a Dominion-Provincial agreement. The question that arises is why is there no understanding so as to

make possible the application of a broad, rounded out, social programme? We are told by the Government that Ottawa is at fault. We are told by the Government that it is a question of Provincial rights that are endangered. I want to make it crystal clear that we do not defend Prime Minister Mackenzie King nor his policies. Further, I would be prepared to say, and the Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will agree with that, that if the King Government desires it has the taxing powers to proceed now with the implementation of the programme it outlined. If it does not, it fails to do what it has power to do. It would, of course, be much easier and simpler if an understanding were arrived at between the Dominion and the Province but failing that, they can do it, they have the taxing powers. We are told that the Dominion Government would have instituted a poll tax. Well, are we to conclude, Mr. Speaker, that this Government is opposed to the poll tax and to what amounts to a policy in opposition to contribution towards social services? I might say that my party has for a long time maintained that most of those services should be non-contributory. If the present Government takes the same view, we will see eye to eye on that score. But I say that it appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that those are not the real reasons for the failure to reach an understanding, just as the failure of the King Government to implement its programme is not entirely due to failure in arriving at an understanding with the Provinces.

We are told that Confederation is the ideal system that we must continue. Well, Mr. Speaker, there is one fundamental thing that should be clear whether we speak of Confederation or not, and that is that this country is a state of two nations, a French-Canadian nation and an Anglo-Saxon nation with a considerable percentage of people of other stock. Primarily, a two-nation state. That explains Confederation, that explains why MacDonal's policy did not succeed. It was the national and religious interests of the French-Canadian nation that resulted in Confederation, and if we acknowledge the national rights and in-

terests of French-Canadians we cannot but agree that there will have to be a continuation of a policy that will enable them to carry forward their national life, traditions and customs as they see fit. That means, of course, a type of Confederation. But, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that that has nothing to do with an agreement on taxing powers and rights. I will not quote anyone that the Government may question, I will quote the national leader of the Progressive Conservative party, Mr. Bracken.

Mr. Bracken was also confronted with this question of whether Provincial rights will be sacrificed, and Mr. Bracken stated when appearing before the Sirois Commission, and I quote Mr. Bracken:

The taxes now proposed to transfer to the Dominion were not levied by a Government at the time of Confederation. Under modern conditions, they are universally recognized as the main instrument of taxation of a modern federal state.

Get that, I repeat, "of a modern federal state". Mr. Bracken states further:

No doubt it could be argued that the right to impose these taxes is a Provincial function and a part of Provincial autonomy, but Provincial Governments do not tax for the mere sake of taxing, they tax in order to get the revenue with which to pay the cost of discharging Provincial functions of Government. If, however, in lieu of these taxes the provinces are relieved of certain costly responsibilities, and at the same time are given adequate alternative sources of revenue, then the alleged loss of autonomy arising from the transfer of these taxes is a technical and not a real loss.

That is the end of the quotation of Mr. Bracken.

A journal that is known as an independent Conservative journal, The Halifax Herald, says this editorially:

George Drew is a lawyer . . . and as a lawyer, he knows, or should know, that in the proposals of the govern-

ment of Canada there is not the slightest suggestion that the provinces should surrender any of their constitutional rights.

That is a plain, flat statement. It could not be made plainer. It is a fact. Why, then, do government leaders like Messrs. Drew and Duplessis continue to talk about "surrender of provincial rights"?

What then are the reasons for the objection? Well, that becomes a very interesting hunt. You try to find the real reason and you come up against many very interesting developments. As already read into the records of the House today, the Attorney-General, Mr. Blackwell, was quoted as saying that he is opposed to a Dominion-Provincial agreement because it would help the Socialist Government of Saskatchewan.

Well, there you have it, one reason.

Here is a headline from another paper, the *Globe and Mail*, which reads "Drew Sees Province as Bulwark against Socialist Government", and the first paragraph of the news story reads:

Ontario must cling to its independent taxing authority if for no other reason than that a socialist or socialist-dominated government might gain power at Ottawa, Premier Drew declared last night.

There you have reason number two. if you want it—Ottawa might become socialist.

Then the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is widely quoted as saying that he will not sign an agreement with this "incompetent government" at Ottawa. That is another reason—the government is incompetent.

The hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) who moved the motion on the address gave a few other very interesting explanations. Listen to this. On page 24 of our *Hansard*, column 1, the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) raises the bogey of inflation, and he says that we may have inflation if these policies are carried

through, therefore, beware. In the second column of the same page, the Government hon. member who moved the motion (Mr. Chaplin) said that it will really be no saving if an agreement is reached. There is another reason—no savings. And in the first column on page 25 he tells us that it will mean centralization, which means socialism. There is another reason.

Now, I beg of you hon. members to try and find out what is the real reason. Is it fear of the Saskatchewan government? Is it fear of the ultimate socialist government in Ottawa? Is it fear of the incompetent government in Ottawa to-day, that you cannot trust with money? Is it fear of inflation? What is the real reason? I submit, Mr. Speaker, that these reasons are thrown out to enable people to pick that which appeals to them most, and none of them is the real reason. Yet every one is an element that explains the Government's position. I respectfully submit to this House, Mr. Speaker, that the Drew Government was not anxious for an understanding. I hate to think that perhaps the ambition of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) within his party and nationally, may influence that stand. I would hate to think that were so, but I think it is an element in the position of the Government. I think the opposition of this Government to basic social reform is an element in the position of the Government. I think that when the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) sees eye to eye with the Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis), he leaves himself open to suspicion that he does not desire social advances and the kind of progress that I respectfully submit the majority of the people desire. Certainly Mr. Duplessis is not known as a great reformer, as a man who wishes social legislation, and it is not a compliment for the head of this Government (Mr. Drew) to have become so closely and intimately allied with a Prime Minister such as that.

I say, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, that the budget fails to provide for the needs of the majority of the Ontario people at

this critical juncture. It does not provide for jobs; it does not provide for hospitals to take care of the mentally ill; it does not provide for old age pensioners; it does not provide for the opportunities for employment. It does, however, provide for a great increase in the police force of the Province, the expenditure on that department is higher than it was, but, on the other side, the budget provides for a reduction in the mothers' allowance of \$100,000; it provides for a cut for the day nurseries, no provision for an expansion of the day nursery service.

And I conclude with this statement, Mr. Speaker, that it is not possible to vote for the budget even though the budget has a few crumbs here and there, as I said at the beginning when I spoke about the story of the man who was not all bad. Oh, there is a bit for hospitalization, a bit to help in building hospitals — crumbs, nothing basic — and I say that a Provincial Government cannot and will not deal with these problems unless an understanding will be reached with Ottawa and that need not diminish the autonomy or the rights of this Province. I say they are in no danger, but an understanding is necessary, not only because it will inevitably force the Government to increase taxes next year—no doubt about that, no doubt—but also because in the absence of such an understanding, this Government can get away without the necessary programmes for social reforms by blaming it on Ottawa, and Ottawa can get away with it by blaming it on Ontario, but the interests of the people demand that these excuses be swept aside, that an understanding be reached, that a genuine desire permeate this Government to reach this understanding, an understanding that will enable the country as a whole, and this Province of ours, to plan for jobs, to take care of the old and the sick and the young, and to meet that period that lies ahead, that is full of danger, full of menace.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear hear.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, first I would like to congratulate you on your election to

your high office. I know you will fill that office with distinction and honour. I would also like to express to the former Speaker (Mr. Stewart) my personal thanks for the many courtesies extended to me during the past two or three years.

Naturally, I am not going to criticize the Government, although there are a few things that one might very well disagree with them on.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Why don't you say them?

MR. DOWNER: We have heard a great deal of carping criticism; we have heard very well in the way of constructive suggestions, and now, before I mention the budget at all, I would just like to say a word or two about that grand old riding, the constituency which I represent, that of Dufferin-Simcoe.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: To me it is the finest riding in the Province. People from the Irish, and Scotch, and the English, honest, God-fearing, hard-working, and the constituency and the two counties I represent have a storied history going back over 300 years.

We produced great men in that area. I would just like to mention two, because they contributed much, not only to the well-being of the Province of Ontario, but they contributed to the well-being of the whole world. Sir William Osler was born and brought up in the constituency I represent; Sir Frederick Banting was born and brought up in the constituency I represent. We have, in our constituency, a man who received the crown, if you like, for the finest oats grown in North America in the person of Mr. Gordon MacArthur of Stayner. He is the Oat King of North America. I would like to say, too, that we are contributing materially to the success and to the financial welfare of this Province. We have one of the finest potato-growing areas in the Province, one of the finest wheat-growing areas, and last year from our own apple-growing area we took all the major prizes at the Royal Winter Fair, and when we went down to the

Eastern States we swept the board clean—all from Dufferin-Simcoe.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: And I would like to pay tribute to the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and to the agricultural representatives who work in our area for the magnificent job they are doing for the farming people of the Province of Ontario, and particularly for those who live in my own area.

Now, just a word about the budget. The first duty of any Government in any province is to look after and plan for the peace and prosperity and security and happiness of the people. This the present Government is doing, and this the present Government will continue to do for many years to come, for the people of the Province of Ontario are determined to keep Ontario strong.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: I would like to say a few words about several of the departments. One of the Ministers has come in for criticism, carping criticism, from the Opposition. He has not said anything in reply, and I would like to say one or two words on his behalf, because I know something of the great work he is doing for the Province of Ontario. I refer to the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: Through his efforts and through his office several millions of dollars in orders have come to my own constituency. We have a new plant there dealing in ply wood, building furniture for the English market. We would never have had that plant if it had not been for the Minister of Planning and development (Mr. Porter).—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: And for Ontario House in London, which correlates all the information, and allows the Minister (Mr. Porter) to funnel these things back into our local constituencies.

My constituency is not the only one which has benefited. I venture to say that almost every constituency in the Province of Ontario has benefited from the efforts of the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter).

I would also like to say a word about the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). He deserves a lot of credit. He has broad shoulders and can take a lot of criticism, and sometimes he gets it, but he deserves great credit because the municipal debt in the Province of Ontario has been decreased tremendously during his term of office.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: Now, there are a few things I might say to the Minister of Highways (Mr. Dousett). He has done a great job in the Province of Ontario during the past year. We have not had anything done on our highways for six or seven years, due to war conditions. There has been a great deal of work to catch up on, and the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has been trying to catch up with that work.

Of course, I would like to see a few more paved roads up in Dufferin-Simcoe, but we are quite sure that in time we will have those paved roads. We need the paved roads, because we have one of the finest sand beaches in the Province of Ontario—yes, one of the finest sand beaches in the world. That sand beach—Wasaga Beach—has a population during the summer months of well over 100,000 people. Now, the roads that lead to that beach—well, we want them looked after, and I am sure the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) will give us every consideration.

Highway No. 24 is a desperately hard road to maintain. It has been particularly difficult to maintain during this past winter. I have received many complaints, and I am sure the Minister has received a great many complaints, but I am equally sure that just as soon as the new machinery comes along—the two million dollars worth of machinery which the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mentioned a week or two ago,—that we will have

some of it, and highway No. 24 will be open, not eleven and one half months of the year, but twelve months in the year. I say that I have confidence in the Government.

Now, I would like to say another word about the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley). I like to see these increased grants for our hospitals. We have three very important hospitals in my constituency, one in Orangeville, one in Alliston, the Stevens Memorial Hospital in Alliston, and one in Collingwood, and these grants will help materially to keep those hospitals going.

But I would like to make one suggestion. I do not agree with the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) on anything; I would not like to sleep in the same bed with him by any means, but I would like to say this, that I would like to see something done for the alcoholics in this Province. I would like to see something done for those who practice perversion in the Province. You and I know of the many horrible crimes which are committed by sex perverts, and we should treat these types of people as being sick, rather than criminals, and there should be places where they can go to be treated, and not sent to the ordinary gaols and hospitals, as the case may be. If we had some place where these people could be treated, that would take a tremendous load from our hospitals and our mental institutions, and from our gaols, and if they were not curable, then instead of turning them loose on innocent society, they should be removed from society altogether.

A year or so ago the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Taylor) said something about—what is the word?—something about doing away with the power of productivity, if you like, in the perverts, and I say here and now that I would be heartily in favour of any move along that line. Sterilization is the word, however, we got around it.

I would like to say to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) we in the great historic riding of Dufferin-Simcoe are particularly grateful, particularly grateful for the increased grants to education. It means

a great deal to our people and while perhaps the tax rate has not been reduced due to the increased cost of other services in those communities or municipalities that constitute my riding,—while perhaps the tax rate has not been reduced, I say if it had not been for the increased grants the tax rate would have been materially increased over the past two or three years. So we were grateful, and I would like to say and make it clear to those people whom I represent, and I can say to my friend on my right that I am not a minority member, but I came down here with a majority from every single polling subdivision in the riding. I would like to say to them very definitely that I would like to make it clear that the High School grants are not a compulsory thing although I believe a lot of communities are going into it. It is permissive legislation granted by this Government. That is, the counties can take it if they so desire, but I would like to make clear one thing. We have little isolated communities, not very many of them, but two or three little isolated communities in our constituency are in sections where it is difficult in the winter, if we have a bad winter, to get out to the larger centres. I think we will find difficulty in transporting the pupils from those smaller communities to the larger areas and so I think as we set up our machinery we ought to give some thought to these little isolated communities where they already have a continuation school in some way or another. I would like to say something, too, to the Minister for Hydro (Mr. Challies). You know we would like to see a great deal more extension of hydro in our particular area. Only twenty-five per cent,—yes, a little less than twenty-five percent. of our people in the rural areas have hydro power in their homes. That percentage is altogether too small. I was glad to hear the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) say they built twelve hundred miles in 1946. Well, I hope they will be able to build twenty-five hundred miles in 1947 and I hope that a great number of miles will be built in my constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe.

Then, I would like to see, too, a flat rate in hydro. You know, we were all delighted a year or so ago when the government did away with rural service charge. That was a step in the right direction, that helped the rural people, but what about the people who live in the smaller towns and villages up and down the Province of Ontario. Every single little village and town is looking for some sort of industry and we talk about decentralization of industry. We would like to see these industries settle in these smaller communities, but how in the world can they settle in the smaller communities when they pay one-third more for power there than in the city of Toronto. So I would like the government to give serious consideration to that particular angle. I know there are all sorts of arguments, but I am still offering that as a suggestion and I hope they will do something about it.

There has been a shortage of material. We have heard that discussed pro and con for almost every day since the House opened. A shortage of lumber and nails and glass and everything else. There has also been a shortage of material for the hydro, but it is strange, something that I cannot understand that some of our local dealers can secure this equipment and our Hydro men cannot. Sometimes we have an application from a chap and he comes in and says, "I can get the material, every bit of it. I can get men to build my line now." But they say, "Will the Hydro-Electric Power Commission give me permission to hook on?" For some reason or another we have never been able to get that sort of permission and I have never been able to understand it. I say perhaps I do not go to the right court, but I think that sort of thing is not harmful criticism but something we should very easily overcome.

I would like to say a word about the Department of Labour. That is a very heavy Department in the Province of Ontario. The member for Lincoln (Mr. Daley), the Minister has been doing a magnificent job. I believe with all my heart that the Minister of Labour, is entitled to much of the credit for the in-

dustrial peace that prevails in the Province of Ontario at the present moment.

Now, we go back to agriculture for just a moment. We have had a ceiling on most of our products and produce for some time and the ceilings are going off. It is time now to begin to think about a floor so that never again in the Province of Ontario will potatoes sell for fifteen cents a bag or hogs for three dollars a hundredweight. You know a subsidy could be paid to the farmer to keep the prices up just as well as they could be paid to keep the prices down, as we are today. I say to you unless our farmers are prosperous our economy is bound to suffer. If the farmers' income goes down you can rest assured it will not be very long before the income of the laborer is reduced materially, too. The farmer is not asking for charity and does not want it. He does want justice, Mr. Speaker. He can live; the farmer can live without manufactured goods for a period, he can get along, but you know the man who works day by day, he cannot live a day without the farmers' products, so we ought to give more thought to the farm people of the Province of Ontario. These farm people work for 16 hours a day. I know that because I was brought up on a farm and perhaps that is the reason for me leaving the farm. They work 16 hours a day from daybreak to sundown and usually they get less than laborer gets for an eight-hour day. No wonder our farm population, our rural population, is decreasing. The population will continue to decrease so long as they receive only a small share of the national income. I know we can do very little in the Province of Ontario. We have been doing certain things, giving a subsidy to the cheese producer, a subsidy to the hog producer, a subsidy to the beet producer, but we can only deal with this sort of thing in a limited way; the main responsibility, the main onus is upon the Government at Ottawa, and that government has done very little so far. You and I, as members of this House, Mr. Speaker, could send, if we would, a strong resolution urging that

the farmer be given parity prices in the Province of Ontario, at any rate.

But I think one of the best things that this Government has done for the Province of Ontario, so far as the farmer is concerned, is the opening up of Ontario House in London. I heard about them spending \$150,000 or \$200,000 on that House from the Opposition, but it is performing a real service is Ontario House. I think all of us are interested in immigration although very little has been done along that line. They have been tabulating the names of those who wish to come to this land of opportunity and there will be lots who want to come to this land of opportunity, because this Province under the present Government is a land of opportunity.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: Well, we ought to be thinking of those things. Mr. Speaker, every hon. member is interested in securing markets for our farm products. We are not able to advertise very materially at the moment. The time is coming when we will be able to and when that time comes we will be on the ground floor and ready to go to work and supply and keep before the greatest market in the world so far as we are concerned, the name of the Province of Ontario.

Now, a word about the Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). He is doing a good job. This is where I have to agree for just a moment, it hurts me to do it, but I have to agree with the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): An unpardonable sin.

MR. DOWNER: Almost. I believe the old age pensions should be increased from one end of the community to the other. I believe, too, not only should the old age pensions be increased but the means test should be removed absolutely. I say this, too, that I believe a permissible income that a man or woman is allowed to earn should be increased materially to at least \$500. If they can find the work, let them have it. You say why remove the means test? Well, there are hundreds and thousands of

people in this country who could do with that little bit of extra money. They have a little money and need just a little more than the Department allows, so they are prevented from getting the old age pension. They skimp along. If there was no means test these people could actually live in their eventide of life. It would be a thing of joy and not a thing of misery. That is why I believe the Dominion-Provincial Conference should be reconvened so they could discuss these things and come to a common understanding throughout this country, so that they could deal not only with that particular problem, but deal with health problems in the Provinces and deal with taxation, too.

I wonder if the Government has given any thought—and I think this goes to the Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow)—I wonder if the Government has given any thought to the costs of operating the Childrens Aid in the Province of Ontario. That cost has increased tremendously over the past few years. In our county it was \$16,000 only a few years ago. Today it is \$83,000, and we cannot continue to carry that burden. I think that some consideration should be given to that particular problem. Some consideration should be given to the counties. I know it is the result of broken homes, and that brings me to the next point.

There are those who are in favour of loosening up the divorce law. I am in favour of tightening up in the divorce law. I notice that Manitoba has asked for a Royal Commission in Canada to consider divorce. Divorce is on the increase and divorce only means one thing, broken homes, and broken homes, will, ultimately mean the destruction of all that is highest and best in any national life. A nation stands or falls on its homes. The break up of homes has been the cause of every great nation's fall in all the history of the world and here we have it in our very midst. Something should be done about it. We in this Province of Ontario could at least do something in our schools to educate our children about marriage. We at least could do that, and I think we could do

it. Perhaps a reconvening of the Dominion-Provincial Conference could deal with that problem.

You know that. Morals slip, and everything goes. Everything! There is no sense of honesty or integrity and purity, no sense of anything that is worthwhile in life. The old adage still holds good today, have charity, love and mercy and walk humbly with God.

I don't want to keep you too long because the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has to speak tonight.

We have an influence working in this House that I would like to say something about, because that "ism" has attacked me and you and what we stand for, and they have told us on many occasions that Christianity has failed. Religion is the opiate of the people, they tell us. Mr. Speaker, I would like to repeat the words of one of the greatest writers of our time, Sir G. K. Chesterton, who said:

"They tell us that Christianity has been tried and found wanting, but it is not true. It has never been tried."

These people, without giving us even an opportunity of trying, want to try something else, and I must not leave out my friends of the C.C.F. either, centralizing political parties, and that includes our friends of the C.C.F. and Labour-Progressives. They aim to get into power by destroying public confidence in our democratic way of life. You know that has been going on. They have been trying to destroy public confidence. The C.C.F. in the Province of Saskatchewan are planning to place all productive people, all productive people in competition with the Government, so that in the end they must fail in private enterprise, either large or small. Everybody comes in that—insurance agents, truckers, garage men, everyone,—and everybody who disagrees with them is called a Fascist or a reactionary or Tory, and yet I would like to remind you what Mr. Douglas said, the Prime Minister of that Province. He said:

We will not rest in this Province until capitalism is eradicated. We

will not rest until capitalism has been eradicated.

Yet I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that everything has been done in this Province and everything has been done in Saskatchewan and everything done in the whole Dominion of Canada, everything that has been worth while has been done in less than 125 years, and under capitalistic governments. The greatest advances, both scientific, industrial and spiritual have been achieved under our system of free enterprise.

Now, those who plan to deprive people of their freedoms usually start by taking them one at a time, and their idea of doing away with free enterprise under a planned economy is only the edge of the wedge, to deprive us of our freedom. The German people in 1930 said it could not be done there, but it happened. We say, so many of us, it could not be done here, but, Mr. Speaker, it could happen here just as it happened there, if they get the wedge in.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): How about Great Britain?

MR. DOWNER: Well, you know the English Socialists have denounced the Communists, but not the C.C.F. They never denounced them.

MR. TAYLOR: Where do you get that stuff?

MR. DOWNER: The objects of these two groups are the same and the C.C.F. have not joined forces with the Communists simply and solely that the Communists have been discovered and discredited in Canada, but their aims and objectives are the same.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to keep you longer. This is not the time for honest men to worry about their political future, but it is the time for honest men of all political parties—and when I say "all political parties" I think of my friends to the far right—it is time for honest men of all political parties to get together to restrain the plans of those who seek to deprive us of our liberties and our faith in this land of Canada.

There is one further thing I would like to say because I am interested in service personnel. You know you can scarcely get a job if you are over 45. We have men who served in both wars, they are over the age of 45, and I would like to see something done for these men as far as the Civil Service is concerned, give these men an opportunity of going in even though they are over 50. They were ready to give their all for their country and we have the right to waive a few of the conditions.

I am going to close with a story. Pat was going down the street this fine Tuesday morning, and he met the parish priest. There had been, not a bingo, no—a bazaar the night before, and there had been drawings for some tremendous prizes, and so when Pat met the father he said, "Morning father, how did the bazaar go last night?" "Oh, fine," said the father. Pat said, "Who won the big car there?" "Begorrah, the Archbishop won that." Pat said, "Who won the little car?" "Oh," he said, "the vicar general won that." He said, "Was not he lucky?" Pat said, "Sure and he was." Pat said, "Who won the hundred pounds?" And the priest looked down, and he said, "Pat, was not I the lucky one," and Pat said, "Sure and begorrah you were." So the father said, "Did you enjoy the bazaar last night? Were you able to get around? Did you have any tickets?" Pat said, "No, and was not I lucky." Are we lucky to be living in the Province of Ontario under the finest Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) this Province has ever produced?

The House divided on the amendment and the amendment was lost.

Ayes—25

Nays—55

Then the House divided on the main motion.

Ayes—55

Nays—25

The House continued in committee of supply, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Vote 871, office of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Vote approved.

THE PRIME MINISTER: I move the committee rise and report certain estimates.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Committee of supply begs to report certain resolutions and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

THE PRIME MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I have to explain that we will proceed tomorrow afternoon with the bills on the order paper.

I believe that next week we should arrange to sit every evening, so that we may dispose of the accumulated business on the order paper before we adjourn.

I think perhaps this would be an appropriate time to explain that it is the intention of the Government to present a motion to adjourn if we complete the orders by Thursday of next week, to a date later to be set, at which time the House will reconvene, depending upon the date upon which the Dominion Government brings down its budget and we are able to examine the various proposals put forward upon which certain decisions of this Government must depend.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn, and when it adjourns it stands adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Before putting the motion to adjourn, I might say that the photographers would like to take a photograph of the House in Session, and I can see no reason why that should not be done. I gave them permission to do so at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Motion approved; House adjourned at 12.02 a.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1947

The House met at two o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

PRIVATE BILLS

MR. G. C. ELGIE (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Murphy), I beg leave to present the fourth report of the standing committee on private bills, and to recommend its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In the absence of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Elgie presents the following as the fourth report of the standing committee on private bills:

Your Committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

Bill (No. 21), An Act to Vary the Terms of the LeFevre Marriage Settlement.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Town of Hespeler.

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

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Sioux Lookout General Hospital.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.

Your Committee would recommend that the following bills be not reported, the petitioners having requested that they be withdrawn, and your committee would further recommend that the fees

less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted:

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the City of Fort William (No. 2).

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the City of Woodstock.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, on the ground that it relates to an educational institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Motion approved.

FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Committee on Fish and Game, and move that it be printed as an appendix to the journals of the House.

Motion approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: I have a report from the Commissioners of Estates respecting Bill No. 21, the Lefevre Marriage Settlement Act, 1947, addressed to me, and which reads as follows:

The undersigned, as Commissioners of Estate Bills, have considered the above-mentioned Bill and now report thereon.

We are of the opinion that it is reasonable that such Bill do pass into a law. We are of the further opinion that the provisions of the said Bill are

proper for carrying its purpose into effect, and that no alterations or amendments are necessary in the Bill. The Bill, the Petition for the same and the accompanying material are accordingly returned herewith.

AS WITNESS our respective hands.
(signed) F. D. Hogg, J.A.
(signed) John B. Aylesworth, J.A.
Commissioners.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

COMMITTEE REPORT ON INDEMNITIES AND ALLOWANCES

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the adoption of the report of the select committee appointed at the last Session to enquire into the indemnities and allowances payable to hon. members of this Legislature. In making this motion, I do not suggest that the matter be debated at the moment. I believe the bill introduced on the same subject is coming up for debate, probably this afternoon, on the second reading, and I feel that might better take place on both this motion and the bill at that time.

I know it is apparent to the hon. members of the House that the bill varies in some degree from the report of the committee, but I may say, speaking for myself, that in view of the apparent general satisfaction with the terms of the bill, I am not proposing to take any exception to the terms of the bill, based upon the variations from the report.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) give us some idea of the principles of the bill?

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, I will be very happy to, because this bill is quite an important one. I believe that I am safe in stating that the Highway Traffic Amendment Act, 1947, represents most advanced legislation affecting the operation of motor vehicles, whether one considers the laws of the various Canadian provinces, the laws of the individual states in the U.S.A., or in fact, the laws of any country in the world.

As presented to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario the bill includes amendments to those provisions of the existing Act dealing with:

- (a) speed of motor vehicles;
- (b) suspension of drivers' licenses of persons convicted of careless driving;
- (c) weights of vehicles operated over bridges;
- (d) parking of vehicles on highways;
- (e) arrest without warrant of persons charged with major offences.

Most important, however, are the amendments dealing with questions of financial responsibility on the part of owners and drivers of motor vehicles.

We have had in Ontario since 1930, laws dealing with this subject of financial responsibility. These laws are more or less regarded as standard. They are in force in all the Canadian provinces except Quebec. They are on the statute books of many of the states in the U.S.A. They followed, generally, the recommendations of the late Mr. Justice Hodgins, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, who made a thorough enquiry into the subject, and whose investigations included research into the types and effects of the relative laws in effect or under consideration in numerous jurisdictions.

The helpful and painstaking enquiry of the late Justice Hodgins was instituted largely as the result of what was recognized as a continuing demand for the enactment of a compulsory automobile insurance law. It was cited that such a law had been in effect in the State of Massachusetts since 1927. The Royal Commissioner, however, failed to recommend a compulsory insurance law for Ontario. His report makes it plain that

he had found that such a law had not appeared to reduce the incidence of accidents, nor had it appeared to increase highway safety. Numerous additional enquiries have been conducted from time to time in numerous jurisdictions, but no province or state on this continent has yet found it advisable to emulate the Massachusetts example.

Since the 1930 Ontario legislation was enacted, there have been, from time to time, changes made in similar laws in various provinces and states. Generally, these changes were devised in the interests of greater safety on the highways, to remove from the highways a formidable number of careless or reckless drivers, and to increase the number of financially responsible or properly insured motorists. Needless to say, the development of these many and changing laws has been followed with care by the Ontario Department of Highways. Medical changes, however, have not been made in the relative Ontario Statutes because a comparison of statistics, and a study of the actual results obtained under the various laws, indicated that Ontario's laws and methods were largely accomplishing their purposes.

Ontario's accident record compares favourably with that in other jurisdictions. The number of insured motor vehicles in this Province has increased at a much greater rate than has been the case in most jurisdictions where laws similar to ours are in effect. A reference to Departmental records indicates that in 1930, about 35 per cent. of the motor vehicles in Ontario were covered by insurance. By 1940, there was an increase to 50 per cent., and by 1946, 60 per cent. In other words, the fifteen years during which our financial responsibility laws have been on the statute books, the number of insured vehicles has increased from 35 per cent. to 60 per cent.

In the heavily populated State of New York in 1941, the percentage of insured motor vehicles amounted to only 30 per cent., and their law, similar to ours, had been in effect for a year longer.

Manitoba adopted a law similar to ours in 1930, but by 1945, only 27 per

cent. of their vehicles were insured. In this latter year they found it desirable to introduce some rather sweeping amendments.

Our present law has been improved over the years. It has been carefully and conscientiously administered. It has produced good results. I believe, however, that the far-reaching amendments now before the Legislature are in the best interests, not only of the owners and drivers of motor vehicles, but of all our people.

Present legislation provides for the suspension of both the motor vehicle permit and the driver's license where convictions result from commission of the following offences:

- (a) careless driving if injury to person or property occurs;
- (b) racing;
- (c) exceeding the speed limit if injury to person or property occurs;
- (d) leaving the scene of an accident;
- (e) driving without a license if involved in an accident.

Suspension likewise follows after conviction on certain criminal charges as:

- (a) dangerous or deckless driving;
- (b) driving while intoxicated;
- (c) theft of motor vehicles.

I am now requesting the Legislature to enlarge the scope of this particular part of the Act. If the current amendments are found acceptable, there will be a definite enlargement of the group to which cancellation measures may be applied. Members of this enlarged group will be required to file proof of financial responsibility before restoration of their privileges in relation to the operation of motor vehicles.

Under the amendments submitted there will follow an automatic suspension of every person convicted of any offence under the Highway Traffic where injury to person or property accompanies an accident. Suspensions as at present for offences under the Highway Traffic Act where injury to person or property accompanies an accident. Suspensions as at present for offences under

our Provincial laws or against the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada will not be affected; they will be made as formerly. But suspension will also follow on conviction for any of the following offences, resulting in personal injury or property damage, viz:

- (a) failing to stop at a "through" or "stop" street;
- (b) failing to heed a traffic signal;
- (c) making improper turns at intersections;
- (d) failing to signal properly when turning;
- (e) driving without prescribed lights;
- (f) operating with defective brakes;
- (g) overcrowding the driver's seat.

A condition of restoration of motor vehicle permit or driver's licence or both, will be the filing with the Department of proof of financial responsibility in line with the existing provisions of the Act.

It should be pointed out that erring drivers must, before reinstatement, and as the law stands, make good any judgments against them arising out of the operation of motor vehicles. If the damages are for personal injuries, the Department takes cognizance of such judgments regardless of amount. In relation to property damage, departmental cognizance is taken only of judgments exceeding \$25.

One of the most important aspects of the amendments now under consideration relate to the establishment of an "Unsatisfied Judgments Funds." Out of this fund it is proposed to pay in relation to unsatisfied judgments, and these judgments may be in relation to damages resulting from injury either to person or to property. In at least some instances where such funds have been established elsewhere, payments from such a fund are applicable only in relation to damages to the person. Ontario, I feel, should go further by dealing with the question of property damage as well.

The name of the fund proposed to be established goes a long way toward explaining its purpose. The amendments now before the House fairly well explain

themselves. Briefly, where a judgment is entered against a motor vehicle operator or owner, and where the judgment is uncollectable, payment will be made from Unsatisfied Judgments Fund. The following maxima are proposed to be established:

- (a) \$5,000 exclusive of costs, in the case of a judgment for damages related to injury to or death of one person; \$10,000. where death or injury affects two or more persons.
- (b) \$1,000 exclusive of costs in relation to property damage.

There is a further provision which I consider to be of outstanding importance, in relation to hit and run cases. In these instances, of course, the identity of the offending driver is sometimes not established. Here, the maxima payable from the fund will be limited to \$5,000 in the case of one injured party and \$10,000 where two or more are involved.

It will be noted that every driver, as distinct from the owner, will be required to pay a nominal fee, and that these cumulative fees will be used to establish the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund. I may add that initially this fee will not exceed one dollar a year, and indeed I am of the opinion that it will not be necessary to collect such a fee in each year. It may well be argued that the person voluntarily insuring his car should not be required to contribute to this fund. It is, of course, obvious that the prudent motorist who carries insurance is taking the precaution necessary to assure the payment of damages that may arise out of the operation of his own vehicle. But the payment of the nominal fee which is proposed will give this same motor vehicle owner protection against another motorist from whom he suffers damage, and who may be uninsured or not properly insured.

Under the amended legislation there will be the continuing provision that persons failing to satisfy a judgment in relation to motor vehicle operation will be prohibited from owning or driving

an automobile. Judgments paid out of the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund will be assigned to the Department, and the judgment debtor, before again owning or driving a motor vehicle, will not only have to satisfy the judgment standing against him, but also will be required to file proof of financial responsibility to satisfy any future judgments that may be registered against him.

Stiffened penalties will be noted as affecting the motorist who continues to drive while his driver's license is under cancellation or suspension. In these instances it is proposed that his car, or indeed the family car, will be forfeited to the Crown where, under suspension or cancellation of license, he is convicted of driving it.

These changes which I have outlined will, I think, make for greater highway safety, and most certainly they will overcome a good many cases of financial hardship.

It is proposed to revise the provisions relating to speed of travel by permitting application of the 30-mile per hour limit to police villages and built-up rural areas. It is also proposed to give magistrates authority to suspend licenses upon conviction for careless driving. At present, they are limited to recommending such suspension. There is also provision for arrest without warrant in cases where persons are found driving while under suspension. There is also provision for regulations dealing with speed and weight of loads over bridges, while other regulations are proposed relating to parking on Provincial Highways.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) tell us if there is any regulation regulating the height of the loads?

MR. DOUCETT: No, I am not recommending any change in that.

MR. OLIVER: What are the Department's objections to setting out the height of the loads?

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member for Grey (Mr.

Oliver), may I say that if you regulate the height of the loads, you immediately become responsible for the height of your subways and many other things. We have never thought it advisable to do that, because the heights we are asked for will make many places on the highway so that the loads would not go under. Until we raise the standard, we will not consider it.

POLICE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) give us an outline of what these amendments mean?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, at the time of the enactment of the Police Act in the Legislature of 1946, I made the statement that it was an evolutionary bill. In one year's administration that fact has been very much demonstrated, and these amendments to the Act this year contain the proposed amendments we think are necessary in meeting the administrative problems that developed during the past year. I do not propose to go into these at the moment. They involve no substantial principle.

There are, however, in the amended Act, some new principles of importance, which I will now mention. First, let me say that we should have a recognition of the functions that police officers perform in a civilized community. They are one of a number of agencies engaged in the administration of justice, and in that respect the police officer is a representative of all the citizens of the Province, and every community in the Province. Under these circumstances, they should be well trained. They should be decently paid, they should have security from improper influences, and it should be recognized that they should have no

associations which place them in a position where they have a conflict of duty and interest in relation to that task of representing the public, as well as opposed to representing any particular group of the public.

These principles to which I refer are directed to the better securing of the objectives I have just stated.

The amended bill, therefore, prohibits members of police forces in the Province of Ontario from being members of trade unions in the ordinary sense of the word. It does, however, permit them free association in local police associations, and permits their association in a general federation, which itself has no other type of association.

This bill recognizes, as was done in the case of the Fire Department Act, the very kind of public service that the police forces offer. It provides for collective bargaining with compulsory arbitration, for local police associations with police commissions, or with the councils of the municipalities, as the case may be. It provides that bargaining will result in a final and enforceable agreement, with an exception which I will mention. I may say to the House, Mr. Speaker, that in this respect, extending this method of settling wages, working conditions, and so on, for the police, constituted quite a problem. Unlike any other organization, we have throughout the Province numerous cases of one policeman being employed by a municipality, and so in police forces up to five members, a different method of bargaining is adopted. Perhaps if I give it to you chronologically, you would get the picture.

The bargaining provides even for one man with a council up to a point where agreement cannot be reached, and then, in relation to those single police departments in a municipality, these smaller ones, where agreement cannot be reached, the member of the police force, or the group, may appeal to the Attorney-General for an enquiry and report. Upon that enquiry being held, a report is sent to both the police in question and the municipality, and may be published in the press.

The bill contains one further important provision. This provision, I might say, is taken directly from the corresponding provision governing the police forces in Britain. It creates an offence for anyone to cause or attempt to cause disaffection in a police force, and also prohibits members of police forces from withholding the services they are bound to render to the public, pursuant to the oath that they took as police constables.

These, Mr. Speaker, are the important new principles of this amending bill.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) a question?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. MEINZINGER: Supposing that a police commission is ready to increase the wages of the force, and notifies the council. The commission has the power to increase the wages, but supposing that while the police commission is in favour of increasing the wages, the mayor and council say no, and there is not enough money voted to cover it. What part does the new Act play in a case like that?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in answering that question, may I say that I did make the statement to the House, I believe in response to an earlier request, that this was to permit, by collective bargaining or arbitration, an enforceable agreement. I can assure the hon. members that the bill contains all the necessary provisions to make that mean exactly what I have said it means.

Referring to the particular question, the mechanics are that the police commission and the police force are to bargain where a police commission exists. If there is no police commission, then the council does the "bargaining, and being brought to a conclusion by either agreement or as a result of arbitration, then the municipality is bound to raise the revenue in order to implement the agreement.

COMPANIES INFORMATION ACT

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move,

seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act to amend the Companies Information Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COUNTY JUDGES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the County Judges Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) kindly explain?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, this Act provides for an increase in the statutory remuneration received by county court judges in relation to the work they do under Provincial statutes, as compared to the work they do as county court judges, as such, for which they are paid by the Dominion Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

REQUEST FOR ADDITION TO HANSARD

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day are called, I would like permission to add a few words to the record of the speech I delivered last night, something which I inadvertently omitted.

MR. SPEAKER: To the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) I might say that I hesitate to refuse granting the permission to add to his remarks, but that is not the object of Hansard. Hansard is to carry on, and after you have finished your speech, I do not see how you can very well add to it. I regret having to make that decision.

MR. DOWNER: It is just a line I left out, which is not of great importance. There is nothing controversial about it. It just makes mention of a man who has won distinction in our area.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that if the hon. Member (Mr. Downer) will see the editor, that line may be added.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, just to clarify the point, I think it should be remembered by the hon. members of the Legislature that we have no established rule governing this point, but in order to move forward to a satisfactory arrangement, it was suggested by the committee which is handling this, that where an hon. member omitted something by inadvertence, in the text of his speech, with the unanimous consent of the House, it could be added to the text. I feel sure under this arrangement that no hon. member will attempt to make another speech, or embark upon some new material. I believe that is the practice that is followed in Ottawa and Westminster.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask if the sentence the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) proposes to utter is to be in to-day's Hansard or in yesterday's?

MR. DREW: I can only refer back to the report I received from the committee, the intention of which was that if an hon. member had inadvertently left some comment from the text of his speech which should go in, it would be added to the speech in the revised copy. We know that sometimes, with notes, or a full text, a line will be omitted, or some detail omitted. I believe it is the established practice that the hon. member can introduce it. Until we have more rigid rules, we might accord the privilege to any hon. member, as long as there is no intention of introducing new matter or making it an occasion for a further speech.

MR. SALSBERG: I have no objection to the granting of this permission.

MR. DREW: Then everything will be all right.

MR. SALSBERG: It should be understood, however, that we are establishing a precedent. The point that I do wish to have clarified, Mr. Speaker, is what would be your ruling in the case of a speaker who had no prepared speech and

wanted to add things that he inadvertently omitted? Now, it is simple, of course, in the case of a written speech which a member reads, and finds that he left a line or two out. If this privilege is granted, I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, you will also be obliged to grant those who do not read their speeches permission to enter into the records things that they have inadvertently omitted. Am I right in assuming that, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: In regard to this situation, I would like to explain to hon. members that the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) requested that he might add a few words to be inserted in his speech of yesterday on the records. If he has the unanimous consent of the House we will allow that to be done.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt, but may I suggest that the simplest way to deal with this, in view of the fact that we have no established practice, would be to hear the words the hon. member wishes to introduce. If the House is unanimous on the point, then they will permit them to be added.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well.

MR. DOWNER: Mr. Speaker, I think that tribute should be paid to a man who achieved distinction in this Province last year. We have, in our constituency, a man who received the crown, if you like, for the finest oats grown in North America in the person of Mr. Gordon MacArthur of Stayner. He is the Oat King of North America.

That is all I wanted to say, to pay that tribute. That is another claim to distinction for our riding, Dufferin-Simcoe. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: Is there any objection, then?

Motion approved.

PRIVILEGE

MR. F. R. OLIVER: (Leader of Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the or-

ders of the day are called, I feel that I should rise on a question of personal privilege, arising out of a quotation from the *Globe and Mail* of Wednesday. This comes from an interview that the press had with the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew): The offending paragraph, insofar as I am concerned, is this one:

Referring to the Leader of the Opposition, Farquhar Oliver's radio address last night, in which the Liberal House Leader charged the Drew Government with being responsible for power shortage and lack of rural electrification, Mr. Drew said that "it was unfortunate that Mr. Oliver should have been persuaded by others to adopt a form of cheap politics which I am sure at no time has been his own inclination".

I suggest to the House that that is a question of personal privilege. In our relationships across the floor of the House we have differed very largely on matters of public policy. But when it comes to a matter of this kind, there has been little difficulty so far as I am concerned, and there have been very few times that I felt called upon to rise on a question of personal privilege. But in this paragraph, it is suggested, or implied, that others have influenced my remarks and the trend of my remarks in regard to my radio speech.

Now, I categorically deny that and say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. members of the House, that nothing could be farther from the truth. That particular speech followed very closely my remarks on this matter in this House before this Legislature. The speech was written in my own office, and I doubt if very many members of my own group knew what I was going to speak on, let alone what I was going to say. No one, nowhere, in the House or out, influenced my decision as to what I was going to say. May I add to that that no one ever will. My record in these matters is, I think, just about above reproach, if not above. I have been speaking for twenty years or more in this Province, in this House and outside, and this is

the first suggestion that I have ever heard that anyone else wrote my speech, or anyone else had influenced adversely those things which I sought to say. I want to make that abundantly clear, because I understand that this went out on the radio and the radio commentator enlarged on it to the extent of saying that the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) suggested that someone else wrote the speech.

I do not think the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) meant that. I hope he did not. I want to make it abundantly clear that what I say are my own words, and when the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), or anyone else, hears me in this House, outside of it, or on the radio, he can be sure that when he hears my voice, the sentiments and the words expressed belong to me and to nobody else.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, since the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has referred to something said outside this Legislature, I assume that it is appropriate that I should at least clarify the nature of the comments I made.

I want to point out that in the interview to which he refers, I said nothing more than I said in this Legislature. I said in this Legislature, and I said outside, that I hoped the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) had not written that speech, and I regret very much to learn that he did. I have paid tribute in this Legislature to the fairness, to the impartiality and to the careful respect for the decencies between hon. members of this Legislature which he has always observed. When I heard the speech and read the text I did express the hope that this was, in fact, written by someone else, not a practice which has been followed before in some cases, at any rate, where someone else was responsible for certain wording. Since this point has been raised, I think that I should recall the very point I referred to.

One was the implication here that I was not likely to be frank with the public in regard to the fact that there was a war on and that there had been a restriction in the supply of materials. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) used the expression that I "did not inform them that there was a war on and was not likely to do so." I may be wrong but it seems to me those words carried only one meaning. That was I was intentionally going to withhold from the public the fact that because of the war, there was a restriction which had prevented the Government, of which he was an hon. member in 1943, building any more than 41 miles, as against the 600 miles built under this Government, in 1944, the 800 built in 1945, and the 1,200-odd miles built in 1946.

I pointed out in this Legislature that far from my having any such purpose, I had dealt very frankly with this matter. I pointed out further that the only reason the Government of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was a member had been responsible for building not more than 41 miles, was because they had not taken the step of applying to the power controller, who gave this Government and the Commission permission to build those lines in 1944, 1945, and 1946.

The other point to which I object, and to which I believe I had every reason for objecting, and which led me to express the hope that these were not the words of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who has been so eminently fair on all occasions, was the suggestion that in spite of what I had said in this Legislature, we in fact were more concerned about summer resorts than we were about the rural consumers of power. He referred to the statement which I had made as to the number of extensions to farms and the number of extensions to summer resorts. Then he suggested that I had intentionally mislead the public and, inferentially, the Legislature by using the word "resorts" instead of summer cottages. He then repeated the statement that I was more

interested in the extension to summer cottages than to rural consumers.

I pointed out in this Legislature that I had used the word "resorts" because it was only to resorts last year, as distinguished from cottages, that any primary line was extended to include any summer cottages last year, whereas there was well over 2,000 extensions to the agricultural users of power.

Both of those implications were implications of my attempting to mislead the public, something that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) had scrupulously avoided. It was because of that I expressed the hope that he had not written the speech. I now express regret that he claims he did.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I think I should be allowed to say that I have no regret at all that I made the speech. None whatever.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): First order.

MINING ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Mining Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, third reading of Bill No. 70, The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1947. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 70, The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order, third reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

HOMES FOR AGED

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order, third reading of Bill No. 73, The Homes for the Aged Act, 1947. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 73, The Homes for the Aged Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

DISTRICT HOMES FOR AGED

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order, third reading of Bill No. 74, The District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947. Mr. Goodfellow.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 74, The District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act. Mr. Dunbar.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

TOURIST CAMP REGULATIONS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, third reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to amend The Tourist Camp Regulation Act, 1946. Mr. Welsh.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to amend the Tourist Camp Regulation Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth order, third reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act. Mr. Dunbar.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

PLANT DISEASES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth order, third reading of Bill No. 78, An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act. Mr. Kennedy.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 78, An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, third reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

TEACHING PROFESSION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh order, third reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend The Teaching Profession Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend The Teaching Profession Act. Mr. Drew.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order, third reading of Bill No. 82, An Act to amend The Public School Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 82, An Act to amend The Public School Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

AUXILIARY CLASSES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend The Auxiliary Classes Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend The Auxiliary Classes Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: 14th Order.

EXTRA PROVINCIAL CORPORATION TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th order, Third Reading of Bill No. 87, an Act to amend the Extra Provincial Corporations Tax. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 87.

Motion approved, Third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 15th Order.

MARRIAGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, third reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend the Marriage Act. Mr. Michener.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend the Marriage Act. Mr. Michener.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 16th Order.

ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order, third reading of Bill No. 89, an Act to amend the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act, 1946. Mr. Michener.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 89.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

MR. DREW: 38th Order.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 1, an Act respecting the Toronto House of Industry. Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 1 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 39.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 2, an Act respecting the City of Peterborough. Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 2 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 40.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Town of Dundas. Mr. Knowles.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 3 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 41.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 5, An

Act to establish St. Marys High School District. Mr. Edwards.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 5 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 42.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of Fort William. Mr. Anderson.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 6 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 43.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 7, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa. Mr. Chartrand.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Was there not an amendment to be added to this Act?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: It has been added, and it has been reprinted since.

Sections 6 and 7 approved.

Bill No. 7 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 44.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Town of Goderich. Mr. Taylor (Huron).

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 8 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 45.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Town of Campbellford. Mr. Wilson.

Section 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 12 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 56.

WELL DRILLERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 56th Order, House again in Committee on Bill No. 69, An Act to Amend the Well Drillers Act. Mr. Frost.

On Section 4.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Was the Hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) going to give this matter some further consideration and advise the House?

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, I think this was a question advanced by the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). The point that he raised was as to whether a license would be required from a farmer who just dug a well on his own farm. I think if he would refer to the Section he would find the word "dug" is omitted from the provisions requiring licensing. The Section itself states a license is only required by a person who is going to bore or drill a well. I discussed this matter with the officials of the Department. There is only one inspector and that is Dr. Watt, to whom I referred when second reading the bill was given a week ago. He advised me that boring and drilling are expensive operations requiring a considerable amount of expensive equipment, and in a case such as that, the professional operators are the people that have that expensive equipment. These professional operators are falling in line quite well in taking out the licenses required. If the hon. member will read the section, I think it is sub-section D in the statute in front of him, that refers only to boring and drilling and not to a well that is being dug. I think that answers your question, and I do not think it is necessary to make any further amendment in the Act.

Section 4 approved.

Bill No. 69 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 58.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 58th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

Section 1 to 8 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 84 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 59.

COMPANIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 59th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Companies Act. Mr. Michener.

Sections 1 to 12 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 85 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 60.

VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 60th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 90, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944. Mr. Daley.

On Section 1.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, on Sub-Section 4 of Section 1, I wanted to make a small amendment, if it has not already been made.

This section to read:

The amount of pay for the vacation given to an employee in respect of each working year under Sub-Section 2 shall not be less—

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: That is in.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) agree to a slight amendment of Sub-Section 3 of this section 1, where the sub-section now reads, "The employer may determine the period" to insert after the word "determine" the words, "through the process of collective bargaining the period when the vacation shall take place." I do not think it is necessary to elaborate. I raised it in second reading. I am not going to press it further. I accept the Hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) explanation that he gave when in second reading. The intention is merely to formally place the matter on the statute books. However, there is a feeling it might be misinterpreted, and if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would care, I would move that, or, I would be happy if he did in order to make sure there will be no misunderstanding and no misuse of the Act. I

think such a danger would be eliminated by the addition of those words, "through a regular collective bargaining process".

MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hon. member's thought on this matter. Actually, I do not look for any difficulty, and this has been very carefully worded in conjunction with the Legal Department. I would certainly not want to have it changed. It is something that we could watch very closely. If such an amendment would appear to be necessary, we could make it, but I do not think it is.

Section 2 as amended approved.

On Section 2.

MR. SALSBERG: Section two again, I would like to ask the Minister whether he would favour an amendment to subsection DDD. That would provide for the introduction of the stamp system in all cases, rather than in selected industries or occupations. I submit to the Minister that it would safeguard the interests of a great many workers who otherwise lose out in the process of shifting from jobs. I know what has happened in the building trade, and that is very good. We are all satisfied with it and I appreciate the desire to enlarge it to include other industries, but I am wondering whether we have not reached the stage that we will make it universal, so that in all instances, stamps be given.

MR. DALEY: What the hon. member would do would be to put a burden on top of myself that would be almost unbearable. You might be interested to know that some 70,000, which just took in the building trades in this Province, of those stamp books are in effect and have to eventually find their way to my department and be audited before payment can be made on them. What we are requiring of industry is that if they have a definite holiday plan, and when their employees come to that period of time when they are eligible for holidays, they will be given their holidays in the regular way. In the event of any individual or individuals—no matter how many—that might be laid off or discharged or ceasing to be employed there for any reason, in

those cases only do we require that the employer shall give those employees a book of stamps. That will add many thousands to our list as of the present, but it would be physically impossible for us to handle these books from every employee in the Province.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, just to clear up the point, is it correct to assume that henceforth any employee who either leaves, or is discharged, or for any reason ends his employment with employer, will be given a book of stamps by the party that he was employed by, even though that industry is not covered by the stamp system? Is that right?

MR. DALY: Yes. I think we have done exactly what you have in mind.

Section 2 approved.

Sections 3 to 5, inclusive approved.

Bill No. 90 reported.

MR. DREW: 61st order.

BURLINGTON BEACH ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 61st order. House in Committee on Bill No. 93, An Act to amend The Burlington Beach Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1, 2, 3 approved.

Bill No. 93 reported.

MR. DREW: 62nd order.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 62nd order. House in Committee on Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act. Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive approved.

On section 7.

MR. DREW: While the House is still in Committee, we will proceed to deal with certain resolutions. I beg to inform the House that the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the members resolutions, recommend them to the consideration of the House.

Sections 7, 8 approved.

On Section 9.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, it is not quite the proper procedure but there has been a lot of discussion, in the larger cities in particular. I raised the question when the Minister introduced that Bill. I was wondering if the Minister would like to clarify exactly what the municipalities will be getting in regard to the gasoline tax or grant, or whatever you call it. If the Minister would care, I think it would be as good a time as any.

MR. DOUCETT: Of course, they vary according to the type of municipalities.

MR. SALSBERG: Toronto?

MR. DOUCETT: For the City of Toronto, they will file with the Department of Highways a by-law, setting out certain moneys that they desire to spend up to two mills. We subsidize them 50 percent. Is that clear enough?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, this subsidy will not cover, will it, the maintenance of King's Highways running through the city? Is it correct to say that the subsidy covers only new construction?

MR. DOUCETT: No, Mr. Chairman. As I explained the other day, when one of the hon. members asked the question, I think we should entirely separate King's Highways from municipal roads. This has nothing to do with King's Highways. It has to do with municipal roads or streets. It is set out in the Bill that anything under The Public Works Act, practically the only thing that is mentioned there that we would not subsidize is streets in new areas that were laid out or built for speculative purposes, but we will subsidize the maintenance of streets, the construction of streets, removal of snow—almost anything.

MR. SALSBERG: But, Mr. Chairman, that does not mean then that the Province assumes practically responsibility for the maintenance of different highways or rather King's Highways running through it? I think I get the explanation that you have made so far, the subsidies concern 50 percent. up to two

mills, but then that also means that King's Highways running through a city, maintained by the city, cleared of snow, kept in repairs, is not being subsidized by the city?

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I just want to correct the hon. member in that—King's Highways do not run through this city. They are city streets. Do not confuse the King's Highways with city streets.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not want to be in any discussion with the Minister and I asked the question for sake of clarification. I think the Minister is aware that the question I raised is being discussed in the city. It is taken for granted that King's Highways do run through the municipality. I do not know whether you could argue it—perhaps you could technically and legally—they are part of the city's streets. As a former member of the City Council, I remember very distinctly where we had discussions on this question more than once. It was an issue in politics more than once whether citizens maintained such streets as say Avenue road, Dundas, Bloor, Kingston road, and similar streets are widened and kept in use not only of the residents of the City of Toronto but for the motorist and for the citizens of the Province at large when continuing through King's Highway No. 5, No. 11 or No. 2, and therefore adding a burden on the municipality which should be shared by the Province. I think it is a fair demand for the municipality to see that such streets, which are in reality extensions of the King's Highway, should be supported by the Province of Ontario, which takes in the revenue from licenses and gasoline tax.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move a slight amendment after the third line in 52 (h)—

When it is provided for in By-law passed under this part.

Just to clarify that, if it meets with the approval of the House.

MR. ANDERSON: Might I ask the Minister of Highways one question, just

for clarification? In order to qualify for this grant, would it be necessary on the part of the municipality to be paid cash for the local improvements—that is, to have it budgeted for, or would they qualify under The Local Improvement Act by issuing debentures, say, for the improvement of the road? Did you get my point?

MR. DOUCETT: Well, yes, I get your point, hon. sir. After all, you submit a by-law, which can be for two mills or more. We will subsidize in your case for 50 percent. of two mills.

There might be some items in there which would not be in accordance with the Highway Improvement Act, which we would have omitted, but still have the amount given you by way of subsidy. There is one thing which I mentioned before, which I do not need to repeat. We will approve the services of building streets in practically any part of a city.

MR. ANDERSON: The thing that seemed a bit confusing to me is, is it the intention of the Department to pay the subsidy where the municipalities pay cash for a job, or would they pay it, if it were covered by debentures?

MR. DOUCETT: That does not matter in this case. If you are going to issue debentures, that comes under the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). We will pay you the 50 percent., but the money must be spent and certified by officials of your municipality. In fact, in the past that is how so many of the county councils have acquired such a large debt. They spent money, and no doubt were subsidized by the Department of Highways, but they still have their share of it to pay off.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister give us a little information? He has told us how the workings of the Act would apply to the City of Toronto. Would the same rule apply to the City of Ottawa?

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, identically. They will get it, according to their assessment.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, on item No. 9 again, 52-M, page 6: it speaks of King's Highway extension or connecting links. These are what I was referring to when I spoke previously in pressing for some amendments, or at least the suggestion for an amendment that would help the municipalities by paying for such extensions. Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) agree to an amendment there in 52-M, which would help the cities secure a larger share of the gasoline tax, particularly on extension streets—King's Highway extensions? It is obviously a recognition on the part of the Department that these streets are a little different than ordinary streets.

MR. DOUCETT: I do not know how you could improve it, or what you could suggest to amend. It gives quite wide latitude as it is. What would you suggest?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, it provides that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) may require that expenditures shall be made under this part, so much as is necessary, shall be made upon the construction, maintenance, improvement, and repairs of roads or streets, which he may designate as extensions or connecting links of the King's highway. In other words, we do recognize certain city streets as connecting links of the King's highway. Once we do that, could we not say that this subsidy shall cover the cost of maintaining such connecting links of the Government highways?

MR. DOUCETT: It already does that, Mr. Chairman. I may say to the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) that it is covered by maintenance or construction, and we have that clause there is to act as a sort of a safety valve, in case the municipality may prefer to build some side streets instead of connecting links, not necessarily being highways, but it might be county roads. That

provision has been in there for some time.

Sections 9 to 11 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 93 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I beg to inform the House that the hon. Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No. 7, on the order paper, Mr. Doucett. Resolved,

That every purchaser of gasoline within the meaning of The Gasoline Tax Act shall pay to the Minister of Highways for the use of His Majesty in right of the Province of Ontario, a charge or tax at the rate of eleven cents per imperial gallon on all gasoline purchased, or delivery of which is received by him.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak to this resolution just for a minute. You will note that it says, "every purchaser of gasoline within the meaning of The Gasoline Tax Act shall pay to the Minister of Highways for the use of His Majesty," and so on. I want to suggest to the House that this money, rather than by statute being paid to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), should be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds of the Province. I am not saying that this is an innovation. I think under the old Government, as well as this, where the language is precisely the same, why should we not stipulate that the money be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds of the Province? It seems to me that is the proper place for it to be paid into. When the question of rebates for gasoline tax comes up, these cheques for gasoline tax rebates are sent out from the Department of the Provincial Treasury, and paid from the Consolidated Revenue Funds of the Province. Why, Mr. hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), should not these huge sums of money be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds,

rather than to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett)? That is no personal reflection at all, you understand. Any of us would like to have that amount of money. I would like to hear you on that.

MR. DOUCETT: The Treasury pays the money out, but it is actually paid out of the Highway Improvement Act Fund, and charged thereto, and all the cheques are issued by the Treasury, including the ones we hope to get pretty soon.

MR. OLIVER: That is not clear yet. What advantage is there?

MR. DOUCETT: Is there any disadvantage?

MR. OLIVER: Even if there was no disadvantage, what is not very understandable from the point of view of the public is why this money cannot be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds of the Province. Your cheques are issued against that fund. It seems to me that is the proper way.

MR. DOUCETT: If you paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds directly, how would you have it transferred to the Highway Improvement Fund? The monies expended for the developments of highways are spent out of that fund, and the balance credited to the Highway Improvement Fund.

MR. NIXON: Is that right, may I ask the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost)? Is there a special Highway Improvement Fund, earmarked and kept separate?

MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. NIXON: All these highways monies paid into that fund?

MR. FROST: If my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) will look back to when he first became a member of this House, about 1919 I think it was, the Highway Improvement Fund was set up under the Highway Improvement Act.

MR. NIXON: I recall that very well.

MR. FROST: When we used to sit opposite on the benches where the hon. members are now, we used to raise this

question quite often. The Highway Improvement Fund was set up under this idea, that all the revenue for highways would go into the Highway Improvement Fund, and be expended on highways. That was the purpose of it. The fund is still there. There has been a good deal of debate on it, of course. I think the Highway Department has contended that there is a considerable credit in the fund, but there has also been a great deal of debate on that point. Over a period of years, of course, a great deal of the highway debt has accrued, and there is interest on that debt, which has to be serviced. If you take the amount required for the servicing over a period of years, probably there is no balance in the fund. On the other hand, if you reduce the figure to the amount of the highway debt, there may be a credit in the fund. Full particulars are given in the report of the Department of Highways. If my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) is interested, then let him look up the Chevrier report, for which you people paid a lot of money, when you were on this side of the House.

I have been quite interested in that over a period of years. I think what the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Oliver) has said, has a great deal of merit in it. It seems to me to be rather a cumbersome procedure, but, on the other hand, the hon. Minister of Highways, in fact, all ministers of highways, apparently do not want it changed. I think it is rather a cumbersome proceeding, and is one which, in fact, in the course of time, might be changed. But there is nothing particularly to be gained in changing it at the present time, because it upsets organizational matters which might take some time to remedy.

MR. NIXON: As a matter of actual fact, the money is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and paid out of it?

MR. FROST: Exactly.

MR. NIXON: No matter whether it is from the Highway Improvement Fund or not, the money is not actually kept in a separate fund; it is in the consolidated fund?

MR. DOUCETT: There is a definite record kept of it.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to record my opposition to the motion on two grounds, first, because I believe it would have been unnecessary, if an agreement had been reached with the Dominion Government, and secondly, because the increased taxation on gasoline does not provide a sufficient share to the municipalities for care of city streets.

MR. FROST: Nothing we could ever do here would please the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), so we will take that as read.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, that is almost true, but not quite.

MR. NIXON: The fact that the resolution carries does not in any way commit any hon. member on the question of the bill itself? I will vote against the bill, as far as that is concerned, but there is no use in voting against this resolution in the committee of the House.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No. 8, Mr. Doucett: Resolved,

(a) That all payments which shall be made under The Highway Improvement Act, The Highway Traffic Act, The Gasoline Tax Act and any other Acts administered by the Minister of Highways, except those for which an annual appropriation is made by the Legislature, shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and shall be chargeable to the fund and shall be debited to the Highway Improvement Fund Account; and

(b) That increased payments to municipalities shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with the provisions of Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act," and shall be chargeable to the fund and be debited to the Highway Improvement Fund Account.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No. 9, Mr. Kennedy: Resolved,

That licence fees collected under orders made pursuant to the provisions of Bill (No. 106), "An Act respecting Farm Products Containers," shall be payable to The Ontario Beekeepers' Association, The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in accordance with the provisions of such orders.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No. 10, Mr. Blackwell: Resolved, that,

(a) there shall be paid to each member of the Assembly an indemnity at the rate of \$2,000 per annum and an allowance for expenses at the rate of \$1,000 per annum;

(b) there shall be paid to the Speaker an indemnity at the rate of \$2,500 per annum;

(c) there shall be paid to the Chairman of the Committees of the Whole House an indemnity at the rate of \$1,000 per annum;

(d) there shall be paid to the member recognized by the Speaker as the Leader of the Opposition an indemnity at the rate of \$3,000 per annum and an allowance for expenses at the rate of \$2,000 per annum;

(e) there shall be paid to each member of a committee of the Assembly an allowance for expenses of \$20 in respect of every day during the interval between sessions of the Assembly upon which he attends a meeting of the committee or upon which he is absent from home engaged on the work of the committee other than days spent travelling to and from meetings of the committee; and

(f) there shall be paid to every member of the Assembly in respect of each Session of the Assembly and in respect of each series of meetings of a select committee of the Assembly held between Sessions and which he attends as a member of the committee, ten cents for every mile of the distance between his place of residence and Toronto,

in accordance with the provisions of Bill (No. 108) "An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act".

Resolution approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report certain bills and certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

PRIVATE BILLS

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, during your absence from the House, the committee of the whole House passed certain bills with amendments and certain bills without amendments, and four resolutions, and move the report be accepted.

Report approved.

MR. DREW: 46th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th order, second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the Town of Leamington. Mr. Murdoch.

MR. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 10.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Kingston. Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): In the absence of Mr. Stewart, I move second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

MR. WM. MURDOCH (South Essex): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Patrick, I move second reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting the City of London.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

MR. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fiftieth order, second reading of Bill No. 25, An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company. Mr. Elliott.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Elliott, I move second reading of Bill No. 25, An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-first order, second reading of Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk).

MR. C. H. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-second order, second reading of Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the Town of Waterloo. Mr. Chaplin.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Chaplin, I move reading of Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the Town of Waterloo.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-third order, second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Guelph. Mr. Hamilton.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-fourth order, second reading of Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Town of Brampton. Mr. Hall.

MR. H. J. SALE (York South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Hall, I move second reading of Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Town of Brampton.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-fifth order, second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting the Town of Orillia. Mr. McPhee.

MR. J. D. McPhee (Simcoe East): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Sixty-third order.

GASOLINE TAX ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-third order, second reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEO. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word on that.

This Act, moved by the hon. the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is the one the proceeds of which balanced my hon. friend, the Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) budget this year. It is proposed to impose a three-cent gasoline tax on the people of the Province of Ontario. All during the war years the motorists, the gasoline users, paid eleven cents a gallon gasoline tax, eight cents by the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government have let it be known that they are dropping their three-cent gasoline tax and this Bill proposes, on the part of this Province, that the

Government of Ontario, desires to impose that three cents from a Provincial standpoint.

Now I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the motorists of this Province are being asked to take too great a share of the Provincial financing made mandatory under this Bill. The motorists are faced with higher gasoline prices, higher prices for cars, and we are getting rapidly to the place where motoring is not for convenience, or for an orderly, quiet vacation, it is becoming a luxury. We will get to the place, if we pursue this course, that the taxation will be so heavy that it will drive people from the roads and will have the effect, in the final analysis, of lessening the revenue that we seek to collect through this tax. We are opposed to the imposition of this tax at this time, and we will act accordingly when the time comes.

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, might I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) a question? This tax has been on now since 1941 I think, or 1942. I mean the eleven cents tax, Dominion and Provincial. Do you think it has had the effect of driving people from the road?

MR. OLIVER: My hon. friend (Mr. Frost) will have to agree with me in this . . .

MR. FROST: I do not think it has.

MR. OLIVER: Just listen to me a minute. The price of cars has gone up, the price of gasoline has gone up, the situation is entirely different to what it was in war time. The price of all things entering into the manufacture of cars . . .

MR. FROST: You cannot buy a car.

MR. OLIVER: . . . have all advanced, and it is not fair to say that driving now is not more expensive, more costly, than in war time.

MR. DREW: It may perhaps be a matter not without some interest that those provinces which have seen fit to submit to the terms of the Dominion Government, which are acclaimed so frequently by the hon. members of the

Opposition, have also seen fit to continue those taxes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all of them.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, seeing that this Bill stands in my name, I should say a few words regarding the Gasoline Tax.

I happen to be one of the hon. members who sat over on the Opposition benches in 1939, when hon. members across there were on the Government benches—well, some of them. I remember very well the arguments used at that time by the then Government, and I remember very well the statements that they made when they went up and down the Province of Ontario canvassing for re-election in the election previous to that, and the man whom you admired at that time, yes, the hon. gentleman who led this House as Prime Minister, and who, I understand, is still your leader, made the statement . . .

MR. F. R. OLIVER: It does not make much difference what you understand.

MR. DOUCETT: Well, is he not your leader?

MR. OLIVER: That does not enter into it at all. Go ahead with your speech.

MR. DOUCETT: Well, you know he was championed in the election as, "the old champ is back again." You remember that slogan.

MR. OLIVER: Will the hon. Minister . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. NIXON: I thought he was talking about gasoline tax.

MR. DOUCETT: I am talking about gasoline tax because your leader at that time had made the statement to the people of the Province of Ontario that it should be reduced instead of increased. Now, I only mention that to draw it to your attention. I do not mean to say anything to offend the hon. member from Grey (Mr. Oliver) because I hold him in the highest respect . . .

MR. OLIVER: I do not think you will offend me.

MR. DUNBAR: His hide is too thick . . .

MR. DOUCETT: . . . or hurt your feelings either. As a matter of fact, I could read some of them, but that is not what I really want to say.

In just want to draw this to the attention of this House because there are many hon. members here today who were not here in the year 1939, and probably do not know the picture of the progress of the gasoline tax. In the year 1925 on May 1st, that was the first levy on gasoline, which was three cents. Then again in 1929, because of the progress of roads, with the necessity for the development of the Province of Ontario, the Government of the day saw fit to increase it to five cents. They went on, as Ontario has progressed very rapidly and in 1932 it was increased a further cent. Then, of course, came many of those statements that the people were over-taxed, such as these:

Bear Full Cost of Roads if In, States Hepburn. Ontario Liberal Leader Pledges New Deal for Ontario in address at Cornwall, Vankleek Hill. Provincial Debt must be Reduced, He States. Drop in Gasoline Tax of Two Cents Mentioned.

Well, I just mention that in passing. I do not think this Government at any time has said, during their campaign, or during their time in office, that we would reduce the gasoline tax, and I am very happy to mention my . . .

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): But you did not tell them you would raise it either.

MR. DOUCETT: After all, Mr. Speaker, I do not mind an interruption from the hon. member for Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger).

MR. BLACKWELL: North Waterloo.

MR. DOUCETT: North Waterloo, pardon me.

Then again in 1939 as I mentioned came the increase of two cents, which made it eight cents, and that was the . . .

MR. NIXON: May I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett), did you support that in the House?

MR. DOUCETT: No, I did not, Mr. Speaker, because I said of the Government, which had said there would be a reduction in gasoline tax, that I had a right as a member of the Opposition to ask them to keep their pledge which they had made to the people during the election. That is why, because of the statements made up and down the country by the then Prime Minister and the then Minister of Highways, but I think I can give you a fair reason why we are asking for further taxation at this time. The statements, Mr. Speaker, by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) I think are quite incorrect, and our figures this year will prove that. This is the biggest year for gasoline revenue in the history of the Province of Ontario, so I do not think we can say they were overburdened.

I started to say a few minutes ago, I have had requests from motoring people to increase the gasoline tax because they say we need more roads. What has happened in the last few years regarding the increased demand for roads and for gasoline tax? I just want to mention this: Since we came into power in 1943 we have added to the townships ten new townships. We have added nine new Indian reserves and eleven improvement districts and forty Statute Labour Boards, which make seventy new units throughout the northern part of the Province of Ontario that we are called upon to subsidize the same as townships or any other municipal units. Not only that, we have in this Bill, which has just passed the Committee stage today, included subsidies to 330 more municipalities, 28 cities, 146 towns and 156 villages, which makes in all, 400 municipalities that will receive subsidies from the Highway Improvement Fund in 1947. I ask you, is that a forward step? Is that progress in this Province? Are we entitled to a further gasoline tax to help

pay for those demands. This tax is brought about only by the progress of the Province of which we are very proud.

Now I want to say just a word or two regarding the developments in the municipalities. After all, it was in the year 1937 that I remember my first experience in this House, and at that time the expenditure of all the counties and townships in the Province was a total of \$7,920,272. Mark those figures. Less than \$8,000,000 was spent on all the municipal roads in the Province of Ontario in the year 1937. Then we came into the war years, 1939 was the year that the gasoline tax was increased, and my hon. friends opposite me will remember the arguments put up at that time that the motorists demanded better roads and more taxes had to be raised. But in 1942, after the tax was raised, the municipalities across this Province were notified by the Department of Highways that they must cut the appropriations which they asked of the Government by thirty percent.

So they were cut to \$6,919,806.37. In 1944, we came back to almost eleven million, \$10,938,828.79. Last year the expenditures of the municipalities, that is, of those I have mentioned, was \$16,400,000.00. This year the appropriations asked by the municipalities of the Province of Ontario are over \$24,000,000.00, or more than four times that when the former Government cut their appropriations. On top of that, may I say,—and I think that the hon. members from the northwestern part of the Province of Ontario expressed appreciation last year of the change in the Highway Improvement Act, Section 4(b), where we made it possible to build these development roads in municipalities that were unable to do it under subsidy basis. So we have set up for that \$2,500,000.00 and \$1,500,000.00 for unorganized municipalities. On top of this \$6,000,000.00 which was paid out by those gentlemen that are opposing the increase today, we are called on for the huge sum this year of \$34,000,000.00 to all the municipalities in this Province. I will correct that, we are not called on, but they asked for that expenditure, and our share of the subsidy will be approxi-

mately twenty million dollars, or roughly four times that spent in 1942.

I say to you, do you wish us to continue the assistance we are giving to the Statute Labour Boards throughout the great sections of Northwestern Ontario? I heard a lot of requests in a very mild way, from those gentlemen who have spoken in the different debates, that further assistance should be given. Then, I say, if so, it must be by way of subsidizing or of building under the Developments Act. If you want further assistance to the Statute Labours to unorganized municipalities of the North, further assistance than that which they are now giving to the cities throughout Ontario and to the towns, villages and Indian Reserves and all other units,—I might mention we are just lacking one unit at the present time to make 1,300 units of which we are subsidizing. So I just point those few facts out, because after all, we can only expect to receive tourists, we can only expect to receive an increase in our transportation if we have reasonable transportation arteries to travel on.

I am positive there was a very fair distribution of the money spent in the last year. I was amazed at some of the statements made in this House in the different speeches. I doubt if there was one constituency where King's Highways existed, or where townships existed, that this Department did not pay something, and on a fairly equal basis. I hope that it is not the wish of this House that the Department of Highways will be forced by lack of funds to write these townships in the far parts of this Province, or in the south, or in the east, to tell them that we must insist that they cut their appropriations by ten, twenty or fifty per cent. That is what had to be done in the past, or what was done in the past. I ask you gentlemen across there whether you are going to be consistent in what you have asked regarding the highways, and whether you want us to contribute, as I have pointed out to all those different units in your own constituency, or whether you want us to take off the gasoline tax and say, "There is your loaf, cut it accordingly."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I just point out these few things because I feel that as we have a lot of hon. members here who were not in the House when the last gas tax raise took place, they should know something of the progress of the increase in gas tax. I notice we are not the highest in tax in Canada at all. There is one relief the farmers are going to get, and I am happy to mention, they have paid eleven cents tax for gasoline used in farm equipment and have received a refund of eight cents from the Province of Ontario. Under the new tax, they will get a refund of eleven cents.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett) wants to go back into ancient history and thrash over old straw.

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): Your old sins.

MR. NIXON: You had some, too.

MR. FROST: No, no.

MR. NIXON: I have no recollection that Mr. Hepburn, to whom he is referring, ever promised to reduce gasoline by two cents in any way, but I do know very well that this Government issued a very definite promise that they would reduce taxation and also eliminate Departments. I think that was point 15.

MR. DREW: May I correct the hon. member (Mr. Nixon). We would eliminate duplication; a very different thing.

MR. NIXON: Also in that point, you would definitely reduce taxation. I recall that.

MR. DREW: We have reduced incidents of taxation very broadly over the field.

MR. NIXON: You are certainly not reducing it in this case.

MR. DREW: We are reducing it very substantially by giving a complete exemption to farmers, loggers, and people who run boats, and to other primary users of gasoline. This they did not have while the Dominion Government had the three-cent tax.

MR. NIXON: My hon. friends are taking up the three cents which the Dominion put on as a special war tax levy, and other taxes were put on by the Dominion government during the war for the same purpose. No one pressed harder than my friend that they should eliminate these taxes which they put on during the war, and he promised very definitely he was not pressing for that for the reason the Provincial Government would pick up what the Dominion promised. I do remember in 1939, this Government increased the gasoline tax from six to eight cents. My hon. friend attacked that most violently.

MR. FROST: We did not want you to break your promises.

MR. NIXON: We made no such promise, as my friend, that the tax would be reduced. It is a heavier burden to raise it from eight to eleven than from six to eight. Eleven cents on a twenty-cent article is getting into pretty high taxation and it is, of course, a fact that my friends had accepted the offer of the Dominion to lease these certain fields. You would have had \$74,000,000.00 paid to you this year, and it would not have been necessary to raise the tax, but you could have reduced it. In any case, Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to vote against this very unnecessary increase in gasoline tax.

MR. DREW: I have no intention of enlarging the argument, but I do want to keep the record clear. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), says we indicated we would not take over this tax. What I said was—and the record is quite clear,—it was our intention in no case to add the whole amount of tax taken over. We have not added the whole amount of tax taken over. We have provided an exemption for these primary producers which was not available while the Dominion Government imposed the three cents. Moreover, a very large share of this is going to the municipalities for their own use, which was to be found from the same source, and has been extended through them. One more point in relation to a specific statement made

by my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon). If we had accepted the Dominion offer we would have had no occasion to take over these fees. May I remind the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that the Province which has received by far the largest grant of any Province that has offered to enter into the agreement with the Dominion and, incidentally, also received the highest rates per capita, let alone the highest grant, the Province of British Columbia imposed this year a tax without many of the exemptions that we are offering.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) stated the 40 Statute Labour Boards had been organized throughout the north as well as improvement districts, and they were helping to a great extent in the construction of roads. On that matter, I may say that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) ought to know it costs less to the Department the way it is today than it was before. In fact, until these Statute Labour Boards did organize, those roads were constructed by the Department of Highways, and it makes quite a difference to the settlers up north.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): You do not mean the Department of Highways, you mean they were originally conducted under the Colonization or Northern Development Act.

MR. HABEL: It was under the Department of Highways since 1936 or 1937, if I remember well. Another thing as well is that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) claims last year was a record year for the collection of gas tax, but he must remember as well that gas was rationed until late in 1945. This is the reason that last year, being the first year since 1941 that gas was available to motorists to the extent they could drive as much as they wanted. That is the very thing that brought about the results.

Now, up in the district I happen to live in, the district I represent, the motorists are paying for license fees the same money exactly as those who are using

the roads twelve months a year. It is a known fact that we can use the roads for only seven or eight months a year. The increase of three cents above the eight-cent tax was for the purpose of helping to win the war, and the funny thing about it is that today, at the very same time that the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Province is urging Ottawa to give a decrease, to reduce the income tax, the personal income tax, he is asking us to impose a three-cent tax above the eight cents already paid by the people of this Province on gasoline. This goes to show the very inconsistency of the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) as well as his Government, when with one hand, trying to defeat the aim of social legislation, he is asking Ottawa to reduce the income tax, and on the other hand, after saying there will be no new tax in the Province, they are asking us today to vote for three cents more per gallon on gasoline. Before taking my seat, I want to clear up a matter with the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). He said a moment ago he thought that the once Leader of this House and the once Leader of the Liberal Party was still our Leader. I am surprised at that statement, Mr. Speaker, because I should have expected the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to have read the newspapers from time to time, and no doubt you have a very good clipping service at your disposal. It would be well for you to refer to 1945, not very long after the election, when the Hon. Mr. Hepburn resigned as Leader of the Liberal Party, and his resignation was accepted by the Liberal Party at a general meeting. For your information, do not think he is any longer our leader.

MR. DREW: Since the Hon. Member (Mr. Habel) is so anxious to keep us informed, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Habel) who is the leader.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Speaker, we are a little out of order on that question, but I can remind him we are in the same position as they were from 1934 to 1936, and the same position he was in from 1936 to 1943. We will see to it, and we

will not ask you for any recommendation at all.

MR. DREW: We had a leader and we had some success.

Mr. HABEL: You had your trouble, and you will have some more.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): On this matter of gasoline tax, I wish to register my intention to vote against it. I believe it is an unfair practice to lift a tax as soon as it is abandoned by the Dominion Government. It seems to me this Government has taken the practice of assuming a tax field as soon as it is abandoned by the Dominion Government. I wish to object to the part tax handed to the urban municipalities. I think it is wholly unfair, and I think if there is going to be any tax lifted on gasoline, the greater part of the tax should be turned over to the municipality, and relieve real estate from taxation.

MR. DOUCETT: If I might reply, I hope you do not overlook what we are paying out to the cities, towns and villages.

Mr. Speaker, if I might be permitted to reply to the hon. gentleman, this Highway Improvement bill before the House extends assistance to practically every municipality in Ontario, 1,300 in all, or 1,299. Now, I think you must be consistent. If you are opposed to the gasoline bill then you must be opposed to the highway improvement bill, because in order for us to extend this assistance to those municipalities in the north, the south, the east and west, it is only by the revenue which is going to be received here. You talk about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. It is much greater than that.

MR. CHARTRAND: \$44,000,000.

MR. DOUCETT: I am keeping on the basis of municipalities, and I have shown you this year where they have asked for subsidies and expenditures of roughly \$20,000,000. That does not leave one dollar for King's Highways. Then you have to start in with your administration after that, and your King's

Highways. I do not think there are many gentlemen across from me that would not be very glad to have their highway continued through their section of the Province. If we are going to develop Ontario, and we hope to prosper, we must, by and large, give fair transportation to our people.

MR. DUNBAR: I might say, coming from the other part of Ottawa, that the former hon. gentleman has spoken of. I hope he is not going to say, or speak, on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa that they will refuse this \$167,000. If you vote against this measure, you are saying—we do not require your \$167,000. We can get along without it.

MR. CHARTRAND: No, we said we would be glad to have \$1,000,000.

MR. DUNBAR: I know from being in touch with the people there, and their counsel, they are very well pleased and well satisfied to be handed \$167,000. There is just one thing or the other: Are you in favour of this grant to the municipalities or the program that the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has laid out?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: I am not out of order at all. Are you in favour of this grant or are you not?

MR. CHARTRAND: You are beclouding the issue.

MR. DREW: So that there may be no doubt as to what the meaning of this is, speaking on behalf of the Government, may I say quite definitely that a vote against this bill will be a vote against services to the municipalities.

MR. SALSBERG: I made a declaration when the motion was up before the House, and stated why I announced my opposition to the motion. That still holds good for the bill before us. In the absence of the leader of my group, I want to make it very clear that we are not opposed to the assistance that should be given. It is unfair to attempt to condition such grants on the proposed increased gasoline tax. As far as we

are concerned we submit that if a Dominion-Provincial agreement had been reached, other sources of revenue would have enabled the Provincial Government to take care of the grant without increasing the gasoline tax. Second, that at a time when the municipalities find themselves burdened with responsibilities which caused the municipal tax rate to rise higher than ever before, this Government is not helping the home owner when it refuses to grant them a much bigger share of the gasoline tax than it has offered them until now, and for these reasons we wish to vote against the bill.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask—the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) just said this will be an issue as far as municipalities are concerned. Well now, I was just wondering, supposing it happened to be defeated, cut out the subsidy you had given the municipality before, first, statute labour or with just the extras you are now going to give—

MR. DREW: What I said, and wish it quite definitely understood, is that the vote will decide this. The amendments which provide special assistance to municipalities are conditional upon our ability to raise money in this way, and a vote against raising money in this way is a vote against extending these new services and grants to the municipalities.

MR. ARMSTRONG: There is not any other way that you can assist municipalities without raising the gas tax? There is no other place in the Government that you could cut down?

MR. DREW: I made the statement as clear as I can. I think it is abundantly clear.

MR. CHARTRAND: If that complexion is to be put on the issue, I wish to be crystal clear, I am in favour of a half loaf but I believe we should have a whole loaf.

DIVISION ON GASOLINE TAX ACT

The House divided.

Motion carried.

Ayes: 49

Nays: 13

Motion carried, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixty-fourth order.

COLLECTION AGENCIES ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-fourth order. Second reading of bill No. 100, The Collection Agencies Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of bill No. 100, The Collection Agencies Act, 1947.

Motion carried, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixty-fifth order.

JURORS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-fifth order. Second reading of Bill No. 102. An Act to amend the Jurors Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

MR. NIXON: What is the effect of the Act?

MR. BLACKWELL: The effect of the Act is to increase the remuneration of jurors. The hon. member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) will possibly remember that when the scale of jurors' fees was five dollars in the urban centres, and four dollars in the rural centres, in making the increase from five dollars to six dollars it was decided to extend the same rate right across the Province, and it is a flat rate of six dollars in all places.

Motion carried, second reading of the bill.

BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

MR. DREW: Seventieth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventieth order, second reading of bill No. 107, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of bill No. 107, An

Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-first order.

LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-first order, second reading of bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say one word on that bill. I am not opposed to the bill, speaking to the principle of it, but I just want to state what I said in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. It appears to be without moral justification, to put through this bill during this Session if we do not at the same time, during the same Session, provide and carry through legislation to increase the pensions to the old citizens of our Province. I do hope that we will have an opportunity before this Session adjourns to carry such legislation, and to provide the necessary pensions for those whom we expect now to exist on \$28.00 a month.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Do I understand the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to say that this is a pension for the hon. members for this House? There are only two of us eligible for it.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixty-sixth order.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-sixth order, second reading of bill No. 103, The University of Toronto Act, 1947. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of bill No. 103, The University of Toronto Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixty-seventh order.

MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-seventh order, second reading of bill No. 104, An Act to amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Dunbar.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of bill No. 104, An Act to amend the Municipal Act. There are seventy sections in this Act, and a great number of sub-sections. This is the Act I would ask you to pass today so that we may carry it onto the Committee on Municipal Law on Tuesday morning, so that we can have it back for further action.

MR. OLIVER. You are going to leave it to the committee?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Sixty-eighth order.

PLANNING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-eighth order, second reading of bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Planning Act, 1946. Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Planning Act, 1946.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I think my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) had better say something about this bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, the amendments to this Act have arisen as the result of Departmental experience which we have had during the past year. I think perhaps I may say, in order to give a little background so that I may be able to explain some of these amendments a little more intelligently, that the main purposes of the Planning Act were not to take into account some of the minor provisions with which we dealt or special matters, but the main purposes were two-fold; in the first place, it was intended to provide some sort of

machinery or some procedure whereby municipalities could formulate, adopt and carry out long-term plans of development which in many cases would cover not only the areas within the municipal boundaries of one city or town, or whatever it may be, but provision was made for planning areas to be defined which, in many cases, might take in two or three or four or sometimes a great many municipalities, where the local needs might arise, to make it desirable. A great deal of experience has been gained in the last year.

I may say, for the benefit of the hon. members, that during the last year, up until the present time, there are 101 municipalities of various sizes which have come into these planning areas in one way and another, and have organized and set up the machinery. Some of them may have perhaps not finally set up the machinery provided, but they are taking steps under this Act. In all cases, these are municipalities which are undergoing industrial development, where new areas are opening up on their outskirts and where it is considered a very urgent problem to take some steps for the control of these new areas, so that in the future a great many of the difficulties in which many municipalities find themselves today, may be avoided, by planning. This may achieve certain very substantial economies, as a result of working their future development out in this way. Those municipalities which have entered into these areas represent a population of approximately two and one half million people of the Province. In some cases where there is not the urgent problem of this kind, action has been taken under the statutes.

In the first place, some of the amendments are designed to make a little more flexible some of the procedures laid down. I may say that the procedure was not intended to be too technical. It was intended as a practicable and workable measure, to be followed by municipalities which enter into these planning areas, to work out some common, sensible plan for their development, and to enable them to make recommendations to their

councils, and finally have the plan approved.

It may be of some interest to the hon. members to know that in all the larger municipalities where some of these urban problems are very acute, such as the city of Windsor, where there are nine suburban municipalities joined together in the planning area. They have almost come to the point, I understand, where they have settled on a plan of development which will shortly come before the Department for approval. The city of London has done the same. The city of Toronto has done the same. Here, is the city of Toronto, with 12 municipalities surrounding it, and I may say that for the first time it has been possible, because of the sort of procedure provided in this Act, to bring these municipalities together on a basis where they could agree to enter into a planning area of this kind and work out something which was very, very necessary for their development.

As a result of what happened in the city of Toronto, it was decided in the County Council of the County of York, by a resolution passed by the substantial majority, that it would be desirable to bring the whole county into this planning area, and that the county would contribute one-third of the cost of the investigation and the planning which had to be made. The city would contribute two-thirds, so they have suggested that some provision should be made in the Act to enlarge these areas where required, so that a county might enter into it in that way. It would overcome the necessity that sometimes arises, dealing with a great many municipalities, having to do something in the way of collecting funds or for them to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary, and which seem to be much easier, when dealing with fewer bodies. One of the provisions of the Act has to do with that.

Now, in regard to the other phases: These larger plans are a particular aspect of town planning, and I may just add here that as a result of our experience we find that further clarification is needed as to the effect of one of these so-

called official plans, when it is finally adopted.

Now, under Section 406 of the Municipal Act, there is provision for zoning by-laws, restrictive by-laws, and many municipalities have taken advantage of that legislation over the last few years. What we wish to accomplish by the planning legislation is that any restrictive by-law that is proposed should in some way fit in with some over-all blueprint of the whole area in which it might be involved. But, on the other hand, we have decided that it would be advisable that a plan in itself should not have the effect of the restrictive by-law, and so the Act is being clarified to have the effect of providing that where an official plan is adopted, then no restrictive by-law, under Section 406 of the Municipal Act, be passed, that will be repugnant to this general over-all plan. But within the principal outlines of the plan, a restrictive by-law may deal with many refinements if the council wishes to do so. Nevertheless, until that by-law is passed by the municipality, the plan will not be able to be in force. That is one aspect of these amendments. The other is related to the planning of subdivisions, which is something that causes a good deal of difficulty. Nevertheless, if we are going to consider planning in the broad way for municipal development, it is also necessary to consider some means of supervising and directing each plan of a subdivision that is to be put forward.

This is not a new thing, because plans of subdivisions have been dealt with by municipal councils for many, many years. We have had some experience in dealing with these subdivision developments, and it is expected that by the amendment we put forward in relation to the procedure along that line, that the whole process can be expedited and simplified. Instead of having to go to a number of different Departments of Government, as was necessary at one time, and is necessary now, under these amendments it will be necessary to simply submit the application to the Planning and Development Department. We, through our staff, will clear it with any other Department that might be con-

cerned, and with the municipal council that might be concerned. In other words, the man who is proposing to subdivide has to do only the one thing, send it directly to us. Under the present Act, he sends it to us, and to the municipal council at the same time, and we thought that now that we have the routine of this procedure working, it might expedite matters if he had one place to look to, and it would then be cleared insofar as it had to be done.

There may be one or two details in the way of amendments, but broadly that is what the bill intends.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) if this Act brings in any amendment whereby a municipality would request that this particular plan be extended to the adjoining municipalities? What I have in mind is that very often a municipality will be close to a township municipality. The township municipality may have rules and regulations that may not altogether fit in with the larger municipalities. Is there any provision in this Act whereby the Department could step in and arrange a relationship between the two parties, on an equitable basis?

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, in the Act as it now stands, the procedure is this; where townships are concerned, a municipality may apply to the Minister for a definition of the planning area and in defining the planning area under the Act, I attempt to draw a line around, as far out as I think, upon considering the matter, it should go. Then the practice followed is, in every case, I have called in these municipalities—very often going out and discussing the matter with them. This may be of some interest to the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand), but in the City of Ottawa, I had an application from the city and I defined an area taking in the Township of Gloucester and the Township of Nepean and some other areas, and it was a very large area, surrounding the city.

I called the townships together in Ottawa, but when I gave this matter some consideration I discovered there

was a Federal Commission set up by the Federal Government which had a special committee for the planning, insofar as the Dominion Government has jurisdiction to do so, of the area in the City of Ottawa and the surrounding areas. It seemed to me there would be considerable confusion if there was one planning board for the city under this Act, with some of the surrounding townships in it, which would have jurisdiction to plan in a limited way, and with the Federal Commission that was carrying out an extensive program of development of parks and government projects, of one kind and another. So I took it upon myself to suggest to these gentlemen that it might be a good idea to take the same personnel that happened to be sitting on the Federal Board, and who were all good, well-known people, highly respected in the community, and have them appointed under this Act so that there would be but one group of people who would be vested with jurisdiction and with authority from the Federal, the Provincial and the municipal governments, so that when they laid down a plan it would cover everything, and everybody would be satisfied.

We discovered that some of the township councillors when they came were not entirely convinced, by any means, that they should get into anything. They were afraid there might be some commitments, but when this was discussed and explained to them, and they saw the advantages which might ensue from it, they decided it was a good, sound thing to do, and the result was that finally that was done. That is just an example of the way we proceed.

Now, there is power in the Act which if one township does not want to come into the planning area, the Minister still may include it in the Act. The disadvantages of being included in the Act are very, very slight, and the advantages of being included might be substantial. There is no real hardship involved upon anybody, and there could be some very great advantages, but, as I say, there is power to define the area, even against the wishes of the odd municipality which might for some reason wish to hold out.

Does that answer the question of the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand)?

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes, thank you.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You added new names to the existing board, did you not?

MR. PORTER: In Ottawa?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member for your city (Mr. Dunbar) points out there were one or two extra members added to that board in Ottawa, but that was done at the insistence of the City Council. Of course, I do not appoint boards under the Act. Where several townships are involved, then the board is appointed by what is called the designated municipality, as a matter of convenience. Somebody has to take the initiative and carry these forward, and we call them the designated municipality, and the designated municipality appoints a board with the approval of the Minister. That gives me an overall view to find out what will satisfy the townships concerned. That succeeded in Ottawa, Toronto, and Windsor, and Hamilton is planning. There are about 17 or 18 municipalities surrounding Hamilton. London was settled in the same way, and many other cities, such as Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, and of course, Fort William has been in this business before this Department was ever set up, and has made considerable progress. Port Arthur has now followed the lead of Fort William, and the Act has been very useful in enabling this sort of procedure to take place. With all its faults that are found in any new legislation, it has been flexible enough in most cases to serve its purpose.

MR. CHARTRAND: May I ask one more question of the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter)? When a township is included in a designated area, can anybody build any houses on unsurveyed land?

MR. PORTER: I think there is one point upon which I have not touched, and that is what the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) has in mind. We

found that one of the great difficulties of controlling development was that a great many subdividers, if they found they had to get their plans approved, rather than do that and find themselves up against some opposition, would sell the land by metes and bounds, register it in the Registry Office, and nobody would know anything about it until the buildings were up. Then the municipality was called in to work out some of the difficulties that resulted from a poor type of development.

So, by Section 23 of the Act, it is provided that any municipality could, by by-law, designate what was called urban development areas, entirely different from planning areas. An urban development area is an area which a municipality thinks is in a position where urban development is going on or is about to go on, and they want to control it. Where farm land is being turned into these urban subdivisions in any area that is so designated, no sale can take place, no severance can take place unless it is under a registered plan of the subdivision. That is, if a man wants to subdivide any of that land in the area, then he has to have his plan of the subdivision approved in the usual way before he can sell those lots. That section was too broad. Some of these townships passed by-laws, but instead of drawing the laws in a limited way to control the land that was likely to be developed in this way, in many cases they placed the whole township under one of these by-laws, and the result was there was land being used for agriculture. Where there was not any immediate likelihood of the subdivision development taking place, some people found they subdivided that land into two or three, or even a substantial number of pieces, they were up against this provision of the Act. We propose to amend that, so that there will be some exceptions which can be taken care of. Otherwise the main intent remains the same.

I think the exceptional cases we have provided for will probably cover any difficulty that might arise.

MR. CHARTRAND: What happens to the buildings which have been erected already?

MR. PORTER: There is nothing in this Act we can do about that, unless somebody is prepared to put up the money to buy them out, and tear them down.

MR. CHARTRAND: That is, this area that is going to be reserved for transformation into town areas is designated by the township itself, and not by the Department?

MR. PORTER: The area where they can only sell for subdivision plans?

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes.

MR. PORTER: That is designated by the township itself, but there is provision in the Act where the Minister may designate it.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-second order.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-second order, second reading of Bill No. 109, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 109, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-third order.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-third order, second reading of Bill No. 110, An Act to amend the High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, is it in the book? I have not got it.

MR. DREW: I am sorry. I was told it had been printed. That will have to stand then.

MR. DREW: Seventy-fourth order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-fifth order, Second reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Assessment Act. The same thing applies in this case. We have fifty amendments to The Assessment Act and would like to take them before the committee Tuesday morning, with permission.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) whether these amended acts, municipal acts and the Assessment Acts that he is producing will dovetail with the bills introduced by the Department of Planning and Development insofar as those bills affect the municipalities and municipal arrangements.

MR. DUNBAR: They just dovetail in like that.

MR. SALSBERG: In other words, it was cleared with the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter).

MR. DUNBAR: Oh, yes.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Well, now . . .

MR. DREW: Seventy-sixth order.

PROVINCIAL FORESTS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend The Provincial Forests Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Scott, I move second reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend The Provincial Forests Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-seventh order.

CROWN TIMBER ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 114, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Scott, I move second reading of Bill No. 114, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-eighth order,
MILLS LICENSING ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Mills Licensing Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Scott, I move second reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Mills Licensing Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-ninth order.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Scott, I move second reading of Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Eightieth order.

CULLERS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eightieth order, second reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend The Cullers Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: I might explain that while that is marked not printed, it is printed. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Scott, I move second reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend The Cullers Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-first order.

FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-first order, second reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to provide for Forest Management. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: In the absence of Mr. Scott, Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to provide for Forest Management.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-second order.

SURVEYS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-second order, second reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to amend The Surveys Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. DREW: In the absence of Mr. Scott, Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-third order.

MR. DREW: No, the eighty-fourth order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-fourth order, second reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. DREW: No, I am sorry, on both eighty-three and eighty-four, Mr. Blackwell is not here.

MR. DREW: Eighty-fifth order.

MEDICAL ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-fifth order, second reading of Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Medical Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Medical Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. NIXON: Could we have a word from the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) about that Bill.

MR. KELLEY: It is a very short Bill, Mr. Speaker. From now on, any university wishing to establish a medical course must get the approval of an Order-in-Council before they can do so.

MR. SALSBERG: Is that not the case now? Was it not necessary before now?

MR. KELLEY: No, it has not been necessary.

MR. DREW: Eighty-sixth order.

DENTISTRY ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act. Mr. Kelley.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-seventh order.

MR. OLIVER: Are you going to press this one tonight?

MR. DREW: Not if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) wishes to stop me.

MR. OLIVER: I think we had better leave that one alone.

MR. DREW: If we could take that eighty-seventh order, I do not think it will take you a moment. That is the amendment of the number on the commission from three to nine. I would rather like that to go through. If I may take the eighty-seventh order, I will stop there.

MR. OLIVER: That is what I had reference to. I think we had better leave this particular bill. I think there might be some discussion on it.

MR. DREW: All right, do you want a larger number?

MR. OLIVER: We have not just decided yet.

MR. DREW: Then, Mr. Speaker, before moving adjournment of the House, I might say that we will proceed with the bills on Monday. As I indicated before, the purpose will be to continue on Monday night. I will have a discussion with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the hon. Leader of the other group (Mr. Grummett), Monday morning with respect to matters considered for Monday night, and we can see just what the arrangements are.

If we finish the bills, we will proceed into estimates. It is not my intention to take up any other business than bills or estimates on Monday.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn, and when it adjourns, it stands adjourned until two of the o'clock on Monday afternoon next.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 5:31 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1947

The House met at two o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

AUDIT ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Audit Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Griesinger, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Public Health Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

REPORTS

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, before orders of the day I beg leave to present to the House the following:

First, Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to the administration of The Companies Act, The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, and The Companies Information Act, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946.

Second, Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to the administration of the Extra Provincial Corporations Act, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1946.

Third, Report of The Ontario Food Terminal Board, for the year ending December 31st, 1946.

Fourth, Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year ending March 31st, 1946.

Fifth, Report of the Ontario Stock Yards Board, for the year ending June 30th, 1946.

Sixth, Report of the Milk Control Board of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1946.

Seventh, Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year ending December 31, 1946.

PRIVILEGE

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to rise on a question of some public importance.

On Friday last, I introduced before the Legislature a Bill which was called An Act to amend The Police Act, 1946. Pursuant to the request of one of the hon. members of the Legislature, I made an explanation of that Bill. I wish to indicate to the House the completely distorted form in which that explanation is found in the *Toronto Daily Star* of Friday, March 28th, 1947.

First of all, in quotation marks, in the heading is:

“Protect Police from Evil”

That is in quotation marks, and has the effect of a statement that I used that specific expression. Following that are the words:

“No Trade Unions—Blackwell”

That contains the direct inference that it is the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario that a trade union is necessarily an evil organization. Furthermore, also in quotation marks, which attributes it to me as a direct quotation, appear the following words, referring to the police, and in quotation marks:

We must recognize the functions police officers perform, he says, they must be well trained, properly paid, and protected from evil influences.

Mr. Speaker, I have not the slightest doubt that the newspaper reporter who represents the *Toronto Daily Star* in the press gallery in this Legislature took to his paper an accurate account of the explanation I made of the Bill. It is not the reporter in the press gallery I complain of; it is what happens to it down in the *Star* after they get it there that I complain of. Under these circumstances, I feel at liberty to read the comparatively short passage from my explanation that appears in Hansard. Now, when I say Hansard, just to remove any doubts this is not a revised or corrected Hansard in any sense of the word, it contains one typographical error which I will leave there, but this is the way it came from the reporter's machine. Here are the words I used, and I quote:

First, let me say that we should have a recognition of the functions that

police officers perform in a civilized community. They are one of a number of agencies engaged in the administration of justice, and in that respect the police officer is a representative of all of the citizens of the Province in every community in the Province. Under these circumstances they should be well-trained, they should be decently paid, they should have security from improper influences.

At that point, I would like to stop quoting. I will continue it in a moment, but at that point, I would say that police officers in this Province have in the past been exposed to a substantial number of improper influences, and the protection under this Act that they receive from those influences is the security that the new regulations, and the new disciplinary code, confer on police. Now, I am going to continue my quote in my explanation that related to trade unions. I continue:

And it should be recognized that they should have no associations which place them in a position where they have a conflict of duty and interest in relation to their task of representing the public as a whole as opposed to representing any particular group of the public.

I would remind the Legislature that in relation to whatever I said, at no place in all my remarks did I anywhere use the word “evil”, even with relation to the influences of the many types to which police officers have been exposed. Also, in relation to the fact that I dealt entirely separately with the principle that applies to what are proper and improper associations for police, I made no suggestions that these associations were improper in any sense except the conflict of duty and interest that is thereby created.

In all frankness, I say this to the Legislature, that that principle could be a debatable one. It may be properly debated in this Legislature, it can be properly argued in public, but I do suggest that it is not in the public interest in these very difficult and very troubled

times that the person who happens to occupy the rather difficult job of Attorney-General should be exposed to a continuous campaign of misrepresentation, deliberate, dishonourable journalism as a considered part of a campaign leading I know not where. I do want to make a suggestion to the *Toronto Daily Star* and other newspapers in this Province and, in fact to any of us who debate these matters, that in the very serious times in which we live, that that discussion, both here and in public, should be confined to the facts and honest opinions.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

CLOTHING CAMPAIGN FOR BRITISH FLOOD VICTIMS

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to make an announcement in regard to a decision which was made by the Government, which I know will meet with the concurrence of all the hon. members.

We have received direct communications during these past few days which indicate that the extent of the disaster in Britain, as a result of the floods and consequent damage to crops and livestock, has gone far beyond anything which we yet realize here. When we see that sixty or seventy per cent. of the animals in certain areas have been killed or have died, we may be inclined to think of the remainder as the percentage of animals available for food. The fact is that the percentage which remains will be no more than is absolutely necessary merely to continue breeding of these particular animals. It may well be in certain cases that there is hardly any remainder for immediate food supply, both in stock and in the field crops. There is, however, another aspect of this great tragedy,—and it can only be described as a great tragedy,—which to us, with our supplies of clothing and heat, do not readily convey themselves to our mind. During this past winter the people of Britain have been called upon to do without heat, do without light, do without the ordinary comforts

to an extent that has rarely been paralleled before except in a country which has been disastrously defeated in war. On top of that has come the tremendous strain and the very great shock to their hopes of the effect of these unequalled floods. Because of that, the people have been called upon to wear their very limited clothing to an extent that would not ordinarily be the case.

As all the hon. members of this Legislature know, clothing is still strictly rationed in Britain and it is most difficult for them to replace even the simplest type of clothing. Because of moisture, the necessity for wearing clothes day and night, in many cases, for the necessity of wearing clothes in offices, in homes and elsewhere, because of the shortage of fuel and heat, they are in a very serious position in that respect.

It is the feeling of the Government, and I feel sure that will be shared by all the hon. members of this Legislature, regardless of any other differences of opinion they may hold, that we should do our utmost to obtain surplus clothing and personal effects of any kind which can be shipped to the British Isles, and which will be handled through Ontario House in London. It is therefore our intention to seek the support of the mayors and reeves of all the municipalities throughout the Province, so that there may be set up in each community receiving centres for clothes and other things which will be helpful to the people in Britain. In turn, these will be forwarded to a central receiving depot here in Toronto. Arrangements have been made which assure delivery of these articles in Britain as quickly as they can be forwarded.

For the purpose of carrying out this program, the Government has asked the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) to take charge of this campaign. He has been asked to take this responsibility, not only as Minister of Health, but because of his extremely wide, perhaps unequalled experience in handling campaigns of a similar nature. I assume that the hon. members will recall that he was in charge of the whole blood donor campaign

throughout Canada of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Under his direction, and under the campaign he managed and organized, some 2,500,000 blood donors gave their blood for the supplies that were required for the saving of so many lives on the field of battle and in the bombed cities of Britain, yes, and of France, Belgium, and Holland as well. Moreover, what may not be remembered some times is that he was in charge of the whole Canadian drive for clothing in Europe, and that the Province of Ontario produced over fifty per cent. of the total obtained in the whole of Canada. The work for this Province was under the complete direction of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley).

It is with this background and experience that we have asked him to undertake this work. He will be assuming this responsibility as of today in addition to his other work. I thought the hon. members would wish to know of this plan because I feel sure that every hon. member here will join with me in urging the people of this Province to do all they can to spare every bit of clothing and other things that will be helpful to the people in Britain, so that they may realize that we share with them an understanding of the ordeal through which they are passing, and that we have not forgotten what they meant to us in our hour of trial.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that in the remarks that he has made this afternoon he will, I am sure, find complete agreement on this side of the House. I think it is well that we in this country, who have plenty of the good things of life, should share that plenty with others who are less fortunate than we are. There cannot be anything but sympathy for the people of England in the trials through which they are passing, but sympathy in itself is a very weak foundation upon which to build support and health. The proposition as profounded by my friend the hon. Prime

Minister (Mr. Drew) this afternoon meets with the hearty support of this side of the House, I am sure. It will give us something in this Province so that we can say from out of the plenty that we have we will give to those who are less fortunate and who are suffering at the present time.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I very very sincerely concur in the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I think that this is an opportunity for all of us to show the people of Britain just how we appreciate what they did, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has stated, when they stood between us and disaster. I think that all our people will join with us in this endeavour. If the campaign is carried to every part of the Province, I am sure that the returns will be astounding. I know that our people realize what England is going through and each and every one of us wants to help, but there must be some leadership, there must be some direct force. I am very pleased, indeed, to see that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has appointed the hon. Mr. Kelley (Minister of Health) as leader of that endeavour.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, speaking for my colleague and myself, I want to say that we feel that the Government is to be very warmly commended for its decision to give leadership to the people of Ontario in this important undertaking to assist the people of Britain. I feel too, that the Government has been very wise in its selection of the Minister to lead this undertaking. I am very familiar with the admirable service already rendered by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) in this particular field, and I feel that he will give the campaign inspired leadership. The people of Ontario, like the people in other provinces in Canada have always risen to the occa-

sion when matters of this sort have been placed before them. I feel that in these special circumstances, the people of this Province will outdo themselves in making this campaign a success.

I want to say to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) that anything and everything that we can do to assist him in making the campaign a success will be met at every point.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to enlarge upon this other than simply to say that I feel it is a very happy start for this campaign that there should be such unanimous support and such warmly expressed support for this proposal. I do want it felt throughout the whole Province that this is everybody's task, and we are all joining without any artificial divisions of any kind in an effort to obtain the greatest result.

A memo came to me after I had spoken, asking me whether this included financial contribution. I may say it was not the intention of the Government that this campaign should include direct financial contribution, but I think it is perhaps only fair that I should say there is a very excellently managed fund for financial assistance to Britain in the continuance of the *Telegram* War Victims Fund, which they are carrying forward as an assistance to the people who have suffered from the flood. Personally I have no hesitation in commending that fund, and the way it has been operated as a means of conveying financial assistance through the Lord Mayor of London and the heads of the other municipalities.

The purpose of this campaign is to obtain clothing, supplies and things that people can supply from their own homes. I thought I should clarify that point in view of the questions I have received.

HELICOPTER DEMONSTRATION

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, there is another matter, before the orders of the day, which the hon. members have the right to know in advance, because there is some special interest attached to it.

For some time the Government has been considering the possibilities of using helicopters in connection with forest fire protection. The Government's interest in regard to the possibilities of using this new aircraft goes back for about a year and a half. Machines, however, have not been available until quite recently. Arrangements have now been made, under which the Department of Lands and Forests of this Province will be operating under contract this coming season, one helicopter. It will be conducting experimental flights from which we hope to obtain sufficient information to decide on the policy to be employed in the future in regard to the use of such machines.

The reason I mention this to-day, rather than wait for the introduction of the estimates of that Department, is that arrangements have been made for a demonstration of this helicopter in Toronto this week. Having regard to the unusual nature of these machines, and having regard to the fact that this is the first use of such a machine for this purpose, it seemed to me that the hon. members would wish to see the machine. For that reason, it has been arranged that the helicopter will land in the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings, next Thursday at one o'clock, or as near that time as weather permits. I assume it will be within a matter of minutes, one way or the other. It will give at least a simple demonstration of the possibilities of the use of this machine, and the way it can land in confined and limited spaces.

As those hon. members who live in the north country know only too well, many of our great fires start from some single tree on a hilltop which has been hit by lightning, or perhaps campers have gone into some remote place and left a fire. That fire will smoulder, perhaps eight or ten miles, or more, away from the nearest water or point of access—in many cases, much farther than that. The fast-moving, standard aircraft will spot this fire, but they have no way of putting down men, nor any way of dealing with it themselves. With this helicopter,

which can hover over such an incipient fire as that, it will be possible to land men, and, in fact, fire fighting equipment to deal with such fires. I might explain, because it is a matter of interest, that experiments are well advanced in something that is entirely new in fighting fires, and, as I say, it is still entirely experimental. The Ontario Research Foundation, which is one of the finest institutions of its kind on this Continent, has been conducting extensive experiments in fire-extinguishing chemicals. They are considering new types of containers in which extinguishing chemicals can be carried with a simple fuse which would disperse the chemicals when the containers hit the ground. Experiments will be carried out with different sizes of containers. As these machines now carry in the neighborhood of 500-lbs., in addition to the pilot and gasoline, quite a substantial load of anti-fire bombs can be carried. They will be able to drop these bombs within a matter of inches from the base of a smouldering tree or some other hazard of that kind. Experiments have indicated that by next year, helicopters will have multiplied their carrying capacity several times, so that still greater loads will be possible.

One of the experiments which is planned, and towards which the research organization is working, is the possibility of laying down an actual barrage of fire extinguishing chemicals in front of a moving wall of fire. So far, the only device, if a fire gets out of control, is to dig ditches. That is a heart-breaking and often ineffective measure. When I say "the only way," I mean other than the actual use of hose, but in many cases the fire is too far away from where a hose could be used.

It is still in the experimental stage. Up to the present, about the only way was for moving trucks containing these containers to move in front of a fire, but the helicopter, which can shuffle back and forth at extremely low levels, can dump its load, and hurry back and reload, and thus carry on a continuous barrage in front of the fire. We still do not

know whether it will work, but by the end of this month we will be starting to find out.

In view of the arrangements as made, I thought the hon. members would wish to see it because it is a very revolutionary type of aircraft, it occurred to me that some of the hon. members might have members of their families of an age where they would like to make their plans in advance for that occasion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. ABBOTT IN HANSARD

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I know if we had with us the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), who has chided me about not following the rules, I would be in difficulty. But I still think this is an appropriate place to bring to the attention of the hon. members a matter that is to me extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to take up something which occurred in the House of Commons on Friday, and which I think should not go unchallenged even until tomorrow. I was amazed, upon reading Hansard today, to find the statement made by the Dominion hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Abbott) in regard to the situation as to a new Dominion-Provincial conference, and as to the reasons why the Dominion Government was not calling it. I think it is essential, having regard to the discussion which will start tomorrow upon the motion on the order paper upon this subject, that we have on record what was said in the House of Commons, and what the facts are in relation to it.

I am quoting from the Hansard of the Canadian House of Commons, Friday, March 28th, on page 1896:

Mr. Abbott: I can see no purpose in calling a Dominion-Provincial Conference until at any rate the majority of the provinces and most certainly the two wealthier provinces have indicated that they are prepared to enter into taxation agreements, because

otherwise any such conference would be perfectly futile. The Dominion Government could not possibly assume the responsibilities which are involved in the social security and public investment proposals unless it had these great fields of income and corporation taxes. That is the answer to my hon. friend. If I may say so, the responsibility for the failure to reconvene the conference, if any appropriate attaches to anyone, rests on the provinces which, no doubt for excellent reasons of their own, have not seen fit to enter into taxation agreements.

Then I go further along in the speech, and I quote again:

But I do say that the Dominion Government has done its share, and until there is greater evidence on the part of some provinces that they feel a plan of this kind is satisfactory and desirable I can see no purpose in calling another conference.

I again skip a number of the statements, and read later from hon. Mr. Abbott's speech, and I am again quoting from Hansard:

Mr. Abbott: Mr. Chairman, I am sick and tired of hearing people talk of the uncompromising rigidity of my predecessor. It is nothing but a catchcry, and it is used by people, I regret to say, for political purposes. There was no uncompromising rigidity about the present Minister of Justice. He made concession after concession during the house of those negotiations from August, 1945, until the conference broke down in May, 1946, and anyone who tries to contradict that is simply not talking in accordance with the facts. I am also sick and tired of hon. members opposite trying to picture me as the little fixer who will concede everything.

Now, Mr. Speaker, since the two provinces mentioned are obviously Ontario and Quebec, and since these statements have no relation to the truth, and so

that even the *Toronto Daily Star* may have the wording correctly, may I say again since these statements have no relation to the truth, may I point out that the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) made the assertion some time ago that there was no attempt to compel the provinces to follow whichever course they saw fit. Not previously to this has there been such an open threat as is contained in this statement of hon. Mr. Abbott. Not previously has any hon. member of the Dominion Government dared to suggest that the social security and public investment measures were tied in with the submission of the provinces and their arbitrary demands. It is true that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and other mouthpieces for the Dominion Government have made statements of that kind. But this is the first time that an hon. member of the Dominion Government, speaking on behalf of the Dominion Government, has boldly made the statement that there are going to be no meetings in regard to social security and public investments until the larger provinces, Ontario and Quebec, submit to their wholly unsatisfactory terms.

The hon. Minister of Finance—they change around so much I keep forgetting who they are—the present hon. Minister of Finance says that he regrets to say that the statement as to the rigidity of the Dominion Government in refusing to call a Dominion-Provincial Conference, is for political purposes. May I say—and I choose my words carefully so that no one outside may think that they are made casually or carelessly—that this is the most barefaced piece of political blackmail which has yet come to my attention. Here is a statement by an hon. member of the Dominion Government which has the effect of creating the impression that the Dominion Government cannot meet the provinces to discuss social security and public investment measures unless these provinces agree to their plans. When was such a club ever held over the provinces of this country since Confederation? Where is the spirit of co-operation about which

they have been talking? This Government has been asking for a conference over and over again. This Government has indicated over and over again its willingness to give up the field of corporation and income taxes referred to by hon. Mr. Abbott.

Why does he say that the Dominion cannot proceed with these unless the provinces are willing to give them up? Ontario has stated that it is willing, but it has stated also that it does insist on some provision being made that will assure these agreements being only temporary, and that they do not fix upon our shoulders or the shoulders of other provinces a system which might destroy confederation itself.

Mr. Speaker, I have risen only to make it quite clear that this Government does not accept this statement as being correct in any detail. On behalf of this Government I do express the hope that the acting Prime Minister of Canada, in the absence of Right Honourable Mr. King, will himself make it clear that the statement of hon. Mr. Abbott is not to be taken as a statement on behalf of the Dominion Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 52nd order.

GASOLINE TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd order, House in Committee on Bill No. 95, An Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act, Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 approved.

Bill No. 95 reported.

MR. DREW: 56th order. Mr. Chairman, I might explain to the hon. mem-

bers the reason I am calling these bills in this order is, as the hon. members will realize, because these are two bills which call for payments as of the end of this month. I am calling these in committee, and propose, with the consent of the House, to join these in the third readings already before us this afternoon, and will then call upon His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, to give royal consent to those which have already had third reading.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 56th order. House in committee on Bill No. 108, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Section 1 approved.

On section 2.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, there is one thing I would like to have cleared up. I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if the wording is correct at the bottom of the page, subsection "C" of section 71, where it says: "and the member recognized by the Speaker as the Leader of the Opposition."

Why should the Speaker have the full power to recognize the Leader of the Opposition? Should not the Opposition elect its own Leader, and submit his name to Mr. Speaker? Under this section, Mr. Speaker can ignore the Opposition, and recognize any man he desires. There is a technicality there, Mr. Chairman, which I think should be cleared up.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, all I can say to the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) is that this is the traditional way of expressing it. I have here the previous Act, and it is expressed in exactly the same way, and I am suggesting that the hon. members agree to let it stand the way it is. We could argue about it until the cows come home, but that is the way it has always been expressed, and there has never been any difficulty with it.

MR. GRUMMETT: Is there not any clearer language in which that subsection could be expressed, so that it does not leave it to Mr. Speaker to say who the Leader of the Opposition shall be?

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Move an amendment.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, I do not see that it does give the authority to Mr. Speaker to name the Leader. It only gives him the right to recognize him as the Leader of the Opposition. It is a matter of using some method of recognizing the Leader. Mr. Speaker does not name nor appoint the Leader of the Opposition. It is just a matter of recognition; just an interpretation of the wording.

MR. DREW: May I perhaps close this, Mr. Chairman, by saying that should there be any question arise, I will be glad to join hands with the Leader of the CCF, (Mr. Grummett) to make sure that there is no discourtesy shown to the hon. Leader of the Liberal group, (Mr. Oliver) while that group remains in Opposition.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I do appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 approved.

Bill No. 108 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report certain bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report two bills without amendment, and moves the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Third readings.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 1, An Act

respecting the Toronto Houses of Industry, Mr. Roberts.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 1.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Second order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, third reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough, Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Third order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order, third reading of Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Town of Dundas, Mr. Knowles.

MR. V. C. KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Fourth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order, third reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to establish the St. Mary's High School District, Mr. Edwards.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to establish the St. Mary's High School District.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Fifth order.

PRIVATE BILLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order, third reading of Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of Fort William, Mr. Anderson.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 6.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Sixth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 7, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa, Mr. Chartrand.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 7, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Seventh order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, third reading of Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Town of Goderich, Mr. Taylor (Huron).

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Taylor (Huron) I move third reading of Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Town of Goderich.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Eighth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth order, third reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Town of Campbellford, Mr. Wilson.

MR. J. F. WILSON (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Town of Campbellford.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Ninth order.

WELL DRILLERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth order, third reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Well Drillers Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE L. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Well Drillers Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill be now passed and be intituled as in the motion.

MR. DREW: Tenth order.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth order, third reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: I move third reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Eleventh order, third reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Companies Act, Mr. Michener.

HON. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Companies Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Twelfth order.

VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order, third reading of Bill No. 90, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 90, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Thirteenth order.

BURLINGTON BEACH ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend the Burlington Beach Act, Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend the Burlington Beach Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Fourteenth order.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act, Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: 52nd order.

GASOLINE TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd order, third reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act, Mr. Doucett.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: 56th order.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 56th order, third reading of Bill No. 108, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act, Mr. Blackwell.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 108, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, with your consent I will now leave the Chambers to accompany the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor here.

MR. SPEAKER: Granted.

ROYAL ASSENT TO ACTS

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour in the following words:

May it please Your Honour—

The Legislative Assembly of the Province has at its present Sittings thereof passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Acts that had passed severally as follows:

The following are the Titles of the Bills to which Your Honour's Assent is prayed—

- Bill (No. 34), An Act to restrict the Use of White Canes to Blind Persons.
- Bill (No. 35), An Act to amend the Live Stock Branding Act.
- Bill (No. 36), An Act to amend The Farm Grades and Sales Act.
- Bill (No. 37), The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 38), An Act to amend The Credit Unions Act, 1940.
- Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting the Control of Warble-Fly.
- Bill (No. 40), The Nurses Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 41), The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 42), An Act to amend The Charitable Institutions Act.
- Bill (No. 43), An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act.
- Bill (No. 44), An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.
- Bill (No. 45), An Act to amend the Bread Sales Act.
- Bill (No. 46), An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

- Bill (No. 47), An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act.
- Bill (No. 48), An Act to amend The Stallion Act.
- Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals.
- Bill (No. 55), An Act to amend the Ontario Municipal Board Act.
- Bill (No. 60), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Live Stock Protection Act.
- Bill (No. 61), The Fire Departments Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 62), An Act to amend The Dependents Relief Act.
- Bill (No. 64), An Act to amend The Infants Act.
- Bill (No. 65), An Act to amend The Professional Engineers Act.
- Bill (No. 66), An Act to amend The Public Parks Act.
- Bill (No. 67), An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act.
- Bill (No. 68), An Act to amend The Mining Act.
- Bill (No. 70), The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 72), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.
- Bill (No. 73), The Homes for the Aged Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 74), The District Homes for the Aged Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 75), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.
- Bill (No. 76), An Act to amend The Tourist Camp Regulations Act, 1946.
- Bill (No. 77), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act.
- Bill (No. 78), An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act.
- Bill (No. 80), An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.
- Bill (No. 81), An Act to amend The Teaching Profession Act.
- Bill (No. 82), An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.
- Bill (No. 83), An Act to amend The Auxilliary Classes Act.
- Bill (No. 87), An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act.

Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Bill (No. 89), An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill (No. 95), An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Toronto House of Industry.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill (No. 5), An Act to establish St. Marys High School District.

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the City of Fort William.

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Town of Goderich.

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the Town of Campbellford.

Bill (No. 69), An Act to amend The Well Drillers Act.

Bill (No. 84), An Act to amend The Continuation Schools Act.

Bill (No. 85), An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill (No. 90), An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

Bill (No. 93), An Act to amend The Burlington Beach Act.

Bill (No. 96), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

To these Acts the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislature Assembly in the following words:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Acts."

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion carried.

House and Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

PRIVATE BILLS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the Town of Leamington. Mr. Murdoch.

Sections 1-4, inclusive, approved.

Schedule A and Preamble approved.

Bill No. 10 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Kingston. Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

Section 1-3, inclusive, approved.

Schedule A and Preamble approved.

Bill No. 13 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 17, An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

Sections 1-6, inclusive, approved.

Preamble approved.

Bill No. 17 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighteenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1-13, inclusive, approved.

Schedule A, B, C, D approved.

Preamble approved.

Bill No. 23 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Nineteenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 25, An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company. Mr. Elliott.

Section 1-10, inclusive, approved.

Schedule A and B approved.

Preamble approved.

Bill No. 25 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twentieth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk).

Sections 1-5, inclusive, approved.

Preamble approved.

Bill No. 28 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first order, House in Committee on Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the Town of Waterloo. Mr. Chaplin.

Section 1-10, inclusive, approved.

Preamble approved.

Bill No. 11 reported.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second order, House in Committee on Bill No. 15, An Act respecting The City of Guelph. Mr. Hamilton.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Preamble forms part of the Bill.

Bill No. 15 reported.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third order, House in Committee on Bill No. 22, An Act respecting The Town of Brampton. Mr. Hall.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Preamble forms part of the Bill.

Bill No. 22 reported.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fourth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 24, An Act respecting The Town of Orillia. Mr. McPhee.

Section 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Preamble forms part of the Bill.

Bill No. 24 reported.

COLLECTION AGENCIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-third order, House in Committee on Bill No. 100, The Collections Agencies Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 35 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 100 reported.

JURORS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-fourth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Jurors Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 102 reported.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-fifth order, House in Committee on Bill

No. 107, An Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 11 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 107 reported.

PLANNING ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifty-ninth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 105, An Act to amend The Planning Act, 1946, Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 6 approved.

On Section 7:

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Chairman, Section 7, with reference to Section 15 of the Planning Act, Sub-section 6, I move that that section be amended by deleting the words, "no objection to the application has been tendered, or if tendered not withdrawn", and substituting therefor the words "the objections, if any, to the application, have been withdrawn". It is just a matter of draughtsmanship.

Section 7, subsection as amended, approved.

Section 8 approved.

On Section 9:

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, with reference to Section 23 of The Planning Act, Sub-section 2 in the fourth line of that sub-section, immediately after the words "office hours and" the word "registered" should be inserted; and the last words of the subsection "and the by-law shall be entered in the abstract index of the lots affected" to be deleted.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Why all these changes?

MR. PORTER: These are recommended at the last minute by the draughtsman, Mr. Chairman.

Section 9, subsection as amended, approved.

Sections 10 to 13 inclusive approved.

On Section 14.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Section 14, can you

place the provisions of this Act above any other general or special Act? Can you really do that?

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): There were a number of Acts which in one way or another had various provisions in them and detail with respect to registration and other procedures, but it was decided that in so far as anything relating to the special matter of this Legislature was concerned, that this Act should have final authority, it should supersede anything else in any other Act that had to do with plans and sub-division or registration of plans or anything of that kind. There are some amendments being introduced in the Statute Law Amendment Act that clear up some of the details, but on the other hand, there may be one or two the law officers have overlooked that should be covered.

Sections 14 to 17 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 105 reported.

MR. DREW: 60th Order.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 60th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 109, An Act to Amend the Department of Education Act. Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

MR. OLIVER: In 3, I wonder if heretofore any school board could enter into a contract for transportation of pupils without the permission of the Department.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): It covers a contribution.

Bill No. 109 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 62.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 62nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Provincial Forests Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 113 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 63.

CROWN TIMBER ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 63rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 114, An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act. Mr. Scott.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Minister (Mr. Scott) what does this Act really do, what does it set out to accomplish?

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, the several changes in this Act are necessary so that modern practices of forestry management may be introduced. The major thing is that we have at the present time management clauses in our more modern pulp-wood agreement. We wish to bring the same regulation in on saw mill timber operators, so that they may lay out a proper plan of operation of which the Department will approve, somewhat along the lines of a farmer laying out the cropping of his fields. In place of it being looked upon as a short term operation, we wish them to look at forests in such a way that in place of the industry being there a short time, and moving out and creating a ghost town, it will be there permanently in large crop areas, so that by the time they have been around once on the first operation, the forest will be ready for a second crop, in perpetuity, more or less.

MR. OLIVER: In the explanatory notes, the fourth one at the bottom says, "The section repealed has now no effect." What do you mean by that.

MR. SCOTT: Section 1?

MR. OLIVER: No, at the bottom of the explanatory notes.

MR. SCOTT: That refers to section 2 of section 5. This section is repealed because the new section 3(b) applies to pulp and saw timber, therefore, special reference to Section 2 referring to pulp-wood only is no longer necessary.

Sections 2 to 5 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 114 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 64.

MILLS LICENSING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 64th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Mills Licensing Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 115 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 65.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 65th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 116 reported.

MR. DREW: 66th Order.

CULLERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 66th Order, House of Committee on Bill No. 117 An Act to amend The Cullers Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 117 reported.

MR. DREW: 67th Order.

FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 67th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 118, An Act to provide for Forest Management. Mr. Scott.

On Section 1.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Before going through with that Bill, I would like the hon. Minister, (Mr. Scott) to tell us why he would deal with this Bill when waiting for the report of the Royal Commission on Forestry?

MR. SCOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, we have a number of forest management clauses in all the agreements passed, but should the Forest Commission bring in recommendations, we will only be too pleased to add them to this Bill to implement their suggestions. But we feel we should get some regulations in effect at once, which would apply to existing agreements that were made some years ago.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 118 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 57.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 57th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 1947. Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 16 inclusive approved.
On Section 17.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, on Section 17, I wonder if the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) has ever given consideration as to the wisdom and desirability of, at some time, giving the labour movement a representation on the Board of Governors? This matter has been raised a number of times, and recommendations have been made, I believe, by the Trades and Labour Council in this city. I do not think it carries with it any criticism of the present composition of the board, but it does seem to me that it is about time that the labour movement in the Province of Ontario should have at least one member on the Board of Governors of the University. I have no doubt that this matter has been brought to the attention of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew), and I was just wondering whether he has thought about it, and whether at some future time when an appointment is to be made, he would consider choosing somebody from the trade union movement to have a position on that board.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I can answer the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) by saying that naturally the Government will take into consideration any recommendations made. At the moment, that is not a subject with which we are dealing here, although I recognize the question is an entirely proper one in relation to this section. I can assure the hon. members that such recommendations which have been made will be given consideration when dealing with this matter.

Section 17 to 25 inclusive approved.

On Section 26.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew) : Mr. Chairman, just for clarification of section 26, listing the heads of the affiliated universities who are ineligible. Is it correct to say that the professors are ineligible who are sitting on the board? I ask this, Mr. Chairman, because there has been some talk that an insufficient number of academicians and other people prominent in our literary and cultural world are omitted from these boards. I have no criticism to offer against any member of the board, but it is a matter for public discussion, and has been discussed, that there is a preponderance of financial people as against men of learning who have a special contribution to make.

I have no objection to the inclusion of men who have reached a prominent place in the world of commerce and finance, but if necessary perhaps we should enlarge the board so that people of the other type could be included, such as outstanding poets, writers, editors and artists and so forth, who should occupy prominent positions on the Board of Governors of the University of the whole Province.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, that prohibition on the election of members of the faculty to the board in no way excludes the members of the faculty from making, at every opportunity, a contribution to affairs of the University. On the contrary, the system of management which has been created is devised on the basis of two parallel approaches to the affairs of the University. The board deals with the academic aspects, and it is on the senate that the academic representations are found. There is not only no limitation to their representation there, but, on the contrary, that is where their representation preponderates.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct one statement that was made. The overwhelming membership of the board is not made up of men without learning. On the contrary, the board is made up of men who are graduates of either this or some other university. While it is true that some of them have succeeded very

notably in the fields in which they are engaged, they are, nevertheless, graduates of a university. I do not say that applies to all. I think those who are not graduates of a university are themselves contributing very valuable services to the University, but I would not like to leave the impression that the board is made up of only men with academic qualifications.

MR. SALSBERG: I spoke of men, Mr. Chairman, prominent in finance and business. That does not mean that they have not been graduates of a university, but otherwise have qualified. What I meant was that in the balancing, should we not have people who specialize in learning and culture?

MR. DREW: I do want to make it clear that there is a balance between the board and the senate, and academic opinion is expressed through the senate.

Sections 26 to 31 inclusive approved.

On Section 32.

MR. MacLEOD: On Section 32, Mr. Chairman, having regard to the division of labour to which the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) referred a moment ago. I suppose the opinions of the senate might be sought in connection with these appointments referred to here. Have they the right to express an opinion and make a recommendation to the Board of Governors?

MR. DREW: That is in regard to what?

MR. MacLEOD: With regard to the appointment, for instance, of the President, the Principal of the University College, the Dean, and so on. I am just asking for information.

MR. DREW: Actually there is a very close contact maintained all the time between the senate and the board. The senate is regarded as the body with expert knowledge with relation to academic matters, as distinguished from the business knowledge of the board.

MR. SALSBERG: That is undoubtedly so, but the law is being revised now—I

do not suppose this is anything new, nevertheless, supposing the board with the power to appoint everybody, from the president down, professors, the registrar, and so on—the question is whether that power should not be left with the senate. Certainly, in view of the explanation of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) one would take it for granted that the senate would be the more appropriate body for making appointments of teachers and professors, rather than the board.

MR. DREW: No. I think a comparable situation would be if it was decided that the civil service should appoint civil servants. Naturally the Government of the day assumes responsibility and seeks advice, but must make the decisions. In the same way, the Board of Governors seeks advice, and is the business body making the appointments, but that is no reflection—far from it—on the academic aspects. I think it is important that the business management should make the appointments from such advice as may be appropriate.

Sections 32 to 38 inclusive approved.

On Section 39.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) could explain item 39. What is the purpose of that?

MR. DREW: That section is unchanged. It has been in the Act from the beginning. It is sometimes not remembered that the University is, in fact, a Crown corporation. Therefore, the usual limitation upon action against that body is included, which is in all similar acts, and this has been in the Act since it was originally drafted.

Sections 39 to 48 inclusive approved.

On Section 49.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, again for information, how many members are there on the senate of the University?

MR. DREW: 69.

Sections 49 to 62 inclusive approved.

On Section 63.

MR. MacLEOD: Does that represent a change from the previous Act? Has it

been customary for the chancellor to hold office for only a period of three years?

MR. DREW: No, this is a new provision. This might be an appropriate time to explain the point that this Act is a revision of the original Act of 1906, which was amended to a minor degree from time to time, but not substantially at any point since then.

A committee was set up about a year ago, made up of members of the board of governors, the senate, and of the alumni federation of the University, and this act comes forward as their joint recommendations. This, I might say, is presented to the Legislature in its entirety, in the exact form in which it came to us from the committee, and made up in that way. The Government has accepted, without variations, the joint recommendations. One of the reasons for making a change in this respect was that there has been a feeling that it is desirable that the position of chancellor should be one which is not occupied for too long a period, so that prominent men, and particularly prominent graduates of the University, may, at some time, have an opportunity to receive what is a very great honour, as well as a position of very great responsibility. I think that is as far as I can go in explaining what has been the approved recommendation of the board of governors, the senate, and the alumni federation in this respect.

MR. MacLEOD: May I ask how long was the chancellorship held by the late Right Honourable Sir William Mulock, who preceded the present chancellor?

MR. DREW: I will have to check on the exact number of years, but it was held by him for a great many years. I might perhaps, Mr. Chairman, anticipate a perfectly natural question, as to why the committee has recommended the system that is set forward here. I asked that question myself, so I assume it would be a natural question for others to ask.

The fact is that while the earlier Act, which is not substantially changed in

many fundamental principles, did provide for an election by the graduate body, there has never been an election since the Act was passed in 1906. So in practice there is no change at all, and what is now put forward is in keeping with the general practice in other universities. The method that is put forward here is the one which is now in operation in an overwhelming majority of the large universities, because of the distinction between theory and practice, and the desirability of having a method which does keep at the head of the university, in the position of chancellor, someone of distinction who will be able to fulfil the functions of that office.

MR. MacLEOD: Is anything paid to the chancellor, or is it just an honorary position? Does he receive anything in that respect?

MR. DREW: No, it is an honorary position.

Sections 63 to 109 inclusive approved.
On section 110.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, it is about time to ask a question now. Why do they exclude ethics from the teaching of philosophy? Or has philosophy excluded ethics? Do you know why that is done?

MR. DREW: Yes, because that is taken in another course. It does not exclude ethics from the teaching of the University.

MR. MacLEOD: I wonder where ethics would be included, if it did not come into the teaching of philosophy. It would not be in mathematics, or chemistry, or archaeology.

MR. DREW: The subject is taught by the affiliated colleges. This probably is an appropriate point to explain that one of the things that must be remembered in connection with the University—and this has reference to the University college—one of the things that is peculiar to the Toronto University is a federated system of colleges. This subject of ethics is taught, for obvious reasons, in the affiliated colleges.

MR. MacLEOD: We do not want anything unitary there.

Sections 110 and 111 approved.

On Section 112.

MR. MacLEOD: I notice this seems to be at variance with Section 110, because provision is made there for the teaching of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, and Church History, and so forth. There seems to be some conflict there, because it refers to the curriculum of the University, as distinct from its affiliates. It says, "but any provision for examination and instruction in them shall be left to the voluntary action of the federated universities and colleges".

MR. DREW: I think the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has overlooked the fact that subsection A of Section 110 is merely setting forth the subjects which may be determined by the statutes of the Senate in that bill. Section 112 is establishing the curriculum of the University. One is a question of control, and the other is the curriculum.

Sections 112 to 119 inclusive approved.

On Section 120.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Either on 120 or 121, it may be appropriate to raise this question. I had in mind raising it on one occasion or another during the Session, and if this is not the ideal place, I will gladly leave it and raise it again, maybe on the estimates. It concerns the entrance examination arrangements by statutes of the Province.

In the past, Mr. Chairman—well, many years ago, when I was young—it was possible for students to write entrance examinations more than once a year. We had a spring examination and fall examination, and it gave an opportunity to the students of the working-class homes to prepare for the writing with only a limited number of papers for a given examination, who then follow it up in the fall with a few more. This was changed some years ago. I submit

that it is a system that we should revert back to. It does make it difficult for many people who go to work at an early age, who will want to prepare for the university entrance, at a more mature age, to prepare themselves for entrance examinations, than if they were able to write the examinations twice a year. In the United States, anyway, that system is in vogue in almost every university. Lincoln studied that way, and most other great Americans. I would like to hear from the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) what he thinks of it.

I might say I have a number of cases where young people came to me and discussed this problem. I would suggest, if at all possible—whether this is the occasion or not I do not know—but either now or a little later we discuss the possibility of reverting back to the old system of written examination system twice a year.

MR. DREW: Well, I would suggest the deferring of this—we are discussing the estimates merely—because I suggest this matter does not apply. I would be very happy to do it, but I do think I could more properly reply in the estimates for the reason that I would like to discuss this subject at some length.

I may say the idea is one that appeals to me very much and has been under consideration. It may be recalled that in the courses given to veterans which, of course, have been under the Administration Branch of the Department of Education, that system has been in vogue with great success. I would not wish to go further than that at the moment, but I would be happy to discuss this when I am discussing the estimates of the Department.

Section 120-129, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 103 reported.

MR. DREW: Before leaving this Bill I would like to correct one error I made inadvertently. I was asked the question as to the number on the senate. Looking quickly at the notice before me, I only picked out part of the senate. Actually, there are 215 on the senate.

Schedules A, B, C approved.

MR. DREW: Sixty-eighth Order.

SURVEYS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-eighth Order House, in Committee on Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Surveys Act. Mr. Scott.

Section 1, 2, 3 approved of.

Bill No. 119 reported.

MR. DREW: Sixty-ninth Order.

MEDICAL ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-ninth Order, House in Committee on Bill (No. 123), An Act to amend The Medical Act. Mr. Kelley.

Sections, 1, 2, 3 approved.

Bill No. 123 reported.

MR. DREW: Seventieth Order.

DENTISTRY ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventieth Order, House in Committee on Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Dentistry Act. Mr. Kelley.

Sections 1, 2, 3, approved.

Bill No. 124 reported.

RESOLUTIONS

MR. DREW: I beg to inform the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Blackwell.
Resolved,

That every local registrar, and deputy registrar, and every officer authorized to act as local registrar, or deputy registrar, shall be entitled to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, \$7 for each day's attendance at non-jury as well as jury sittings.

Resolution approved.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notice of motion, No. 12, Resolution by Mr. Frost.

Resolved,

That,

(a) Every incorporated company which has its head or other office in Ontario, or which holds assets in Ontario, or which transacts business in Ontario, shall for every fiscal year of such company pay a tax of seven per centum calculated upon the net income of the incorporated company; and

(b) any incorporated company owning, operating or using a railway which also owns, operates or uses an hotel or hotels in Ontario shall pay a tax of seven per centum calculated on the net income derived from the operation of such hotel or hotels,

(c) every incorporated company upon which taxes are imposed by sections 3 to 9 of The Corporations Tax Act, 1939, shall, for every fiscal year of such company, pay an additional tax equal to twenty-five per centum of the tax imposed by such sections upon such incorporated company, in accordance with the provisions of The Corporations Tax Act, 1939, as amended by Bill (No. 130), "An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939".

Resolution approved.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notice of motion, No. 13, Resolution by Mr. Frost.

Resolved,

That every mine in Ontario, the annual profits of which exceed \$10,000 shall be liable for, and the owner, manager, holder, tenant, lessee, occupier, and operator thereof shall pay an annual tax as follows:

(a) six per centum on the excess of annual profits above \$10,000 and up to \$1,000,000;

(b) eight per centum on the excess of annual profits above \$1,000,000 and up to \$5,000,000; and

(c) nine per centum on the excess of annual profits above \$5,000,000. in accordance with the provisions of Bill (No. 120), "An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act".

Resolution approved.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notice of motion, No. 14, Resolution by Mr. Frost.

Resolved,

(a) That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations authorizing the payment of remuneration to persons charged with the collection of taxes imposed under The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939, and prescribing the amount thereof; and

(b) All taxes heretofore collected under The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939, and all remuneration heretofore paid to persons charged with the collection of the taxes under the said Act are ratified and confirmed.

Resolution approved.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notice of motion, No. 15, Resolution by Mr. Frost.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding any of the provisions of The Income Tax Act (Ontario) and amendments, no tax shall be levied under the said Act on income of the calendar year nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

Resolution approved.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notice of motion, No. 16, Resolution by Mr. Frost.

Resolved,

1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise from time to time by way of loan such sum or sums of money as may be deemed expedient for any or all of the following purposes, that is to say: For the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account, for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario, and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature; Provided that the principal amount of any securities issued and the amount of any temporary loans raised under the authority of this Act, including any securities issued for the retirement of the said securities or temporary loans, at

any time outstanding, shall not exceed in the whole sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000).

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such sinking fund may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 3 of section 3 of The Provincial Loans Act.

Resolution approved.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that you do now rise and that the committee report certain bills, one with amendment and certain resolutions. I move that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain bills, one with amendment and certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

MR. DREW: Twenty-fifth order.

PRIVATE BILLS

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth order, Second Reading Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Sioux Lookout General Hospital. Mr. Docker.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): In the absence of Mr. Docker I move second reading of this bill.

Motion approved.

Second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-sixth order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting The City of Sarnia. Mr. Cathcart.

MR. BRYAN L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting The City of Sarnia.

Motion approved, second reading of bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-seventh order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener. Mr. Meinzinger.

MR. JOS. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.

Motion approved, second reading of bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-eighth order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 21, An Act to vary the terms of the LeFevre Marriage Settlement. Mr. Roberts.

MR. JOHN A. PRINGLE (Addington): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Roberts, I move second reading of Bill No. 21, An Act to vary the terms of the LeFevre Marriage Settlement.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-ninth order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 26, An Act respecting The Town of Hespeler. Mr. Chaplin.

MR. GORDON CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 26, An Act respecting The Town of Hespeler.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-second order.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-second order, second reading of

Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The High Schools Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-third order.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-third order, second reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Thirty-fourth order.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-fourth order, second reading of Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1946. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Would the hon. the Prime Minister care to wait one moment? The hon. member who moved the bill is out.

MR. DREW: I will explain quite simply the reason I am calling that. I propose to call the thirty-fourth order and the forty-first before calling the seventy-fourth order because they are all related.

MR. SALSBERG: I will, of course, in the absence of Mr. MacLeod, move second reading of Bill No. 54.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I think that the circumstances are such that I feel sure the hon. members would not be unwilling to wait until the hon. member from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) informs the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), that this order has been called.

MR. SALSBERG: I will be very glad to do that, Mr. Speaker, to give him a chance to appear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1946.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, on the question of the principle involved in this bill, I might describe it as being one of extraordinary simplicity. It proposes that The Liquor Licence Act, 1946, be amended so that a Municipal Council may be included within the interpretation of the word "person" used within the Act, where it is provided that any person may take objection to any particular application for a licence. That being so, I would say to the House, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Government, that the Government will oppose the amendment for the reason that, as the Minister responsible, I have not had representations from one municipality in the Province of Ontario that any such municipality has the slightest desire today to be brought into a corporate responsibility in relation to administering this Act.

After all the discussion that has taken place with regard to the possibility of involving Municipal Councils in licencing, it now appears that they have come to the conclusion that licencing is carried on today by a Judicial Board, and it is better that Municipal Councils should not be involved in expressing formal views in relation to that licencing.

While I am on my feet, I do want to say that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) who has moved the second reading, and his colleague from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) are noted for the careful consideration they give to measures that are before the House. For the Government, I want to express gratification that after a year's consideration of the provision of The Liquor Licence Act, 1946, that this single simple amendment would appear to indicate that they have now come to the conclusion that all the other provisions of the Act are sound.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, the reason I did not speak when I moved the

second reading of this bill was because I thought that the amendment was so reasonable that perhaps the Government would accept it.

What I try to do here is to make the same provision in the Liquor Licence Act with respect to the rights of a Municipal Council as now appears in the Planning Act, where the municipality has the right to determine certain things. I feel that since the individual resident is given the right to object to the granting of a licence, and given the right to appear before the Liquor Licence Board, it is only fair and just that the Municipal Council should also have that right. I think the hon. members of the House will agree that there may be such a thing as an application for a licence which would affect a school or church or some other place in a community where the municipalities would feel that the interest and welfare of the citizens in that municipality called for an objection. Frankly, I find it very difficult to understand why the Government is taking such an intransigent position on this Bill.

This Liquor Licence Act was hurried through last year without very much discussion, or certainly not as much discussion as an important measure of that kind would warrant. I am not blaming you for that particularly, but as I said a moment ago, I feel that the suggested amendment is very simple and very reasonable, and I do not see why the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) takes such a strong position against it.

The fact that no municipality has requested legislation of this kind seems to me does not militate against the soundness of the amendment. I do not know that any municipality made representations to the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) for a like provision in the Planning Act. But the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), being a very reasonable man, and anxious to safeguard the interests of the community, saw the wisdom of including that provision in his Act. So, Mr. Speaker, I would most respectfully ask my hon. friend, the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) not to reject this amendment and certainly not to regard

the simplicity of the amendment as a manifestation of our satisfaction with The Liquor Licence Act. As a matter of fact, I may take the House into my confidence by informing the hon. members that I had originally intended to move the amendment which now stands in the name of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) but, after all, there should be a division of labour here. I thought it was only proper that I should not put that in my amendment. But I say again, I cannot see why the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) just waves this aside as being something not worthy of consideration.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that no one else is anxious to speak, and in view of the trouble to which I went to get the mover of the Bill into the House in time, I think I am entitled to say something, aside from the fact that I want to say something. And for the first time I appreciate the difficulties of the Whip, Mr. Speaker. It is not the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) but I, who was breathless.

There has been a great deal of talk, Mr. Speaker, about keeping Governments close to the people and the need of being on guard to keep all Governments close to the people, and I agree with that principle wholeheartedly. Most of us who came to this Chamber from City Councils feel that this is true, that in city governments you are close to the people. In view of that common conviction here, I cannot understand, Mr. Speaker, why there should be the least resistance to a motion which seeks to give the government of the municipality, the government that is closest to the people, the opportunities and the rights which an individual has. I cannot understand it, unless it is a fear that the municipal government is close to the public, and because it is subjected to the wishes of the people, directly and immediately, then the Provincial and Federal Governments will interfere in many instances and perhaps prevent the granting of licenses. I do not know whether they will or not but if they should, I am confident they will be expressing the wishes of the constituents

far more correctly than any other agency that would interfere. I say, Mr. Speaker, that this Government should, and frankly speaking, I expected them to accept this Bill. I am surprised at their decision and I am sorry the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) is not here. I hope all those who applauded him when he spoke will now support this Bill in its second reading stage.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the vote is called, I would call your attention to the fact that the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) was in his seat when the motion was put, and the rule is quite clear that any member who is in his seat when the motion is put must record his vote.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I suggest, Mr. Speaker, the reading of that rule refers to the motion that you are now going to put at this time, and not before the whips go out, but after the whips come in, and the motion is put. Then, no one can leave his seat, but anyone can leave while the whip is out.

MR. DREW: The motion reads quite clearly. Any hon. member who is in his seat when the motion is put must record his vote. The motion was put, and when the ayes and naves are called it is at that point when a recorded vote has been called. The motion has been put, and I submit, the rule is quite clear that any member in his seat must record his vote. I would therefore request that the appropriate instructions be given to the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand).

MR. SPEAKER: The rule on this is Rule 107(b);

on the question being put, every member of the Chamber with the exception of the Speaker must record his vote.

If that is the case, I put the question after the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) moved it, and then I think every hon. member at that time in the House should remain here. Consequently, my ruling is that the hon. member for Ottawa East

(Mr. Chartrand) should vote on this question.

MR. OLIVER: I most respectfully disagree with you, Mr. Speaker. I do contend that is an innovation that has not been practiced in this House in many, many years. I suggest, and it is presumptuous on my part, the question which has been put has reference to the question now to be put, and not before the whips go out.

MR. DREW: I have no wish to precipitate any arbitrary ruling, but it is clear that the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) is avoiding the vote. Therefore, as head of the government, I do not press that steps be taken to force his entry into the Chamber.

MR. OLIVER: My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) is not in a position to make a statement of that kind.

MR. DREW: The simplest thing is to get him in.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): My information is that he had a slight attack or fainting spell.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. members on the ruling as I see it here, on the question being put, every member in the Chamber with the exception of the Speaker must record his vote. My interpretation is, I put the question in the first place and now there is a recorded vote. I do not know what has been the practice in the House previous to this time, but I can assure you I want to be fair and impartial to this thing. My interpretation is, after the question was put all members should vote who are then in the House. I cannot see it otherwise. I am sorry that is the only way I can see it. I may be wrong.

MR. OLIVER: That is exactly what it says, after the question has been put the members shall vote, and now is the time the question is being put.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I do not think you should be placed in the embarrassing position to be called upon to proceed any further. You have given

an indication of your ruling and I do not think any hon. member has taken seriously the explanation put forward by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger). I think we know why the hon. member is not voting and we should proceed with the vote.

MR. OLIVER: We know a lot of your members have not voted, too.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): If you like, I think I can get him in if I go to my room.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.
The House divided.

The motion was lost on division.

Ayes—17

Naves—48

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

MR. DREW: 41st Order.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, Second Reading Bill No. 86, An Act to amend The Liquor License Act, 1946. Mr. Oliver.

MR. OLIVER: I move second reading of Bill No. 86.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I am very much afraid that when I describe what this bill would do if it was carried into law as amended, that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and those who support him, and those whom, by their combined skill, thought of this idea, would find it extremely embarrassing. From the provisions of the amendment, I feel that the Government can take it for granted that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and those who sit with him in the Legislature, having had no idea of this subject last year, except that it was premature to get on with it, now having had the advantage of the year to give it their complete consideration, have come to the conclusion that all this act requires is unanimous approval.

I wish to make very plain that the amendment proposed by the Leader of

the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), if carried into effect, would still leave it open to the Liquor License Board to issue banquet and entertainment permits under the act. I, therefore, take it that the Opposition is in favour of issuing banquet and entertainment licenses.

The second thing is that the amendment, if carried into effect, would leave it open to the board to issue licenses for beer and wine in restaurants, and so I take it that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and those who would support this amendment, now express themselves as being in favour of that part of the act which provides for the issuing of beer and wine licenses in restaurants.

But here is one effect of the proposed bill which should be appreciated, and I will give the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, this picture. The act was proclaimed as of January 1st, and is under administration. Following its administration, the board has already considered applications and has issued licenses, and I think it would be interesting to the hon. members of the Legislature to have an appreciation of just where, on that basis, the board stands to-day. The first figure I will mention in relation to each centre will be the total number of applications which came before the board at the recent hearings; the next figure I will give will be the number of applications granted, and the next figure will be the number of applications which have been reserved. They are as follows:

Toronto: applications, 128; granted, 41; reserved, 32.

That means that the others were refused.

Hamilton: applications, 32; granted, 10; reserved, 9. Ottawa: applications, 39; granted, 14; reserved, 5. London: applications, 15; granted, 6; reserved, 1. Windsor: applications, 64; granted, 12; reserved, 13.

Now, the fact is that there are some 70-odd licenses that are issued, and so the effect of the amendment will merely propose that dining lounge and liquor lounge licenses should not be issued in the larger municipalities would have this effect, if carried by the Legislature; it would leave

all the licenses which have been granted in suspension until the 31st of March, 1948; it would prevent the board from issuing the licenses now reserved, and it would leave the act in the position where it had served up to the moment merely to create a few monopolies, and put it on a basis where it could no longer function and do its job.

Under the circumstances I say, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Government, that the amendment is not acceptable.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, before the question is put, I should like to say a few words on that bill, if I am allowed to. For the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to say that by bringing in this amendment we are dissatisfied by the act as passed last year, is just one of those things that he can say himself and for himself, because he has no right to speak on behalf of any other member of this House, and I would go so far as to say, even on behalf of many of the hon. members sitting to-day with the Government. It is surprising at times to see the attitude that the Government is taking on this question.

I do remember on December 5th, 1946, being in my house around the luncheon hour when every once in a while a flash would come out on the radio stating "Flash; the Prime Minister of this Province will speak to-night at 8 o'clock on the C.B.C. network; a very important speech". Well, that night it happened I was playing a game of bridge, which often happens in my home when I have the time, and we tuned in to hear the context of that speech, and I was simply amazed to hear that the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) had to go to the trouble of taking advantage of the hook-up throughout the Province to explain his bill so thoroughly. It came to my mind that it must have been because he was sure that the legislation had seriously encountered very strong opposition from the people of this Province. There was also another thing, and that is that he wanted to run ahead; he wanted to be on time in telling the people of this Province that night that the act would be proclaimed as from January 1st, and

he wanted to be ahead of the Toronto Municipal Council, which, I understand, was just about to decide on their referendum to be taken on the very same day, that is, the 1st of January, 1947.

I honestly believe, and I hope that I will not offend the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) too much by saying exactly what I have in my mind. I do believe to-day the reason for calling this Session at so late a date—

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) to confine himself to the bill.

MR. HABEL: I am, Mr. Speaker, I am coming to it. It was for the purpose of giving time to the board to sit and hear the applications and be in a position to dispose of these licenses before this House met, so that we would not have time to express the will of the people of this Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this amendment to the liquor act, 1946, is a very commendable one, and I will do the same thing that the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) used to do when he was sitting in these very seats that we are occupying now. I will say to the hon. members of this House "Be free, use your conscience, and vote according to your conscience", and they might be surprised at that.

MR. G. C. ELGIE (Woodbine): You would not expect us to vote for this amendment, would you?

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

The House divided on Bill No. 86.

The amendment was lost on division.

Yeas — 21

Nays — 45

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Allen (Middlesex South) is present in the House but is not voting.

MR. H. M. ALLEN (Middlesex South): I will vote for the amendment.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): That is the beginning of the end.

MR. DREW: Seventy-fourth order.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT AMENDMENTS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-fourth order, second reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1946, Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1946.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-fifth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-fifth order, second reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act, Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before that motion is put, I thought it might be a matter of interest to the Opposition in relation to the discussions in connection with the earlier bills, to say that the view expressed by the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) in regard to the explanation I gave on the introduction of the act, is not shared by all the hon. members of his party sitting in this House. It was a matter of interest to me that the very first wire I received after I had made that broadcast on that evening in December to which he referred, was a wire from a Liberal member of this House, which reads as follows:

Hon. George Drew,
Prime Minister of Ontario.

Sincere congratulations for a perfect argument, moderate tone, evident sincerity.

I give you this wire on my responsibility as a member of this House, and I suggest that the hon. members of the Liberal group should find out which one of their number signed the wire.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, "perfect argument, moderate tone"; you could argue perfectly, but be on the wrong side of the case. Your tone might be very nice, but that has nothing to do with the principle of the bill.

MR. DREW: In case there is any doubt, I will say that it is not the member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meininger) who sent that wire.

MR. HABEL: I trust, Mr. Speaker, I may be permitted to answer the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) by saying this; thank God, although we have a Conservative Government in the Province, we still enjoy freedom and the privilege of expressing ourselves the way we want to.

MR. MacLEOD: On a question of procedure; I have always thought that, under the rules of the House, when a communication was read, alleged to have come from some person, that person must be named. I do not think it is fair for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to read a telegram and then say "I will leave you to guess who sent it". It is either a bona fide telegram or it is not, and if it is not identified, it should not be permitted to be read into the record. I, or any hon. member of this House, could get up and read a telegram or a letter and say "I leave it to the House to guess who it is from". I suggest that it is absolutely contrary to the procedure of this House.

MR. DREW: I certainly have no objection, but there are certain amenities, and it must be quite obvious to all the hon. members that this was done simply for the purpose of pointing out that the opinion was not quite so uniform as was suggested by the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel). This has no confidential limitations. I disclosed it during the discussion, but if it is the wish of the hon. members, I shall be glad to produce the telegram.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I submit, Mr. Speaker, the rule is very definite,

particularly when a message such as this comes from a member of the Cabinet.

MR. DREW: This is not a confidential communication, and I am, therefore, very glad to table the telegram, which is from the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger).

MR. OLIVER: It is just like a telegram I might have sent the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in a moment of weakness. There is nothing to it.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, just a moment. The hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) is covering quite a lot of ground, you know, today. He has been doing so during the past week or so, in talking about the freedom of the hon. members. You, Mr. Speaker, and a number of us who were here in this House when there were seventeen of us know what kind of treatment we received from the professional heckler, the heckler from North Cochrane. You could not get up to express an opinion—talk about freedom in the House—you could not get up to express an opinion without being hooted down by the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel). I met him, after the election, the day he left Fauquier. He was moving into Kapuskasing, and he was the coolest cucumber you ever met in your life; you would think he was a cat after he had fallen in the water off the fence.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Speaker, I am rising on a question of privilege as I think I have a right to. I want to point out to hon. members of the House that the very day the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) came up to Fauquier, that day that he met me he was just dreaming that I was moving out of the district, because I was at home and I was doing some work in my garden. Let me tell him that when I left that community in which I had lived for seventeen years, those people who knew me more closely than the Minister for Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) happens to do. They presented me with something worthwhile, that I will keep in my heart the rest of my life. And about those last words of his, it sounds

more like a husting auctioneer. I would say, Sir, that it takes a hot-headed politician to say such words and before taking my seat, I will go this far, Mr. Speaker: I will say that regarding those reproaches that he is throwing at me for heckling when I was sitting with the Government, he may be very much interested if I should tell him that on many occasions hon. members from his own group asked me to go after them so as to help themselves warm up, because they could not speak otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have no more discussion, please, you are all out of order.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-sixth order.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Under the new amendment, what will the quorum be?

MR. DREW: The quorum remains at three for a practical reason, that is, it is the intention to have, as is the case in so many Boards of Directors, an executive group of the Commission who will do certain executive work between the regular meetings. That will, of course, be a matter for arrangement within the Commission itself and they will, by their own resolutions, determine the manner in which that is dealt with.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) one question: What set of factors would govern the increasing of the number of Commissioners? It is true that this Bill limits to not more than nine. Now just who would say what the number would be and what set of factors would govern

the appointment of additional Commissioners?

MR. DREW: That is a provision which is similar to the English Act to which I referred. It simply gives a certain flexibility in appointment. There may be occasions when less than nine are actually appointed. The intention would be to appoint nine but it would be the Government's decision from time to time as to the number to be appointed.

I indicated in introducing this bill the intention of the Government as to the scope of representation and it is the intention of the Government to carry that out.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, once having appointed nine, have you any provision whereby you could reduce the number again if you find it not necessary to have that number of Commissioners?

MR. DREW: Only this Legislature could change that figure. This becomes a statutory figure of not more than nine but I have made it quite clear that actually the appointment of the full number of nine is a matter of decision by the Government. This is a similar provision to that included in other Acts where similar bodies are appointed.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, might I ask that in the appointing of a member,—I think the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mentioned Northern Ontario,—I am wondering if the Government has given full consideration to representation from Northwestern Ontario. We are a large section of the Province up there and make very extensive use of Hydro power and they deserve consideration when appointments are made.

MR. DREW: As I pointed out before, the various headings do not limit the geographical area and I would hope they are broad enough to include that very important northern area. I will not say I recognize it, as well as the hon. member (Mr. Robinson), because I know he has been in more intimate contact with it, but he will agree I think, that I have had a fairly close association with the

north. I recognize there is a great area there and it would be desirable to have the north and northwestern parts represented and I hope it will be possible within the scope of this act to do it.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, at first reading I asked a question which the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) correctly suggested should be left over until we reached second reading.

My question at the time was whether in view of the fact there were only two bodies of organized workers in the Province, when it reaches the stage of appointing a labour representative he would then agree to ask the two Ontario Federations of Labour to make recommendations and have the Government choose from among those recommended by the two bodies.

MR. DREW: I was not aware that I had indicated that it should stand over. I may say very definitely that the procedure is that the Government will assume responsibility for choosing a representative of labour who really stands for labour.

MR. SALSBERG: My question was whether he will ask the two Federations to make recommendations and whether the Government would then select from the recommended list.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the Act simply increases the number. I have indicated the representation which there is to be and I am not prepared to indicate anything further than that the Government will assume full responsibility for appointing someone who is representative of the real interests of labour.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) a question? I note in the explanatory note "The provision that of the present Commission two may be members and one shall be a member of the Executive Council is eliminated" by this bill.

MR. DREW: That is right.

MR. NIXON: So it will not be necessary now that a member of the House should be on the Commission as well?

MR. DREW: That is right. I want to remove any speculation from that, in view of certain comments that have been made.

The present Vice-Chairman will remain as Vice-Chairman and because of the enlargement of the Board the other present Commissioner who will become one of the Executive Commissioners, will be a second Vice-Chairman and both will remain in that capacity. I do not question that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will welcome this amendment, because in spite of the fact that this has been so for many years, some question has been raised about a member being on there. I might point out for many years has been no choice but to have a member of the Government sitting on that Commission. I agree with the hon. member who raised the point that this is not necessary, but I do repeat that I hope this will lead to no suggestions that there is any thought of changing the present representation on that Commission.

MR. NIXON: I was just thinking, how do you provide for members of the House taking such action, if it is not covered in the Act. Do you mean to say it would be possible for a Government to appoint two or three members to the Commission and not have it covered by legislation?

MR. DREW: No, there is provision by which they can be appointed, but it is not compulsory any longer that there shall be an appointment. So that there will be no doubt about the point this point is covered by Section 5, Sub-section 2 which reads as follows:

Notwithstanding anything in the Legislative Assembly Act, the appointment of the Chairman or of any other member of the Commission, if a member of the Assembly, shall not be voided by reason of the payment to him, or acceptance by him, of any salary or other remuneration under this Act; nor shall he thereby vacate or forfeit his seat or incur any of the penalties imposed by the said Act for sitting and voting as a member of the Assembly.

That covers the appointment but it is the decision of the Government to make the appointments. The only change that is made by the deletion of the word, is that there might be an occasion when this or another Government might not feel that there was any necessity or desirability for appointing a member. It simply removes the absolute requirement. Since that very point has been raised by the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) I would assume that he would concur in the course we are following.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-seventh order.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 126, An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 126, An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-eighth order.

COUNTY COURTS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The County Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Seventy-ninth order.

MINING TAX ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventy-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eightieth order.

CORPORATION TAX ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eightieth order, second reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act, 1939.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-first order.

INCOME TAX ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-first order, second reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act, Ontario. Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act, Ontario.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-second order.

RACE TRACKS ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-second order, second reading of Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939.

MR. NIXON: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) what this Bill is?

MR. FROST: The Bill just regularizes certain proceedings that have taken place in the past. I might say that it does not increase the tax, or anything of the sort. Under the old Act, the rate that applied in 1944, the collection allowance was five per cent. Subsequently, the amount of the tax was doubled, that

was back in 1944, I think. The amount of the collection charge was then reduced to two and one-half per cent. It merely regularizes the payments and regularizes the amount of tax that was imposed in 1944.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-third order.

ACT FOR RAISING MONEY

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-third order, second reading of Bill No. 133, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Frost.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 133, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-fourth order.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-fourth order, second reading of Bill No. 134, The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947. Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 134, The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-fifth order.

TOWN SITES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-fifth order, second reading of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend the Town Sites Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 135.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Just a question, does not that belong to the Department of Planning and Development or has it accidentally dropped into this Department.

MR. SCOTT: It has always been in this Department.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) explain that bill.

MR. SCOTT: Under the Act up to the present on lands which have been patented, the Crown reserves one-quarter of them. Should they be opened up for town site development, the Crown reserves the right to take every fourth lot. In this we are inserting in the original Act in Line 6 the words "within five years of the issue of letters patent granting such lot or parcel." It takes the land out of speculation but still does not confiscate it.

MR. HABEL: It means if the owner of such a lot is sub-dividing his lot within five years of his patent, the fourth lot goes to the Crown, but after that it will not.

MR. SCOTT: Not after five years. Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 86.

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 136, An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: I move second reading of Bill No. 136.

MR. SALSBERG: It is not here, we have not got the bill.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): No, it is not printed.

MR. DREW: Through the pressure of printing it would appear these are not here. I would not want to suggest any loose practice but as these are going into Committee anything could be raised during the Committee Stage and perhaps the hon. members might agree to proceed with the bills and then deal with them in detail in Committee.

MR. OLIVER: I agree.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I would agree providing the Minister introducing a bill gives us a fairly fair explanation. In the majority of bills the explanation given by the hon. Ministers has been very sketchy; if they would undertake to give a full explanation of the bills that are not printed, I am prepared to agree.

MR. DREW: I am sure if any question is asked or any information desired the Ministers will be prepared to give it. I think sometimes in the absence of any question there is the assumption the sections are fully understood. I am quite prepared to state that so far as any explanation is concerned the explanation will be no less detailed in Committee than at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: It is now six o'clock, if the House wishes to carry on.

MR. NIXON: Is the House sitting tonight?

MR. DREW: We are sitting. I indicated we would sit tonight and if the hon. Members prefer to stop at this point,—I had intended to call the Department of Mines estimates at eight o'clock.

MR. OLIVER: We can go on later.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now six of the clock, I do now leave the Chair.

House recessed at 6.10 of the clock p.m.

HOUSE RESUMES.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Eighty-seventh order.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, Mr. Doucett.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER: (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would

the Minister (Mr. Doucett) point out the important changes in the act? After all, this is second reading.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, on first reading, on account of the importance of this bill, I thought I had pointed out all the new changes in detail, but if there is anything the hon. members do not understand, I would be very happy to go into them further.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister (Mr. Doucett) would agree to tell us when he intends to light up the Queen Elizabeth highway? I have been asked, and I promised those who asked me that I would enquire.

MR. DOUCETT: I do not think we have that in the traffic act.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order.

MR. DOUCETT: Under the highway estimates, I would be pleased to discuss that.

MR. SALSBERG: I shall be glad to wait until then, Mr. Speaker.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Eighty-eighth order.

THE POLICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-eighth order, second reading of Bill No. 138, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 138, An Act to amend The Police Act, 1946.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry; I do not think this bill should carry without a discussion, and certainly not without opposition. This is a bill which seeks to deny to a section of public employees the elementary rights of a trade union organization, and while the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) did not go into any full dis-

ussion of that phase of his bill, it is certainly contrary to the generally-accepted views of every section of the labour movement, and of people generally.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) in his introductory remarks on this bill stated that the police may not be confronted with any divided loyalty as between the municipality which they serve or the public at large, or any single section of it. Well, there are police organizations which are affiliated with trade unions, which in no way conflict with their duties as officers of the law, and as agents of the majority of the people, operated through municipal government, police commissions, and so forth. In fact, some police organizations are directly affiliated with one or another of the central bodies of labour, and the establishment of a precedent of this sort is serious. To-day the Government will decide that the police cannot affiliate with the trade union movement as such; tomorrow it may be decided that Provincial civil servants cannot affiliate with a trade union, and on the third day it may be decided that municipal employees cannot affiliate with a trade union. It is a dangerous departure from a basic right that working people have won, and which applies to all working people, all employees, regardless of the type of employment in which they are engaged to earn their livelihood. The police officers are workers, are they not? I doubt if there is any member of the police force who is working for the love of the work, or because of any particular loyalty. This is the work they have chosen to earn their livelihood, and to deny them the right to form a trade union, and to associate with other organized workers is to deny them the right that has been won after bitter battles, and in my opinion it should not be denied the members of a police force.

I was surprised to hear the Minister (Mr. Blackwell) include that particular part of that section. Now, the Minister may, if he so desires, get off on a tangent in reply. That is a very easy thing to do. It is the simplest thing in

the world to answer a problem of this sort by a flanking movement or reference to one's political views. What I am arguing here is against the basic principle, and I hope the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), if he deals with it, will deal with it on its merits, and will, for once, not drag in irrelevant issues, and matters which have no relation whatever to it.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this bill does not merit the support of the Legislature, and I earnestly appeal to all hon. members of the Legislature to defeat it, if the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) should not agree to withdraw it before it is put to a vote.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to be precipitous in rising to my feet to discuss this question, in case there were other hon. members desirous of doing so before I returned to the subject.

I presume that the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) has no other objection to the bill, other than the one provision contained in a somewhat lengthy document, to which he has taken objection, and that is the right of the police to belong to, and have trade union affiliations with, any particular section in which the trade union is mentioned. I am sorry the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) suggested, in relation to this particular bill, that usually in relation to bills before the House, I have a habit of being irrelevant, and tonight I will confine myself to the one question he has raised.

In the first place, these bills are only limited in one aspect, that is, in general trade union associations. They have an absolute equivalent right to organize within the scope of their own movements, that is, the police; they cannot only organize locally in the municipality in which they are employed, but they are at liberty as well to be affiliated with a general police association or federation that covers the field of policing in the Province. There is nothing new in that situation. The police, as said here on first reading, by the very nature of their

employment and the very oath of office which they take, are required to enforce the laws of the communities, laws made in parliament, and by that I mean all of the laws. To do otherwise would be a breach, not only of their own, but of the municipal, codes under which they function. Under those circumstances it is not consistent that they should be intimate and in close association with any particular group in the community, but observing the interests of every group in the community, without fear or favour, and it makes no difference what that group may be.

I might emphasize for the hon. members of the Legislature that in Britain, where the trade union movement is much older, much better established, and may I say much more experienced, than it is in this country, there is absolutely as yet no thought that the police of Britain should belong to a trade union in the ordinary sense of the word, or have its affiliations. As a matter of fact, in Britain the police have collective bargaining which is provided for under this act. What happens in Britain is that the qualifications of the police, their equipment, their training and their working conditions are fixed quite within the police federation, and by the Department of the Secretary of State. Although Britain now has for some time a socialist government, even under that socialist government there has been as yet no change in Britain in that police structure, and the probable reason for that is that it is still recognized there that, having regard to their special functions in the community, it would be an unsound relationship for those police to have these special affiliations.

The situation in the United States is somewhat different, and I feel that I should say this to the hon. members of the Legislature,—and I hope the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) will not feel that I am being irrelevant,—but by the constitution of different States in the Union, it is the law that the employee of any level of Government may not collectively bargain with the State. Police unions, therefore, in the United States are very rare, and, as a matter of

fact, in many States in the Union it is not recognized that an employee can, under the law, bargain with any level of government. Whether that is right or whether that is wrong, I am not here to say. There might be a very divided view about that. The fact of the matter is to-day that so many of our municipalities have already accepted the principle that there should be collective bargaining with employees, that the practical thing to do is to give practical effect to that collective bargaining. That is the very reason, recognizing that, that this year the Government has seen fit in these two important public services, namely, the Fire Department and the Police Department, to be realistic in relation to that evolution which has taken place within our own Province. Having regard to the fact that the firemen are unionized, and having regard to the fact that the police are not unionized, subject to this special consideration, both were extended, for all practical purposes, exactly the same measure of collective bargaining privileges.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. members of the House that the proposal of the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) that I should withdraw this section of the bill is not acceptable to the Government, and I have to say that we hope the bill will stand.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Before the motion is put, Mr. Speaker, would the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell a layman what Item 1 of Section 4 means on the top of page 2?

MR. BLACKWELL: 5a?

MR. OLIVER: On top of page 2.

MR. BLACKWELL: While I am looking that up may I say, Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) raising that question. The fact is there are a number of sections to the Bill and many of them are not related in principle to each other and I have no desire to close off any discussion that anyone wishes to have about

any section of the bill. I wish to emphasize that.

I hope I have the right section? I must clear that with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). Under Section 4 of the amended bill and this insertion of Section 5a in the Act,—I just want to be sure I have the question correct. Perhaps I would be justified in taking just a moment to indicate to the hon. members of the House just what has been done under designation because this part falls in line and may answer some other question that may otherwise be asked. In the first place cities and towns under the structure of the Act are automatically responsible for their own police and that is based on the simple proposition that in those urban centres there is close concentration of population, plus assessment value to enable them to have increased costs of police as compared with small areas without sufficient means. These areas are not found up in the mining area or areas within the confines of cities and towns. We have in some places in Southern Ontario, as one example the very important urban areas, still not a township or a county, which are adjacent to some of our large centres of population where we have that concentration of population plus high assessment that enables these urban dwellers to pay as much for their policing cost as those within the actual confines of a city or town. We leave Southern Ontario and go to the wealthy mining community or the lumbering area where the company provides all the facilities. We say under those circumstances there it is just as improper to load the cost of policing on the citizens of the Province generally, and where the company is providing those other services we ask them to provide and pay for the police services.

There was a case down at Ajax where rather than impose the cost on the municipality, the Dominion Government actually through its proper agency assumed the responsibility of undertaking, by agreement with the Province, to pay for the cost of policing. There was a still more interesting example out west of

the city of Toronto, where we have the village of Malton, ordinarily having a population of 750 people. This is below the standard where we would ordinarily consider policing. But the city of Toronto has moved some of its citizens out there, and the Dominion Government has a Wartime Housing area and all together there were about 2,500 people. Under the design of this Act and the designation of responsibility the parties came together and provided the money for the cost of one police force.

Motion agree to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 89.

COMPANIES INFORMATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighty-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Companies Information Act. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): I move second reading of Bill No. 139.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Order No. 90.

COUNTY JUDGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Nintieth order, second reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend the County Judges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is not here.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, you will recall this bill was explained in some detail on first reading. In mentioning this I suggested, and I thought it was concurred in that we deal with these bills in Committee. The Ministers will be prepared to discuss them in detail, in Committee Stage.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the hon. members, I move second reading of Bill No. 140.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

ESTIMATES — DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MR. DREW: Vote 116, Department of Mines, Page 72.

Votes 116 and 117 approved.

On Vote 118.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, on 118, I do not know if I am just rising in the right place,—I would like to ask the Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) a question regarding the mine inspectors. Do I rise at the proper place? I would like to ask you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost) this,—I take, and I believe I am correct, in assuming that the inspectors are all mining engineers.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): That is right.

MR. CARLIN: They are technically trained personnel. I wonder if the Minister (Mr. Frost) has ever given thought to having some practical miners included in the personnel. The reason I have asked that, I have some twenty-three years' experience in and around mines and I do not know,—a great number of young mining engineers who have put in a considerable time underground—but usually not in the dangerous places. They usually work in the rather safe places and do not know the hazards of the mining industry. I have often thought how much more safe the mines perhaps would be if they were to take some miners that have the necessary education,—that would be necessary,—and a long period of practical experience in the mines. Now, why I say that is in the course of working underground for a period of years, as I mentioned a moment ago, I recall many instances when the attention of the dangers of a cer-

tain zone underground were brought to the attention of the safety engineers or management. Sometimes, not because they disregarded the advice that was given, but because of lack of practical experience underground, they would disagree with the practical miner, with the final result being that an accident that perhaps could have been prevented was not—and I can name you a number of them that could have been prevented,—was not prevented. I think a good example of that was at Frood Mines some years ago when a person in the name of the late Martin Horne, a great practical miner who advised the technical personnel of that mine regarding the great possibilities of accident at the Frood Mine. That was disregarded and there was a terrific accident. I often think we would do well to have at least some experienced miners as inspectors. I say that as a practical miner myself and I can say for your benefit, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost), I have often talked this over with mine officials and they have agreed with me.

MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Chairman, I might say this that following the Paymaster accident of two years ago and the other unfortunate incident in that mine of about a year ago, I had some occasion to look into the whole question of our Mine Inspection Branch. In my innocence I thought the inspection was perhaps a perfunctory sort of thing that was carried out by men who perhaps were appointed the way sometimes people accuse governments of appointing people, for perhaps some political purpose of something of that sort or a payment of some political debt. But I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) that is not the case. I found the Mines Inspection Branch was a highly technical and highly qualified branch and I would not want you for one moment to feel that just because these men who are serving on that staff are men of high qualifications that they have had no experience. If my friend (Mr. Carlin) feels that way about it, I would like to have him spend half an hour with Mr. Tower, chief of the Inspection Branch, and talk things over with him and see what he knows about

mining. Mr. Tower is a man who is experienced in all phases of underground work, a man of many qualifications before he ever came to the Mines Branch at all some ten years ago. All of his men are highly qualified,—and I have found this myself. I was interesting myself in one or two bright young fellows, soldiers, or returned soldiers of the late war whom I thought would make excellent mine inspectors. In discussing it with my own staff, with Mr. Rickaby and Mr. Tower, they were thumbs down on those men, not because they did not have capabilities, but because they did not have experience. These men,—and there are thirteen or fourteen very qualified men in that branch,—they are all University men, men who have the highest training in mining engineering, but none of them have been appointed without having experience in all phases of underground work.

I would just say this to my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) that if he has any doubt about that, I should be very glad to have him discuss his problems with some of our mine inspectors and particularly Mr. Tower, the Chief Inspector and I am satisfied he will come to the conclusion that there is not any branch in any government, anywhere, more highly qualified than the Mines Inspection Branch, or that are more careful and painstaking about the work that they do.

MR. CARLIN: I do not disagree with my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) in the slightest, I think they have a certain degree of experience. As I said at the outset, I have worked with them and I know they have technical knowledge of the dangerous zones underground, but I have tested their knowledge,—young engineers, some graduated two and three years—and they do not seem to have that type of knowledge that a practical miner has.

MR. FROST: All our men have much more than two or three years experience.

MR. CARLIN: Grant you that, but I would like to know if the Minister (Mr. Frost) ever thought of taking a young practical miner, perhaps recommended by a great corporation such as the Inter-

national Nickel Company and has practical and safety experience? Would the Minister (Mr. Frost) consider taking some of these men some time and trying them.

MR. FROST: I would say these men we have are supposed to know more, and I believe they do know more, than the safety men. They know everything about their jobs. I would say this, in years gone by there were many leading mining men who were in the mine, who had not trained in any University and my friends opposite can name many of them themselves, but that day has gone by. It is not a question of lowering the qualifications. I think it is a question of increasing the qualifications of our men, and I think it would be a very backward step to take someone who does not measure up to the present standard and appoint him because of experience. We have to have experience plus technical knowledge. That is becoming true of the whole mining industry and more and more we are finding out the old days where men were given positions in connection with the mining industry just because of their particular knowledge is rapidly fading into the background as it is in all other classes of industry. What is required now is qualification, plus experience and I think my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) would agree it would be a retrograde step to reduce the qualifications that we have already set up. I think what we need today,—we cannot underestimate the value of experience, but we have to combine that with qualification as well.

Votes 119 and 120 approved.

On Vote 121. /

MR. CARLIN: Mr. Chairman, I shall not have too much to say on this, I just rise to ask the Minister (Mr. Frost) if any consideration has been given to the wide,—and I say very wide—demand of the farmers of Sudbury and district, regarding the establishing of a proper arbitration board, one that would include an equal number of farmers and representatives from the companies and a

neutral chairman. When I say there was a wide demand for that, I mean just that. That demand was supported by the City of Sudbury and all the municipal councils in the affected areas along with groups of free farmers. I have hundreds of signatures affixed to a great number of petitions and this set up would be their second choice if, providing the sulphur fume menace cannot be eliminated completely, then that a proper equitable board would be set up to give them what they believe they are not getting now, proper representation. I will have more to say on that later.

MR. FROST: I cannot imagine anything that would be more unsatisfactory, anything that would lead to more misunderstanding, or anything which would lead to more unhappy results than a board such as my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) mentions. After all, you have to treat a thing in the light of experience and it has been explained here on a number of occasions before. Years ago these sulphur fume claims were handled by the county judges or the district judges in the district and it led to all sorts of dissatisfaction. It was expensive; it was not satisfactory. There were delays and in many cases persons who suffered damages from the sulphur fumes simply let the claims go because of the difficulty of bringing them before the courts and getting them settled.

I think about twenty years ago, or thereabouts, Mr. MacRae who was the Minister of Mines then, decided to abolish all of those appeals to the courts and he set up a sulphur fumes arbitrator in Sudbury. The result is there are very large sums of money being paid annually to claimants for sulphur fume damages.

Now, as far as the arbitrator is concerned my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) will be interested in these figures which were given in answer to a question in fact which he himself asked. Of all the large number of claims each year that came up under the Sulphur Fumes Act, in 1944 there were only seven that got to the arbitrator at all. They were all settled by that time. In 1945 there were three claims only. In 1946 there were

only six claims. In other words, The Sulphur Fumes Arbitrator who goes out and inspects every bit of damage that is done had only, in those three years, sixteen claims that were referred to him for settlement.

Now, I may say this to my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) that the claimants claimed in these cases that went to arbitration—these sixteen cases—the claimants claimed approximately \$3,150.00. The amount of settlements paid out was approximately \$2,500.00. I think that is an indication that there was pretty substantial justice done. Anyone who has had anything to do with arbitration or law suits knows that the suitor claims more than he expects to get. In this particular instance, the total amount claimed was \$3,150,000, and the total amount that the arbitrator awarded was \$2,500.00.

Another thing that will interest hon. members of this House is this: Last year in response to many demands and in carrying out a promise that we made the year before, in 1945, we set up an appeal to the Municipal Board. We felt that to set up an appeal from the arbitrator to the Courts in the ordinary sense was only getting us back into the difficulties from which Mr. Macrae rescued us some twenty years ago. So we set up a very ready and easy appeal to the Municipal Board last year. It will interest my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) to know this, that not one single appeal has been made insofar as I am aware, certainly no case has yet come up for adjudication before the Board. I do not think that any individual in that country has appealed to the Municipal Board. Now it seems to me to be idle to say that there was great dissatisfaction up there. If there was the type of dissatisfaction that my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) says there is, surely to goodness there would be more appeals to the arbitrator instead of just some sixteen appeals over a period of three years.

Now, I took fully into consideration what was said last year on this floor and I thought, well, here, if this arbitrator is tough and the claimants will not go to

him, we will have an appeal and see what happens. Now, after one year of operation, there yet has to be an appeal filed before the Municipal Board to re-hear one of these cases. I would say that this discounts what is alleged up there. Furthermore, I will say this, last summer my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) came to see me about this with some sample crops that had been damaged by sulphur. I arranged to have two well-known experts from the Government Departments go up and look over the situation first hand immediately after that. In fact they were in the locality I think on two or three occasions. These men were experts who had been familiar with the situation over a period of years and they told me that conditions were, in their opinion, immeasurably better than they had been, and that furthermore, last year the damage from sulphur fumes was not as heavy as it had been in some of the preceding years, and the indication was that with less bulk going through the furnaces at the plants surrounding Sudbury, there would be a very great reduction in the amount of damage done.

We were not altogether satisfied with that and we decided to do this: The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) this afternoon, I think, or a day or two ago, mentioned the work that the Ontario Research foundation is doing in Ontario, a highly valuable branch of the Government. The Department of Mines has referred this problem to the Ontario Research Foundation. We have given them carte blanche to go ahead and thoroughly investigate the whole question of sulphur fumes and other noxious fumes that may arise from that great industry at Sudbury and to look into the feasibility of the removal of sulphur and other noxious elements from the smoke and the fumes that come from that plant. That matter is under investigation at the present time. It is not possible for me to tell you what the future will disclose. It is not possible for me to tell what the report of the Ontario Research Foundation will be, but I am rather inclined to think that in the whole matter there may be some quite interesting developments in the course of a year or so. I may say that Inter-

national Nickel is very much concerned in this thing. International Nickel is paying about \$50,000 a year for damages which arise from sulphur fumes. They are very anxious to avoid this and they, through their own research departments, are carrying on quite intensive investigation at the present time, looking into the whole matter. In addition to that quite independent work that industry is doing, the Department of Mines, is, as I say, through the Ontario Research Foundation, carrying on a separate investigation, which we hope will produce very interesting results.

MR. CARLIN: Mr. Speaker, I will not prolong the debate. I just want to say this to the Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost). Last year I extended to you an invitation and particularly to the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) whom I like very much, to pay us a visit. I would like to see you both come to Sudbury and talk to the farmers. I did, Sir, quote you honestly and accurately, a statement that you made in the House regarding the damage. I am glad that you were not there at the time because they said, "Well, I wish he were here to make that statement."

There is a great amount of damage done up there. You tried to leave the impression that there was not the amount of damage that I said there was in my talk. I have a letter here . . .

MR. FROST: I do not think, my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) I said that. I would point out to you this, that actually speaking, a very careful record is kept up there of all sulphur fume damage. Our man keeps track, for instance, of the velocity of the wind, the amount of smoke, I suppose, that comes from the big chimneys at Falconbridge and International Nickel; he knows about the air pressure and humidity. Everything is kept track of and the minute there is any suggestion of sulphur fumes damage, or oftentimes before any complaint is actually made, an inspection is made in the ground by Mr. Murray and by other members of his staff if he requires them, and they have the most minute particulars of damage and what takes place. The fact is

that countless numbers of these claims—I would say hundreds of these claims—settlement is made with the farmers before they even leave their properties. Before they go to file a claim even, the Company's adjuster goes around and settles with them. If they are not satisfied they have to make an appeal to the Arbitrator and as I say only sixteen appeals to the Arbitrator have been made over three years.

MR. CARLIN: I have to say, Mr. Minister, that it would appear as though I do not come from Sudbury . . .

MR. FROST: I do not come from there myself but I have gone over the thing and what I am giving is facts, not here-say.

MR. CARLIN: I have given many actual facts, lots of them, and I intend to do so again later on. I just got a letter today, a claim that has been outstanding since 1945-1946 . . .

MR. FROST: Whose is it? Has it ever gone to the Arbitrator?

MR. CARLIN: No.

MR. FROST: Why does it not go to the Arbitrator?

MR. CARLIN: May I tell my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) that the farmers have no confidence in the Arbitrator.

MR. FROST: That is pure nonsense.

MR. CARLIN: It is not nonsense. That is why I would like to see you come up and talk to the farmers. Either the farmers are right or the Company is right. The Company say one thing and the farmers another. That has been the case all through the years.

Item 121 approved.

MR. CALVIN H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, I notice in the estimates for last year under the Offices of Mining Recorders there is an expenditure of \$59,150.00. I wonder if that was all spent or what portion of that was spent last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that 122 you were talking about?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, 122.

MR. FROST: I suppose your reference is to the \$112,900 this year?

MR. TAYLOR: I was wondering if that is part of next year's surplus.

MR. FROST: I will tell you what happened last year. A portion of that estimate was in, I believe, with 119. Therefore the estimate is somewhat larger. In addition to that all of the Mining Recorders are receiving larger salaries. Previously they received a certain amount by way of fees that arise from various things in their offices. That fee system was not satisfactory. We felt it was leading to difficulty, and as a result we abolished the fee system as far as recorders are concerned. All the fees now come into the Government and the recorders are paid straight salaries and superannuation is based upon the salaries they receive so that the amount is considerably more this year.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Minister, the reason I asked that question, I have no objection to the expenditure of the money as long as it is spent.

MR. FROST: Do not worry about that.

Item 122 carried.

On Item 123:

MR. WM. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister (Mr. Frost) about this Item. This is one that concerns us in the north and I notice this year there is a very, very small expenditure provided for. I presume that this means that the lignite development has been abandoned.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. GRUMMETT: We have not heard anything up there definitely for some considerable time. I would like to have a report from the Minister (Mr. Frost) if he is prepared to give one at this time.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, as regards the lignite operation, last year, I sent a complete report to all the Boards of Trade, all of the Municipalities, and

other persons, newspapers and others I thought would be interested in this proposition in the north country. Particularly did I send it to the Cochrane Board of Trade, because the Cochrane people had been quite interested in this and had done some experimenting with lignite. My hon. friend (Mr. Grummett) is quite correct that this estimate indicates the abandonment of the lignite operation. It is not necessary for me to go into all of the reasons for that. My hon. friend (Mr. Grummett) is quite familiar with it. He was on the Select Committee of the House that sat on the lignite matter here some two years ago. At that time, I think, there is no question about it, the report of the Committee was that the lignite operation was not economic nor was it feasible. I may say this, that last year we intended to close down the operation, however, what happened was this. We were faced in Ontario with the possibility of a very acute fuel shortage and after all raw lignite would burn, therefore we felt this, that if raw lignite would burn, we would make it available if people needed it. Fortunately, the situation never arose when it was needed. We went to considerable expense last year in stripping off a large area of this very heavy overburden, with which many hon. members of this House are familiar, and we stock-piled 1,000 tons of this lignite which could have been used if it had been asked for. My recollection is this, Mr. Chairman, that we did not have a single request for any of the lignite at all. I do not think we got one solitary order for this raw lignite. Now the present situation is this, that with the termination of the war, with transportation of Alberta fuel into northern Ontario, and with the amount of coke that is available from the Sault St. Marie operations, and fuel that comes in over the Ontario Northland Railway, together with the fuel that naturally is in supply in a developing country like northern Ontario, it appeared lignite would be away down the list and there is simply no demand for it.

In view of all those things we are calling off the operation. The Minister

of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is purchasing the equipment. We are charging him a big price for it; I have not got it settled with him but I can assure you we will drive a hard deal with him. The equipment will be used up there for highway construction and we will salvage some of the money from the operation.

I know my hon. friend's (Mr. Grummett) interest in this matter and I will be glad to give him the releases I made to the Press and Boards of Trade and other interested bodies some six months ago, which will give him an outline of the whole situation.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, that, I take it, means insofar as the Department of Mines is concerned, you have abandoned all hope . . .

MR. FROST: Sorry, I did not hear you.

MR. HABEL: Are we to understand by your reports that inasmuch as the Department of Mines is concerned you have abandoned all hopes?

MR. FROST: That is right. I do say this to my hon. friend (Mr. Habel), if he is interested in this, and I know he is because this operation is in his riding, if he would get the very careful reports that were made by Dr. Speakman's Commission in 1944 and by the Select Committee of the House in 1944, or 1945, I think it was, or the various reports that we have had from our own technical men arising out of this, he would come to the conclusion that to put further money into the lignite operation would be simply throwing good money away and we have not the money to do it. There have been one and a quarter million dollars put into it up to now and it would have been far better if it had never been spent. The thing was done in the wrong way. The operations that were carried on there were probably the only operations of their kind in Ontario. They went ahead and constructed a very expensive mill, put a very expensive plant there, before ever

proving the mine at all. Now, we have to pay for that and write it off to experience.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Chairman, on that matter may I suggest a little more. The Minister (Mr. Frost) referred to Dr. Speakman. I listened to a very interesting lecture given by Dr. Speakman in 1935 or 1936 and at that time he was certainly one of those who believed that there were possibilities in the development of lignite. At that time he certainly favoured the Department of Mines going ahead . . .

MR. FROST: What year?

MR. HABEL: 1935 or 1936. That was in Timmins.

MR. FROST: Who was this? Dr. Speakman?

MR. HABEL: Yes, Dr. Speakman. He even showed us some slides—pictures—that night and claimed also that some of that lignite had been sent to Germany for treatment and so forth and he had great hopes. In fact, that night he expressed the idea it would be well for the Department of Mines to go on with that development.

MR. FROST: I would say to my hon. friend (Mr. Habel) this: There is nothing to be gained by threshing over old straw. Dr. Speakman investigated this matter in 1931 or 1932. In fact I believe it was before that time, it was in the late '20's. Some of this stuff was sent to Germany and reports were obtained on the result of the Otta Plas system that ultimately was installed by Dr. Speakman both at North Bay and another place. Dr. Speakman was thoroughly familiar with this matter and I suggest to the Honourable Member, if he read the report, he would . . .

MR. HABEL: You mean in 1945.

MR. FROST: Yes, that is right. Well, he had 10 years of experience after that.

MR. MacLEOD: I suppose the Minister would agree that there is still a possibility that this lignite deposit may be

put to some useful purpose. I was a member of that Committee and the Minister will recall that the members of the Committee felt at the time that if, for instance, a plastic industry should be developed in the north country it might be possible to make use of those rich deposits of lignite. I think it is only natural that the people in the north country should feel keen disappointment with the fact that the thing is now reduced to a very small sum of money, indicating to all intents and purposes the project has been abandoned. I was just wondering whether this very expensive Royal Commission set up by the Federal Government to investigate the coal industry, fuel industry, in Canada, took the trouble to approach you. They spent an awful lot of money, nearly a quarter of a million dollars, collecting an amazing amount of information that was pretty well known to everybody before they issued their report, and I wondered if they had approached our own Department of Mines for information on this question, and whether the Dominion Government might be interested at some later stage in attempting to exploit those lignite deposits.

MR. FROST: No, the Royal Commission, insofar as I know, did not show the slightest interest in the lignite proposition.

MR. ROBERTS: I wonder if I might just for a moment—

MR. FROST: They were advised about the lignite proposition and all available reports were sent to the Royal Commission.

I would say that the future of lignite, no doubt, is in line with some by-product, it may be in dye or in some other thing that will come out of that problem. There is not anything to be gained by tearing it all to pieces, and trying to develop it before its time. The lignite deposit will be available but it won't be for fuel, rather for something else.

MR. ROBERTS: If the Hon. Minister would permit me, quite a lot of information available went before the Royal

Commission on coal, and as far as I can find out in examining the report of the Royal Commission on coal there is no comment on it, and they did not consider Ontario had any fuel reserves worth mentioning.

MR. GRUMMETT: Part of the reason for the abandonment of this development was the difficulty in processing it. I would just like to ask the Minister how far the Department succeeded in going in the treatment of the coal? I believe it was called the Otta-Plas or something of that nature. During the early part of our investigation on this we found they would not stand up under pressure,—could not get a satisfactory door. I wonder if that difficulty was overcome and if that difficulty did not have a lot to do with the final abandonment?

MR. FROST: No, I think it was felt that they could make the Otta-Plas work all right. I think that was an engineering matter that was capable of solution. They did run into this situation in processing it. There was an enormous amount of dust, which was likely to cause either a fire or explosion, and that was something that the engineers never counted on, so far as I know, in connection with the operation. The dust conditions were exceedingly bad and there was always the possibility of an explosion from spontaneous combustion caused by smoke and that sort of thing. I would say as far as the lignite is concerned, it is a low grade fuel, undesirable by ordinary people if they can get coal or some other type of fuel. That is the thing. It does not stand up. You would not be bothered with it if you could get anything else, and that is why it is not a commercial proposition.

Vote 147 approved.

ESTIMATES—PROVINCIAL TREASURER

MR. DREW: Department of Provincial Treasurer, Item 142.

Votes 142, 143 approved.

On Vote 144.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, under this Section 144 I was just wondering if the Provincial

Treasurer could answer a question for me? It has often crossed my mind that an effort should be made to have a suitable Saturday afternoon picture shown in all theatres across the Province. Run of the mine pictures are shown in most theatres Saturday afternoon and most of the time they are not suitable for juvenile consumption. I thought if the theatres were approached they might agree to some plan to have suitable pictures shown on Saturday afternoon.

MR. FROST: I want to say in connection with the question of Saturday afternoon pictures or other pictures which are designed for children only that there is the greatest difficulty in that when you get pictures designed for children only, you find children do not want to go to them, and at times adults do not want to go to them either. We have had many debates over that particular situation. There was no attempt at classification of pictures until last year. However, last year we decided to segregate certain pictures and mark them for adults only. Now, we did not venture into the field of marking any pictures for children or saying they were for children for this reason—the surest protection you have got in regard to pictures is parental control. If you take the members of this house and they were to look at a picture, there are many of the members here who would differ as to what is suitable or unsuitable for children, and, therefore, we took this position: We will take certain pictures and we will say they are definitely unsuited for children and will mark them for “Parents only”. Now, the others we will leave it to the judgment of parents themselves, and we have found that has worked with a very great degree of satisfaction. I think we are one of the few jurisdictions that has attempted classification of that sort, with the result we did have some few complaints last year about certain pictures that were passed here and were passed in other jurisdictions, but those complaints only involved less than half a dozen pictures in something over 2,000 pictures that were passed and released by the Censor Board.

Now, I would say as regards children's pictures, we have discussed that with the

Daughters of the Empire and other organizations that have been interested. At one time the Daughters of the Empire suggested that we employ a Child Psychologist. The difficulty with Child Psychologists is just the same as trying to classify pictures. All psychologists differ in their point of view, and one of them would say one was satisfactory while someone else would differ with that. We do not attempt that, and I would say the Daughters of the Empire withdrew that request and I think there has been pretty well 100% satisfaction with the work of the Board under the classification we set up at that time.

MR. ROBINSON: I thank the Minister for his explanation. While I do agree that with many of the pictures shown there would be disagreement on the pictures whether or not suitable, but I am sure if the run of the mine pictures happened to be pictures shown on Saturday afternoon most of us would agree they are not suitable for the consumption of the school children. I think the real objectionable pictures—well, those covered by the explanation, given for “Adults only”—but if that picture is to be shown on Saturday afternoons it is hardly suitable for children, and when I say pictures of that kind great care should be taken they do not reach the theatres Saturday afternoons and in that way have children kept home. The Moving Picture Industry is a tremendous industry and they have a great organization working from one end of the country to the other, and I think they should see that a picture definitely suitable would be in each theatre Saturday afternoon.

Vote 144 agreed to.

On Vote 145:

MR. NIXON: There is a very large increase in salaries. Is that for the collection of the Corporation Tax?

MR. FROST: No, I don't think so.

MR. NIXON: \$335,000.00.

MR. FROST: If you would look them over you would find that our increase in salaries have been very generous. That is why there have been very large increases.

MR. NIXON: But as a matter of fact you will have to staff up considerably if you have to collect this \$48,500,000.00.

MR. FROST: Actually No. The Corporation Tax Branch was never disorganized after 1942 because there were very large arrears to be collected, and all of that Department has been kept together.

Vote: 145 approved.

On Vote 146:

MR. NIXON: What is the position of deposits in the Savings Department? Have they held up pretty well?

MR. FROST: Yes. I cannot give the figures to my hon. friend but I would be glad to get them for him, but the deposits have kept up very well indeed. The fact is there has been an increase year after year in the amount deposited, and this last year was no exception to the rule.

MR. NIXON: Have you opened any new branches?

MR. FROST: Well, it is all a question of the cost of money. After all, when you borrow money at the rates at which we are borrowing it, it does not pay you to open new branches. Now, that situation may change in days to come. At the present time my recollection is the average cost of money is 2 per cent.

Vote 146 approved.

Vote 147 approved.

ESTIMATES— PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Provincial Auditor, vote 132, page 8.

Item 132 approved.

ESTIMATES—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DREW: Miscellaneous, vote 184, page 105.

Vote 184 and 185 approved.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): May we have some explanation? I think we were given some explanation a couple of years ago, but I confess I can stand some more.

MR. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer: The miscellaneous item at the end, comprises two token items, one of \$50,000 ordinary, and \$50,000 capital. They are only for the purpose of opening an item on the Provincial books, covering a matter of refunds. Actually speaking, last year, my recollection is—

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It was some \$7,000,000.

MR. FROST: Yes, \$7,700,000 went through that account, but they would be gasoline rebates, succession duty rebates, and a whole host of things of that sort. It is for the purpose of opening an item in the books, and it is all covered by items which come from several departments, and from which payments are made through the consolidated revenue fund and the treasury department.

ESTIMATES—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DREW: Department of Public works, vote 157, page 93.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, before we go into the estimates for public works, if the hon. members will bear with me for a few minutes in that this is a department which has a great deal of work to do, which is sometimes not recognized, and is I think of very great importance to the different sections of the Province of Ontario.

My hon. friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), has submitted the estimates for the next fiscal year which clearly indicate the desire of this Government to expand its services to the people of this Province in practically every branch that touches the every day life of our people, irrespective of where they may reside, in old Ontario, or in the North, on our spacious farm lands or in the crowded cities.

I believe, (and I trust every member of this House believes) that our fair Province, together with our sister Provinces of this Dominion, are at the threshold of a period of great development, industrially and socially, and this Government, having the confidence of the

people of this Province, proposes to do its utmost to ensure that our citizens will have every advantage during this period of development that progressively sound administration can obtain for them.

As the first step of our post-war building and renovation program, the Department of Public Works is now proceeding with a number of building and engineering projects and has plans prepared, or in process of development, for a start this year on many new projects, which, on completion, will be turned over to the operation and administration of the various departments of the Government having jurisdiction in each case. With the increased facilities so provided, these departments will be in a position of being able to cope more readily with the expanding requirements of the times and more properly extend their services and other accommodations for the convenience and benefit of the citizens of the Province. Requirements will be met wherever possible and economical, by extension, renovation and other changes and improvements, which may be made to existing accommodation and by building new structures or groups of structures in cases where there is no existing satisfactory accommodation, or where the existing accommodation does not lend itself to expansion. With these thoughts in mind, I will outline for your information, as briefly as I can, the work included in this program:

PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, TORONTO

(a) A start is to be made on the construction of a new Treasury Building, to provide suitable fireproof accommodation for the various branches of the Treasury Department, together with its many valuable and irreplaceable documents. The erection of this building will release considerable space in the Parliament Buildings and the East Block, now badly needed by other departments.

(b) We are now trying to purchase a site for the erection of a new garage building, to replace the accommodation now provided on the site which is re-

quired for the future extension of the East Block.

(c) We have already purchased lands and buildings formerly occupied by the R. C. A. F. on the Queen's Quay and these premises are now being altered to provide suitable garage accommodation for the Provincial Police, now also occupying space on the site of the future East Block extension.

(d) Arrangements are now being made to move the Film Censors' Bureau from the Parliament Buildings to safer and more suitable quarters.

(e) It is probably well known that the East Wing of the Parliament Buildings was constructed of non-fireproof construction and the Province would suffer a considerable loss and inconvenience if this section of the Building was destroyed by fire in a similar manner that the West Wing was destroyed in 1909. We, therefore, propose in the next fiscal year, to commence the work of installing fireproof exit stair towers and other fireproofing and general renovation and modernization of this Wing, so as to provide better and safer accommodation in this section.

OSGOODE HALL

Provision has been made in the estimates to commence the first stage of a program of remodelling and fireproofing at Osgoode Hall. Various other stages of this work will be continued from year to year until a safer and more modern building is provided for our Law Courts.

NEW BRANCH OFFICE BUILDINGS

With a view to rendering a better and more convenient service to the public, particularly in Northern Ontario and North Western Ontario, it is the intention of this Government to establish new office buildings at various centres to accommodate its many Branch Departments, now occupying rented office space in scattered positions. A start will be made during the next fiscal year to establish some of these office centres.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT BUILDINGS

(a) Accommodation for the Provincial Police, including new lock-ups, will be started at six different points in the North and some alterations and fireproofing work will be carried out at four other locations.

(b) Property will be purchased and buildings erected in Southern Ontario at a number of locations to establish a Radio Communication System for the Provincial Police and negotiations to this end are now under way.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, O.A.C.,
GUELPH

(a) To cope with the need for greatly increased accommodation in all departments of the Ontario Agriculture College, an extensive program of work was undertaken. The work projects undertaken, and for the most part completed, or almost completed, included:

Mills Hall Alterations—(to provide new dormitory space).

Horticultural Buildings Alterations—(to provide new dormitory space).

Chemistry Building Addition—(to provide extensive laboratory space).

Biology Building Addition—(to provide extensive laboratory space).

Animal Husbandry Arena—(erected).

Abattoir rebuilding—(after fire).

Vegetable Storage—(provided in old Power House).

Soils Building Addition—(for laboratory purposes).

Bacteriological Building Alterations—(for laboratory purposes).

Animal Husbandry Building Alterations—(for housing Economics Department on upper floor).

The principal work items now under way include:

Agricultural Engineering Building Alterations (to old Mechanical Building).

Field Husbandry Building Alterations (to provide offices).

The work to be undertaken during the next financial year will include:

Storage Building Alterations (to provide accommodation for Exhibits Dept., Mechanical and Paint Shops and General Storage).

Agricultural Engineering Building Addition (to provide for farm machinery and Mechanical Instruction).

Soils Building Alterations (to remodel second floor).

Economics Building Conversion (to Animal Nutrition Bldg.).

Massey Library Alterations (to provide offices).

Seed Cleaning Plant to be erected.

In addition to the foregoing, the restoration work requiring to be done following R. C. A. F. occupancy will be completed.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, GUELPH

Greatly increased accommodation is required to meet the expanding needs of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph. To meet these requirements, a large three-storey fireproof addition to the Main College Building is now being erected and, together with extensive alterations to the present building, will be completed during the coming financial year.

The more urgent requirements during the past financial year have been provided for by the erection of numerous small out buildings, such as, a Fox and Mink Hut, a new Hog Clinic, a new Poultry and Small Animal Laboratory Building, and five temporary classroom buildings. Further work to be done during the coming financial year will include the completion of a new residence for the Principal and the erection of an Autopsy Building.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL, RIDGETOWN

A new Dormitory Building will be started to provide living quarters for students at the Experimental Farm and Agricultural School at Ridgetown.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, KEMPTVILLE

At the Agricultural School, Kemptville, the increased inflow of students made it

necessary to erect nine temporary buildings, purchased from the Dominion Government Camp at Barriefield, to provide the necessary additional accommodation. Additional new Staff Cottages and farm buildings will be undertaken early next Summer and a laboratory for veterinary work is now being provided.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, VINELANDS

The work carried out at the Experimental Station at Vinelands will be extended by the construction of a new Horticultural Products Laboratory, an addition to the Chemical laboratory, and a new dormitory building, and residence for staff purposes, as well as some smaller farm buildings.

CAYUGA

A portion of the former R. C. A. F. Airport at Cayuga has been purchased for use as an educational centre for the Junior Farmers' Group in this vicinity. Alterations will be made to the former Hangar Building to provide classrooms, recreation rooms, and other facilities.

DEPT. OF EDUCATION

The former Teachers' Technical College at Hamilton is now being used as the Provincial Institute of Textiles for the training and development of personnel for senior capacities in Trade and Industry. Some alterations and an addition to this building will be made during the next financial year.

Surveys and preliminary test holes and soundings will be made on the site donated by the City of Port Arthur, to be used for the new Lakehead Technical Institute.

Further work will be done to improve classroom illumination in all Normal Schools throughout the Province.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS:

(a) Work has been started on the construction of a large new hangar, stores building, fabric repair shop and engine test house, including new sea wall and concrete ramps and docks for the Provincial Forestry Protection Air Service Station at Sault Ste. Marie.

(b) New residences and workshops for Provincial Air Service field staffs will be started at Sudbury, Parry Sound, Chaleur, Kapuskasing, Geraldton, Eva Lake, Port Arthur, and Orient Bay.

(c) The work now under way and to be continued at the Forest Rangers' School, St. Norah's Lake, during the coming financial year includes a main schools building, a dormitory building for students, offices and superintendent's residence, and a dormitory residence for staff. Five additional staff residences will also be started. The buildings recently completed at this new school include a dormitory building for students, a central heating plant, a central dining hall and kitchen and a workshop building.

(d) Renovations of fish hatcheries will be made at Dorion, Hill's Lake, and Pembroke and extensions will be made at North Bay and White Lake.

(e) At the Southern Experimental Station, Maple, work has been started on the construction of a fish culture research laboratory building and will be continued during the coming financial year.

(f) At Algonquin Park, an animal research building, a wild life building and a museum will be started.

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS:

(a) As previously announced, sites will be obtained and a commencement made on the construction of new industrial farms which will replace the common jails.

(b) At the Industrial Farm, Burwash, additional staff residences will be started and a new central heating plant and a new drill hall will be commenced.

(c) The former army camp buildings, Brampton, erected by the Dominion during its occupancy of the former Ontario Hospital at Brampton, and turned over to the Province upon termination of the lease, are being remodelled for use as a reformatory for young prisoners.

(d) A new hospital building to accommodate fifty inmates will be started at

the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, and the sewage plant remodelled.

(e) At the Ontario reformatory, Mimico, the brick and tile making plant is now being reconstructed and equipment will be installed to provide for an increase in plant production and extensions will be made to the water supply and drainage systems.

(f) Preliminary arrangements will be carried out in the next fiscal year to provide for the erection of a new Reformatory building to replace the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for women.

(g) A residence will be provided for the superintendent at the Boys' Training School, Galt, and for the assistant superintendent at Bowmanville, and an additional residence will be purchased for the Girls' Training School at Cobourg.

DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY:

Reception centres for the Department of Travel and Publicity have been provided at Prescott, Thousand Islands Bridge, Windsor Bridge, Niagara Falls, (Rainbow Bridge) and Niagara Falls (Whirlpool Bridge) and Fort Erie. Buildings have been provided at these centres, except at three locations where counter or rented space was used, viz.,

At Niagara Falls (Rainbow Bridge) counter,

At Niagara Falls (Whirlpool Bridge) rented space,

At Fort Erie (rented space).

Additional new buildings will be provided and put into operation during the coming financial year at:

Windsor (tunnel exit)—May 1st, 1947,
St. Catharines—May 1st, 1947,

Fort Erie (Peace River Bridge)—
June, 1947,

Sarnia (Blue Water Bridge)—June,
1947,

Pigeon River, Kenora (Cameron Bay Bridge) Fort Frances.

There will be 13 in all by the end of the new fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

In view of the need of expanding the facilities for the care and treatment of

mental defectives, it is projected that new Ontario Hospital schools will be established at convenient centres in the Province, and I am very glad to be able to inform you that a start has already been made on the building of the first section of one of these hospital schools in Montague Township to serve Eastern Ontario. This section, when completed, will accommodate 890 patients and will have central dining halls and serveries for this group.

Arrangements have been made with the nearest town to provide the permanent water supply system for the hospital; also, some land has been purchased, the general contract let, the site cleared, and temporary buildings erected for the contractor's and for the Department's purposes.

A temporary heating plant, a temporary water supply system and roads required for construction purposes have been installed and electric power service run to the site. The digging and blasting of rock excavations for foundations and for sewer lines, is in various stages of completion for the six patients' buildings, the two bath wings and the central dining hall section. Foundation form work has already been started.

The work on this project will be continued as rapidly as the labour and material situation will allow.

With a view to expanding and improving the system of mental hospitals in the Province, the necessary preliminary arrangements will be made to start the erection of one section of the Ontario hospital at the head of the lakes which is to be erected immediately to the rear of the existing administration building. The section referred to will, in the main, comprise a reception building, with kitchen and stores, together with one pavilion for female patients and one for male patients. An enclosed passageway system will connect the various units of the first section, which will provide accommodation for about 400 patients. Provision of a section of the heating and power plant will be arranged to go with the first section referred to.

A programme of fireproofing and general fire prevention work will be started and carried on during the fiscal year 1947-48 in the patients' buildings of many of the existing Ontario hospitals. Schemes for this work are now being studied and it is planned that the most urgent features of this class of work will be carried on at Ontario hospitals in Brockville, Cobourg, Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto, Penetang, and Orillia.

The fireproofing programme which I have referred to will involve corridors, day-rooms, fire tower exits, staircases, fire stop walls (to prevent fire travel), improved system of fire extinguishing apparatus, elevators and other general work which can be done as part of these operations.

Work will also be started on the development of new central kitchens and dining room centres at Ontario hospitals at Brockville, New Toronto and Orillia.

At the Ontario hospital, St. Thomas, three staff residences will be built. The work of changing the engineer's residence to a duplex will be completed and a start made on the building of a new stores building.

I would like to point out that the long, many paged and detailed list of general items which we have included in our estimates for the fiscal year 1947-48 for both "capital" and "ordinary" items, while of considerable importance in many cases, would be, I am sure, of too great a volume to attempt to enumerate in the time available here. I should, however, explain for your information that this section of our estimates provides for

(a) buildings or other structures of minor importance,

(b) additions, alterations and improvements to buildings, including elevators, where required,

(c) new machinery and equipment and furniture,

(d) replacement of existing machinery and equipment,

(e) Extensions, renovations, replacements or other improvements to mechanical service systems, such as boiler plants,

heating and ventilation systems, sewage, drainage, and water systems, electrical power and lighting systems,

(f) work in connection with landscaping, roads, walks and fences, and

(g) general repairs of all description.

In connection with the matter of general repairs, I would like to bring to your attention that the necessary curtailment of the maintenance and repair of public buildings during the war years has built up an accumulation of such work that cannot much longer be delayed if we are to maintain our buildings in a proper condition.

In addition to the various sections of the work which I have just outlined to you, dealing chiefly with public buildings, I would like to conclude with a few brief remarks concerning drainage work and other engineering projects in this connection, requiring to be dealt with by the Department of Public Works.

During the war years, few drainage schemes were proceeded with and it is anticipated that a greater number of municipalities will be given grants under the Provincial Aid Drainage Act during the coming financial year.

Drainage work in the unorganized districts will be carried out in the usual manner, but to a slightly larger extent.

Four small storage dams will be constructed, one being at Talon Lake, Nipissing District, and three in the Parry Sound area.

Provision has been made to make further grants to the City of Sudbury towards the cost of a flood control and drainage scheme, known as the Nolin's and Junction Creek Drainage Works, which benefits the surrounding territory as well as the City of Sudbury.

CONSERVATION PROJECTS

The Government has arranged to make a grant to the Grand River Conservation Commission of 37½ per cent. of the cost of a survey and preparation of plans in connection with the construction of a dam on the Conestoga River.

The Dominion has also agreed to contribute a similar percentage and the balance of 25 per cent. will be borne by the benefiting municipalities through the Commission. This division of the cost is based on the same percentage as the cost of the original conservation project.

Conservation authorities have been set up to develop and conserve the natural resources of the watersheds of the Ausable, Ganaraska and Etobicoke Rivers, and the establishment of other authorities is being proceeded with. It is anticipated that great benefits will accrue to the people, particularly those resident in the various watersheds of the proposed development schemes, and in addition, many unsightly landscapes will be converted into places of beauty by reforestation work. Grants will be made as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to assist in this work.

This is an outline of some of the work, Mr. Chairman, that we are attempting to do in the Public Works, and I thought it was quite fitting at this time, due to the increase in the estimates, to place this report before the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: Department of Public Works, page 93

Items 157, 158 and 159 approved.

On Item 160.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to make an inquiry of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett). I raised this a couple of years ago in the House, about the cleaning staff of the buildings having been asked to work extra hours as a war service without pay. I do not want to rake all that over again, but I wonder if that has been rectified, and whether they are now being paid for every hour they work.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to answer the question. I might say that the day staff are working 44 hours a week, the night staff, men, 35½ hours a week, and the night staff, women, 27 hours.

Items 160 to 165 inclusive approved.

MR. NIXON: Have all the buildings that were loaned to the Federal Govern-

ment during the war been returned now?

MR. DOUCETT: Well, Mr. Chairman, it is under way. Our representatives are on the way to Monteith tonight to meet the representatives of the Federal Government there on arrival, to take over that property. We have the normal school at Ottawa, which is going to be turned back at the end of June, and then there is only one other property, and that is the property at London. We have the hospital there, and, as the hon. members know, they took over a section of land where they have quite a large depot built, and that has not yet come back. That is all. All the rest are returned.

MR. NIXON: There were no losses from fire in any of these properties?

MR. DOUCETT: No, no losses to amount to anything. There were a couple of very small fires.

On Item 166.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I am glad to hear that the Government intends to make a start on the mental hospital in the City of Port Arthur. It is very desperately needed up there. While I am on my feet, Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that when the Government comes to the erection there of the Government building which will house the services, and which will fill a very urgent need up in that country, if when they build the building, housing the offices, they would put somebody in charge who has authority to make decisions, it would be of great assistance to us up there. And I would like to suggest that that building should be located in the City of Port Arthur, which is recognized as the capitol of the Thunder Bay district.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DOUCETT: When was that established?

MR. ROBINSON: All joking aside, Mr. Chairman, it would fill a need in our part of the country, where we are located so far away.

I notice there has been some talk of a temporary start for the Port Arthur technical school. We welcome that indeed, but I would like to press the thought that so many times temporary set-ups drift along into permanent set-ups, and I would urge the Government to use that very excellent site that Port Arthur has put at their disposal and go ahead with the erection of this building at the earliest possible moment. I would also like them to give some thought to the necessity of a Normal School in connection with the technical institute. A Normal School is badly needed. We are so far away from the eastern centres, that I thought they might give some thought to erecting a Normal School on that beautiful site on the hill, which would be a welcome addition to our part of the country, and something of which the Government could well be proud.

Items 167 and 168 approved.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): What about Item 3 of Item 168? Is that for the River Thames, or the Grand River—that item of \$100,000?

MR. DOUCETT: That is to provide assistance for the conservation authority as provided by an order-in-council.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): is this a new vote?

MR. DOUCETT: It is an amount in there.

MR. McEWING: If I remember rightly, the River Thames has a plan of conservation there, too, as well as flood control.

MR. DOUCETT: This is set up to provide for what might come in during the year, as passed by order-in-council. This is an estimate, of course, which cannot estimate all the requests included, and we must have an item there, so we put in \$100,000.

MR. McEWING: Which project was started first, or is either one of them coming up this year?

MR. DOUCETT: I explained in my brief, we had provided money for the

Conestoga River, that is for the preliminary work. It is then up to the commission; it is not up to the Government, as you well know, to develop that, and the Department provides the money as it is developed.

MR. McEWING: First they have done a good deal of the preliminary work on the Conestogo River last year. This is to provide for the coming year.

MR. DOUCETT: I do not think this amount will be enough but they have an amount in there if we overrun.

Votes 167 and 168 approved.

ESTIMATES—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

MR. DREW: Department of Municipal Affairs, vote 124, Page 75.

MR. NIXON: Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) going to enlighten the House as to what he is doing in this Department. I see he has a speech there.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I would be very glad indeed to give my hon. friends some information, but I was looking at the clock and I did not want to delay you too long tonight. However, you know this Department is very close to a lot of the hon. members here interested in Municipal Government and we have quite a program this year. We are going to establish schools throughout the Province. We made a start on it last summer and we conducted a school for Municipal Officers and elected representatives at Belleville, and one at Brockville and I think if you ask any of the representatives from these different districts they will tell you they went over big. Men who had been a number of years in municipal life said they enjoyed it very much and learned a lot, so we decided we would spread them throughout the Province. We are going to conduct a school, I think a second one,—the first one was in the east, but the snow being so deep up in the Rainy River District, Port Arthur and Fort William, we thought we would wait until the roads are better,—but the second one will be in Port Arthur.

This department was created in 1935 and since that day has had quite an experience in assisting a great number of Municipalities; in fact, there were thirty-four municipalities in default at one time and over a period of years we have refinanced these different municipalities very satisfactorily at a very low rate of interest and not one dollar of the capital lost.

Any person who had money invested in any of these municipalities and waited until they were refinanced would get one hundred cents on the dollar, although the interest rate had been reduced. The interest rate had been high compared with the rate now, and we had very little difficulty in making bonding companies and other institutions see that they should agree to a reasonable rate, which they did, and we were able to refinance all except two municipalities that are on the way out now. I expect within a month or two every municipality in the Province of Ontario will be refinanced and looking after themselves. We thought when a number of these municipalities have been under our control for a number of years and were refinanced and getting along well that we would write to them suggesting that they would be capable of looking after their own affairs and we would advise the Municipal Board to make an order to release them.

It was very encouraging, indeed, to the Department to receive wires and letters from all these different Municipalities. Only two municipalities out of the number did not reply. Others say that they wanted to continue under supervision; that they had been getting along so well with the Department that they thought it was to their advantage to continue under supervision. So that, to the officials who have been there a great deal longer than I have, was very encouraging indeed, and it was encouraging to feel they had been doing a good job for the different municipalities. We had a number of improved districts opened up in 1944. A new form of the Municipal Government was established known as an improved district and to date, since

1944, we have established twelve improved districts.

As you know, the trustees in these Districts, three in number, are appointed by the Government. We are offering an amendment to that legislation this session which will go before the Committee tomorrow, in this way we felt that perhaps the Municipalities felt that they should elect their own trustees. We felt that three years would be sufficient time to get them well organized and then after that, if they so desire, by a vote of the rate-payers, they can elect their own municipal officials.

We have been meeting with a great deal of success with our new publication, The Municipal Statistics. We send them to all the different hon. members, to all the different municipalities, to all the libraries throughout the Province, and any institutions that may request copies of them, free of charge. I notice in the Municipal World we have quite a write up; they claim it is the outstanding publication of the year—our report on municipal statistics.

We started sometime ago in the Audit Branch preparing auditors in different classes, A, B, C, D, and E, not that we wanted Chartered Accountants, or anything of that kind for our rural municipalities, but so that there would be some standard requirement. We are prepared to assist any person who has been auditing, looking after the books in the Rural Municipalities, and who feel that they do not want to sit for an examination. They can come in and we will assist them, work with them, teach them and try to bring them to the standard that we think is required for looking after the audit of the different municipalities.

Now, you will hear a lot of talk about the assessment being out of date. We know that it is not equalized throughout the Province and I suppose it would be a difficult matter to equalize the assessment throughout the Province, taking everything into consideration. Different conditions prevail in different parts of the Province and it is almost impossible to say that there is one measure by

which you can judge in order to assess, but we are going to make a start this year in our Department by appointing three men. It is going to be a trial this year, working with the assessors of the different municipalities throughout the Province. We have had several requests from municipalities who find they do not understand why they appoint County Assessors. They do not understand exactly how that is carried on. We will be able to send these men out to instruct the County Assessors, working with the Township Assessors. There is one thing that is not understood by a lot of people and that is the County Assessor.

A statement was made last summer by some person down in my own City, that the County of Carleton had considered appointing a County Assessor, and some individual down there made a statement at the Council Meeting that they surely were not going into default, that they did not want to hand themselves over to the Department of Municipal Affairs, because if they appointed a County Assessor they would have to be accountable for every move that he made to the Department of Municipal Affairs.

That is one thing that is farthest from our thoughts and desires, to control any municipality. We do feel that with regard to County Assessors from the experience we have had in the United Counties where the first one was appointed, that it has worked out wonderfully well. They have an association of County Assessors now and get together once or twice a year to exchange views. I think they are performing a very useful work.

Take, for instance, Loblaw's Stores. You know they would have one system; if they had several auditors out, all these auditors in those different branches would be working on one system. We want to have a County Assessor with all Township Assessors working in conjunction with them so as to bring a uniform assessment throughout the County. You go into some Counties and you will find one Township assessed at 60 percent., another one at 80 percent., and some as low as 20 percent. We want to endeavour, over a period of time, to adjust

this and see if we cannot get as close to a equalized assessment as it is possible, every person being human. We will not always agree, but I think you will agree with me, that that is an advanced step, a step which will be very much appreciated by the municipalities and one which they have been asking for in this direction for some time.

Items 124 and 125 approved.

On Item 126:

MR. HABEL: On Item 126, Mr. Chairman, how does the minister (Mr. Dunbar) account for the difference in the vote as compared with last year? I see here last year the vote for the Registrar-General's Branch was for \$201,000.00, while this year it is \$251,000.00, making a difference of \$50,000.00.

MR. DUNBAR: Is that Item 126?

MR. HABEL: 126. What would be the reason for that?

AN HON. MEMBER: Higher assessment.

MR. DUNBAR: What amount is that there?

MR. HABEL: Last year the Registrar-General's Branch was for \$200,875.00, while this year it calls for \$251,175.00. What would be the reason?

MR. DUNBAR: 126, vote 1947-1948? \$152,000.00 you say?

MR. HABEL: No, it was \$202,000.00 last year comparing with \$251,000.00 this year.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, I see. You are taking the total amount, I thought you were taking the first item.

MR. HABEL: No, 126.

MR. DUNBAR: For 1947-1948 is \$256,675.00.

MR. HABEL: Statutory, yes, but I am talking of the amount to be voted. It is \$251,175.00. I will have to look over my books. I cannot find those figures.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): On page 76.

MR. HABEL: Last year it would be page 82.

MR. DUNBAR: I will start at the beginning and give them to you right down to 126.

First amount, for 1946, was \$152,000.00. This year the estimated is \$190,000.00; that is an increase of \$38,000.00, due in part to the cost-of-living bonus being absorbed into basic salaries and in part to the contemplated increase in the coming year.

The next, Inspection Branch, \$10,000.00, that is just the same.

The next one was \$15,000.00 in 1946-47. In 1947-48 it is \$25,000.00 due to an increase in the costs of material and the contemplated revision of forms, etc. in anticipation of a new Vital Statistics Act, an increase of \$10,000 is considered necessary, that makes \$10,000 increase there.

Then the next one is the Telegraph and Telephone, that is just a small amount, it is the same thing \$50.00.

The next one is the same, \$5,000.00.

The next one is raised \$300.00, from \$200.00 to \$500.00. This increase of \$300.00 is considered necessary in view of the increase in business machines and equipment in use in the Branch. That is for supplies.

The next one is \$10,000.00, the same.

The next one is \$10,000.00, just the same.

Vote 126, Item 3 is \$25,000.00, unchanged.

The next one is unchanged.

The following one is unchanged.

Those are the only changes: \$205,575.00; this year \$256,675.00.

MR. NIXON: The Registrars of Divorce Action is doubled.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, that is all.

Item 126 approved.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know from the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) what is the reason for the increased fees as well in the statutory.

MR. DUNBAR: I beg your pardon.

MR. HABEL: The increase in fees in the Statutory Vote. \$5,500.00 this year compared with \$2700.00 last year.

MR. DUNBAR: Is that 126 (3)?

MR. HABEL: No, under the heading "S".

MR. DUNBAR: Oh, Fees, Statutory, that is due to an increase in the Unorganized Districts from twenty-five to fifty cents. I did not get your first question. In the Unorganized Districts we are paying Registrars fifty cents instead of twenty-five.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Vote 126, the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) mentioned the anticipated new Act on Vital Statistics. I have been looking forward to that revised Act for the last few years, in fact, the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) promised this House, I think two years ago, that such a revised Act would be brought down. I am not certain whether the Act itself belongs to the Minister who is now answering questions, or to the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener). However, such a revision of the Act was promised and it has not yet come down. Is there any possibility of having that revision this year?

MR. DUNBAR: You will not be disappointed at all. I did not want to load you up with a lot of work this week. When we re-convene this Session in June, you will have the new Act. It is all ready.

MR. SALSBERG: Thanks for the information that we will return in June.

ESTIMATES—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

MR. DREW: Department of Health Vote 55, page 44.

Item 55 approved.

On Item 56:

MR. HABEL: Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) explain the reason for that increase in Vote 56?

HON. RUSSEL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, possibly I might give this expert explanation in connection with this Department. I am not sure whether it was the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) or for South Grey (Mr. Oliver) who, in speaking on the Budget, mentioned the large increase in the Department of Health budget this year compared with last. I think I might just give you the principal items.

\$225,000.00 in connection with the examination of expectant mothers.

\$231,000.00 in connection with additional health measures.

\$500,000.00 additional for sanatoria.

\$400,000.00 in the capital branch grant.

Maintenance grants, \$700,000.00.

Ontario Hospitals maintenance, \$288,000.00.

Now, in connection with salaries, in the Health Department \$53,000.00, and in the Hospital, \$247,000.00, and, during the last few years both in the Health Department and Hospital Department we have been very short of staff. Sometimes I have been very much worried. I have been around to see our Mental Hospitals twice this year and we are very understaffed in that matter.

The Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said in his remarks that they had increased salaries of all persons working for the Department, and you must realize this—I don't know altogether—but I think in the neighborhood of some 10,000 employees—and at the present time nearly 3,982 in the Department of Health, so that when the salaries increased it made naturally a very large increase in our Department.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): I wonder if the Hon. Minister would tell us what was the amount—how many took advantage of that legislation?

MR. KELLEY: Between \$125,000.00 and \$135,000.00 and that was just in force practically 6 months. I have the figures there, they are running now about \$5,000.00 a month. We have not the exact figures for March, but spent last year somewhere between \$125,000.00 and \$130,000.00 this year.

Votes 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, approved.

On Vote 61:

MR. HABEL: On Vote 61, I wonder if it was the intention of the Department to give more of these inoculation services in these unorganized territories?

MR. KELLEY: Yes, it is; that is the hope of the Department.

Vote 61 approved.

Vote 62 approved.

On Vote 63:

MR. MacLEOD: Vote 63, does that item of \$102,000.00 cover the proposed legislation that you promised some months back covering X-rays of all patients entering the hospitals?

MR. KELLEY: No, Mr. Chairman, it has not been decided to proceed with that work yet. It is under consideration, and there is much to be said. We are in favour of it but at the present time there is quite a shortage of doctors and a very great shortage of nurses in our hospitals, and it is the most difficult situation to overcome. According to figures there are about 2,900 nurses short in the hospitals today in Ontario. Now, I think our new work in connection with our nursing assistants is going to be of material worth. I was in Kingston on Saturday and visited the class there. It has not been as large as I hoped for, but it is going to be up to the mark. I went to the hospital and they already have 12 girls and they are delighted with them.

MR. MacLEOD: I just asked this for purposes of information. Actually, it would not require any great increase in doctors, physicians, or nurses to extend that service. It is mostly a clinical job, is it not? It is more or less routine. On entering the hospitals are not the hospitals equipped to make X-rays of all persons more or less automatically?

MR. KELLEY: No, they are not at the present time fully equipped.

MR. MacLEOD: It is a matter of equipment?

MR. KELLEY: Yes, the equipment that is necessary for this work is not

available at the present time. There are 2 machines for the purpose of this work, one of which is quite expensive, and the other one much less expensive, and we are looking at the question of how efficient they are, and at the present time we have just felt it is impossible to get the work underway right now.

MR. MacLEOD: Could the Minister tell us how many hospitals in the Province are equipped now to give this service?

MR. KELLEY: I would doubt whether there are half a dozen that are fully equipped at the present time to give service. I might say this in connection with this work one thing we are doing, we X-rayed 302,000 last year, that is, mass X-ray. We have this new truck which will be delivered—a beautiful vehicle—to be delivered about the 15th of April that will enable us to do 1,000 a day. We have another one coming along and it does just as many. That is going to be a great help, but I still appreciate the point you bring out of the desirability because I have felt this way about it: There are many nurses that had contact with this disease when they are nursing but if it is your sister or your daughter then it is the whole world pretty well, and that is one that we want to see if we cannot help.

MR. MacLEOD: Would it not be possible to have legislation that would make it compulsory to give these X-rays in these hospitals with this equipment where it now exists? Is it possible to do it on a limited scale pending the time when this equipment will be available for all hospitals?

MR. KELLEY: I think that is possible. I went to Buffalo to visit an hospital where they X-ray every patient to see how they are doing, and that is a question that might be considered.

MR. G. J. MILLEN (Riverdale): If I might be allowed to refer to 58. I noticed that the amount is down considerably, Mr. Chairman, from a year ago, \$114,000.00 for maternal and child hygiene. Would the Minister explain the lesser amount? On page 46 I notice the

total amount some \$396,000.00 is allocated for maternal and child hygiene, while last year I believe it was \$510,000.00. I was wondering why the lesser amount this year.

MR. KELLEY: Well, because we did not expend the amount that you see there. We are going on the basis of what we really spent last year.

MR. SALSBERG: No need for the full amount?

MR. KELLEY: No, there was not.

Vote 61 approved.

Vote 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, approved.

On Vote 69:

MR. MacLEOD: On Vote 69 I see an item here covering expense of burial of patients in hospitals for incurables, and the amount is not to exceed \$50.00 in each case. Surely that \$50.00 is not intended to cover burial expenses? Buried for \$50.00!

MR. KELLEY: I might say, Mr. Chairman, that funeral directors are very anxious to get this business even at \$40.00. There seems to be competition even to get it. We have it figured out very carefully. It is not the case of any money being made on this, but I believe that is sufficient money.

MR. MacLEOD: Judging from the ads in the street cars I did not believe it could be done for less than \$99.00, which, I think, McDougall and Brown charge. I was just wondering if you had somebody else that was providing the service at a lower rate. If so, you might give us the name.

MR. KELLEY: I am not anxious to get you out of the world, anyway.

Vote 69 approved.

On Vote 70:

MR. SALSBERG: In the debate on the Speech from the Throne I dealt with the efficiency of the work of the Department in the field of the mentally ill. I quoted at the time from an article written by Mr. Le Bourdais, which is really an indictment of the work of the

Department and the Government in that field. Now, I was wondering whether the Minister would utilize this opportunity to explain what the Government policy is in regard to this very serious and growing problem. The Government is charged in that article—and I quoted it—as having no policy, covering up and hope that nothing will happen to cause any stir or words to that effect, but what I quoted at the time is in Hansard, and I do not want to repeat it.

I certainly believe in view of the seriousness of the charges made by a person who does hold a responsible position and who is considered by a considerable section as somewhat of an authority in that field of Public Health, that the Minister should give this House now some indication of the policy of the Department. We know the institutions are overcrowded. We know unfortunately there is an increase in the number of mentally ill in our communities, and, I am sorry to say, that in my opinion there is no sign of a decrease, but, on the contrary, of a more troublesome and demanding situation insofar as the mentally ill are concerned facing this Province.

I think the Minister should have prepared a statement or, if he wants another occasion, I do think in view of what I quoted that some statement should be given to the House.

MR. KELLEY: I am quite prepared to make a statement in connection with this matter. This gentleman came in to see me, and he started off by saying: "I am proposing to write a series of critical articles on mental hospitals in Ontario, and, in fact," he said "in Canada".

I said to him "Insofar as Ontario, what do you hope to gain by that?", and he said "There are certain things wrong, and the public should know". I replied "My dear sir, I have just finished visiting, at least once or twice, most of the mental hospitals, and I know what is wrong, and we are endeavouring, in fact, have already started, to see if we cannot fix things up".

I might say this, that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is right in saying that we have more people in the hospitals to-day than we had a year ago. The exact figure is 608 more and it is a very sad thing. Two weeks ago I spoke with the director of mental hospitals, and asked him to come out with me for a day. We spent the day in two of the hospitals, and I spoke to some of the patients, some of the old and some of the young, to see if we could find out some of the causes. It is a most difficult situation, but to say we have no policy is entirely wrong. We are, at the present time, starting on a new hospital at Smith's Falls, and are starting this hospital building, as the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) announced tonight, at the head of the lakes.

I have been here now for 14½ months, and in that time only two cases of anything pertaining to the wrong handling of patients have come to my attention. In the first case, it was a young lady, and after looking into the matter very carefully, she was transferred to Whitby, and inside of three months she got better, and is now out. You have to realize that, as a layman, I have to take advice from those who are known as our experts.

One of the encouraging parts of the mental hospital work is that in ten of these hospitals, from 40 to 50 per cent. of the people get better each year, and we now consider mental illness as an illness from which people can recover.

Now, another thing is the supervision and nursing at the present time. I want to say in connection with that, our policy is that there is to be no cruelty to any person in any mental hospital in any part of Ontario, and if any of these cases are brought to our attention, we will immediately investigate them, and those who are cruel will be disciplined at once. Any person who has had the sorrow of losing their reason is entitled to loving care, and as far as I am concerned, that is what he or she is going to get.

But we do have a policy in the enlargement of this work, and we have also this

definite rule that they must get the very best of care. We are paying larger salaries in our hospitals than are paid on the outside, and we are paying our student nurses more money, so I cannot agree with the statement that we have no policy.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am aware of the fact that the Department is trying to provide facilities for an increasing number of mentally ill who require hospitalization or segregation, in a way, from their homes and their friends, but the more important question is, it would seem to me, not that we should provide physical receiving stations for them, or institutions in which to house them, or even the assurance that they will not be mistreated—although that is good, and very important—but the question is whether the Department has a policy for providing the most modern treatment for these people, so that they can be cured and released.

Mr. Labourye said that psychiatrists who were in the Department, and left to serve the Government during the war, have refused to return to the Department, because they see no opportunity for the utilization of their talents, and their experience, in the Department. That is a serious thing to say, and I think that the people of the Province would desire the physical accommodation for all of the sick people in that category that require accommodation, but also the people of the Province would want to know that the Department is introducing and making use of the latest and best knowledge for the treatment of the mentally ill, not just to house and feed them.

I say to the Minister (Mr. Kelley)—and I hope he will take my words in the sincere vein that I am uttering them—and I have no axe to grind with the Department nor with him, and I believe he knows that—but I say frankly if a man like Mr. Labourye can come out and make a statement like that in a national magazine, charging the Department with not having the policy, stating

that the psychiatrists do not want to return to the Department, that is a serious situation that causes deep concern. What is the policy? Are we training people to do this work? Is it true that the psychiatrists do not want to come back? These are very important things in themselves, and important also because of the increased number of people who are suffering minor or more serious mental disturbances, and the care of the people in that category is a major responsibility.

MR. KELLEY: We have our Psychiatric Hospital here in Toronto, and others throughout the Province. Not in every one, but in most every one we have a psychiatrist, and I am informed that while all of our staff did not come back, certainly the greater majority of the staff did come back, and personally I would like it definitely understood that as far as the Department is concerned, we are most deeply concerned with the fact that this is a growing illness, and we intend to have the very best psychiatrists we can obtain to study this matter, and see what can be done to prevent this form of illness.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I am quite satisfied in my own mind that the Minister (Mr. Kelley) in this field, as in all fields of his Department, has a very humane attitude to all questions that come under his administration, but I am wondering if he has ever considered the possibility of developing a different type of institution. We have what we call the mental hospitals, where we send the more advanced cases, and, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) has indicated, there is overcrowding, and a shortage of trained personnel, and I would suggest to the Minister that there are a growing number of people who are suffering from mental disturbances, who have not yet reached that advanced stage where they should be committed to one of our mental institutions, but are people who, in the main, require sympathetic treatment and perhaps rest for a few months. I am thinking now of a mild case of anxiety neurosis, where a few weeks or a few months in a hospital, similar to St. John's

Hospital out here at Richmond Hill, bring these people back to completely restored health.

I think in the exploratory work the Minister (Mr. Kelley) is doing he might take under advisement the making available of perhaps a larger number of smaller rest homes, where you do not have to have the highly trained psychiatrist, but merely competent nurses who know to deal with people sympathetically, and who, if it becomes necessary, can avail themselves of the expert treatment from a psychiatrist. I think, as time goes on, we are going to need in the Province of Ontario, a large number of rest homes that will be available to the people who need rest for a period of weeks, and at a cost, within the limits of their ability to pay. I think the Minister (Mr. Kelley) will follow me in this.

I have mentioned the St. John's Hospital, because I happened to have a friend who spent some weeks or months there suffering from anxiety neurosis, and after six or eight weeks made a complete recovery. I do not know whether your Department, Mr. Minister (Mr. Kelley) gives any assistance to such an institution as St. John's Hospital. If not, it seems to me that it might be a very good thing to do, to encourage those people who are working in that field, and if we attempt to meet the situation at that point, there may be less strain on our mental hospitals themselves. I would like the opinion of the Minister on that.

MR. KELLEY: In that connection, there is one thing we do. For instance, we have a psychiatrist at the hospital in Hamilton. Now, the doctors outside of Hamilton, in a number of the smaller towns in that neighborhood may have ten or half a dozen or ten or so patients not evenly balanced, and our psychiatrist will go to these doctors' offices, and these people will be brought in, and their cases will be analyzed. As it is getting late, I do not want to take up the time of the House, but this is a very important and very interesting and humane subject. For instance, we may find in a home that there are five or six children, one of them who does not mingle with the others,

but wants to keep by himself or herself, and the mother needs a little direction to try and help that boy or girl to get to work and play more with the others. All these subjects at the present time are being analyzed to see what is the best way of proceeding. This thought the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has brought out is not quite the same as it is in connection with the chronics, but those who are convalescent. We do not need to build hospitals at a cost of five or six thousand dollars a bed to put these patients in. We can have smaller hospitals, more like rest homes. The same thing might be carried out with those who have become mentally ill.

MR. MacLEOD: Could I ask one final question? Have you made a provision in the estimates for an increased amount of diagnostic services?

MR. KELLY: Yes.

MR. MacLEOD: A substantial increase?

MR. KELLY: Yes, that is one of the most important parts of our work.

Item 70 to 80 inclusive approved.

On item 81.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, on item No. 81, if I understand correctly, the Ontario Hospital at Orillia is one of those which would accept, when possible, children suffering from epilepsy. Would the Minister (Mr. Kelly) be in a position to tell us if they plan to increase the accommodations for these children? As it is now, I have quite a number of cases in my district of those who have been asking for admission to hospital for children suffering from epilepsy, and the only answer we can get is, there is no place available, and, of course, it creates a situation that as a child grows up, his or her condition becomes worse, but when they come to the age of 16, they are eligible to be admitted to Whitby or any other hospital, and by that time their case is rather desperate in many instances.

MR. KELLEY: We have room for about 600 epileptics at Woodstock. Of

course, we are filled there at the present time. There is no doubt that the situation at Orillia is very crowded, and we only take a child into Orillia where we feel that the need is very, very great, and we hesitate because of the crowded condition. Once we have our Smiths Falls Hospital, we will be in a much better position.

I know of a case the other day, where a lady came to see me personally. She had a little boy of ten who was an epileptic, and another boy coming on too, and instead of the younger boy being on his feet, he was imitating his brother and refusing to walk. I said, "There is no use in ruining a second life in this family, we will try to get him in," and we got him in, in about 48 hours. I feel confident that once we get into Smiths Falls, we will be in a much better position than we are today.

Items 81 to 85 inclusive approved.

On item 86.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words on item No. 86. It was unfortunate when I spoke last week on this particular hospital at Woodstock, and also referred to the Hamilton institution, that the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) was not present in this Chamber. I see they have \$12,000 in the estimates for repairs. My information is—and I have it from a very authentic source, in fact, from an employee of the institution—that their booster pump, where they pump the sewage into the sewer, is entirely inadequate, and almost beyond repair. I am told that on one occasion when the Minister (Mr. Kelley) spoke to a group about health, and so forth—well, I will not repeat the remarks I made the other day; they can be looked up in Hansard. But the pumps were broken down, and the raw sewage was flowing into the river. These pumps are broken down from time to time, and children were actually bathing in the river, and there were other people fishing there, and this raw sewage was flowing around these men and children. I do not say the Minister (Mr. Kelley) knows about this. The trouble is that

when he goes on a visit, he talks to the manager of the institution, and of course a nice rosy picture is painted, and everything is allright. I would suggest that it would be good business to have someone in your Department appointed to visit these various institutions, and instead of going to the management, just talking to some of the workers, taking them into your confidence, and assuring them that their jobs will not be jeopardized, and I am sure you will receive valuable information, which will help to rectify some of these conditions.

I am giving you an absolute fact, which came right from an employee of that institution, that the condition is there, and I do not believe the Minister (Mr. Kelley) knew about it, but I saw there was only \$12,000 in the estimates for repairs, and I was wondering if that would rectify that serious condition.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) that when I go on a visit I do not just go into the superintendent's office. I have been in every one of them, and over and through all of the buildings, and also over all of the farms. I know this condition quite well in Woodstock. Unfortunately, the pumps are down at the bottom of the hill, and there is quite a bit of pressure needed, and on two occasions they did break down, and we were fortunate that nothing serious happened. May I say that within the last two weeks we have had our chief engineer from the Department down there, and I again must take the figures of a man who is an expert engineer, and these are the figures he has given of what it would cost to do the work at Woodstock.

MR. MEINZINGER: That is satisfactory.

Item 86 approved.

On item 87.

MR. MacLEOD: I wonder if the Minister (Mr. Kelley) would mind if I offered one more suggestion. It seems to me it would help the hon. members of the Legislature to have a better appre-

ciation of what is involved in these estimates, if a way could be found to enable groups of the hon. members of this House, from time to time, to visit some of these institutions. If the Minister (Mr. Kelley) has a little spare time sometime, and could invite a half dozen hon. members, the people he likes best, to visit three or four of these institutions, the hon. members would have an intelligent appreciation of what is going on, and then when information appears in the press—which may be true or may not—the hon. members can check that information against his own actual knowledge of the situation.

I do not know what is tickling the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell); I hope he was not suggesting that I be invited and kept there.

HON. LESLIE BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I do not mind telling you. I was saying there was a bill before the House, which is now law, that has created an expense allowance of \$1,000 a year, so maybe you can get about and do these things.

MR. MacLEOD: That is very good, but I think it would be much better if an hon. member did not have to just go to these places and say, "I would like to look around." I think it would be much better if these things were done through the courtesy of the Minister of the Department (Mr. Kelley). I raised this with the Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar), and he said he would be very glad to take the matter under consideration, and when he has time, I have no doubt he will invite some hon. members to visit some of the penal institutions, and I am sure I express the opinion of a large number of the hon. members here, when I say we would welcome the opportunity to visit some of the modern, up-to-date mental hospitals in Ontario, and see the great advances which I am sure are being made, and perhaps also visit some of the hospitals that are a little more backward, and when the estimates come up next year, we could put forward some suggestions which would help to do a better job.

MR. KELLEY: Might I say to the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that he has put one restriction upon me which he did not put upon Mr. Dunbar (Minister of Reform Institutions). He put on the restriction that I just invite those whom I like the best. I am a great believer in the fact that we will be much richer when through with this world if we have a million friends than if we have a million dollars.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. KELLEY: I want you all to be my friends, and we will arrange a party or two, and take you through some of these institutions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patricks): Mr. Chairman, on item No. 87; as this is the final item of the Department, I think it would be appropriate to draw attention of the House to the fact that a total of some \$18,500,000 is being voted at this time, and this is, I believe, the largest expenditure for the Department of Health that has ever taken place, and it gives me an opportunity to say something I wanted to say earlier, when the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) was not in the House, I want to pay tribute to the splendid work he is doing in his Department. Some of the hon. gentlemen opposite, and some sections of the press, from time to time, allege that this Government is doing little or nothing for the health and welfare of the people of the Province. If examination is made of the estimates, it will be seen that well over twenty percent. of the total revenue, both for revenue and capital, are being used for health and welfare work, and I think this is an opportune time to express appreciation to the Minister (Mr. Kelley), and draw that fact to the attention of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, before we leave that vote—

SOME HON. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I fully agree with the general sentiment expressed by my hon. friend from the constituency next to mine (Mr. Roberts), but I think he will agree that the hon. members opposite — meaning on this side of the House—should not consider their main task the emphasizing of what is done, but rather what should be done. I think that is the task of the Opposition, and as one member of the Opposition, I try to do that to the best of my ability.

I would like to ask the Minister (Mr. Kelley) before we leave the estimates, whether he could tell the House what progress is being made in regard to accommodation for the incurably sick. These are pathetic cases which almost every hon. member is concerned with every now and then. There are no accommodations. It is a pressing need, and they come to the hon. members of this House—they come to me, and I am sure they come to everyone else—members of unfortunate families who have illnesses of this sort in their families, and there is a terribly long waiting list everywhere in the Province for admission to hospitals for the incurables. Is anything being done to relieve that situation?

MR. KELLEY: I think the very fact that in our estimates we have a figure of \$2,000 a bed for the hospitals for incurables is sufficient evidence of our interest in this matter. Possibly the most economical way would be to build, say, a half dozen or maybe ten of these large hospitals, but that would not be the humane way of doing it. It is my thought, if a man gets to 65, and his wife is 63 or 64, and one of them becomes incurable, the greatest joy they can have in their remaining days is to see each other occasionally. Therefore, we are giving thought to seeing what might be done. The Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) and myself are giving a great deal of thought to seeing what might be done, and to work out a plan in connection with the home for the aged—they are not being called “houses of industry” any longer—and that subject is being given a great deal of considera-

tion through the Department of Welfare and the Department of Health at the present time.

MR. SALSBERG: I agree with the Minister's (Mr. Kelley) approach to the aged people, that they could be kept in special type of institutions or homes, but I am referring to the patients who are not necessarily old, people who become helpless, and of a nature where the family cannot take care of them, and the few hospitals that exist for that class of patients are very overcrowded, and there is a waiting list, and it takes six months or a year to get any person into one of these institutions.

While this proposed grant of \$2,000 per bed for such hospitals should stimulate the extension of the facilities for those institutions. I am wondering if the Province, by itself, should not build in key centres hospitals of that sort, which would enable us to remove many patients from the regular hospitals, and provide accommodations for those who could be cured in a short period, and sent out again.

MR. KELLEY: That is exactly what we are doing. We had a conference the other day with the directors of one hospital. They came in and wanted to build a new hospital, and the proposal was we take over the present hospital, which was not so very large, and make it into a hospital for incurables, and let them have a large new hospital as a general hospital. That is something we might do. There is another place where, under the Minister of Welfare's (Mr. Goodfellow) department there is an excellent home for the aged within a half mile of the main hospital, and we thought we might enlarge that, and make that a hospital for incurables.

I want to assure the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that these matters are matters of daily concern to the Department, in an effort to determine what can be done for the incurables.

Item No. 87 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move that the Committee rise and report certain items in the estimates.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report certain items in the estimates, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with the consent of the House, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the Provincial auditor be and he is hereby authorized to pay the salaries of the civil service employees and other necessary payments following the close of the present fiscal year, on the 31st of March, 1947, and until supply for the ensuing fiscal year is voted by this House, such payments to be charged to the pro-

per appropriations following the voting of supply.

Motion approved.

MR. DREW: I would like to remind the hon. members that a motion was put on the order paper calling for the meeting of the House at 2 o'clock every afternoon of this week, so when we adjourn this week, we will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What is the agenda for tomorrow?

MR. DREW: Except for any unexpected items which may come up, I will call the resolution on the order paper in regard to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, immediately after the opening of proceedings tomorrow afternoon.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1947

The House met at two o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW

MR. THOMAS K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the standing committee on municipal law, and to move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Creighton, from the standing committee on municipal law, presents the following as its first report:

Your committee begs to report the following bills, with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 104), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Report adopted.

MR. THOMAS R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the standing committee on printing, and to move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Dent, from the standing committee on printing, presents the following as their report: Your committee recommends that the supplies allowance per member for the current Session 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 cheques issued to 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.

Your Committee recommends that the Sessional Papers for the current year be printed in the following numbers:—

Public Accounts	2,200
Estimates	1,200
Lands and Forests	2,200
Mines	2,400
Legal Offices	600
Superintendent of Insurance:	
Abstract	900
Detailed	1,000
Registrar of Loan Corporations:	
Abstract	350
Detailed	600
Public Works	250
Highways	575
Game and Fisheries	700
Labour	800
Education	1,200
University of Toronto	250
Births, Marriages and Deaths	3,200
Department of Health	800

Ontario Hospital for Mentally Subnormal and Epileptics	550
General Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, Sanatoria and Red Cross Hospitals	1,200
Prisons and Reformatories	905
Industrial Training Schools	805
Public Welfare	900
Liquor Control Board	950
Department of Agriculture (Minister)	1,850
Department of Agriculture (Statistics)	3,200
Ontario Northlands Railway	500
Hydro-Electric Power Commission	3,350
Provincial Auditor	250
Workmen's Compensation Board ..	1,200
Ontario Veterinary College	1,700
Provincial Police	350
Ontario Research Foundation	200
Niagara Parks Commission	400
Fire Marshal	1,300
Royal Commission on Forestry	3,200

All of which is respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Chairman, I beg leave to present the report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization and to move its adoption.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart of Kingston, in the absence of the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presents the following as their report.

Your Committee met on March 26th and March 31st. At the first meeting Mr. Hall was elected Chairman of the Committee for the Session.

The Committee discussed with the Minister matters of importance relative to departmental administration.

Your Committee recommends that the Ontario Municipal Board be requested to grant Public Carrier Vehicle licenses more readily.

At the second meeting the members engaged in general discussion on milk

and cheese prices and the view was expressed by the members that there is too much difference between the price received by the producer and the price received by the consumer. No action was taken pending the report of the Royal Commission on Milk.

Col. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, replied to questions on the operation of the stockyards and the buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College. The Minister said the annual cost of operating the stockyards has increased by \$93,000 due to increased labour costs and a reduction of \$5.00 per ton in the price of hay sold to farmers bringing cattle to the yards. He said the Department plans alterations and additional accommodation at the O.A.C.

On motion of Mr. Johnston (Bruce), seconded by Mr. Patrick, the Committee approved suggestions by the Minister that trips be taken this year to acquaint the committee with farming practices in other sections of the province. A motion by Mr. Murdoch, expressing appreciation to the Chairman for ably conducting the meetings of the committee was unanimously endorsed by the members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Motions.

Introduction of bills.

ATHLETIC CONTROL ACT, 1947

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Athletic Control Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

MR. JOS. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, could we have an explanation of that?

MR. DREW: I will try to make it as brief as possible, but I think, perhaps, having been asked the purpose of the bill, I should make it at least reasonably comprehensive.

This Act has the effect of repealing The Athletic Commission Act and placing the functions of The Athletic Commission under a different system of ad-

ministration. This subject has been under consideration for some time, particularly in view of the fact that the main designated functions of The Athletic Commission are covered by the authority of the Physical and Health Education Branch of the Department of Education. I have not given at any time a very full report on the event of the activities of that branch, and I will reserve that for another occasion. However, I would point out that this branch embraces some of the best trained experts on physical training that there are in this country today.

There is a set-up which includes a Director of the Branch, who is Mr. F. L. Bartlett. Then there are several assistant directors who deal with the various branches of that activity. They include, for instance, Mr. J. H. Passmore, who will be in charge of instruction in connection with camp training and the training of camp instructors. He was the officer in charge of physical training for the Royal Canadian Air Force and is now Assistant Professor of Physical Education at the College of Education. There is also Mr. Tett, who was an instructor in the Royal Canadian Air Force in charge of special instruction of air personnel. There is Mr. Geoffrey O'Brion, who is in charge of guided training and physical training in connection with that work. There are the other directorates dealing with various aspects of physical training.

It became clear that all the activities in relation to amateur sports under The Athletic Commission were fully covered by the powers conferred upon the Physical and Health Education Branch. Therefore it seemed feasible to place that part of the administration under that Branch.

Another very important part of the work of The Athletic Commission was, and is, the supervision of professional sports and particularly boxing and wrestling. One may say that in the case of professional hockey and professional baseball those are self-controlling sports in which, fortunately, we have never in this country had any reason to fear that there has been any wrongdoing. For reasons too obvious to elaborate, there

is a special need for supervision of professional boxing and wrestling. These boxers and wrestlers are not residents of the communities in which they usually box or wrestle. While most of them are entirely above reproach there have, nevertheless, been cases where boxers fell over too soon or a wrestler got over the ropes too fast. There is, of course, the fact that this is a proper and legitimate source of tax revenue because of the very substantial sums of public money spent for that type of entertainment. Since it is, however, mainly a tax problem, it was thought in this case that collections should be made by the Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) Department, which has a highly trained staff whose members have an intimate knowledge of tax collection and who should be able to deal with this subject better than any other branch of Government.

There is also the very important question of the approval of contracts for professional sports. Here again it was considered better that this be placed under a Department such as the Provincial Treasurer's Department because, in addition to their tax experts, they have legal advisors. Those men are trained in dealing with matters of this kind. It is important that there be the authority to deal with this, and it is also important that those dealing with it have the training which makes their supervision effective. Insofar as law enforcement is concerned, and any fraud that may be connected with matters of this kind, the Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) Department is a Department organized for dealing with matters of that kind. Therefore it was decided to divide the functions of The Athletic Commission upon that basis.

Those which are related to the taxing of sports and the supervision of professional sports from which taxes are drawn would be under the Provincial Treasurer. Those which are related to law enforcement would be under the Attorney-General. Those which are related to physical instruction, physical fitness and recreation, would be under the Department of Education.

That division is effected by this Act. There will be a single Athletic Commis-

sion with supervising power in relation to professional sports and the examination and approval of contracts, similar to those previously possessed by The Athletic Commission. I think it is obvious, however, that The Athletic Commission, directly responsible to a Department, and with the officials of that Department available at all times, will be in a better position to perform those duties, than would be the case with some detached body outside which, with all the best of intentions, would not have available the expert advice which would be available in this case. Therefore, there will be provision for the appointment of an Athletic Commissioner with the power and the responsibility for supervising these professional sports, for approving of contracts and carrying out the other details of that kind which have been under The Athletic Commission. I might say that this has been under consideration for some time, because it was desired to make the allocation of authority on a basis which would produce the most effective division, and at the same time the most effective supervision of these various activities.

I do want to say in this respect that I think the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) has perhaps been put in a somewhat unfair position, as sometimes happens in cases of this kind. During the time we were examining the possibilities of the re-organization, and the most efficient method which could be followed, by the very nature of his responsibility to the Government, he was not free to discuss what the plans were. He has supervised supremely well the affairs of the Commission, but has, at the same time, been in an embarrassing position in not being able to answer some of the criticisms which were levelled, due to the failure to appoint members to that Commission.

I should point out one special feature of the Act, which is that the taxes obtained from these professional sports will not go into the consolidated revenue fund, but will be placed in a separate fund known as the Physical Fitness and Recreation Fund. Every cent received from these professional activities, and from any taxes upon sporting activities, will be

available only for the purposes of physical fitness, or for the advancement of sports, subject to one reservation. That is, it is the intention—and I believe it is a legitimate intention within the meaning of these words—to direct a certain amount of those funds, dependent upon the amount required from time to time, to the proposed advancing of the development of institutions like Wood Eden which is devoted to the training and physical development of crippled children. I feel that there could be no more worthy purpose to which funds of this nature could be directed.

That, Mr. Speaker, is a brief summary of the purposes of the Act, and of the reasons which have led us to the conclusion that this would be the most efficient way of dealing with this subject.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The interim report of February, 1947, of the Ontario Research Commission.

2. The report of the Minister of Public Welfare, Province of Ontario, for the fiscal year 1945-1946.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MEETING OF LABOUR COMMITTEE

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I rise to direct a question to the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on a matter that involves all the members of the standing committee on labour. As a member of that committee, Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter which was sent to all members by the Ontario Federation of Labour, of the Canadian Congress of Labour, asking the Chairman and the members of the standing committee on labour to call a meeting of that committee, and to afford the Federation an opportunity to appear before that com-

mittee and discuss matters affecting labour legislation, with the committee.

Now, as a member of this committee, I could not reply to them, except, of course, in the affirmative, and assure them that as one member of the committee I am very eager that this arrangement be completed. I have not heard from the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley); there has been no indication of his intentions; there is no notice on our desks for any meeting of the standing committee on labour; there has been no meeting of the committee this year, and I think there has been no meeting of the standing committee last year, and I want to ask the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) now to agree to the calling of such a meeting, and to express his intentions at present, so that the members of the committee can notify the Federation and other labour bodies who are legitimately anxious to have the opportunity of appearing before the committee. And, Mr. Speaker, I might say that there is no reason, even without such a request, why the committee should not meet. I have the good fortune to be a member.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I point out that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has asked a question. If the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) wishes to answer, that is his right, but this is not the occasion for an expression of opinion.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am advised by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that this is not the time to express an opinion. From his advice given, I thought it was, because he has done it before the orders of the day. However, I have directed my question.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I think about all I can say in reply to the hon. member's (Mr. Salsberg) question at the moment—unless I wanted to make a detailed speech, which I do not feel inclined to do in regard to this matter—is that the Government will indicate at the proper time when it is desirous of having this committee meet, and that is not at the moment.

PRIVILEGE—RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a matter of privilege—one that affects not only myself, but this whole House.

On Monday, March 24th, this House ordered a return of certain documents relating to the proposed hydro frequency change-over. I shall read the order, as it appears in the votes and proceedings for that day, at page 152:

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Carlin, Ordered, that there be laid before this House a return of copies of all reports prepared for or by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission between January 1st, 1945, and December 31st, 1946, with respect to a change of frequency of power in any part of the Ontario Hydro system.

On the same day, according to the votes and proceedings, the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) presented to the House certain documents which purported to be the return so ordered.

The question of privilege on which I rise, Mr. Speaker, is that the documents tabled were not the complete return ordered by this House. And in support of that statement I can quote no better authorities than the two present members of the Ontario Hydro Commission itself.

As most hon. members are aware, in my capacity as mayor of Fort William I am also a member of our local hydro commission, so that I have a deeper interest in, and am perhaps more closely in touch with hydro affairs than some other members.

Now I have here, Mr. Speaker, a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the executive of the O.M.E.A. which was held on October 18th last. They had expected to be given the provincial Commission's report on the frequency change-over, but it wasn't ready for them, and Commissioner W. R. Strike had to explain why it wasn't ready. He said in part—and I am quoting from Mr. Strike's re-

marks, as quoted verbatim in the official minutes of that meeting—he said:

A tremendous amount of work has been done in the preparation of this report—seven complete reports have been brought in, and they have all been revamped. A considerable group of men here have been working for months on practically nothing else. They have come up with a great many answers, and each time the report has been sent back to be simplified.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it was those seven reports that I had in mind when I moved the order for a return of all reports prepared on this very important topic. And I would remind the House again that that order was passed by this House. It is no longer a matter of a request on my part, but an official order of this House that those reports be tabled.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have here the return which was tabled. It consists of three documents. One is the interim report which was issued by the Commission last November. The second is a synopsis of that report. And the third is a little additional information which was prepared some time in December.

This return, Mr. Speaker, does not contain one of the seven reports which Commissioner Strike said had been prepared.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I said that the existence of these reports had been admitted by both members of the Commission.

After I had given my notice of motion, the Minister in charge of Hydro Affairs (Mr. Challies) spoke to me and asked me what I wanted. I wrote him a letter and explained. On March 21st he wrote me, and said that the reports Mr. Strike referred to were merely departmental studies, and that making them public would lead to confusion and misunderstanding. But he admitted the reports do exist.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that making them public will lead to nearly as much misunderstanding as will arise if the Government refuses to table reports which have been ordered by this

House. You can call them reports or studies or whatever you like, but there they are. This House has ordered that they be produced, and this Government is still bound to obey orders of the House.

We want to know what the Hydro Commission and the Government have been doing with these reports. I have read the official report that was issued, and it seems to me that it is considerably biased in favour of the changeover. It gives all the advantages of 60 cycles, but it doesn't give the advantages of 25 cycles. I'd like to see whether some of the arguments on the other side weren't contained in those earlier reports that had to be "revamped".

But most important of all, I want to see the dignity and the rights of this House upheld. When this House issues an order to the Government or the Hydro Commission or anyone else, that order must be obeyed. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, as a matter of the privileges of this House, to rule that it must be obeyed.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I think the dignity and right of this House must be upheld, and I think the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Anderson) is playing cheap politics with a very important subject.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DREW: The hon. member who has just interrupted will have the opportunity to speak at the proper occasion. He has been doing it himself.

This is a very important subject, and the words which have been read are words which are perfectly understandable in a report which was presented as a report which had culminated the enquiry, which was laid on the table. Whether it is weighted one way or the other, that is the decision. The hon. member (Mr. Anderson) knows perfectly well that this Government announced the appointment of the best experts they could obtain to enquire into this whole subject and bring in a report upon the advantages, one way or the other. This Government will not be put in a position of

being accused of withholding anything when it does not bring in the preliminary drafts of every report that is brought here. There is a final report, and that is a report within the meaning of the word. The hon. member (Mr. Anderson) made it perfectly clear in his own words that the reference to the seven reports, referred to the seven preliminary drafts. Neither now, nor at any other time, so long as this Government is the Government of this Province, will it accept unchallenged statements that there is a breach of the dignity of the House, that it has failed to bring in preliminary reports, or drafts of reports, when the reports were asked for.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, if I may just say a word. I do not want to prolong the discussion, but if I may be permitted I want to add this. I am merely asking for the reports that Mr. Strike admitted existed, and which the Minister (Mr. Challies) admitted were in existence.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) who is Mr. Strike?

MR. ANDERSON: One of the members of the commission.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS—

MR. NIXON

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, on a more pleasant subject—and I hope anything I may have said with some asperity a moment ago will not deflect from what I shall now say, because I can assure the hon. members that what I say is said with all warmth, and with the friendliest feelings. I think there are not enough of us who happen to have our birthdays during the course of the Session. I know I am joined by every hon. member on the Government side of the House in extending the wish that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will have many, many happy returns of his birthday, which is to-day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: May I say, in a very warm tribute of appreciation to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), I would like to recall that he is the dean of this House in years of continuous service. He first entered this Legislature in 1919, at the age of 28, and I do want to say that no matter what differences may mark our arguments from time to time—and I feel that my views will be shared by others—it is a very good thing for this country and for this Province that men with his affection for his own community, for the land upon which he was brought up and has grown to manhood, that he saw fit to take part in public life. I wish to pay tribute to him for his years of service, and again wish him many happy returns of the day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I seize this opportunity to agree with my hon. friend the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). The opportunities come all too seldom, but in this case I do agree with the sentiments expressed, particularly when they relate to my good friend and colleague, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). Before any of us were elected to this Legislature, my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) was carrying on in his usual dignified and happy manner the debates and proceedings of this Legislature. I know that we, on this side of the House, hope that he will be able to continue his membership in the House for many years to come.

Previous to the meeting of the House, the hon. members of the Liberal group tendered him, in a more personal sort of way, our felicitations on his birthday, and I can only join with the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in this public acknowledgement of the life and record of service of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), and wish him well in the years that lie ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish to join with the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)

in wishing the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) every happy return on his birthday.

Perhaps this may be the only opportunity to-day in which we may join with the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in what he has to say.

I also wish to add to what has been said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that we, on this side of the House, listen with a great deal of attention when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) speaks. We recognize his long service in this House, and we know that he has had much more experience than we have, and is able to give us a lead and to guide us, and we appreciate having a man here with the qualifications of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to join with the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the Leader of the CCF group (Mr. Grummett) in tendering our very warm felicitations to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) on the occasion of his birthday. Those of us who have been in the House have come to hold him in very high esteem. He is a man who, on all occasions, bears himself with great dignity and strength, and I am sure that all the hon. members of this Legislature express the hope to him on this occasion that, having served 25 years and a bit more in the Legislature, he will be spared to bring it up to the half-century mark.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friends with very great sincerity, although I find myself singularly lacking in words to do so, but I am sure you all know that what I do say comes from the heart. I want to thank you all for your very kind felicitations and references. There is one thing I can assure you is an advantage on being born on April 1st, amongst the various disadvantages which would occur to the hon. members, and that is, that your birth-

day is never forgotten. I recall many happy occasions indeed in family life back on the farm, from my earliest recollections, when April 1st was a very gala day, and always celebrated by a giant sugaring-off, with many friends and guests in attendance.

May I take this opportunity, however, to keep fresh in my own memory, and in the memories of others, that the greatest birthday gift I ever received was when, in 1918, my first-born son chose to honour his father's natal day by also being born on the first day of April, an occasion I do not think can be matched in many instances. Proud parents, Mr. Speaker, can always be forgiven for boasting about their families. I know the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will agree with me now that he has such an interesting and lovely family of his own—but we were very, very proud of that lad. I think I may say that he was a very worthy and gallant officer in His Majesty's Royal Canadian Air Force, and made the supreme sacrifice one night on returning from bombing operations over Frankfurt, Germany, when his bomber crashed on the east coast of England, within a very few miles of their home base. So there is a little spot in England which very much belongs to his mother and myself, which we hope to see in the not too distant future.

May I again thank you, Mr. Speaker, and all the hon. members of the House, for their very kind felicitations on this occasion, and I can only repeat that I appreciate it indeed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, the question I intended to ask has already been answered by the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). It was in reference to the request of the Ontario Federation of Labour that the labour committee of the House be set up to accept a delegation from the Federation of Labour, to discuss labour problems with them, but I think the Minister (Mr. Daley) has given his answer to that request.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to call the motion, but, in order

to simplify the moving forward of bills, with the consent of the Opposition, I thought we might deal with third readings, which would not take us more than ten minutes. I, therefore, will call the first order, and proceed with the third readings on the order paper.

TOWN OF LEAMINGTON ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the Town of Leamington. Mr. Murdoch.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 10.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

CITY OF KINGSTON ACT

MR. DREW: Second order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, third reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Kingston, Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 13.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

CITY OF LONDON ACT

MR. DREW: Third order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order, third reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Patrick (Middlesex North) I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 17.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

CITY OF TORONTO ACT

MR. DREW: Fourth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order, third reading of Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 23.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY ACT

MR. DREW: Fifth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order, third reading of Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company. Mr. Elliott.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 25.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

TOWN OF SIMCOE ACT

MR. DREW: Sixth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk).

MR. C. H. MARTIN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 28.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

TOWN OF WATERLOO ACT

MR. DREW: Seventh order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, third reading of Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the Town of Waterloo. Mr. Chaplin.

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 11.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

CITY OF GUELPH ACT

MR. DREW: Eighth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth order, third reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Guelph. Mr. Hamilton.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 15.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

TOWN OF BRAMPTON ACT

MR. DREW: Ninth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth order, third reading of Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Town of Brampton. Mr. Hall.

MR. S. H. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 22.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

TOWN OF ORILLIA BILL

MR. DREW: Order No. 10.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th order, Third Reading Bill No. 24, An Act respecting the Town of Orillia. Mr. McPhee.

MR. J. D. MCPHEE (Simcoe East): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

COLLECTION AGENCIES ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 11.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh order, third reading of Bill No. 100, the Collection Agencies Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 100, the Collection Agencies Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

JURORS ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 12.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order, third reading Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Jurors Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Jurors Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS
BROKERS' ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 13.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 107, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 107, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of bill.

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

PLANNING ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 14.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to amend The Planning Act, 1946. Mr. Porter.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker I move third reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to amend The Planning Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 15.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 109, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 109, An Act to amend the Department of Education Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

PROVINCIAL FORESTS ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 16.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend The Provincial Forests Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend The Provincial Forests Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

CROWN TIMBER ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 17.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth order, third reading of Bill No. 114, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 114, An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MILLS LICENSING ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 18.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Mills Licensing Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Mills Licensing Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 19.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 116, An Act

to amend The Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

CULLERS ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 20.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend The Cullers Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend The Cullers Act.

Motion approved; third reading of Bill.

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

FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 21.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to provide for Forest Management. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to provide for Forest Management.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 22.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 103, The University of Toronto Act, 1947. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 103, The University of Toronto Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

SURVEYS ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 23.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to amend The Surveys Act. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Before third reading goes through, I should like to have an explanation as to the meaning of Sections 10 and 11 which is involved in this Act, amending the Surveys Act.

MR. DREW: Well, I do not think the government or any hon. member of the government should withheld any information. This was discussed in the Committee of the Whole and there is a place for proper motions on third reading, but not questions. We do not want to depart too far from the rule.

MR. BEGIN: Unfortunately I was not here yesterday when the Bill was in the Committee of the Whole. If it is going to do just what the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) says, I will withdraw it.

MR. DREW: I think the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) will be only too happy to inform any hon. member any time as to the meaning, but I think we should follow the practice.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MEDICAL ACT

MR. DREW: Order No. 24.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Medical Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third read-

ing of Bill No. 123, An Act to amend the Medical Act.

Motion approved; third reading of Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 25.

DENTISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act. Mr. Kelley.

MR. KELLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I would now call the second order under Government Notices of Motions.

MOTION—DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, Government Notices of Motions. Mr. Drew—Resolution—That this House is of the opinion that a strong federal system is the best form of government for Canada and approves the steps taken by the Ontario Government to preserve that system and to protect the established rights, customs and educational system of this Province.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, In rising to address my remarks to this motion, I should say at the outset that what I have to say will take some little time because this is the first occasion on which it has been possible to make anything in the nature of a comprehensive report to this Legislature, both as to the position taken by the Government at the different meetings of the Dominion-Provincial Conference and as to the position which it now takes.

The reason that this is the first occasion when such a review can be made is that

when we met last year the conference was still meeting in closed sessions and we were not at liberty to discuss in detail what had then taken place. It is therefore my intention to review very fully the problem with which we are confronted, the steps we have taken and the course we propose to follow.

As we look abroad and see the collapse of free government in so many lands, one of the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all Canadians must be the strengthening of our national structure so that we may avoid the disasters which are not only the aftermath of war but also the inevitable consequence of weak or ineffective systems of government.

For many years it has been apparent that substantial adjustments were necessary to bring to its full efficiency and vigour the combined system of national government which we describe as Confederation. To a slight extent during the First Great War, and to a much greater extent during the economic storm which came ten years later, it was recognized that steps must be taken to clarify the responsibilities and functions of all governments in Canada, and also to find some method for bringing into more effective co-operation their combined administrative and legislative powers.

For that reason, the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in 1937 which reported in 1940. In 1941, representatives of the Dominion and all provincial governments met in convention at Ottawa to discuss the recommendations of the report of that Royal Commission. For reasons which need not now be discussed, that Conference failed to achieve any results.

From that time on, there was a constant and widespread demand for a new Conference. Those who were members of this Legislature during the sessions of 1942 and 1943 will remember that I introduced a motion at each of those sessions urging the reconvening of a Dominion-Provincial Conference. After being called upon to form a government

in August 1943, I repeated that request. On January 6th, 1944, I wrote the following letter to the Prime Minister of Canada which I quote now indicates the concern of this government about the possibility of entering the post-war period without prepared plans for inter-governmental co-operation.

January 6, 1944.

Dear Mr. King:

Since returning to my office, I have had the opportunity to read a number of speeches made by Dominion Cabinet Ministers referring to plans that are being made for post-war employment and reconstruction. I find that in most cases they refer to fields of activity which would ordinarily be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments.

I need not say that we are most anxious to co-operate in every practical measure which will assure effective post-war planning and the prompt rehabilitation of the members of our armed forces. I believe it is extremely important, however, that where it will be necessary to obtain the agreement of the Provincial Governments in regard to the joint occupation of fields of legislation ordinarily under their exclusive jurisdiction, there should be previous discussion that any measures introduced will be on a basis agreed upon in advance.

At present, there are agreements in regard to health and education awaiting adjustment between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. I believe that it is very difficult to deal with these or with any other similar agreements until we have reached some understanding in regard to the present and future constitutional relationship of the various governments.

I would therefore urge that a Dominion-Provincial Conference be called at the earliest possible date to consider the broad question of post-war planning and reconstruction. Not only is this necessary for the purpose of determining the basis upon which the Dominion and the Provincial Gov-

ernments will co-operate, but it is also necessary for the purpose of considering the subject of taxation in relation to these measures.

I believe it is of the utmost importance that such a conference be held before any measures are introduced either in the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislatures, which call for ultimate agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. We will be prepared to send representatives to a conference of this nature at such time as will be convenient to you, but I do urge that the conference be held at the earliest possible date.

Yours sincerely,

George A. Drew

This letter was forwarded by the Prime Minister of Canada to all the other Provincial Premiers for their comment. All expressed agreement with our proposal and indicated their desire for a conference along the lines I had suggested. For various reasons, however, a conference was not brought together until August 6th, 1945, exactly a year and a half later. At that time, the Dominion Government placed before the conference a number of proposals in regard to taxation, health, social security and public investment. All governments having accepted those proposals as a basis for discussion, the conference met in closed sessions and then adjourned until November.

At the closed meeting in November, it became apparent that adequate statistical information was not available to determine with any certainty the adequacy or otherwise of the financial figures which accompanied the proposals of the Dominion Government. On the motion of the Ontario Government, the Dominion-Provincial Economic Committee was set up under the direction of the Dominion-Provincial Co-ordinating Committee, which had also been created earlier on the motion of the Ontario Government. The Economic Committee met through December and January so that when the Conference met again in closed session on January 28, 1946, essential informa-

tion in regard to the tax requirements of all governments was available for the first time. As a result of those inquiries, the Dominion and all Provincial Governments were left in no doubt that much still remained to be done before it would be possible to interpret, in exact financial terms, the general health, social security and public investment proposals of the Dominion Government.

At that closed session, the Ontario Government modified its earlier printed proposals and offered to rent the exclusive use of the fields of personal income and corporation taxes for the period of a temporary agreement. The proposals of the Ontario Government which were placed before the other governments in January were substantially the same as those which were before the Conference which met again in open session on April 29, 1946.

In view of the statistical information obtained in the meantime by the Economic Committee, the Dominion Government changed its financial proposals substantially in January and revised its offers to the provinces for the use of the major tax fields using a basic figure of \$15.00 per capita to be paid uniformly to every province in return for the use of those tax fields.

At the January meetings, the Dominion Government made its first departure from the proposal of a uniform per capita payment and introduced special provisions affecting two provinces which had the effect of giving them a higher per capita minimum payment. When we met in April, their proposals remained substantially the same.

It is essential that all our members be fully informed as to what the Ontario proposals really were at the time the Conference adjourned on May 3rd, 1946, in view of the fact that there has been no earlier opportunity to place them before this Legislature. It will be recalled that when we were last in session the Conference was still meeting in closed sessions and the Government was therefore not in a position to disclose what had been under discussion.

The following is a summary of the essential points of the proposals of the Ontario Government which were before the Dominion-Provincial Conference at the time we adjourned last year.

1. The Ontario Government offered to sign a Transitional Tax Agreement under which it would undertake to vacate and rent to the Dominion Government for the term of that agreement the great fields of corporation and personal income taxes in return for an annual rental payment to be computed at the rate of \$12.00 per capita, to be varied in relation to the Gross National Product per capita in the year preceding the year of payment as compared with that of the year 1941, subject in any event to a minimum payment of \$12.00 per capita based upon the population in the year preceding the year of payment. The acceptance of this rental payment in return for these two major progressive fields of taxation was conditioned on the acceptance of other proposals, subject of course to such variations as might be agreed upon during discussions at the Conference.

2. The Dominion Government would vacate and undertake not to re-enter during the term of the agreement the six minor fields of direct taxation which had always been provincial fields of taxation until the Dominion Government recently entered those fields, namely:

- (a) Gasoline Tax
- (b) Amusement Tax
- (c) Electricity Tax
- (d) Race Track Pari-Mutuel Tax
- (e) Security Transfer Tax
- (f) Succession Duties

The Ontario Government also asked that the Dominion Government recognize the priority of provincial taxation with respect to mining and logging operations.

3. The Dominion Government would give an undertaking not to enter any field of direct taxation other than personal income and corporation taxes during the agreement so that double taxation might be avoided and the

provinces be assured of flexibility of taxing power.

4. The money held back by the Dominion Government under the War-time Tax Agreements would be paid to the Provincial Governments.

5. The new agreement would explicitly state that the provinces, in agreeing to rent the fields of personal income and corporation taxes, would not be deemed to have surrendered or abandoned any of their powers, rights, or privileges.

6. The Dominion Government would make available to the Provincial Governments and municipal councils the foreign exchange required to meet their existing external obligations in the United States at parity of exchange.

7. The Dominion Government make the payments for relief of unemployed employables.

8. The Dominion Government pay old age pensions and pensions for the blind. (The Ontario Government recommended that old age pensions should be paid to all persons over 65 years of age without a means test. It recognized, however, that heavy expenditures were involved in this proposal, and it suggested that the extension of pensions to cover all persons over 65 should be made by the Dominion Government in relation to its own financial resources for such purposes.)

9. The statutory subsidies paid to the provinces since 1867 for their surrender of customs and excise duties under the British North America Act would not be deducted from the rental payments to the provinces.

10. Immediately after the ratification of the new agreement, steps would be taken by the Co-ordinating Committee, with the assistance of the Economic Committee and such other expert assistance as might be deemed advisable, to conduct a thorough examination of the whole Canadian tax structure for the purpose of establishing a new and revised system of taxation which would leave clearly defined and clearly divided taxing powers to

the Dominion and Provincial Governments, under a system which would impose the least onerous burden upon the individual taxpayer.

11. If, within the life of the transitional agreement, a satisfactory basis was not established for an improved system of taxation, the Dominion Government would undertake to reduce its taxes on personal incomes and corporations sufficiently to enable the provinces to re-enter those fields of direct taxation upon the termination of the agreement.

12. On the subject of health insurance, the Ontario Government accepted the Dominion proposals in principle, but all governments, including the Dominion Government, agreed that it was not yet possible to proceed with those proposals without a very extensive examination of the whole situation and the substantial expansion of hospital accommodation, combined with the training of large additional medical and nursing personnel. The Dominion Government, and the Provincial Governments, recognized from an examination of the health insurance proposals and particularly from the deliberations of the Economic Committee that this subject still required a great deal of further study and preparation of essential statistical details. The Ontario Government urged that this work should be undertaken at once, and our brief before the Conference stated that this "whole question could well be one of the first subjects referred to the Dominion-Provincial Co-ordinating Committee," and I am quoting here my words to the council.

13. The Ontario Government agreed in principle to the proposals for a Public Investment plan. In our printed brief of January, 1946, we said, "The Ontario Government expresses its belief that the highest possible measure of co-operation should be established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the development of their resources and the maintenance of all types of production. It approves of the idea of hold-

ing back public construction and public investment during the period when private investment and private production can provide the opportunities for employment which assure gainful occupation to our people."

14. We emphasized the need for a Dominion - Provincial Conference at least once a year and preferably once every six months to integrate the combined constitutional and administrative powers of all the governments, so that effective inter-governmental co-operation might be maintained to the advantage of all the people of Canada.

15. At all times we asked that the special advantages enjoyed by the Province of Ontario through the location here of head offices of large national organizations be recognized and that a plan be devised whereby the taxes paid by such national organizations be distributed to all provinces on the basis of the actual business done in those provinces and not in relation to the mere fact that the head office happened to be in the Province of Ontario.

16. We urged the setting up of a National Adjustment Fund in line with the recommendations of the Rowell-Sirois Report upon any basis approved by the Conference. Having regard to the impression sometimes conveyed that Ontario sought to retain its position of special advantage, I will quote from the Hansard record of my own remarks on May 1st, last, in discussing this very subject before the Conference.

Ontario believes in the system of fiscal aid to those provinces which from time to time require special assistance because of the fact that their economy is not so widely or so flexibly based that through their own free taxing powers they can meet the difficulties which arise. What I said then and what I repeat now is that, while we suggested one form of administration of this national adjustment fund, I believe the exact words I used were that we were not married to that proposal and that we would accept any system of administration of a national adjustment fund which was acceptable to this Confer-

ence. We shall not, within the term of any agreement we now sign, be drawing from that fund, to which we naturally will contribute very heavily.

Now as to the amount, and as to the method of administration. We are ready to sit down and agree to any amount which appears to those who are most concerned with this to be adequate. And I would certainly defer very largely, in agreeing to the form of administration, to the expressed opinion of those provinces which would be receiving the benefit of that fund, because in the very nature of things their satisfaction with the method of administration will be the test of its success. I think I cannot be clearer than that. In our brief we suggested an initial figure of \$20,000,000 which, I would point out, was more than \$5,000,000 above the figure recommended by the Rowell-Sirois Report, upon which so much reliance has been placed by those very provinces which we seek to assist in this way. We are suggesting a larger amount. If that is not enough, and the argument can be shown clearly for a larger amount, then let us agree to that larger amount.

I stated the principle to which we adhere, that we are accepting the principle of fiscal aid in a fund administered on a basis acceptable to those provinces which will be dealing with it; and we are prepared to agree to whatever may by mutual consent here be regarded as an adequate sum for administration in that national adjustment fund.

These were our main proposals before the Conference. The members of this Legislature should bear in mind, however, that these proposals were not put forward in any rigid uncompromising manner. My very last words to the Conference before adjournment on May 3rd were as follows: and again I quote from Hansard:

I want to remind the Conference that I have made it quite clear all along that nothing we have put forward is 'take it or leave it'."

Those were the details and that was the spirit of the proposals which Ontario had

placed before the Conference when we adjourned on May 3rd on the motion of the Dominion Government for the stated purpose of examining the effect of those very proposals. It was therefore both with surprise and justifiable indignation that the Ontario Government learned from the budget speech of the Dominion Minister of Finance, in the Canadian House of Commons on June 27th last, that the Dominion Government did not propose to continue the Conference but was laying down arbitrary terms which it sought to put into effect by separate negotiation with the different provinces. On that occasion the Dominion Government abandoned its own stated position that any satisfactory adjustment of our tax problems must be upon the basis of overall Dominion-Provincial agreement.

In offering reasons for adopting the overbearing attitude which they then displayed, the Dominion Government sought to convey the impression that it was the Province of Ontario which presented the greatest impediment to agreement. In explaining their failure to carry out their obligation to reconvene the Conference, the Dominion Minister of Finance made the following statement, and I quote from Hansard:

Ontario, it is true, did offer a proposal which was an alternative to the Dominion proposals, but it was not until the closing hours of the Conference that the financial implications of that proposal were revealed. These involved so large a net increase in total cost to the Dominion as to put the proposal beyond the possibility of responsible consideration.

That statement referred to the very proposals which I have just outlined to you. The truth is—and I ask the members to bear that in mind — that the minimum payments under our proposals were substantially less than those contained in the terms of the new Dominion Government offer of June 27th last, and were more than \$40,000,000 less than the payments offered in the last Dominion proposals of January, 1947. The total estimated payment for all provinces in 1947 under the Ontario proposals, with the application of all the variable factors involved, would

have been \$202,000,000 including the statutory subsidies under the British North America Act, as compared with the latest offer by the Dominion Government amounting to a total of \$227,000,000.

It will be seen therefore that the statement on behalf of the Dominion Government that the Ontario proposals were "beyond the possibility of responsible consideration" was in fact a statement made without responsible consideration.

The fact is that the difference between the proposals of the Ontario Government and the proposals of the Dominion Government had narrowed very greatly during the last meeting of the Conference, and a satisfactory settlement of those differences presented no serious problem of any kind had there not been some definite purpose behind the position of the Dominion Government other than a mere adjustment of taxes. It was not the money involved which presented any barrier. The only real barrier which existed at that time was the determination of the Dominion Government to acquire centralized financial power through the proposed agreements upon terms which would make all Provincial Governments mere annuitants dependent upon the Dominion Treasury. No other explanation is possible. An examination of our proposals, and of the financial result of those proposals, will show that the Dominion Government would have been better off financially under them, and the people of Canada would have been very much better off because our proposals would have ended the double taxation which the Dominion Government now insists upon retaining, even in the most recent proposals which it has placed before the provinces.

These were, in fact, the only essential features of our offer which differed substantially from the proposals put forward by the Dominion Government. We asked for the following:

1. That all double taxation should be ended by the Dominion Government vacating the minor fields of direct taxation from which they had only collected a total of \$74,000,000 in the previous year as compared with \$1,555,000,000 which they had collected in the

fields of major taxation which the Ontario Government unreservedly offered to rent for the period of the temporary agreement.

2. That there be some co-operating organism which would bring together in effective functional relationship the Dominion and all Provincial Governments. We proposed the continuance of the inter-governmental Co-ordinating Committee and the inter-governmental Economic Committee which had been set up on the motion of the Ontario Government.

3. That there be effective assurance of at least an annual Dominion-Provincial Conference to discuss matters of joint interest and to prepare for permanent agreements which would replace the temporary agreements which were under consideration.

4. That some inter-governmental organization be set up to examine, with the best expert advice available, our whole tax system and other tax systems elsewhere, so that well in advance of the end of the temporary agreement, we might have the necessary information upon which to base our decisions as to the best system of taxation for Canada with a clear and positive allocation of responsibilities along with a correspondingly clear allocation of taxing powers to carry out those responsibilities.

At first glance, it may not seem that these points are of fundamental importance. I hope to show why these points are of the utmost importance and why it would be most unwise for this or any other provincial government to enter into any agreement, no matter how attractive it might seem to be from the financial point of view, unless these assurances were given.

We are convinced that under the Federal System which divides the fields of legislative and administrative responsibilities between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the establishment of an effective functional relationship is probably more important than anything else. That was why we stated that we were prepared to establish Ontario Government office in Ottawa so that there might be a continuous and close exchange

of information between our departments and corresponding departments of the Dominion Government, which deal with the same problems. We believe that a system of this kind is absolutely necessary if there is to be good combined government under our Federal System.

That, however, is admittedly a detail of operation. The main point with which we are concerned is that there must be no doubt about regular conferences of all governments to iron out details of co-operation and above all to explore the whole field of inter-governmental relationship within the life of such temporary agreements as may be signed. Unless that is done what are described as temporary agreements will inevitably become permanent agreements. Unless there are to be frequent discussions and regular conferences within the next three years, those Provincial Governments which have indicated their willingness to enter into five-year temporary agreements with the Dominion Government will be no farther ahead in their preparation for permanent agreements at the end of five years than they are today.

It would mean that the provinces would have given up permanently the main taxing fields made available to them by the British North America Act, without the assurance of other exclusive fields of taxation within which their taxing powers could be exercised with any degree of independence for the purpose of raising the revenue necessary to carry out their many and increasingly complex responsibilities.

To enter into temporary agreements, no matter how attractive they may appear to be financially, without the assurances which we have asked, would simply mean that the provinces would have established by agreement their permanent dependence upon a system of subsidies which has wrecked every federal system wherever it has been tried.

But it may be argued—in fact it has been argued—that we are inconsistent in our position. It has been said that on the one hand we are objecting to the principle of subsidies, while on the other hand we are offering to rent the great

progressive fields of income and corporation taxes in return for a subsidy.

That argument only emphasizes the point we are trying to keep clearly in mind. We pointed out at the very beginning of these discussions that there was a fundamental weakness in the British North America Act which had not caused any serious difficulties until it became apparent during the first great war, and then became much more accentuated during the second.

That fundamental weakness lies in the fact that the provinces were given the right to raise revenue only by direct taxation for the purpose of carrying out their exclusive responsibilities, while the Dominion Government was given the power to raise taxes in any way. It was so obvious that the prior right, if not the exclusive right, of the provinces to direct taxation must be recognized if they were to have any flexibility or independence of taxing powers, that until 1917 it was generally agreed that the provinces exclusively would impose direct taxation. Even at that time when the Dominion Government found it necessary to enter the field of personal income tax for the first time because of the heavy demands of war financing, the Dominion Government expressed its regret that it found it necessary to enter this provincial field and also expressed the hope that this field would be left free in the future to the Provincial Governments.

Since then, however, we have moved step by step from that position to the point where the Dominion Government seeks to continue in all the main fields of direct taxation occupied during the war, without offering to the Provincial Governments assurances of any kind that they will be permitted to retain any exclusive fields of their own which could be expected to yield the revenues necessary to carry out their designated duties.

We are not prepared to forego the historic right to exercise our own judgment as to the amount of revenue we require and we are also not prepared to make ourselves dependent upon another

government for the financial resources which must determine our ability to carry out our legislative and administrative duties. We have said, however, that we do recognize the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of an immediate decision as to our long-term position, and we are therefore prepared to accept annual subsidies in return for these great fields of taxation during—and only during—the life of a temporary agreement, provided that the temporary agreement itself assures in iron-clad terms that there will be adequate preparation for permanent arrangements at the end of the temporary agreement, and that there will be a full and exhaustive examination of our whole tax system so that it may be streamlined and simplified in such a way as to place the least onerous burden upon the individual, while at the same time making it possible to allocate definite and exclusive fields of taxation to the Dominion and all the Provincial Governments for the purpose of carrying out their duties and independence.

MR. MacLEOD: Would the Prime Minister just permit a question? When you say "temporary agreement" do you mean 3 years or 5 years?

MR. DREW: Five years is the term under consideration. It was originally discussed as a 3-year agreement, and later 5 years, and this Government has indicated its willingness to enter into a 5-year agreement on appropriate terms.

We have made it clear all along and I wish to leave no doubt now, that the Ontario Government is wedded to no particular field of taxation. We are not asserting that we must have the exclusive right to income tax, or to corporation tax. All we are saying is that if we are to give up the great fields of taxation which have been the provincial fields of taxation ever since 1867, we must first know what tax fields we are going to have and they must be defined and established with the utmost clarity.

Unless we have that assurance, and unless we have the assurance that the temporary agreements to accept subsidies for

the vacation of these great progressive fields are in fact only temporary agreements, and that they do not establish the principle that subsidy payments are acceptable, then the governments entering into those agreements will be voluntarily placing themselves in a position of permanent submission to the Dominion Government.

Why should we be so concerned about the possibility of a system of subsidy payments becoming permanent? That is a natural question in view of the fact that some provinces have indicated their willingness to enter into agreements upon the basis of the proposals now before them. We are not prepared to do it because we believe that the federal system of government is the only workable system of government in a large country like Canada. It is no mere accident that every nation with a land area a third as large as Canada or more has adopted the federal system in the conviction that there must be decentralization of the administration of many local affairs if there is to be that measure of direct contact which is essential for administrative efficiency. Believing in the federal system for that and many other reasons, we cannot disregard the teaching of history that any permanent subsidy system, which makes either the central government on the one hand or the local government on the other dependent upon another government for a considerable part of its necessary revenue, must in the end destroy any federal system.

That we are not prepared to contemplate because the destruction of the federal system and the centralization of authority in one unitary government does something more than merely end the federal system, in fact if not in name. In Canada anything which led to the destruction of our federal system would lead to the disintegration of Canada as a single nation.

That statement is based upon the background of our federal system. The Fathers of Confederation examined the merits of unitary government and a federal system and decided in their wisdom upon the federal system for various reasons

which have not lost their meaning to-day. These were the dominant factors in guiding them to that decision.

1. Canada had experimented with unitary government under the Act of Union of 1841. They had been given a very vivid demonstration of the difficulties of conducting unitary government in a country where there were such distinctly local customs and backgrounds in different provinces.

2. There were special problems resulting from the union of two great racial groups with different languages which made it appear that the federal system, which would retain local control over local affairs, was the only system which would make union possible.

3. The federal system provided those checks and balances between governments which were devised in the United States and followed in Canada for the stated purpose of preventing the possibility of centralization of power leading to absolute government and dictatorship.

The first two of these reasons can be grouped together. In considering the effect of any proposed changes in the inter-governmental relationship established by the British North America Act, each province will of course make its own decision but if we are determined to keep a united Canada, then we must not disregard the obvious effect of such plans upon any particular province. In examining the effect of such proposals upon national unity, it would be well for all of us to consider their effect upon the Province of Quebec.

There are good reasons why the Province of Quebec attaches special importance to the provisions of the British North America Act and is less likely to accept substantial changes which are made without the consent of that province and without adequate compensating protection, if any of their established rights are to be diminished. With good reason Quebec looks to the British North America Act as their guarantee of their own civil law, of their customs, of their language and religion.

It would be well for all of us to keep in mind the reasons why those special rights were assured to the Province of Quebec in 1867. The provisions of the British North America Act merely carried forward undertakings which were first given at the time of the capture of Quebec in 1759. Those undertakings were given statutory form in the Quebec Act of 1774 and repeated in the Constitutional Act of 1791.

It is not for any one living in any other part of Canada to-day to question the wisdom of that decision. There can be little doubt that if those rights had not been granted the people of Quebec would have seen no good reason for not joining the other North American provinces which seceded and formed the United States, after the Revolutionary War which began in 1776.

Nor is it likely that the soldiers of Quebec would have fought so gallantly and so successfully in the defence of British North America in the War of 1812-15 if the Constitutional Act had not reassured them of those rights in 1791, and in doing so gave them a good reason for remaining loyal to the British Crown.

In view of the fact that those rights have been undisturbed for nearly 200 years, there is no reason why the Province of Quebec should accept any agreement which would have the effect of weakening their provincial government, and by centralizing financial power in the central government present the very real possibility of the establishment of a unitary government, in fact if not in name.

If these deductions are correct, then those provinces which hope to maintain national unity will follow a course which it is possible for Quebec to follow as well. But, Mr. Speaker, in emphasizing the special reasons why Quebec would resist agreements which would weaken the federal structure and lead to centralization, I wish to leave no impression that it is Quebec alone which would be unwilling to lose control of its own local affairs. The people of Ontario are very properly jealous of their great traditions and I do not believe that they would be willing to hand over the control within their province of their local customs, their administration

of justice, and their own long-established educational system. Nor do I believe that the people of Nova Scotia would be any more willing to break with their historic past, and I find it difficult to believe that the people of New Brunswick are any more ready to do so.

I am not forgetting that it has been said that there is no threat of centralization in the course being followed by the Dominion Government. The evidence, however, is all to the contrary. Centralization becomes a reality the moment that the Provincial Governments place themselves in a position of financial dependence upon the Dominion Government through the payment of substantial subsidies. No matter what temporary financial advantages seem to be gained, that has always led to the same result. Such a host of reliable witnesses can be called in support of this proposition that even to the extent of tiresome repetition it would be well to observe the uniformity of opinion upon this subject. A very wise Greek stated a simple but everlasting truth more than two thousand years ago in these words:

A statesman who is ignorant of the way in which events originate is like a physician who does not know the causes of the diseases he undertakes to cure.

That statement is just as true to-day as then. History must not become our master but history is to the Legislature, and to every other Legislative body, what clinical demonstrations are to the physician. We can best judge the effect of what is proposed at any time by examining the effect of similar actions on other occasions where we can find historic parallels.

In this respect, the first and most important thing for all of us to keep in mind is that no new system of government was devised here in Canada by the Fathers of Confederation. They were adopting a very old system of government which had found its clearest and most highly developed expression in the Constitution of the United States, three quarters of a century before.

One historic fact has emerged from that long history of Federal Government. Just as certainly as death will follow when the heart stops beating, the death

of a federal system has always followed whenever the central government became dependent upon the local governments, as has happened in certain cases, or the local governments became dependent upon the central government. That is the record from the dawn of the federal system in the days of the Achaean League more than two thousand years ago.

In examining the effect of a system of substantial subsidies as alternatives to taxing power, we need not speculate as to whether or not it is the intention of the Dominion Government to establish this as a permanent system. It is true that when the subject was under discussion at an earlier date the then Minister of Finance stated on behalf of the Dominion Government and I quote his words:

I should like to emphasize that this is not an attempt to get the provinces out of these tax fields permanently.

Let me repeat that, because those are very important words: They were the basis upon which we met:

"I should like to emphasize that this is not an attempt to get the provinces out of these tax fields permanently."

That I know was the position which had been stated over and over again by the Dominion Government, but the present Minister of Finance removed any doubt on that point on January 27th last when he used these words in his first important public speech after assuming his present office, and I quote what he said on that occasion:

Why not divide the tax fields between the Dominion and the Provinces and let each raise all its own revenues? The chief objection to following any such plan is based on the inequality existing between the wealth of the various provinces.

And I am quoting, remember, the Minister of Finance.

I doubt if any partition of the tax field could be agreed upon which would be equitable, efficient and adequate for all governments under the

great complexity of conditions and needs that exist today.

That is the end of the quotation.

That statement meant one thing and one thing alone. It meant that no matter what the earlier assertions had been, the Dominion Government has abandoned any thought of these merely being temporary agreements, and is on the contrary asserting the proposition that instead of a partition of tax fields, which practically every province has asserted must become the basis of any permanent agreement, the Dominion Government intends to carry forward under the present system if they can obtain the agreement of all the provinces.

If there had been any doubt as to which tax fields the present Minister of Finance had in mind, he removed that doubt four days ago, on Friday, March 28th, when he said in the House of Commons, and I quote from Hansard:

The Dominion Government could not possibly assume the responsibilities which are involved in the social security and public investment proposals unless it had these great fields of income and corporation taxes.

That is the end of the quotation.

That is obviously a direct and fundamental reversal of the position taken by the Dominion Government when the war tax agreements were entered into, and also of the position they asserted at the meetings of the Conferences up to the time of adjournment on May 3rd last. Until these two statements by the present Minister of Finance had been made, the position of the Dominion Government at all times was that there was no attempt to get the provinces out of these tax fields permanently, and that on the contrary it was only a temporary expedient "to ask the provinces to vacate these two fields." Now it is clear beyond all possible argument that the Dominion Government intends to keep these fields and to proceed upon the basis of substantial subsidies, not as a temporary measure but as a long-term arrangement.

We need not ask therefore whether the Dominion Government proposes a system of large-scale subsidies in exchange for taxing powers. They have now clearly asserted that to be the case. That being so, our task is only to examine the effect of such subsidies and to obtain the best evidence we can as to the effect of such a system.

Since the Constitution of the United States was the first of the great modern federal constitutions and today forms the legal foundation of the most powerful nation in the world, it may be well to start with the words of George Washington who advised the people of the country which he had been chiefly instrumental in creating to avoid any such encroachments as we are now contemplating here in Canada. In a speech to the American people which I shall refer to again, he said in this respect, and I quote:

It is important likewise that the habit of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres.

That is the end of the quotation.

This thought of definitely defined and allocated responsibility with equally defined and allocated taxing powers was in the minds of those who gave this country its constitution. In the Confederation debates which took place before the British North America Act became law George Brown emphasized what he regarded to be one of the very important results of the constitution they were then framing.

No longer shall we have to complain that one section pays cash while the other spends it; hereafter they who pay will spend; and they who spend more than they ought will bear the brunt.

That is the end of that quotation.

Another great Liberal leader emphasized this principle in even clearer terms some twenty years later. These were the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

It is a completely false principle that one government should impose taxes and another government spend the revenue therefrom. This will always lead to extravagance.

The depth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's feelings on this subject and his anticipation of the danger of separate dealings with provinces upon a varying scale of subsidies such as we have seen recently in this country was set forth in these very strong terms and I ask the hon. members to listen to these words, which are the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and I quote:

Too often this increase of subsidy has been nothing on the part of the federal government other than the payment of a note in return for political treachery.

Those are indeed strong words. May I remind you, however, that they are not mine. They are the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The dangers which those great statesmen foresaw were no mere figments of their imagination. The effect of such proposals as those now put forward by the Dominion Government have been clearly analyzed by the most competent students of constitutional history. These, for instance, are the words of one of the best known authorities in the United States on this subject. In his book "Governmental Finance," Jensen says—and I quote:

Subsidies, here defined as transfers from the central to the intermediate or local governments merely as devices for balancing intermediate and local budgets in normal times, should not be tolerated; and as devices for aiding the latter in emergencies they should be scrutinized with the utmost care. They tend to weaken the responsibility of the receiving governments by making them clamorous beggars at the door of the Federal Government.

That is the end of that quotation.

The same author examines this subject again in another book and analyzes the consequences of the acceptance of such proposals. This is what he says in "Public Finance":

Without some measure of independent power to tax on the part of the state governments, the latter would become mere administrative units of a unitary national government.

That is the end of that quotation. There is not a single recognized authority on the Federal System who has not asserted the same proposition—not one. The Winnipeg Free Press, which in many things is in whole hearted accord with anything done by the Dominion Government, emphasizes this danger very clearly in an editorial last year in these words:

All Canadians must face the very dangerous theory inherent in all this and now affecting large sums of taxpayers' money, namely, that one government should collect money without any definite limit, and hand it over to governments which can spend it without the responsibility of collecting it, without answering directly to the taxpayers who provide it.

That statement is one which I think clearly sets out the principle we support.

Having regard to the fact that the present Dominion Minister of Finance has made it abundantly clear that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to continue permanently upon a basis of subsidy grants as an alternative to independent taxing powers, the following words spoken in the House of Commons in 1930 have a special importance in discussing this subject today. I quote:

When on a previous occasion we were discussing this matter of grants from one treasury to another, I said I thought it was an unsound principle; in fact I think I used the expression that it was a vicious principle to have one body raise the taxes and another body spend the people's monies thus raised.

That is the end of the quotation. No matter how much I may have disagreed at times with the statements of the Prime Minister of Canada, I am in complete accord with these words of his which merely reiterated statements he had made

with equal emphasis on earlier occasions. But having regard to the opinion he then expressed about the effect of such subsidy grants, as compared with the position he is now taking, it does indicate why the Province of Ontario and every other province should be sure that they have something more than mere verbal assurance and that no statement of good intention will be an adequate substitute for binding constitutional undertakings which will preserve the federal structure created by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867.

I could go on with endless quotations along the same line and bring before you witness after witness who would say that history shows an invariable record of disaster whenever power has been centralized under the device of subsidy grants which form so substantial a part of provincial or state revenues that the state or provincial governments become mere local administrative bodies under the direct financial and indirect legislative control of the central government.

Having reached that clear conclusion, however, the question still may arise as to whether we should not be prepared to abandon the Federal System in favour of a unitary control such as that which would most certainly result from an acceptance of the present proposals of the Dominion Government. I do not question the sincerity of the economic theorists employed by the Dominion Government who have drafted these proposals, and I may say that it was the economic theorists who drafted these proposals. They undoubtedly believe in centralization. They sincerely believe that provincial governments are incapable of exercising adequate judgment in financial matters. They also sincerely believe that they, and they alone, are the repositories of all economic and administrative wisdom. Their proposals are the written expression of that sincere belief. But it would be well for us to bear in mind that other men, equally sincere, have produced very disastrous consequences in other lands within these past few years simply because they disregarded the lessons of history and in the firm belief that the

mere elected representatives of the people were incapable of making such important decisions, brought about centralization in the name of efficiency, which has produced such an accumulation of disaster as the world has never know before.

Recognizing the possibility that the Dominion Government might seek to make such subsidy payments a permanent arrangement, something which was never admitted publicly by the Dominion Government until the present Minister of Finance stated it on January 27th of this year, I summed up our attitude toward this aspect of the proposals at the open session of the Conference in Ottawa on April 29th last in these words which I quote from Hansard:

It is because of this dangerous theory, which has in fact usually proved fatal to the federal system wherever it has been adopted except to a very limited degree, that the Ontario Government insists that double taxation be avoided, that there be free fields of taxation for the provincial governments, and that the principle be accepted that after the study and inquiry which will be possible during the life of these new agreements, the subsidy system will come to an end and that we will return to the true federal system with clearly defined and clearly divided fields of administrative responsibility as well as taxing powers to support those responsibilities.

That was our position then. That is our position today. But our position is now made very much firmer by the admission of the Dominion Government that they have no intention of regarding these arrangements as temporary and that their purpose is to keep these taxing fields in return for subsidy payments.

Some regard centralization as a good thing. We do not, and we believe that all the teachings of history, ancient and modern support us in that belief.

From the first Greek Confederation twenty-three centuries ago, centralization has not only meant the end of the

federal system. It has invariably—invariably—meant the end of freedom in varying degrees. Having regard to the fact that we borrowed our federal system in a very large measure from the United States, it is well to recall that one of the main reasons for their particular form of federation was that they sought above all else to assure the preservation of freedom itself and that civil rights, the laws relating to property, and the administration of justice were reserved exclusively to the state governments for the clearly stated reason that this would prevent the destruction of their free system by any central government of unsound ideas which gained temporary power.

The Fathers of Confederation followed the thinking of those who drafted the Constitution of the United States and gave the provincial governments exclusive jurisdiction over those same fields and for the same reason. In view of their longer experience, and the very much larger population of their country, it is therefore extremely useful for us to find what the leading statesmen and constitutional students in the United States have said on this very point. I think we can well start with no better quotation from the Farewell Address of George Washington to the people of the United States. With Jefferson he had been the chief architect of their Constitution, and therefore he should be the best witness as to what they intended to achieve, and also as to what we intended to achieve when we borrowed from their constitution. These were Washington's words—and I quote:

The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power by dividing and distributing it into different depositaries and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes.

—and may I underline these words in your mind—

To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the

opinion of the people, the distributing or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.

And I am still quoting from the words of Washington, and will do so until I mark the end of the quotation.

But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. That is the end of the quotation.

Those words of George Washington are as full of meaning and as direct in their warning as when they were uttered more than 150 years ago. They had studied the lessons of history then, and they recognized that the free system of government which they were setting up in the United States would not survive unless civil rights which include freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, and all the other incidents of freedom, along with the protection of property rights under decent laws assured by the exclusive jurisdiction over the administration of justice, remained with the local government as a constant check on the possibility of usurpation of power by a central government which might at some time seek to set up a dictatorship. That was the thought of the actual draftsman of the Constitution, Thomas Jefferson, who said:

What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun, is the generalizing and concentrating of all cares and powers into one body.

We find this thought echoed through the years by every great statesman of the United States. At a time when an earlier war gave rise to the same thoughts in regard to the efficiency of centralization as have emerged today, Woodrow Wilson uttered this warning:

The history of liberty is the history of the limitation of governmental

power, not the increase of it. When we resist concentration of power, we are resisting the powers of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties.

Those words were spoken long before the name of Hitler was even known to the outside world, and yet when Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* he laid down a clear plan of centralized power as the one way in which the Nazi Party could control Germany. May I anticipate any misinterpretation of this remark because it has been misinterpreted before. I am not attributing to any one who believes in centralization any sympathy for Nazi doctrines simply because of that belief, but I do say that we would be failing in our duties as members of this Legislature if we did not examine every example history offers us of the dangers of centralization.

In 1925, Calvin Coolidge repudiated suggestions which were then being made that there should be greater centralization of power in the United States. These were his words at that time and until I indicate I have stopped quoting, I will quote his words:

Demand has grown up for a greater concentration of powers in the federal government. If we will fairly consider it, we must conclude that the remedy would be worse than the disease. What we need is not more federal government, but better local government. . . . From every position of consistency with our system, more centralization ought to be avoided. . . . *One insidious practice which sugar-coats the dose of federal intrusion is the division of expense for public improvements or services between State and national treasuries.* . . . When the National Treasury contributes half there is temptation to extravagance by the State. . . . Whenever by that plan we take something from one group of States and give it to another group, there is grave danger that we do an economic injustice on one side and a

political injury on the other. We impose unfairly on the strength of the strong and we encourage the weak to indulge their weakness.

and I close the quotation.

Those words, may I remind you, are not the words of any member of this government in relation to the present proposals of the Dominion Government. They are the words of a President of the United States who, instead of welcoming the arguments in favour of greater concentration of power in his own hand, resisted arguments so similar to those now being put forward in Canada.

As the last expert witness I will offer the words of one of the greatest exponents of the true principles of democracy who ever lived. These were the words of Franklin Roosevelt, on this subject:

To bring about Government by oligarchy, masquerading as democracy, it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in one Federal Government . . . the individual sovereignty of our States must first be destroyed.

These words from that great man will be remembered today.

The Dominion Government has made it clear that it intends to centralize power. No one can question its right to assert that position. But at the same time, no one should question our right to assert the very opposite position which is supported not only by the quotations I have given you today but also by all the lessons of 23 centuries of experiment with the federal system of government.

If there were no other reason for taking the position we have taken, I believe that we would be more than amply justified in standing firmly for the principles we espouse, by the demonstrated need of keeping the control of civil rights, the law relating to property, and the administration of justice in the hands of the provincial government as a check against any possible usurpation of power by some government of radical and unbalanced views which might come to power

at any time in the future. The strength of Canada has been built upon the combined strength of all the provinces and the strength of each of those provinces has been the result of the development of their own resources and their own strength by the vigour, common sense and integrity of those who have dealt so well with their local affairs over the past hundred years.

True there have been periods of weakness in every province as there have been periods of weakness in the Dominion as well. But the answer to such weaknesses is not to be found in the centralization of power. It is to be found in a more effective integration of inter-governmental activity under such devices as a Dominion-Provincial Co-ordinating Committee, and a Dominion-Provincial Economic Committee, which were set up on the motion of the Ontario Government and suspended without consultation by the Dominion Government. In this respect let us keep in mind again the last warning of George Washington:

Let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, on one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed!

Again, let us remember these words because they have such a very direct bearing on the discussion in which we are now engaged, and I quote:

If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates.

That brings us to a consideration of how we are to change our constitution so that the distribution and modification of constitutional power may be brought in consonance with the changing needs of our people. It is only natural to say that we are protected against usurpation of power by our Constitution and that the British North America Act establishes the framework of our federal structure and the relative duties and powers of the Do-

minion and Provincial Governments. We were all taught that in our schools. Certainly the governments of the four provinces which joined to make Canada a nation in 1867 by their approval of the British North America Act left no doubt that they regarded the British North America Act as a binding constitution which assured for all time the local rights of the provinces within the strong national structure they were so creating. The speeches of the heads of those governments prior to Confederation make it abundantly clear that they would not even have considered for a moment joining a federal body unless they had been assured that their local rights, local customs and authority over their local affairs were permanently protected by the terms of that Constitution.

It was not until last year, after the adjournment of the meetings and mark these words, "after the adjournment of the meeting of the Dominion-Provincial conference in May" that for the very first time in Canadian history there was any serious assertion of the proposition that the British North America Act was not in fact a binding constitution which determined the rights and powers of all governments. The frank declaration by the present Minister of Finance that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to establish a plan of subsidy payments as a permanent system, and that they no longer regard the transfer of the great tax fields as a temporary measure, must be examined not by themselves, but in the light of a new attitude toward the Constitution asserted for the first time by the then Dominion Minister of Justice, Mr. St. Laurent. On June 18th last, this startling proposition was placed before the House of Commons in these words; and I quote the words of Mr. St. Laurent:

The central power . . . does not need to go back to the provinces in order to say what Canada shall be in the future.

Mr. St. Laurent was asked if this proposition went so far as to make it possible for the Parliament of Canada to abolish either the English or the French language simply by a majority vote of that Parlia-

ment. This was his reply and I quote from Hansard:

Can this be dealt with without the consent of the Provincial Legislatures? Legally I say it can.

Now, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this Legislature, that is a bald assertion that Canada today has no constitution, that any aspect, any feature, any part or all of the British North America Act can be legally changed simply by a majority vote of the Canadian Parliament.

If that proposition is accepted the British North America Act becomes nothing but a scrap of paper offering no constitutional protection of any kind. In fact, if that proposition is accepted, Canada has no written Constitution, and the sooner we start drafting one, the better it will be for all our people. In case any one may think that this incredibly dangerous doctrine was not the considered position of the Dominion Government any doubt on that score was removed by the present Minister of Justice, Mr. Ilsley, on March 20th this year when he stated that the Dominion Government could enter any field of legislation in peacetime under the wide reference to peace, order and good government in the preamble of the British North America Act.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I believe they can do that, under the preamble.

MR. DREW: There, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this Legislature, is a very interesting admission, that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in this Legislature believes that they can change the British North America Act—

MR. OLIVER: I did not say that, and my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) knows it.

MR. DREW: Wait until I read the words and you will see the effect of it. I would ask the hon. members to listen to these words:

It appears to me that the true effect of the decision in the Canada Temperance Act case is that there does not have to be an emergency to found jur-

isdiction on the part of the Dominion; that the Dominion may have the power even when there is no emergency to legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada even though its legislation touches upon matters ordinarily regarded as solely within Provincial jurisdiction.

These words are clear enough for even a child to understand, and these words, combined with the words of Mr. St. Laurent mean that in the opinion of the present government, the British North America Act is a mere scrap of paper to be torn to pieces at their will by a majority vote of that Parliament at any time.

These two statements taken together mean one thing and one thing only. They mean that so far as the present Dominion Government is concerned it does not regard the British North America Act as a binding Constitution in any respect and asserts the right to vary the relationship between the Dominion and Provincial Governments simply by a majority decision of the Dominion Parliament. No more dangerous doctrine could be asserted. No more destructive principle could be put forward. This country became a nation with the British North America Act as its written Constitution. There would have been no Canada unless that Act was regarded as our written Constitution. There would have been no Canada unless it had been regarded as a binding Constitution. Even if we were not confronted with the dangers of usurpation of power so clearly disclosed by every great President of the United States; we would be still confronted with the danger to our rights as a free people inherent in the proposition that Canada today has no Constitution except the passing whim of the majority of the Parliament of Canada.

No country can continue long as a nation unless it has a clear and workable Constitution. Please let no one argue that Great Britain has no Constitution. You sometimes hear that said. Great Britain has a written Constitution incorporated in Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, Habeas Corpus, and centuries of written decisions interpreting the Common Law of England. Every country must have a written Constitution.

For reasons almost too obvious to require amplification, the necessity for a written Constitution is much greater with a Federal System of Government than with a unitary government such as they have in Great Britain.

The need for a Federation has been particularly well stated by an outstanding Australian constitutional expert, R. C. Teece, who states the proposition in these words: I will quote until I indicate quotation comes to an end.

The federal system requires a Supreme Law—known as the Constitution—which will embody the above-mentioned principles, whose provisions can only be amended by some authority above and beyond the ordinary legislative bodies, whether central or provincial. The necessity for such a Supreme Law can be easily deduced from the other features of Federalism. This dual system of government involves, as we have shown, an elaborate distribution of powers between the States and the Nation, and the delimitation of the powers granted to each. If the National Government were able to extend the powers vested in it, the component States would have no guarantee for the continuance of that amount of independence reserved to them when they entered the Federation. If the Legislature of State or Province could extend its powers, the authority of the central government would be illusory. The very nature of Federalism, then, demands that there should be a Supreme Law defining the powers of the Central and State Governments, and declaring illegal and invalid any law that they might pass in excess of those powers. *For the same reason it follows that it must be beyond the COMPETENCE OF BOTH Central and Provincial Legislatures to alter that Supreme Law.* The authority to do that must be vested in some body in which the legal sovereignty of the Federation will thus reside.

That is end of quotation.

Now, having this picture in mind of the importance attached to a clear constitution by these great actions, I was very much struck by the words I heard when I had the privilege of attending the inauguration of the new Governor of the State of Ohio a short time ago.

I was greatly struck by the opening words of the Oath of Office which were as follows:

"I swear before Almighty God to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Ohio."

In the United States they recognize their Constitution as the charter of their freedom. It is time that the people of this country became aroused to the fact that the charter of our freedom has been challenged and that the framework of our national structure is being undermined before our eyes and with no hiding of the purpose of those who are doing it. If any thought were entertained that the statement by Mr. St. Laurent last June did not represent the considered decision of the Dominion Government, such thoughts should have been finally corrected by the statements of Mr. Ilsley two weeks ago which showed quite clearly that they regard no feature of the British North America Act as binding and that they claim the right to change all or any part of it by a mere majority decision of the Canadian Parliament without consulting any province.

Even if all the provinces of Canada were prepared to accord to the Dominion Government that high estimate of their own omniscience in which they seem to hold themselves, it must be remembered that any such proposition affects not only the present Dominion Government but would affect any succeeding government if this dangerous principle should become established as the law of the land.

Please let me make it clear that this Government is not so greatly concerned with whether the Privy Council be the interpreter of our Constitution or not. Under the British North America Act it

was simply the independent tribunal to which any questions under our Constitution were to be referred. The main point is that there must be some tribunal and there must be some Constitution to interpret. That is simple and clear. It is not more possible to govern a country than it is to play a game unless there are stated rules and a referee to interpret those rules. Our position simply is that we want to know the rules and we want to know who the referee is going to be.

Let us face the full implication of the position of the Dominion Government. They assert that we have no binding Constitution. They claim the right to change our laws relating to language, to education, and even to civil rights, the control of property, and the administration of justice. Any mere assertion that they have no intention of changing the constitutional powers of the governments is not good enough in the light of past experience. Please remember that when we entered into the Wartime Agreements in 1942, we had the unqualified assurance that the taxes then handed over would be returned undiminished at the end of the war. They even went so far in their inducements to enter into those agreements, as to point out that those agreements only dealt with income tax and corporation profits and that they were not even mentioning succession duties. Then having signed agreements with the provinces in 1942, they went ahead and imposed crippling succession duties on small estates without even consulting a single province in advance. When challenged in regard to this breach of the very clear understanding which they had conveyed that they were not touching that field, the cynical answer was that if they had disclosed their intention to invade the succession duty field, they would not have obtained agreements for the vacation of the income tax and corporation profits. In the light of that experience, the Government of Ontario is not prepared to deal with the Dominion Government on any loose basis of verbal assurance. Upon the basis of their own statements placed on the permanent records of Hansard, we have no pro-

tection whatever unless we have a Constitution, and if the British North America Act is no longer our constitution, then our first concern must be to start the drafting of a new Constitution without delay.

May I point out that the necessity for this step was not apparent when the Conference adjourned last May and that it was only disclosed by the statements of Mr. St. Laurent as Minister of Justice last June and by the later statement of Mr. Ilsley as the new Minister of Justice two weeks ago.

Over and over again we have sought to have the Dominion-Provincial Conference reconvened. The need was great under any circumstances but the need has been multiplied tenfold with the unblushing announcement by the Dominion Government that the British North America Act can be abolished at any time by a majority vote of the Dominion Parliament. I would like to quote the words of a man whose name has been very much before the public recently, to emphasize the extreme danger now confronting this country in its domestic affairs. During the war, when the very tendencies now disclosed at Ottawa were manifesting themselves in the United States, David Lilienthal wrote these words: (Until I have indicated the end of the quotation, I will quote.)

In these difficult times there is one thought uppermost in the minds of all of us: the defence of our Nation against the gravest hazard that has ever threatened our independence as a Nation and our freedom as a people. We are coming to see more clearly each day that the defence of our democracy — the defence of all those things we hold dear — cannot be achieved solely by building up our military and naval defences, by keeping our shores inviolate. That must be done. May I emphasize these words, "But we see that this alone is not enough to ensure the survival of freedom on this continent. For democracy can surrender from behind its fortifications, from within its own citadel,

unless we keep it dynamic and vigorous and growing. . . . The concentration of power at the centre is the most characteristic and at the same time the most disturbing tendency of our times. . . . We must devise defences against these hazards if we are to retain democracy in more than mere form.

Mr. Speaker and hon. members of this Legislature, I ask that you keep those words clearly in mind.

Side by side with that very recent statement of a great public servant, I would place a quotation from one of the greatest of all constitutional experts. More than a hundred years ago DeTocqueville wrote these words:

"I am of the opinion that a centralized administration is fit only to enervate the nations in which it exists, by incessantly diminishing their local spirit. Although such an administration can bring together at a given amount, on a given point, all the disposable resources of a people, it injures the renewal of those resources. It may ensure a victory in the hour of strife, but it gradually relaxes the sinews of strength. It may help admirably the transient greatness of a man, but not the durable prosperity of a nation."

We Canadians are faced today with the supreme challenge of all our history. We are being driven by the force of compelling events to play one of the major roles in the dramatic struggle now taking place throughout the world between democracy and tyranny. We face the task of achieving economic stability, personal security and opportunity for all within the structure of a young and free society which abandons none of its ancient civil and political liberties. If by any act of ours we weaken the bulwarks of our democratic federal system we will ourselves have opened the gates to despotism here in Canada.

No mere question of provincial rights is involved in this discussion. We are called upon to make one of those fundamental decisions such as our forefathers

made in 1867 and which from time to time confront every nation, and upon which the whole future of that nation will depend.

Canada has prospered, grown strong, and won the respect of the world under a federal system of government. If today we had before us a blank sheet and were called upon to draft a completely new constitution, there is no doubt whatever that our own history would teach us that national unity could only be maintained, and our national strength could only be fully developed, by adhering to the strict and clearly defined principles of national government upon a federal basis.

The established principles underlying the true federal system are clear and simple. The central government must have full and unfettered power to deal with national and international affairs, while the provincial governments must have equally full and unfettered powers to deal with those great local affairs which affect the daily lives of all our people much more than do the deliberations of the central government in times of peace. That federal system Ontario Government seeks to maintain and strengthen. That federal system will permit the vast growth and expanding strength which is our birthright. The Government of Ontario will never sell that birthright for any mess of pottage, no matter how great the financial bribe which may be offered.

At a time when freedom is in chains in so many ancient lands; at a time when the people of so many democracies are being forced to submit to ever increasing restraints upon their freedom; to us in Canada comes the challenge to keep high the torch of democratic freedom, and with all the vigour and expanding strength of our young and growing national body, to show the world the way in which free people can work together in peace, harmony and good will.

Every step taken by the Ontario Government has been with that thought in mind. Having seen the dangers of centralization in other lands; having seen what a centralized bureaucracy can do

to a free people in any country; recognizing that any system of government which we accept today must be suited to the years far ahead and must leave no opening for usurpation of power; we ask your support in the stand we have taken for the preservation of those checks and balances which offer the only protection for freedom itself and provide the one sure foundation for national unity and effective national co-operation.

This is Canada's day of destiny. Wide and bright horizons stretch out before our eyes. We can almost hear the voice of the prophet of old calling to us, "Thou art a great people, and of great strength." Let us hear that voice. Let us raise our voices in thanksgiving for the limitless opportunities which God has given us, and with high hearts and faith in our own future, march forward as a united people.

MR. DREW: I move that this House is of the opinion that a strong federal system in the best form of government for Canada and approves the steps taken by the Ontario Government to preserve that system and to protect the established rights, customs and educational system of this Province.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In following the Prime Minister this afternoon it is not my intention to speak at any great length. We are going to have two or three of our own members participate in the debate. I think that is to be commended, since there are different races represented in the House and there are particular problems connected with them that are reflected in the motion moved by my hon. friend.

I want to congratulate the Prime Minister to this extent, that he argues exceptionally well and his tone was good—I mean that was the argument we had last night. He went on at great length, as he had a right and opportunity to do. He has properly set out that this is the first full opportunity that there has been for the Prime Minister to report to this Legislature the activities of the Dominion-Provincial meetings, and the stand

that the Government took at these meetings and is prepared to take at this time.

Now, I had the feeling, as the Prime Minister spoke this afternoon, that he was using the force of his eloquence to build up a situation where he could believe that something unreal was real. I had the thought as he spoke that he tried to over-emphasize the points that he sought to make. He spent a great deal of time in discussing what is known as the Federal system, and at great length he set out to defend the Federal system of this country. Well, of course, when it comes to a question of appreciating the benefits and defending the privileges of the Federal system there is little or no difference between the group that sits in Government and the group that sits in opposition. We have a keen appreciation of the merits to be found in the Federal system, and we will not take a back seat to anyone in defending and in applying those principles that are to be found in the Federal system.

What we do say in respect to this particular matter is this: that there is not the danger of the violence to the Federal system that my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) supposed this afternoon. We suggest to the members of the House and to this province that there is not any danger of great violence being done to the Federal system even if we this afternoon decided to accept the Abbott proposals for Dominion, — Provincial, — financial agreement. We contend that the acceptance of those proposals on the part of this province would not jeopardize and would not offend the Federal system as we know it, and there, Mr. Speaker, is the prime difference between the stand of those in opposition and that expounded by the Prime Minister this afternoon.

My hon. friend went on at great length this afternoon to set out the evils as he saw them that are connected with a permanent subsidy. He almost had us believing that the proposition was not for the transfer of three fields of taxation but that it encompassed the whole provincial revenue, and we were to get that in subsidy from the Dominion Government.

Now, I suggest to this House, Mr. Speaker, that there is not ground for the utterance expressed this afternoon that these agreements are of a permanent character. These agreements will be drawn up on a five year basis and I have sufficient faith in the integrity and in the ability of the provinces that have already signed Dominion-Provincial Agreements to assure myself that they will have safeguarded their own province in this respect, and that they will be sure that those agreements are of a five year nature, and that there will be in the agreements themselves sufficient guarantee to that extent.

Then the question of the three subsidies that we are to get under the Dominion-Provincial Agreement—that is, Succession Duties and Income Tax and Corporation Tax—my hon. friend sought to show that this would just about upset everything that has happened since Confederation. I cannot go along with that suggestion. We had during the war years this very similar agreement in effect. We did not suffer financially to any extent by reason of those agreements during the wartime. Our autonomy did not suffer one whit by reason of this agreement. Our provincial rights were still intact after the agreement was in force, and I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the signing on the part of this province to receive subsidies for these three sources of revenue will not do violence to our autonomy. It will not upset our right to claim the provincial rights of this province. It will be, in other words, a business arrangement by which this province can give better services to its people, and at the same time make for better administration throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

It is an arrangement and understanding and undertaking between this Government and other Governments. Now, it cannot be, I suggest to this House, that there is very much danger that we are going to be hood-winked in a financial sense by the acceptance of these subsidies. I think my figures are correct when I say in the last year we collected these taxes in this province in our own right

and by our own machinery, we collected \$44,000,000.00 and under the Abbott proposals this year our income from those taxes by way of subsidies from the Dominion would be \$74,000,000.00. So nobody is asked to take these agreements and be poorer as a result. The difference between \$44,000,000.00 and \$74,000,000.00 would, I suggest, allow for the most hopeful increase in these three taxes in the five year period. It would allow for the normal expansion and normal increase of those three taxes, so that financially we are not embarrassed and would not be embarrassed by the taking of those taxes.

Then there is the other point I want to touch on before I sit down and that is, that our autonomy would be unfairly dealt with by the acceptance of these proposals. My hon. friend this afternoon mentioned the Province of Quebec in particular. He outlined the reasons as to why he thought the Province of Quebec is against the acceptance of this agreement, and he gave reasons—which I do not want to go into this afternoon—but I do not think a great part of the people of the Province of Quebec are very upset or concerned about losing their autonomy if they sign these agreements with Ottawa.

I read a short time ago the opening paragraph of Mr. Godbout's speech in the Provincial Legislature at Quebec. Mr. Godbout, as we well know, was once Premier of the Province of Quebec. He is now the leader of the Liberal Opposition which, I am glad to say, occupies many more seats than we have in this House. He is the leader of a strong opposition in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, and I think we would all agree that Mr. Godbout has the best interests of the Province of Quebec at heart. I think we would all say if Godbout thought this agreement would mitigate against the autonomy of the Province of Quebec that he would say so in no uncertain words, yet I find that Godbout, speaking on the Debate, in the Provincial House at Quebec, said this:

The main point to establish and the one taking the lead in the question of

agreement with Ottawa, is whether the fact that this province on entering into such an agreement would constitute a relinquishment of its privileges and result in the weakening of its autonomy. I personally do not believe so.

He said it quite definitely, and he went on to say other things that support that contention, but that stands by itself.

We go down to the Province of Nova Scotia, which is one of the provinces that has not come into this agreement. There has been a great deal of talk about Maritime rights and Premier Angus MacDonald has asserted that he would do nothing by way of accepting the agreement that would do harm to the autonomy of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Now, we all read in the paper the other day the report of a speech given by Premier MacDonald in the Legislature at Halifax, and if one wants to read through that speech carefully, and if he wants to be fair in the deductions that he makes from its contents, then he has to arrive at this conclusion, that Premier MacDonald of Nova Scotia at the present time wants to be sure of three things: He wants to be sure that in making the agreement with Ottawa he will be getting revenue, he will be getting subsidy enough, in lieu of the fields vacated, that he will be getting sufficient revenue to carry on the broad spheres of Provincial operation. In this speech of Premier MacDonald, it is pointed out that the Dominion proposals would give Nova Scotia \$10,000,000 for those fields and that the best the Province could hope to collect under its own administration would be \$7,000,000. So one of Premier MacDonald's objections has been washed away.

Another objection that Premier MacDonald had was this, and in this he followed to some extent the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) here, he has maintained all the way through these conferences and negotiations, that there should be frequent conferences with the Dominion Government. I think he has said, and I would not mind being corrected if I am wrong, I think he has said that there should be a conference between the Pro-

vinces and the Dominion every year, but in the Nova Scotia Legislature the other day it was revealed that Finance Minister Abbott had written to the Premier of Nova Scotia suggesting that the conference be reconvened one year before the agreement expires, that is, one year before the agreements run out, that the Dominion-Provincial Conference should be reconvened then and that an examination should be made of what has gone on in a financial way in that interval and preparations made to remove whatever difficulties there were and to prepare for stability in the years to come. So that no doubt this agreement or this understanding that Premier MacDonald now has with the Federal Government at Ottawa will soften to some extent, at least, his desire that there should be a conference every year.

Now, what was the third objection? The third was that Premier MacDonald has said repeatedly that the Dominion Government should get out of certain fields of what is called minor taxation. My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) mentioned them this afternoon. One was Gasoline Tax, of course the Dominion have stepped out of that tax at the present time; others are the tax on electricity, the pari-mutuel tax and several other small ones. There is not very much money involved in those small taxes for the Dominion Government, and I would go this far with my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) that I think the Dominion Government should get out of some of these fields, particularly I would say the tax on electricity.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: I think the tax on electricity is a tax that should be put on by the Province if put on at all. I do not think the Dominion should be in that field but that is after all a rather minor objection. What I am trying to point out is this, that Premier MacDonald went over these three objections and then he said in the interview here, "If the Dominion Government meets me on these things we can have an agreement right away." In other words, the autonomy of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the idea and with the words of Premier MacDonald, would

be well safe-guarded if they could meet these objections on the part of the Nova Scotia Government. In other words, it is in some respects at least a business deal and does not assume the proportions and does not set up the bogey-men that my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) has mentioned in different parts of his speech this afternoon.

Now, these conferences at Ottawa, these negotiations, are not new by any means. My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) outlined some that have taken place over the years. Ever since confederation all down through the years these conferences have taken place of necessity. Some of them have met with success and others have not, but the fact that success is not meted out in the first instance is no deterrent to renewing the effort to get down to a sensible solution.

Now, then we have this other point. I do not want to weary the House, but this is a spontaneous argument, I did not have anybody write my speech.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: I did want to point this out to the House, that at the present time six Provincial Governments have signed these agreements, these tax agreements with Ottawa. My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) says that one of the prime reasons, or one of the prime things that has got to be done before he will do anything with Ottawa is the calling of another conference. Well, now, I have the temerity to suggest to this House that I would have grave doubts, and that I have reason to express my own doubts, of the success of another conference at the present time. Already you have got six Provinces with agreements in their pockets, some of them, I guess, have been ratified by their own Legislatures, and I suggest to this House that they would not have any particular interest in going back to Ottawa again for another conference in order that the remaining three could sign their names on the dotted line. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to this House that that is not necessary at the moment.

I do not disagree, to any great extent at any rate, with the attitude of the Dominion Government in this respect. The

Conference broke down; whose fault it was I do not know, but the Conference broke down and the Dominion Government set out in the way that they have done to secure the consent and agreement of the Provinces of Canada. They are doing it on an individual basis. There might be quite an argument as to whether that is right or wrong, but that is the way they are doing it and we have got into the position in this Province where six Provinces already have signed agreements and I doubt very much if we can expect the Conference to be called again to deal with the three who have not signed.

It seems to me, as I said in my speech during the debate on the speech from the Throne, that we would not be very far wrong, in view of the fact that the subsidy offered is more than we ever collected for the fields affected, if we were to sign, for the five year period, the agreement as now proposed. Then we could, in the five years that lie ahead, take steps to counteract the things that my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) said this afternoon he is afraid will happen.

You could do it just as well after having signed an agreement as you could on the outside. All the provinces will be ready and willing and determined that in this five year period there will be an estimation of what is wrong with the contract as it affects each particular province. Each province will have in their own minds the things they want corrected before they renew that agreement with Ottawa and it seems to me that out of that opinion, expressed throughout Canada by nine different governments, we could get the stability that is necessary to make a new Conference successful and to make a new agreement work.

SOME HON. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: Now, Mr. Speaker, before I sit down I want to say just one thing that I am not perhaps anxious to say, but to me it is important. I say, quite in a quiet manner, that I think the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has used language in discussing these negotiations that he should not have used. I do not think he should say that the Dominion

Government is "incompetent". I dispute that absolutely.

MR. DREW: I did not use the word "incompetent" this afternoon.

MR. OLIVER: I said that in reference to discussions as they progressed.

MR. DREW: If we are going to question all the things that either of us said outside I think we are covering quite a field . . .

MR. OLIVER: But you are the Prime Minister of this province . . .

MR. DREW: I might point out that that remark was made in relation to the possibility of handing over power to "an incompetent Government at Ottawa".

MR. BELANGER: That was during election time.

MR. OLIVER: Does my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) mean by that explanation that he did not say that the Government at Ottawa is incompetent?

MR. DREW: I have said frequently that the Ottawa Government was incompetent. I do not think there was ever a more incompetent Government.

MR. OLIVER: I just wanted to get that matter straightened out. There was some doubt in my own mind and in the minds of some others as to whether that was said or not. I say again that with that term I am in absolute disagreement.

MR. DREW: Naturally.

MR. OLIVER: I know. I do believe that the Government of Canada has been most competent during its term of office. It was re-elected in war time. It has handled the administration of war in this country as no other Government could have handled it and I think it is unfortunate that that term should be used. Then there was the expression just the other day when my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) said he would not have anything to do with agreements that were made—washroom agreements I believe.

MR. DREW: Bathroom agreements. No, I said I would not take part in any

bathroom conferences, that was it. You have taken part in them.

MR. OLIVER: I beg your pardon? I am not sure what my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) said. If he wants to make it clear . . . ?

MR. DREW: I will quote exactly what I said. I said that we

were not prepared to deal with important matters of this kind in bathroom conferences, nor were we prepared to play a political poker game with the cards dealt under the table.

MR. OLIVER: With respect to "bathroom conferences", I do not know what could be more offensive, more inflammatory, than that. You can use your imagination on that.

But the point that we should have clear in our minds in that respect is that we are virtually saying that the other provinces conducted their negotiations in that atmosphere, if you like to have it that way. That is not a proper thing to say, and I do not think it adds to the dignity of our case or the strength of our argument.

I do not want to delay the House longer this afternoon. My hon. friends alongside me are preparing to speak. We cannot accept the motion as moved by my hon. friend (Mr. Drew), and I would like to move, seconded, Mr. Speaker, by Mr. Nixon:

That the Motion now before the House be amended by striking out the words "approves the steps taken by the Ontario Government" and substituting therefor the word "desires" and by adding to the Motion so that the Amended Motion will now read:

"That this House is of the opinion that a strong federal system is the best form of government for Canada and desires to preserve that system and to protect the established rights, customs and educational system of this province, but this House regrets that the Ontario Government has by the adoption of an uncompromising attitude toward the Dominion Government and other provinces, obstructed

the establishment of social security measures needed and demanded by the citizens of Ontario, as well as hindered a redistribution of taxing powers which would reduce the incidence of double taxation and permit a timed public investment policy as a preventive against business recession."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in taking part in this debate on this motion, I wish first to say that we in this group, in this portion of the Opposition, feel that this whole question is being brought down to the level of a partisan dispute. It appears that the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) has taken every opportunity to hurl some challenge at the Federal Government. I am not saying that the Federal Government is blameless. They also have taken the opportunity of making statements which have the net result of annoying, shall we say, the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and the Prime Ministers of some of the other Provinces.

We find in Ottawa the Conservative Opposition taking a certain stand on this Dominion-Provincial relations question; we find the Liberal Government taking a stand; here in Ontario, we find the Conservative Government of Ontario in agreement with the Conservative Opposition at Ottawa. It is a big political game that is going on, and in the meantime, Mr. Speaker, our people of Canada are suffering. If the measures that could have been brought in under a proper Dominion-Provincial agreement had been introduced as legislation in the Province of Ontario, it would have been of very much greater benefit to our people.

Now, as an illustration of what I mean by the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) taking every opportunity to make statements which annoy, let us remember what the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) said about family allowances. When he heard that the Federal Government was bringing down family allowances, he went on the air, and on every occasion spoke very, very

strongly against it, and he said he would take the matter to the courts and fight it, and it was only after he saw how—

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I did not use that expression.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) made the statement that he would fight family allowances in the courts.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Misquoted, of course.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. GRUMMETT: And it was only when he saw how family allowances were received in Ontario that eventually he abandoned those tactics.

Now, I am going to quote something that the Right Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) said some time ago during the great depression, when he could not get along with a Prime Minister of Ontario at that time, and he said "Not one five-cent piece for relief in Ontario". That is the attitude that our political leaders are taking in Canada and in Ontario, and that does not lead to the stability of our country. It is not statesmanship, Mr. Speaker; it is merely political manoeuvring.

MR. DREW: Just like a statement made by another leader that he would rather have his son in jail than in uniform. Do you remember that?

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I deny that statement was ever made. It was another case of political propaganda, such as the Trestrail statement made in the 1945 election.

Now, we are not taking sides as a group—the CCF is not taking sides as a group in this controversy. All we are interested in is seeing that justice is done to the people of Canada and to the people of Ontario. We want to see this Dominion-Provincial agreement reached by the Dominion and the provinces, and the sooner the better. We feel that it is not going to lessen the dignity of Ontario; it is not going to give to the Dominion of Canada any great advantage over Ontario, but it will, in the long run, give to our

people some measure of social security, and that is what we want. The sole objective of the Dominion-Provincial conference should be a national social security programme. This should include adequate old age pensions, adequate mothers' allowances, and adequate health insurance.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, which is sorely needed in Canada to-day is a national labour code. Only by the Dominion and the provinces getting together can we secure this needed national labour code. Perhaps the code might not be as strong as some of the provinces might want it, but it might leave to each province the right to add or amend the code, and lay down the basic principles of a national labour code, and then we would have accomplished something which would go a long way towards labour peace in Canada and in Ontario.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, which only can be handled by the Dominion is our need for a proper housing plan. During the war, our Federal Government, as well as our Provincial Governments in each and every province, promised to us and to those who were fighting an adequate housing programme, as soon as the veterans returned. What have we done? All we have received, Mr. Speaker, is words, words, words, in our Legislature, in the House of Commons in Ottawa, and in the legislatures of the majority of the provinces. The time has come, Mr. Speaker, when all Governments, provincial and Federal, must get together to solve this problem. We are not going to allow our veterans to remain in the predicament they find themselves in at the present time. They came home expecting we would fulfil our promises, and it is up to us to get together, Federally and Provincially, and our Government can co-operate to relieve this very, very serious situation.

Another measure which comes under the Dominion-Provincial relations is an adequate farm programme. I spoke in this House last year on a national marketing board. I still maintain that that is the only way in which we can bring prosperity to our farming population. When an adequate national marketing board is

set up, which will fix a floor under prices, control the sale and distribution of the farmers' products, and otherwise advise them,—only then will the farmers of this country reach that state of prosperity in which they hope to live.

Now, we recognize that some of the amendments we suggest might require a change in the British North America Act. I am not so disturbed about any interference with the British North America Act as the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has expressed himself to be this afternoon.

We can guard our constitution, as long as we do it in the proper way, giving regard each to the other. When the provinces are consulted regarding amendments, there is no great difficulty about amending our constitution; there is no great danger of any loss of autonomy for the provinces, or, as suggested by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) this afternoon, the loss of Dominion status. Ontario and the Dominion of Canada should, without any undue delay, reach an agreement, and then go ahead later on to draft what might be a sounder basis of co-operation in the future. I think that the suggestion as laid down in the earlier meetings of the provinces and the Dominion contain the basis upon which an agreement could be reached, and later on perhaps another basis could be arrived at, so that at the expiration of the five-year period, possibly we might be prepared to enter into a more permanent arrangement with the Dominion.

Now, the real question appears to be one of money. Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has explained that very well this afternoon, and I am not going to deal with it further. The Dominion is prepared to hand over to us a certain sum of money in lieu of taxing fields which we may vacate. I cannot see that we are injuring ourselves in any way by abandoning for a short period of time—say, five years—those fields. Let us try the experiment, and see how it works, and after five years, if it has not proved beneficial to our people, then we can change the arrangement. We are not tied down forever. If we do enter into an agreement, we have the right,

after five years, to withdraw and can assume our own taxation fields.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that the failure of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments to reach an agreement is just giving them an excuse to prolong for a much greater period social measures they could and should bring down. That is the strong point I wish to emphasize this afternoon, that there is a tremendous number of words, and no action on the part of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments. There is no effort to bring down the social measures which must be brought down, and which, unless they are brought down, will cause a considerable amount of suffering in our country, within the next two or three years. We must be prepared at this time to meet changing conditions, conditions which are changing very, very rapidly, and it is up to our Federal and Provincial Governments to provide the means to meet those changes, just as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, we in the CCF do not intend to side with one party or the other. It does not make any difference to us what measure is brought down by the Conservative Government, or what measure is brought down by the Liberal Government; we are prepared to back any measure whatsoever, as long as it is for the benefit of our people, and we deplore a partisan approach to this whole question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to keep the House any longer. We have four or more of our hon. members who are taking part in this debate, and I am sure that they will each contribute their share to the debate.

I would, however, move the following:

That the amendment to the motion now before the House be amended by the addition of the following words:

And this House regrets that both the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario have used the failure to reach a Dominion-Provincial agreement as an excuse for not introducing essential measures of social security and social welfare, such as adequate old age pensions, health in-

surance, unemployment assistance and a vigorous housing program.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, there was no intention on my part to take part in this debate, but the abstention of every one on the other side, except the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to speak on such an important issue—of course, they are responsible to their own counties for that—makes it a duty on the other hon. members of this House to discuss this very important question from their different angles.

How the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) or his advisors could in order to introduce the question of a conference at Ottawa—or the lack of a conference at Ottawa—in this House, do so by means of a resolution such as this is worded, is entirely beyond me. The agreement, of which there has been mention made in this House twice this afternoon, is purely a matter of money, and there is not a single matter of principle. Of course, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in this House has a very, very good way of making speeches, setting up a scarecrow, and then sniping at it for an hour. Instead of speaking of money, he speaks of principle, so let us see what those principles are. His conscience cannot be very much at ease, because he has to come to this House in order to get a verdict of his great majority in the House, to prove it. You must be a little precarious of having that right, since he knows the approval of his majority, which he is quite sure of getting.

Now let us see how this resolution is worded, "This House is of the opinion that a strong federal system is the best form of government for Canada." What has that to do with the failure of the conference at Ottawa or since? We will agree and I do not believe you will get a member at Ottawa who is not agreeable to that; and while I am talking about the members at Ottawa, I find it very strange that the Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario (Mr. Drew) has so very little confidence in 255 members at Ottawa. These 255 members come from different parts of the provinces.

AN HON. MEMBER: Two hundred and forty-five.

MR. BELANGER: It will be 255 at the next election. These 255 members at Ottawa coming as they do from the provinces having been chosen by the electors of every Province and doubtless have the most distinguished public men of the different provinces. Let us not be suspected of wishing ill to those provinces of which they are members. I believe in the Federal System in the House at Ottawa. We have been hearing Government, Government and Government; it is not the Government that decides, it is the House of Commons at Ottawa. It is the Parliament of Canada and not only the House of Commons, but the House of Commons and the Senate at Ottawa which are going to decide upon any change either in constitution or any important change or sanction of the agreement. Surely in the House of Commons and in the Senate there is enough patriotism to be found among those members, there should be enough love of provincial rights that it would be entirely impossible to infringe upon the provincial rights and upon our Federal System.

Now let us see what is in the principles which have been set up, "And approves the steps taken by the Ontario Government to preserve that system." I do not know that the Ontario Government has ever taken any steps and Mr. Speaker nor anyone of the hon. members in this House can name any particular concrete steps which have been taken to preserve the Federal System which has never been attacked. "To protect"—here is a good one "To protect the established rights, customs and educational system of this province." We have done so much to protect the established rights but nobody wanted this establishment of customs, but who in this Province has lost his customs, his Ontario customs, or who has seen them threatened. And if they have lost any, what are those customs in such danger of being lost to the citizens of the Province of Ontario?

And the educational system; in Ottawa did any member in the House of Commons or in the Senate or in the Govern-

ment take the educational system of this province, did they want centralization of the educational system? In my experience there was a great danger at one time; there was a movement that started from Vancouver and came to Winnipeg and then to Toronto to centralize the educational system in Canada. Did we hear representatives of the Government of Ontario, not Vancouver and Winnipeg, fighting with centralization of the educational system? We did not. Who fought it? They were representatives from the Province of Quebec who, after attending the Vancouver conference refused to go to the Winnipeg conference. They came to the Toronto conference only on condition that the matter would not be discussed at all, and I know of what I speak because I went to Montreal to get them to send delegates to Toronto and I was one of the delegates.

So it is all bugaboo that has been said by this Government in this House. The Government wants to scare the citizens of Ontario and wants to say,

“We are the champions of your rights. This government is the one which is now in power and it is the one that is going to keep the Federal Government as it is.”

Three-quarters of the speech of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was not on the conference, it was giving quotations from Washington, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and others, giving long quotations to show how the Federal System was important and how there may be a danger of the Federal System being attacked. It is not attacked in Canada, it has no bearing whatever on the question and all this has been time lost and waste of space in Hansard and the money spent to print it.

I must congratulate the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) on one thing, I find that he had exhausted all his invectiveness before the Orders of the Day from day to day, all his insults, all his insinuations, very vicious, pernicious and wicked until the last one came at last, blackmail. I say I do not commend the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) for using such language upon

almost every occasion. I do not commend him, when an hon. member of this House like my hon. friend to the left puts a proper question, to get up and say it is petty politics. Petty politics is a very petty expression in the mouth of the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew).

If we analyse the speech of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I find nothing but a tissue of contradictions from the beginning to the end. He is trying to make us believe that the agreement that was proposed by Ottawa to the Province of Ontario,—we are not here for the other provinces, we are here for the Province of Ontario,—that he had been obliged to refuse these negotiations, he had been forced to agree to the mere rental of the tax fields for five years, nothing to that, and we were not even obliged to give a mortgage to Ottawa for that. And then in the same breath he says, “I propose—” or “this government proposes a better agreement for Ottawa. We would have accepted less money.” But why should he when he can get more.

Then Mr. Speaker, he spent some twenty minutes or half an hour on discussing the constitution. It cannot be changed. Yet, he says, “One of my conditions was to change the constitution so that the one field of direct taxation would be kept solely to the provinces and not to Canada.” Then if we can change the constitution as he wants it, then there is the means of changing the constitution now; since the Statute of Westminster we need not go to the Imperial Parliament to have it changed, we can change it ourselves and the last decision of the Privy Council has stated we can abolish our appeal to the Privy Council. If that is not a change of the constitution, I do not know what is.

Then he spoke about being in Ohio and hearing something. He took great stock in this that the members took the oath and kept intact the constitution of the United States.

Well, we do that, and any bloke coming from the other side, if he wants to become a Canadian citizen, has to do it.

Has he never heard that there were such things as amendments to the Constitution of the United States. I think there was such a thing as an eleventh amendment at one time.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, more than that.

MR. BELANGER: There was a particular one, there was the eleventh amendment. Therefore, there is power in Congress to change its own constitution.

MR. FROST: With the consent of the States.

MR. BELANGER: Here we can get the consent of the provinces the same.

Then, again, of course, if we go throwing invectives at the authorities at Ottawa, if we refuse our co-operation, then how can we go to them and ask them for their co-operation, and this is the whole question in a nutshell.

The Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) has repeated in this House what he had said before, that the Government at Ottawa was an incompetent Government. The Prime Minister of Canada at the present time has had no equal as a Prime Minister in the history of Canada. He has proven it. There were three great men—you have had Sir John MacDonal and we have had Laurier, but they have never been in the difficulty that Canada was during the last war. Through the efforts of the Government at Ottawa, through the efforts of the Prime Minister, Canada has passed from a tenth-rate nation to at least the third or fourth-rate nation of the world, and in a short time too. It is the wonder of all nations, of all statesmen of the world—statesmen such as Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt and others.

Then, again, the Prime Minister of course makes much ado about St. Laurent, Abbott and all of those who have spoken on the question. All of them, of course, come in for his criticism, and he interprets them. He is a great mind reader, Mr. Speaker. He does not take the words that are said, but the words that he thinks they mean.

Now, when he said that there was a horrible thing said in the House of Commons at Ottawa,—a terrible thing, something that none of us should ever accept, and that is that one of those ministers said that the Government at Ottawa could even legislate in matters which are of the domain of the Provinces. Now, it is all clear, it is in the Constitution. Section 91 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms at Ottawa—of course, it is not the Government saying it, the Government cannot do anything in that matter but Section 91 reads:

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects not hereinafter enumerated—

What does that mean? Well, as I say—because it has often been interpreted—it means that there is something which is not exclusively within the powers of the Province of Ontario but which concerns the whole of Canada, and then the Parliament of Canada can legislate on it and you have recognized it, and that is another contradiction in the remarks of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). You have recognized it every time you get up in this House and say that the housing problem is a problem for Ottawa.

I will repeat, and say that the housing problem is a problem for Ottawa, when you say that old age pension is a matter for legislation at Ottawa. Why? Because it is logical to think that all the citizens of Canada should be treated the same way, and if we make a law regarding security, regarding old age pensions law, Quebec

makes a law—and we have old age pensions for a long time before Quebec had them—and Manitoba makes a law, all those laws may be different, and all the people living right across provincial frontiers may be dealt with entirely different. So that this is a case and you recognize it when you say: This is a matter for Ottawa; this is a case where it would be a good thing for Ottawa to legislate in order that all citizens of this country should be treated in the same way in the matter of labour and security, etc.

Now, Mr. Speaker, where was the great constitutional crime at Ottawa? Has Ottawa violated the rights of this Province of Ontario in the matter of taxation? Why, since the Prime Minister has mentioned it, here is what the constitution says: That the Parliaments of Canada may legislate on the raising of money by any mode of system of taxation. It is good that the people of Ontario should know that. They have an idea that there is a field of taxation reserved to Ottawa, and there is a field reserved for the province. I think the Government at Ottawa has shown its generosity when it offered this Province not to tax in certain domain when it had a full right to do it. If the Dominion of Canada had not had consideration for the Government of Ontario they would have just gone ahead, because they believe that it is the best thing.

They could legislate without our agreement, but, Mr. Speaker, having no desire to invade Provincial rights, although they have the right to tax succession, to tax incomes, to tax corporation incomes, and so forth—although they have a perfect right to tax them as they want to,—still, through consideration of the provinces, they come to the provinces, and they say “Come on, talk with us, and we will make an arrangement for five years, and see how it works.” What has that to do with Provincial rights? Provincial rights are well defined, so far as taxation is concerned. They permit taxation in the provinces in order to raise revenue for provincial purposes, but only by direct taxation. This is very clear, and there is no infringement by the Dominion, no constitutional infringement, if they were to

cover the whole field of taxation, direct and indirect.

So I do not know, Mr. Speaker, why we should make a question of principle, conservation of our rights, conservation of our customs, when it is just a matter of mere money, and I have never seen that there was a principle in money, and I have never thought so.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to delay the House any longer. Where, in any of his quotations, could the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) see anywhere a desire for a persistence of the subsidy system? I cannot understand it. He has not convinced me, and I do not believe he has convinced any hon. member in this House, because every time somebody has spoken about it—I mean officially—they have denied that they had that right, and every time Ottawa says “We will make an agreement for five years”, as they have in conference and outside of it, they did not show any persistence in their will to keep alive the subsidy system such as it is said they wished to use on which to form the basis of an agreement.

I admire very much the perorations of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). I believe the applause was well merited—not as to his resolution, but for his great peroration, to which we subscribe, the desire to keep the Federal system, and the desire to make this Canada a still greater nation. We live side by side with perhaps the greatest nation in the world, and it is an incentive for us to try and raise our ideals, especially our political ideals. We believe it is the duty of the Government and the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) especially, to give leadership to his supporters, and to give leadership to all the hon. members of this House. Let us not get down to petty politics. Of course, I am well aware, as you are, in trying to see why, that there is a Federal election which is very imminent, and of course it is very important for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) as the leader of a party, and Mr. Duplessis, of Quebec, as the leader of a camouflaged party—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. BELANGER:—to try and work towards an election. I am constrained to say that that might be the explanation. Of course, I would not act like the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), because I would not say for sure that is the reason—

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I would like to ask the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) a question.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, certainly.

MR. FROST: How does he justify the offer by the Dominion Government to the Province of Quebec of \$16.63 per head of their population, while the same Government offers to British Columbia \$20.83 per head of population?

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, if I were in the Legislature of Quebec at its present station, I might discuss that, but I am not there, and I do not think it is the business of this Government to discuss the Government of Quebec.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, then let me ask my hon. friend (Mr. Belanger) this question. He is in the Legislature of Ontario, right in this House. How does he justify the Government at Ottawa offering to this Province \$17.29 per head, and offering \$20.83 per head to the people of British Columbia? Now, let us hear that. He is in this House, now, so let us hear the answer.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, sure, Mr. Speaker. My answer is this: This Government we have been told only today was ready to accept less, and the Government of Ottawa was very generous, and they offered more—

MR. FROST: But the offer was even across Canada. If it was \$12 here, it was \$12 in British Columbia, and \$12 in Quebec. It was not \$17.29 in Ontario, the province that pays the bills, and \$20.83 in the Province of British Columbia, and \$18.60 in Manitoba.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, I will ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to find his answer—

MR. FROST: I want you to answer it, if you can.

MR. BELANGER: In his chief's speech when he reads it in Hansard, where he spoke at length and said he was ready to make sacrifices from the Province of Ontario in order to give equal justice to every Province of Canada.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: But surely it is not equal justice to pay the people of this province, who pay the majority of the bills, less than any other province.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It evens itself up, then.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, I will give an answer to that. If the Government of this Province had not closed the door to negotiations, they might have had just as much—

MR. FROST: Let me point out it is quite easy—

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, it is the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) who wants to make a speech. It is all right.

MR. FROST: All right, go ahead.

MR. BELANGER: I will say that it is quite an ordinary trick from the other side of the House to, instead of asking questions, try to make speeches in order to weaken, on Hansard throughout the province, the arguments which a speaker might make.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question?

MR. BELANGER: If you want to make a speech, go on.

MR. DUNBAR: Did you ever hear the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province make the statement from the floor of the House that Ontario was a milch cow for the Dominion of Canada?

MR. FROST: Your leader did when Mr. Hepburn was here.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, and you pounded the desks.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, I heard a speaker on that occasion—

MR. SPEAKER: Order. When the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) sat down, I imagined he was through.

MR. FROST: I think he should be permitted to answer the question.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, when the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in a very derisive way, characterized the family allowances as "baby bonuses," he said that Ontario was not going to pay for the pleasures of Quebec.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) never said that at any time.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, it being six o'clock, I would ask your permission to move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It being six o'clock, I do now leave the Chair.

The House recessed at six of the clock p.m.

HOUSE RESUMES

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS, DEBATE ON MOTION

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, it is a little difficult for the ordinary hon. member of the House, without time to prepare a proper reply to the address of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) this afternoon, to do justice to the important matter under discussion. The subject matter of this debate is important even though, in my judgment, the resolution presented by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) fails to properly reflect the importance of that subject matter. Frankly, I find it very difficult to understand how a man of considerable ability could find it possible to present the subject under discussion in such a poorly-worded resolution. Frankness compels me to say that the resolution in its present form is, in my judgment, nothing more than a political smoke screen, cunningly devised to

obscure the real issues facing the people in Canada today.

Now, I do not deny that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) put on a very formidable performance this afternoon. He was in fine condition, the speech was very well organized, very effectively delivered and when he reached the crescendo of his remarks I rather expected a band somewhere in the building to break out in the opening bars of Sir Edward Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," as is sometimes done when the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) speaks on the radio. I always notice the Tory speakers on the C.B.C. usually allow themselves about two and one half minutes at the end of their speech and the C.B.C. always very obligingly puts on the record "Land of Hope and Glory" so as to get the maximum effect. I have no doubt if that had happened here this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, you undoubtedly would have ruled it out of order, so that was not done.

Now, in essence, the speech of the Prime Minister was the speech of a political partisan. At some points I rather got the impression that it was window dressing for an election, and at another point I regarded it as the boldest bid yet made by the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) for the frayed mantle of the Hon. John Bracken. In any case, it cannot be denied that a very serious effort was made by the Prime Minister to make the maximum impression on his own members, if not on those who sit on this side of the House.

Now, we notice from day to day, when the Prime Minister rises in his place those who surround him look up at him with something approaching a feeling of awe. I was saying to someone the other day, I would not be surprised if when the Presbyterian members of the Government side are asked the first question in the catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) may say, "Man's chief end is to glorify Colonel Drew and enjoy him forever."

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): There is more truth in that statement than in some of the hon. members in this House.

MR. MacLEOD: The speech, of course, was replete with quotations. I have never listened to a speech by the Prime Minister that quoted so many people before. I was talking to my hon. friend The Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) tonight, reminding him of a couple of years ago when he said I would go down in history as "quoting MacLeod." Well, after this afternoon he will have to extend that honour to his own chief. What amazes me in the Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) quotations was this, that there was not a Tory in the lot, he could not find a single Tory that could be quoted to fit the text of his speech. So, we find George Washington who, if noted for anything, is noted for the fact that he was an implacable enemy of Toryism back in 1776. He did not get much help from the Tories. Then, there was Woodrow Wilson, Thomas Jefferson, Mackenzie King, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Mr. Lillianthal, although he was a little friendly to the point of view we hold on this side of the House. No quotation in the speech from Sir John A. MacDonald of whom the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is supposed to be the modern prototype. The fact that Sir John A. is missing is understandable because nothing can be found anywhere in the record to suggest that Sir John A. was a strong believer in the Federal system. The Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), whom I am sure has read the Confederation debates many times, will know that Sir John had much to say in favour of the unitary principle of government, and it was as a result of his willingness to compromise with those who were determined to have a Federal system that our Confederation came about.

Then, I was rather surprised that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did not quote from the *Globe and Mail*, a very warm supporter of the Government, but on looking over some of my clippings tonight I think I know why Mr. McCullagh was not quoted in his speech.

Since we have Hansard loaded down already with a large number of quotations, I do not think it will be amiss if I add one more to the list.

I would like the hon. members of the House to follow this for a moment, and I quote:

The Premier of Ontario is the head of an unwieldy and costly government in the wealthiest, most fortunate Canadian Province. It is an organization whose expenditures run close to \$100 million annually. He is a clever man and knows well that the Provincial Government systems are altogether too costly, totally unnecessary and one of the principal causes of disunity in the country. I strongly urge him and all other provincial leaders to look squarely at the facts, provide some evidence of real public service, and let us get busy and scrap this expensive provincial system. National unity must come from within the provinces. Let us not, you and I, the people, be deceived by this clap-trap talk of provincial right. It would be named better as politicians rights.

Take a look at your Provincial Government and see how it is run. It is run by the Cabinet of fourteen members.

He is behind the times.

The Cabinet is pretty well run by the Premier. The 85 or 90 members of the Legislature have very little say in the affairs of Government. They occupy their time by running around getting jobs and finding ways to spend your money and mine on the party faithfuls, so as to keep their own ridings sweet and to ensure their reelection.

The greatest service the Premier of Ontario could do for Canada, and something which would carry his name into history as a public benefactor, would be for him to state publicly what we all know; that our Provincial Governments are political misfits, that they are unnecessary duplications, luxuries we cannot afford, and endless

causes of disunity. If the Premier of Ontario would state this and pledge himself to help end the provincial burden, he would carry us a long way towards solvency and the solution we seek.

Here is the peroration of George the Second:

Surely to goodness, ladies and gentlemen, it must be apparent to everybody that something is wrong in a country as rich as Canada. Let this be a challenge to the Prime Minister in a demand for the preservation of national unity by abolishing the disrupting political units, the Provincial Governments. One custom which is corrupting and ruining Canada is that of thinking wasteful Provincial Governments must always be tolerated. I know a lot of cynics and critics will say that I am recommending something that cannot be done; but let me tell you emphatically that you will see the day, in my opinion, when it must be done, and my answer to you is that nothing was ever built by a pessimist.

Those are the words spoken on January 22nd, 1939,—I am a little more up to date than the Prime Minister because he went back to the Greek civilization,—January 22nd, 1939, Mr. George McCullagh, the publisher of the *Globe and Mail*. And the text, as quoted, was altered by substituting the words: "The Premier of Ontario" for the name of Mr. Hepburn, which of course was used by Mr. McCullagh.

Now, of course, Mr. Hepburn has gone to his reward, back to his crops, but it would be interesting to ask the gallant gentleman at the corner of Yonge and King whether he has changed his mind about all this. He would seem to have undergone quite a conversion since January 1939. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that perhaps I can complete the points I want to make tonight by referring to a letter that was written one hundred years ago by a Father of Confederation, the gentleman from Kingston, Ontario, the Right Honourable Sir John A. MacDonald. Sir John, one hundred

years ago, about the 10th of June, was attending a meeting of the House of Assembly in Montreal and, I suppose after he got tired listening to a lot of the speeches such as we heard this afternoon, he decided to slip out to his office. He did something which all of us should do if our mothers are still alive, he wrote to his mother and he ended his letter with these words:

Our House is at this moment making all kinds of speeches. The great struggle for power and place is going on, and it is impossible to say what may be the result.

I suggest that those lines, written one hundreds years ago, constitute a good description of what is happening in Canada today. All kinds of speeches, the struggle for power and place is going on and it is impossible to say what may be the result.

Now, are we in fact confronted with a constitutional crisis in Canada today? Is there anything about the Canadian scene to suggest that the Federal Government is deliberately trying to rob the people of Ontario of their established right, their customs and their educational system? Mr. Speaker, I suggest that that is sheer, unadulterated nonsense, and every hon. member of this Government knows that to be the case.

There is nothing in the proposals advanced by the Dominion Government, whatever merits or demerits they may have, which by the slightest stretch of the imagination suggests that Ottawa is out to deprive the people of this Province or any Province in Canada of their basic rights, their customs or educational systems. I repeat again what I said at the opening, verbiage like this is an attempt on the part of this Government to obscure the real issue.

When we speak of a constitutional crisis or when we speak of Provincial rights, and when we speak of the dangers of centralization, I think it is very important to deal with these questions in a concrete manner and not treat them abstractly. I would put it this way: In one instance, the people of this country

will be found using Provincial rights against reactionary control by the central government powers. That indeed was the case not so many years ago when, for instance, the western provinces were in conflict, with the central government. The Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will recall those difficulties, back ten or twelve years ago. In another instance, the vested interests will be found entrenched in countless positions opposing democratic reforms through the central government, and I suggest that that is precisely what happened in the Province of Ontario with respect to family allowances. It happened as well in the Province of Quebec. In fact, what I have just said has been the general tendency ever since Confederation. To put it briefly, in one set of circumstances, centralized national government may serve the interests of the people in their struggle for economic improvement, and under another set of circumstances centralized national government, dominated by reactionary interests, may stand as a barrier to social and economic progress.

If one were to cite an example, I would say that back in 1930 to 1935 when the Bennett Government was in power in this country and was using the "peace, order and good government" processes of the British North America Act to use repressive measures against the labour movement in this country, that the provinces by and large did not share the views held by the Federal Government.

If there was time, I could describe in some detail the very different position taken by the Gardiner Government of Saskatchewan in 1935, when it undertook to give protection and assistance to those 2,000 or more young Canadian lads who organized the trek on Ottawa, a movement which was described by the late Dr. Manion as "an attempt to organize a communist revolution in Canada." Here you had these 2,000 young fellows, who were given the facilities of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific to come as far east as Regina, and were cornered there by some thousand, or more policemen. The Bennett Government, in July or June, 1935, passed an order-in-council making it a criminal of-

fence for any citizen of Regina to give those people even bread and water. In those circumstances, the Gardiner Government of Saskatchewan very properly took up the cudgels on behalf of those people and challenged the right of the Federal Government to deny them the means of life. So that, I say again, when we are talking about centralization and Provincial rights, we should not discuss either of these two things in the abstract. We should discuss them in relation to the concrete realities of the moment.

I do not know just how this Government squares its position with the position taken in 1941 by the present Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada. This was after the Rowell-Sirois Commission had reported. Mr. Bracken, then Premier of Manitoba, was delivering a radio address in which he said, and I quote:

It was the Premier of Ontario who led in the obstruction of the plan . . .

and he continued,

it seems to us that the Dominion has no reasonable choice other than to carry out its own expressed views and to implement the main recommendation of the Rowell-Sirois Report. . . .

then he continued,

Can we suppose that by Balkanizing this country we would be adding to Canadian wealth or Canadian unity or making Canada a greater country than it has been in the past? The only way in which we will ever have a fair division of the tax burden in this country is by giving the Dominion Government the sole right to impose direct taxation.

Then on January 21st, 1942, the following year, in addressing the Kiwanis Club in Winnipeg he said:

The recommendations of the (Rowell-Sirois) Commission were favourable to us. The remedies would have accomplished not only the removal of the obvious inequities but would have provided the greatest step toward national unity this country has ever known. That desirable end for the moment has

been denied us, but as long as we have the courage of free men, the recommendations, or their equivalent, must continue to be our goal. We must not fail to keep these major questions before those who have jurisdiction over them and at a suitable opportunity justice must be demanded and expected at their hands.

I suggest that if Mr. Bracken were today the Premier of Manitoba instead of the national leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, he would be taking substantially the same position as the position taken by Premier Stuart Garson. I do not know how the Progressive-Conservatives manage to resolve these inner conflicts within their own camps, but it seems to me that the position which this Government has adopted since 1945, is completely at variance with the position adopted by the present national leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party as late as 1942.

Now, when I spoke on the budget motion I said this: As far as we two ordinary mortals are concerned in this back row, we hold no brief for the actions and the attitude of the Federal Government. We are not prepared to say that all is virtue on Capital Hill in Ottawa, and that all is vice on those benches over there. There have been things said by the Prime Minister of this Province from time to time, and in the course of his address this afternoon, that any reasonable, intelligent, non-partisan person could agree with to the full. I do not think that any Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario would be worthy of the respect of the people of this Province if he simply bowed his neck and got down on his knees and grovelled before every proposition that the Federal Government advanced. It is the duty of any Prime Minister of this Province, and of any Government of this Province, to see to it that under any proposed Dominion-Provincial agreement, full justice is done to this Province. He would be a very poor Ontarioan who did not support anyone who was honestly attempting to defend the basic rights of the economic security of the people who live in this Province. But I do feel that the formid-

able delegation that went from Ontario to Ottawa in August of 1945, went there with a chip on their shoulders. I do not think that the issue at the August Conference, or the January Conference, or the April Conference, was the dollar. I think it would be more correct to say that what took place in that chamber, the capital of Canada, was power politics on a national scale, a jockeying for position. I think that the blame should be placed perhaps equally on both jurisdictions.

I am frank to confess that reading the proposals of the Dominion Government, there was much in those proposals that could be commended. I understand that this Government objected to the method used by the Dominion Government in tossing those proposals into the conference before there had been adequate preliminary discussion as to the agenda, and I think that perhaps that objection has some merit. After all, this is a very important Province. It is true that the Province of Ontario contributes a very large share of the taxes collected by the Federal Government and I do not think that the representatives of the Ontario Government should at any time be treated with disrespect or contempt, or that the representatives of the Ontario Government should be expected to eat humble pie simply because a set of proposals come from the Federal jurisdiction. I think that when the representatives of the Provinces and the representatives of the Dominion meet around the conference table, it should be a correlation between equals because what would be gathered around that conference table are the elements of Confederation itself.

The Dominion Government, rightly or wrongly, advanced a set of proposals, taxation proposals, and the Dominion Government also gave the broad outlines, and in some respects the detailed outlines, of a social security programme. My understanding was that these things were part of an integrated whole. That is to say, the social security programme was an integral part of the proposed taxation agreement. There were a lot of words put on the record at that conference and at subsequent conferences. The Ontario Government advanced

what has now gone down in history as the "counter proposals," and when the conference reconvened in January and the representatives of the Federal Government and of the other Provinces had had an opportunity to consider the Ontario counter proposals, it was suggested, as I understand it, that some of the proposals of the Ontario Government would do the very thing that the Ontario Government charged the Dominion Government with attempting to do. You can correct me if I am wrong, but the rumour at the time was that it would actually require several important amendments to the British North America Act in order to carry out some of the counter proposals of the Ontario Government. I was very glad this afternoon when the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), in the course of his speech, emphasized that the Ontario Government was not committed rigidly to any proposition that it had advanced, and that if it was found that some of these proposals in the grey book were unacceptable to the other Provinces and did not serve as a proper basis for agreement, then the Ontario Government was prepared to revise its point of view. I think that the Government should be given full credit for its willingness to maintain a flexible attitude in the interests of securing an agreement.

Well, whoever is to blame, the conference collapsed in the spring of last year. Now, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said today that this was the first opportunity that he had had to give this Legislature a full report on the proceedings and the negotiations at Ottawa. He can correct me if I am wrong, but it is my distinct impression that when we left here last year that the Government gave an undertaking that there would be a special Session of this Legislature in the Fall of 1946, after the Conference was over. At that time the members of the Legislature would be given a report on what took place, and the members of the Legislature would be given the privilege of expressing an opinion on the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy that the Provincial Government, the Ontario Government, pursued at Ottawa. But almost a

whole year has passed and we are now faced with an impasse. The various ministers of the Federal Government, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Claxton, Mr. Martin, and others are going up and down the land stating that this Government, and this Government alone, is responsible for the collapse of the conference.

On the other side the leaders of this Government, the Prime Minister and his colleagues seem to point the accusing finger at the Federal Government and attribute the failure of the conference to them. Now, I have no doubt that because they are fallible men that the members of the Federal Cabinet go off on the deep end, say things they should not say. Who is there in this Legislature tonight who would want to be confronted with everything that you said in the last 15 or 20 years? After all, if we are in the process of growing up and becoming educated people, we revise our opinion from time to time, but I would say this, Mr. Speaker, in justness and in fairness to the Government of Ontario, despite a lot of disagreements with them, I think it could be said quite truthfully that the Government at Ottawa on occasions have been extremely rude with this Government—extremely rude. It would be in good taste to cite the details, but I can remember an event which took place some months ago which was rather important to the Government of Ontario, where the members of this Government heard about a certain appointment only by reading it in the headlines of the paper. I think that was gross discourtesy. I think the Government of Ontario would be thoroughly justified in resenting that kind of treatment, especially since, so far as I know, it was absolutely unprecedented.

Now, of course the question in everyone's mind is how to get out of the impasse, how to overcome the stalemate, how to get down to the job of unsnarling this problem and making it possible for the people of Ontario and the people of Canada to derive the benefits that would flow from an agreement between all of the provinces and the Dominion Government. I agree with this Government and the

Prime Minister when he says that those agreements already concluded are not to be regarded seriously, as even a beginning toward the solution of Dominion-Provincial relations. This is not said in disrespect to the Governments who, for their own reasons, have found it desirable to sign, but as long as the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec remain outside the agreement, there is no agreement at all. I would go further and say that I do not think the Federal Government should try to use the fact that six of the smaller provinces have signed to club the Governments of Ontario and Quebec into signing an agreement which they consider to be unsatisfactory. I do not agree with that. I do not also agree with the attitude or what appears to be the attitude of the Prime Minister of Canada and his colleagues that there should not be any further meeting of the Dominion-Provincial Conference. That is something that cannot be defended.

What are we going to do? I agree that Canada does stand at the cross-roads in this sense, that we have to make up our minds pretty quickly whether the needs of the people of Canada are going to be met. We have to make up our minds whether we are going to have a stable state of affairs in this country by which a strong Federal Government will be able to cope with those problems which the Canadian people may face in the next few years. The Federal Government has very heavy obligations which are exclusively its obligations, and in my judgment they cannot properly discharge those obligations in the emergency unless they have the support and the concurrence of the Provincial Governments. Now, the great tragedy of all this is that we have reached this sorry state of affairs following a period in our history when we reached the very summit of national unity. At no time in the history of Canada was there a higher degree of national consciousness than there was during the war years. A high degree of national conscience, a high degree of national unity, a high degree of common purpose, and

the federal, the provincial and municipal jurisdictions all played their part. They worked together as a team in the emergency of war. The provinces were prepared to surrender certain things in order to make it possible for the Federal Government to cope with the problems of that great war. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that just as Canada found it possible under the compulsion of war to lay aside sectional differences and merge everything in the national will, so do I think it is possible in the emergency of peace to achieve the same degree of national unity and the same high degree of national consciousness.

Now, I say this: Had this Government, instead of this resolution, placed before us a resolution which would say that in the opinion of this House the Dominion-Provincial Conference should be summonsed at the earliest possible date in order that a satisfactory tax agreement may be reached, and in order that the Canadian people may receive the full benefits of social security, I, for one—and I am sure I speak for my colleague as well—would have no hesitation in voting for such a resolution. I am very sorry that the issue is not placed before us in that way instead of in its present form, where you speak of things that in fact do not exist at all. I think the time has come when the people of Canada have to intervene themselves to end this state. I think it would be an excellent thing if the great national organizations of Canada, like the Canadian Legion, like the churches and Labour Congress of Canada, like the Canadian Congress of Labour, the great church bodies, women's organizations, youth organizations, the farmers, of course, all of them would join in concert and demand that the government of this country, the provincial governments of this country, and the representatives of the Dominion Government get back to the conference table at once and settle this question once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, in a few months' time we shall have attained our 80th anniversary as a nation. We have advanced from the status of a colony to that of a proud

and resourceful nation. The achievements of our sons on the field of battle will live through the ages, and the accomplishments of our people on the home front through those years of war is proof of what we can do as a people when we are united in a great common purpose. Under the compulsion of battle for national survival, sectional differences were thrust aside in the interest of the nation as a whole. Having done these things in the emergency of war, surely our people are prepared to do no less to meet and to overcome the emergency of the post-war, so that we may be able to reap the fruits of the victory for which more than 40,000 of Canada's finest sons laid down their lives.

In my opinion the people of Canada desire an agreement between the Dominion and the provinces. They want the social security program to come into effect without delay. Mr. Speaker, what a shocking thing it is to find, as I stated in this House last year, that due to the absence of a proper national health program, due to the absence of proper social security measures, we lost more than twice as many babies in their first year in six years of war as we lost soldiers on the battle field. What a shocking thing it is—turning to the Province of Quebec for a moment—that more people died of tuberculosis in the City of Montreal in the first 29 months of war than died on the battle-field. What a shocking thing it is to hear on the radio this morning that twice as many people died of cancer in Canada in six years of war as died on the battle-field. Surely those few facts—and it does not by any means tell the whole story—point up the absolute urgency of bringing into force with the minimum of delay a national health program and a social security program. I say that the people of Canada, who gave so richly of their genius and their sweat in the period of the war, are just as anxious now to see a great reconstruction program undertaken which will provide our people with homes, with hospitals, with schools and community centres. They want adequate provision for our old people in the evening of their

lives. The people of Canada have little concern for the petty ambitions of politicians of whatever political stripe. Canada has the resources to provide a good life for all her people. No Government, whether provincial or federal, must be allowed to deprive the people of these opportunities and the abundant life which flows from them.

I, therefore, urge that the Dominion-Provincial Conference be summonsed without delay, and that this time an agreement be reached. Let it be made plain that the people of Ontario and the people of Canada will deal harshly with those who obstruct the reaching of such an agreement.

I said a moment ago, in a few months' time we shall have attained our 80th birthday. I feel that much can be accomplished in the three months before July 1st, 1947. I say that on that occasion nothing could be more appropriate than an announcement that an agreement had been reached and that the benefits of that agreement in the form of social security would be made available to the people of Canada. This, however, will call for a high degree of statesmanship. Both the Federal Government and the Government of Ontario will have to stop thinking about the next election, however important that may be to political parties. Speaking for myself, it is not of the slightest consequence to me whether in an election Mr. King and his Government are returned to power. They have been there for quite a number of years now. I think that honesty compels everyone to say that the Government of this country stood up exceedingly well to its obligations during the period of the war. I do not think that the Dominion Government should take full credit to itself for what this country did in the course of the war. There were times during the war when it was necessary for the people to goad the Federal Government into doing things that it was reluctant to do, but as a Government of human beings, as a Government of imperfect men, I think they discharged their obligations with as much ability and as much devotion as any

other government would have been likely to do. But the war is over and we are now faced with what I have described many times this evening as the emergency of peace. We are not now, it seems to me, in the midst of a constitutional crisis. We are rather in the midst of a housing crisis, and there is great danger in the months and years ahead that this country once again will be caught up in the grip of a depression, an economic crisis, unless something is done now to stave it off and see that the burden of the crisis does not fall on the ordinary citizens of this country, as it did back in the bare thirties.

In closing I would say this to the Government, that they should not place this Legislature in the position of having to put its stamp of approval on all the things that this Government has done with respect to Dominion-Provincial relations. You admit yourself that on second thought some of your propositions were not too sound. You admit you are still willing to negotiate. You admit you are willing to yield at certain points in the interests of reaching an over-all agreement. That being the case, why ask the House approve the steps taken by the Ontario Government to preserve the federal system and to protect the established rights, customs and educational system of this Province? Surely, all of that verbiage is completely irrelevant to the same large question. As I understand your position, and if I am to take the words of the Prime Minister at their face value, what you want is to have that conference resume without delay so that you may be able to reach an agreement. That is the way I understood the speech this afternoon. That is the way I understood some of the other speeches made by the Prime Minister. Now, I think no member of this House, simply because he happens to be in the same political camp as the Government at Ottawa, should allow that fact to interfere with his own obligations to take a stand in favour of a resumption of the conference. But, Mr. Speaker, I do say that there is no earthly point in calling that conference together if all

we are going to get out of it is another green book full of speeches. The wordage that flowed from all the sessions almost make a combined Anthony Adverse and Gone With The Wind look like a copy of the shorter Catechism, a tremendous amount of words. I found one speech of the Prime Minister of Ontario in here where he was expected to merely say "Thank you for inviting us to the conference," and it takes up no less than nine pages.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Forever Amber.

MR. MacLEOD: Of course. If the conference is called, in my judgment, the slate should be wiped clean. There is no use going there to thresh over old straw; there is no use going there to quibble and quarrel with what somebody said the last year or five years ago. The spirit which should animate in the resuming of the conference should be this: Canada does stand at the crossroads, great decisions have to be reached, provision must be made to make life better for the 12,000,000 people who inhabit this land, our supreme obligation is to build in this period of peace a nation which will be worthy of the 40,000 Canadians who gave their lives to make Canada a better land in which to live. Petty, partisan considerations should be left in the check room before you go to the conference table.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat again that the greatest contribution the Government of Ontario could make to our Confederation, the greatest contribution they could make to national unity, is to map out a programme of proposals leading up to an early resumption of that conference, and set as an objective a final, over-all tax agreement, and a social security programme which will be sealed by that conference, not later than our 80th birthday, on July 1st. If you are sincere in this matter—and I am not questioning your sincerity, as I listened to the arguments advanced by hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), there is a lot of merit in the position that this Government takes—

but you must not be surprised if the people in Ontario and the people in other provinces see the same connection between your intransigences on this question and the stand that the hon. Leader of this Government (Mr. Drew) took in 1944, on the family allowances.

The Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and the Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) were of one mind in opposing that legislation. The Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) went so far as to say that he would do everything in his power to prevent that iniquitous bill from coming into effect. Of course, we know he said "We are in favour of family allowances," but it was no accident that there was no reference to family allowances in the 22 points. If this Government now favours family allowances, it was an afterthought, which came to them after the Family Allowance Act was advanced by the Ottawa Government. I must say, in all frankness, if it was the intention of the Government of Ontario to block the provisions of that Act from taking effect, then I, for one, am very glad that the Parliament of Canada decided to go ahead with the programme, because I think it has been of tremendous aid to the people of this country in the past year. I do not know what they would have done without it. I do not know what the wage earners of this Province would have done without that extra supplement to the shrinking pay envelopes.

However, all that is water under the bridge. The question is, what now? I say again, we cannot just drift from day to day and wait until a catastrophe overtakes us. We have to take steps now to see that we are ready to meet the blasts of the depression or the recession, as it may strike this country. There is a solemn obligation resting on the shoulders of the Government at Ottawa, the Governments of Ontario, and of Quebec, and of Mr. Macdonald in Nova Scotia. It is their duty, and it is up to them to do their duty by the people of this country. I say that instead of asking us to vote on this rather flimsy and meaningless resolution now before us that the Government itself consider amending the resolution and placing it before us in terms that

will relate to the necessity of calling the conference, reaching a sound, acceptable agreement, and making it possible for the \$400,000,000 social security programme to flow in the form of benefits to the people of this country, for, I repeat again, that is the best way in which the people of this great country of ours can observe the 80th anniversary of their nationhood.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, speaking on this motion, may I say at the outset that it was my intention to cover this question last Thursday night, when I spoke on the budget debate, but owing to the lateness of the hour, and wanting to concur in the Government's desire of ending the debate that night, I refrained from expressing my viewpoint on this motion at that time.

It is not my intention to weary the House with a long discussion on this motion, but I want to put myself on record as being one who believes that a strong Federal government system is what we need in this country. However, I also want to put myself on record as being one who believes in it at all times, not as the hon. Prime Ministers of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis), only when it serves their political ambitions and purposes.

We Liberals, who believe in meeting conditions as they present themselves—yes, and moreover, in preparing social legislation to meet the need of the times—are as strongly entrenched in a strong Federal system of government as are the Tories. I want to make it very plain that under such leadership as that given to this country by the Right Hon. Mr. King (Prime Minister) no Canadian need be ashamed of being called a Liberal. I think this Province should know that the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) are not the only ones who believe in a strong Federal system of government.

This motion, worded as it is, is nothing less than a smokescreen for the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew), and his Government, who are trying to

be forgiven for his stubbornness in regard to Dominion-Provincial relations.

Ontario, as well as Quebec, is part of this Dominion—I was about to use the word “country” of Canada, but I am aware that such a term would not meet with the approval of the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew), for he does not want to accept the change from Dominion Day to Canada Day. This, of course, demonstrates his mentality as a true Conservative. In other words, he refuses to recognize that we are now a nation, and that as a whole we have demonstrated it to the whole world. This was brought about during the late war because of the fact that this country had a leader in the Right Hon. Mr. King who knew the feelings and loyalty of the Canadians, and surely not because of the harsh criticism he had been under for six years from the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) and of the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis).

I do repeat, Mr. Speaker, that Ontario and Quebec are part of this Dominion, and when we ourselves boast of being the two provinces paying most of the income tax and profit tax, why not be sincere, yes, honest, about it, and admit that we are also the two leading provinces of Canada in industries and farming.

Where would we be if we did not have the other seven provinces as buyers of the very things we are producing in these two provinces?

No, Mr. Speaker, the team work of the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) is one of reactionary Toryism.

I do not say for a moment that they should have accepted the first offer. It was their duty to argue for due consideration of their case. I do believe that it is through discussion and different expression of opinion that the real understanding comes. But, Mr. Speaker, their stubbornness in refusing to go to Ottawa as Prime Ministers of their respective provinces is beyond the comprehension of most of the real Canadians who are thinking of Canada first. And on that point, Mr. Speaker, may I say that the

youth of this country as a whole—those who have served in the armed forces as well as those who have toiled in war factories and on land during this last war—are fed up with that “politicaillerie,” a French word which could be translated as follows: “sheer personal and political stubbornness.”

The people of this country are getting more and more conscious of our nationhood, and they have a right, especially in a world seeking real peace, to expect that men cloaked with the responsibility of co-operating in solving such an important question will bury their political differences, and their political war hatchet, and will work harmoniously for the general welfare of the people, when so much is at stake.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to support the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) motion would simply mean that we, as Liberals, are siding with him on an issue which is nothing more and nothing less than a sheer political issue. This we cannot do, for as members of a great nation, Canada, we have to act as Canadians, and not merely be a tool in the hands of those evils of capitalism which have been doing everything imaginable to defeat the King Government, for no other purpose than to prevent the enactment of social legislation.

I was not surprised at all, Mr. Speaker, to hear the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), saying in this House a few weeks ago that never before was there better understanding between himself and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis). This is the most natural statement that could have come from the Prime Minister of this Province, because their aim is the same—to defeat the Government at Ottawa at any cost. Sometimes one would be bewildered by certain happenings, and the about-face that the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) is doing today, in regard to Quebec, is one which will awaken the suspicions of many Canadians. One has only to remember the unscrupulous attacks made on the Province of Quebec by the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) from 1936 to 1944 to

be bewildered as to his political somersault of today. When he was aiming towards the Provincial Conservative leadership he spoke with harsh words about Quebec, and on different occasions, after becoming Premier of this Province, he did not mince his words as to how he felt about Quebec.

MR. G. C. ELGIE (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

MR. HABEL: I have the floor, and I am speaking on the motion. He will have to take it, whether he likes it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Elgie) is recognized on a point of order.

MR. ELGIE: I have sat here, like many others, and listened to a great deal of this, and I ask you to rule whether this is on the resolution, or whether it is not. It has reached the point of absurdity.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) continue.

MR. HABEL: I will repeat a little, to make sure that the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Elgie) will not be taking me on to the racetrack.

Is he not the one who, while speaking on the radio on August 9th, 1944, said, in regard to the Quebec Provincial election of that year, that the hon. Mr. Godbout, Liberal leader in Quebec, was partly responsible for getting exemptions of military service for many youths in Quebec? And the same night, did he not say "Mr. Duplessis and his partisans were preaching, on their part, a more limited participation of men for overseas service"? Did he not quote the hon. Mr. Duplessis, from the *Globe and Mail* of August 10th, 1944, as follows: Mr. Duplessis, has said that the food sent to the people of Britain was "unjustified gifts to the English rich". These are the words of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), who is now so nice to Quebec.

How nice it is now to see the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) walking arm in arm. Never—said the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew)—yes, never, was there better understanding than that existing today with Quebec. Why that about-face; that political somersault? For one purpose alone, I say, Mr. Speaker—not to save the autonomy of the provinces, for it is not threatened, but with the sole purpose of hindering the implementation of social legislation in this country, which I admit will cost the taxpayers of the country something.

And the hon. Price Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) are good friends today because they hope to achieve an aim they could not achieve in 1945, although working very hard for it, and that is to prevent social security legislation being put through by a Government which understands the needs of the people more than they do themselves.

I have no axe to grind with sound capitalism, but that principle that the hon. Prime Ministers of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) are defending is one we must get rid of before it is too late. It is political manoeuvring and criticism such as that brought about by the hon. Prime Minister of this Province and of Quebec which creates communism and many other "isms".

In conclusion, I say it is the duty of the Provincial Government to see that we have a fair deal; of course it is its duty. But to condone the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for having taken the stubborn stand he has taken in refusing to go to Ottawa as representing one province and discuss matters would, I say, be sheer nonsense on our part. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) could have come to an understanding so as to lease the taxation fields for five years, and no one would have blamed him for that. I do say, Mr. Speaker, that the longer he refuses to discuss these very pressing matters, the closer he is getting to double taxation in this Province. He is also hindering the chances of prepar-

ing the future of this country of ours so as to prevent the repetition of the crisis which we suffered in the thirties.

Now I will quote from a speech by the hon. R. B. Bennett in 1935, which should enlighten the Conservatives of today and show them how to act. The hon. R. B. Bennett spoke at the Royal York Hotel on February 24th, 1935, and here is what he said:

The election will be amongst you like a thief in the night . . .

I realize that under our modern society we must do something to reform present conditions. If we had attempted to do this in 1930 we could not have survived . . .

As time went on we were convinced that the capitalistic system could be saved if it was freed from all its present abuses. When you engage in an enterprise you expect to profit by it. But we see what has happened. The poor have become poorer, and the rich have become richer . . .

At another point he said:

Do you want socialism or communism? If not you must reform the capitalistic system . . .

And at yet another point:

Over my shoulder every day go the ghostlike features of the past. I see them every minute of each night and day. These reforms will and must come or the capitalistic system will fail, and I know not what will come in its place except anarchy.

So, Mr. Speaker, I do say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and this earnestly, as a true Canadian, "Quit bickering, go down to Ottawa, go there with an open mind, not with that mind you had made up in 1944 when you said—and I quote from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, August 10th, 1944:

Ontario's objection to any measure which takes money from the pockets of Ontario for the special advantage of the Province of Quebec is based upon considerations which af-

fect that Province alone. We face an issue here in Canada hardly less important than the outcome of the war itself. Temporizing will do no longer.

With such a state of mind it would be hard for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to go to Ottawa and come to an understanding. But if he was thinking more as a Canadian, then it would be possible for him to go to Ottawa and come to an understanding. This, Mr. Speaker, is the only way we will achieve real Canadianism.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part very briefly in this debate, I would like to compliment the speakers who have preceded me. I have found it mighty interesting. As a boy, and during most of my grown-up life, I have heard arguments between Liberals and Conservatives, which centred around the subject they called the tariff. At election time, the people put in the party which had been out, and put out the party which had been in. But checking on the tariffs, they remained about the same.

I heard some hon. members say "No, No," but I have checked on it, and while I have not the figures with me tonight, I found they were just about the same.

Now, Mr. Speaker, while I will vote against the motion, there is a part of the resolution, with which I am in favour, and that is:

"That this House is of the opinion that a strong Federal system is the best form of Government for Canada."

As the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) mentioned, if added to that we could have continued that motion by urging the Federal Government and the Provinces to have a conference right away, because it is very badly needed, it would be a good thing. I mentioned during my brief remarks on the Speech from the Throne that during the war it had been possible to take three-quarters of a million young men and women and put them in the armed services. Take a large number of people,

perhaps double that number, and put them into the different industries of this country, producing war materials, and with what was left, we raised the standard of living in this country higher than it ever was before. Why were we able to do that? Because we had a plan, we had unity of purpose, we were all interested in winning the war, and I submit, Mr. Speaker, that unless we can get the same spirit and the same co-operation, we are not going to make a success of winning the peace, that we should make. After all, we have a lot of very fine young men and young women who gave their lives on the field of battle in the hope that they were fighting for a better world. We read the papers and listen to the radios about the attempts of the United Nations to work out some solution of peace, but if we in this country, with nine provinces, cannot make a better job of getting down to a plan than we are doing at the present time, we can hardly expect much of a success to come from the United Nations.

I listened this afternoon with great interest to the very capable address given by the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and rightly or wrongly I could not help but feel, when he was expressing his fear of the results of the provinces relinquishing tax fields to the Federal Government, that that was exactly the position in which the municipalities find themselves. There are certain tax fields which the Province takes, and we get subsidies, and I do not think they destroy the moral fibre of the people in any way.

I was much impressed by a clipping I cut out of the *Toronto Daily Star* this evening, just after having had a cup of tea. The heading is "Drew has taken forever city taxing power—Mayor." I do not know whether the editor had in mind the old song, "Not for a day, not for a year, but always," but apparently this is not for a day, or for a month, but forever.

MR. DREW: What paper is that?

MR. ANDERSON: The *Toronto Daily Star*, dated April 1, 1947. I may say that I read the *Globe and Mail* when I

am in Toronto, and when I am at home, of course, I read the *Times-Journal*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Read it.

MR. ANDERSON: If I may take the time of the House, I would like to read this, as I think it is rather interesting:

"Municipal collection of the corporation income tax has been irretrievably lost by the city to the Drew Government, Mayor Saunders told City Council last night.

This may be out of the *Star*, and I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) holds the *Star* in very high esteem, but I do think his Worship the Mayor is a good friend of his, because he is a good Conservative. The editorial goes on:

Asked by Ald. Freed about agreements signed by the 1942 City Council relinquishing its right to the tax, the mayor replied: "Some years ago, a delegation of City Council members was assured he would not lose a five-cent piece of the corporation income tax. From the Provincial Government we did receive \$150,000 in 1944, but since that time we have received no share of the tax.

"Last week the right for the municipalities to collect this tax was taken away," he added.

The mayor said board of control had appointed a representative to appear before the Provincial Legislature to see that no move was made to take away the city's taxing powers. "This representation was not successful," he added.

"How does this fit in with the Provincial Government's demand to the Federal Government not to take away its rights?" demanded Ald. Freed. "I can't answer that," replied the mayor. "That particular question is no concern of the city. I can't justify what has been done. I can only give information."

"Is there anything we can do?" persisted Ald. Freed.

"I don't think so. We have tried and failed," answered the mayor.

"So the Province has taken away from us \$150,000 a year," said Ald. Freed.

Now, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, I think the important thing for this Province, and every other province in this country today, is to be working toward a national plan to tackle the post-war problems, tackle the problem of housing, the problem of old age pensions, and social services, including hospitalization.

I remember just after the defeat of the Conservative Government in 1935, when the Liberal Government was elected. They had a very fine Minister of Labour at that time, a very honorable gentleman, by the name of Norman Macleod Rogers. One of our C. C. F. members in the Federal House was urging the Federal Government to inaugurate a large scale public works program, which would give employment to thousands, yes, the tens of thousands of young men who were out of work and destitute at the time.

I will never forget the words I read from Mr. Rogers' lips. I memorized them. He said, that in his opinion, it would require from three to four hundred million dollars annually to create sufficient public works to absorb the unemployed. He said it was conceivable that this country could adopt a policy of that nature this year and perhaps the year after. It was not conceivable that this or any other government could continue that policy without adopting, with all its implications, the philosophy of socialism. None of us can see the shape of things to come, but this we do know, that the people of Canada are not prepared to accept a socialist state. We are sworn in office to protect the system as it is.

So, in my way of thinking, it seems to me we are right back where we started. We fought a world war and now the province of this country, two provinces particularly and the Federal Government, are unable to come to any agreement. As a result of that, the people suffer.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I would just like to say that what the last hon. gentleman

(Mr. Anderson) referred to passed committee this morning with one dissenting voice and that was the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg). He was the only man to vote against it. It will be before this House, and if any person on that side of the House wishes to vote against it, regarding the income profit tax that they were collecting from the head office, they are the men that were collecting double taxation, tax on the profits of the investments of that kind. That is what has been cancelled, and tomorrow it will be before the House. You will have an opportunity of voting against it.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): I believe that when attempting to discuss this matter of a Dominion Provincial Conference, there are certain facts and considerations which should be set out very clearly. Firstly, I submit that from a strictly legal standpoint, the Dominion Government has all the necessary powers guaranteed by the Constitution to impose and levy direct and indirect taxation. There is no need for the Dominion Government to refer to any permission from any legislative body to raise direct taxation. However, due to a tradition which has prevailed for a long time, the provinces have been allotted direct taxation fields, while the Federal Government has assumed the indirect taxation field. The provinces were allotted this field of taxes in order to raise sufficient funds to discharge their duties within the scope of their administrative range. The first departure from this practice, was, I believe, on the occasion of the coming into force of the first income tax law, around 1917. Ever since that time, as a result of the assumption of the greater financial burden from time to time, the Dominion Government has enlarged its inroads upon the direct taxation field.

It is now desired by the federal authorities to assume greater commitments, and to confer greater social benefits to the citizens of Canada as a whole. In order to do so, it is proposed by the Federal Government to appropriate certain taxation fields which have been occupied by the province in the past. The hon mem-

bers of this Legislature are now being asked to express their view with respect to the proposal whereby the Dominion Government would undertake to pay a rental for the exclusive rights to the use of the fields of income taxes, corporation taxes and succession duties.

We may ask, what should the rentals be? There are, Mr. Speaker, to my mind, four yardsticks which have been used in the past. There is what we may call the annual cash surrender value of these tax fields. Secondly, there may be a rental exactly the same to each province, based on the per capita measure. Thirdly, you may have a variable sum enabling each province to balance its budget by using the fiscal need principle. Lastly, there may be a rent which may be based on the political bargaining power of the provinces concerned.

Ever since financial settlements were inaugurated between the Federal and Provincial authorities, one or another of these principles, and often a blend of several of them, have been invoked. In the present negotiations it would appear that the Dominion authorities are relying chiefly on the second and third principles, namely, that of a per capita measure and the fiscal need criterion, while the opposing provinces are demanding rentals which are nearly the equivalent of the annual cash surrender value of the field of taxation, or else will only yield to the highest price commensurable with their bargaining power. While discussing this Provincial and Federal relationship, I think we should also bear in mind the dark days of the depression years of the thirties, and the conditions in Canada which prevailed at the time of the outbreak of the last war. May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that we should always keep in mind and recall the gloomy picture of the depression a decade ago. City after city and province after province were overwhelmed and unable to carry the burden to any greater extent. The climax came when organized unemployed marched to Ottawa to interview the Prime Minister of the day, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. I think we may recall that they were received in true mili-

tary style with rifles, machine guns ready to be used if these unemployed people were not ready to surrender to the order of the day. Four or five years later these same men, the unemployed, were called upon to take up arms to rescue democracy, our ways of life, our customs and our financial institutions. Let us not forget that the most learned authorities were flabbergasted to find out that over thirty percent. were unfit for military services due to their health. Another thirty percent., or about, were found to be in such poor physical condition, due to undernourishment, that they were unable to meet full military training, and had to be built up physically before reaching the stage where they could perform full military duties. We should also recall that at that time the propaganda speeches delivered in their eloquent manner were called to the rescue.

We also saw the Charter of the Atlantic and the most far-reaching pronouncements come to the rescue in order to bolster the morale of the people. We were told that a new order of things would emerge from chaos. We were told that whatever was physically possible, was financially possible, and that money was not going to stand in the way any more.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the time has come to redeem these pledges. The communists have formulated their plans, which are too far-reaching for me. The C.C.F. contemplate to take over the key industries and pass on the benefit to the people at large. The Social Crediters are anxious about paying a national dividend raised upon the national resources of this country. The Liberal Party has also a plan of its own to confer social relief, but I have yet to see what are the proposals of the Conservative Party. The leaders of this province offer criticism of a very violent nature but they have nothing to offer in the nature of any substitute. To my way of thinking, the Conservative Party still clings to the old order of things by which the rich should become richer and the poor should become poorer as time goes on. We have on this side of the House a genuine desire that

there should be a sharing of the wealth of the people in the great Dominion by imposing taxes upon the sources of revenues which can more easily absorb them, and by distributing the excess of profits or the surplus of income to the people of Canada by way of a social security program or by public investments which will secure additional employment.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the point at issue is whether, in addition to democratic rights, we wish also the people of this country to enjoy measures of social democracy. We are not concerned at the moment with provincial autonomy, but we are concerned with the raising of the standards of living of about 85 percent. of our population. We are not prepared to treat these proposals along the lines suggested by the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew). We do not think that the solemn rights of the province, the customs of the province or the educational system of this province are in any perils whatsoever. It might be argued with some success in some other provinces, but in Ontario it is just a bogey and a phoney. We believe that there is no constitutional issue, but that there is only a proposed economical arrangement between the Dominion and the provinces. We must take a stand, and we are taking the stand that social security measures should be implemented at the earliest possible moment.

The next question raised from time to time has reference to the party who must assume the responsibility for the delay in implementing the social security measures. It has great importance, because as a stiff battle is going on, the people of Canada are the innocent bystanders. Whoever wins, they lose.

Any student of political history, Mr. Speaker, will agree that from the start the Ontario delegation raised objection after objection. At the Dominion-Provincial Conference, they raised objections as to the deck of cards, they raised objections as to the shuffle of the cards, they raised objections as to the dealing, and they raised objections as to the bidding. And on top of it all, we are

now informed that because of the failure to reconvene the conference, there shall not be an agreement and the Province will raise its own revenue. I was under the impression that politics was the art of compromise and team play. We are now confronted with the admission that if the Ontario Government does not have its own way, there shall be no team play.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to bring my remarks to a close as soon as possible, but I would like to point out certain considerations: Firstly, may I say that the quotation made by the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) this afternoon, with respect to the opinion expressed by Sir Wilfred Laurier, should be traced to its true origin. These words were not uttered on the topic of Federal-Provincial relations. They were voiced on the occasion of unauthorized, unconstitutional payments, by order-in-council, and had no reference whatsoever to inter-governmental agreement.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I must correct that statement. The speech was dealing with that very subject, and an earlier quotation spoke in the most exact detail of the effect of one government collecting money and another government spending it. Sir Wilfred Laurier's words were, ". . . that always leads to extravagance." I read the speech, and the speech definitely deals with that subject.

MR. CHARTRAND: If the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will be good enough to give me the quotation and the occasion, I will gladly look into that.

MR. DREW: I have given you the quotation today.

MR. CHARTRAND: There is also one matter that I have found to be very singular. All across Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, whenever there is Conservative opposition to those proposals, it seems to be that they are mostly determined upon the surrendering of succession duty taxes. It is in all the provinces, and this point is raised either by the Conservative Government or the Conservative Opposition. Now, in this respect, I had occasion to read the

debate in the Canadian Hansard. I think it was by Mr. Lacroix. Although I have not the page or the quotation, I think that I have somewhat of a replica of the substance of his speech, and it goes along these lines.

Due to income tax collections, the Federal Government has a vast store of information about the present and past assets of individuals. Because of this it would be much more difficult to get away with not disclosing assets to the Federal Government on death than it would be to the Ontario Government.

Premier Drew has not suggested that he intends to increase the succession duty rates if the Federal Government withdraws from this field. It would appear, therefore, that his primary concern is to carry the torch for his followers who have accumulated vast wealth, and whose main concern is that this wealth and power be passed on in concentrated form, no matter how undeserving their beneficiaries might be.

Succession duty upon large estates is by far the most equitable form of taxation. The Government should not confiscate by taxation the earnings of those who, by their industry, ability, and initiative, are in receipt of a larger income than the average of their fellow citizens. The profit motive as well as . . .

MR. DREW: Who is this you are quoting, please?

MR. CHARTRAND: I think it was by Mr. Lacroix, a Federal member. It is in the Canadian Hansard—the same idea is expressed in the Canadian Hansard.

MR. DREW: Mr. who?

MR. CHARTRAND: I do not know exactly. I think it was Mr. Lacroix, of Quebec. He said something along that line. I have an excerpt here, I do not know what paper it is, but it is along the same line.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I must say that it is a matter of very little concern

to me if these anonymous readings are given, but I do think that the House is entitled to know the source of the quotation and the speaker who is being quoted on that account.

MR. CHARTRAND: I might be able to give that.

MR. DREW: I do not think it should be quoted until you do.

MR. CHARTRAND: Where was I? "Succession duties upon large estates are by far the most equitable form . . .

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the House has the right to know the source from which this is being quoted. Perhaps you can get it from the man who gave it to you.

MR. CHARTRAND: I think it is from the *Liberal Review*.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): The *Liberal Review*?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, it is only a question of some measure of accuracy. The speaker says this is from the *Liberal Review*.

MR. CHARTRAND: I think so.

MR. DREW: We do not know even yet if it is the *Liberal Review*, or any other unreliable source, or who the speaker is. I think we should know that.

MR. CHARTRAND: I think it speaks for itself, and whether the hon. gentleman opposite is . . .

MR. DREW: Help him, Joe!

MR. CHARTRAND: The hon. gentleman (Mr. Drew) should be able to appreciate the profound truth of what is being read.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I assure you there is not a word of truth in it. But I am anxious to know the source of this inaccuracy.

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Speaker, I have records from *The Liberal News of Canada*.

MR. DREW: *The Liberal News?*

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): For 1946; a paper you should read.

MR. DREW: Is that what you have been reading from?

MR. CHARTRAND: . . . succession duty upon large estates is by far the more equitable form of taxation. The Government should not confiscate by taxation the earnings of those, who, by their industry, ability and initiative are in receipt of a larger income than the average of their fellow citizens. The profit motive as well as fame "is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . . to scorn delights and live laborious days". Oppressive taxation of the living can destroy initiative.

However, although widows and dependents must be adequately provided for, we are still opposed to the establishment of any idle rich class in Canada.

The present combined Ontario and Federal succession duty tax of \$970,000 on an estate of \$2,000,000, all passing to one child, does not appear to be unreasonable. If the Dominion withdraws from this field, does Premier Drew propose to maintain provincial rates and only tax such an estate to the extent of \$494,000?

MR. HABEL: Will you commit yourself on that?

MR. CHARTRAND: . . . If not, why does he need increased revenues? The Province does not have to share the burden of the war or the greatly increased cost of national defence.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, is this a question from the member, or is this still a quotation from this uncertain source?

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes, I am finishing the quotation.

MR. DREW: What is the date?

MR. HABEL: March, 1946.

MR. DREW: Is that the date of the quotation?

MR. CHARTRAND: . . . The next few years are going to be hard ones. Everyone will have to shoulder the tremendous burden of taxation that will necessarily be imposed by the Federal Government to help pay for the war and the aftermath. Is it not right and proper that the fruits of labour should be measured by the industry and enterprise by the citizen rather than by the wealth of his forefathers and that the dead and the idle should pay more taxes than the living and the industrious?

The Tories consider Ontario as the last bulwark of conservatism in Canada. They know that the Liberal reform Government at Ottawa will never stand for the perpetuation of the power of dead capital and that has made them determined to fight to the last ditch to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over succession duties.

Mr. Speaker, I think I should read that into the record because I think all across Canada all the Conservative parties are always using that argument against the proposals of the Dominion Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I do not expect that my remarks will be as humorous as those of the previous speaker (Mr. Chartrand), but I can assure you that they will be shorter. I cannot claim to be as familiar with the details of this Dominion-Provincial situation as some of the hon. members in this House, but sometimes that is an advantage. Sometimes the man who is not right in the thick of things, but standing back a bit, gets some of the impressions that are not so obvious to those who are so closely involved, perhaps, that they cannot see where they are heading.

Mr. Speaker, the words of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), presented at such length to this Legislature this afternoon, left me with the impression that, while being a brilliant piece of oratory, it failed to impress as a logical reason for the stand he has taken on this issue.

However, be that as it may, I do know this. The remarks of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will be of little comfort to the people of this Province and of Canada, who have been deprived of social security, a proper labour code, and other measures long needed by our people.

There are thousands of old age pensioners, thousands of people without adequate homes, thousands working under unsatisfactory labour legislation, because of a smoke screen created by a battle of political strategy between the Province and the Dominion.

I believe that both Governments are now using their failure to reach an agreement as an excuse for not going forward with social security measures — even those measures which they could take without an agreement.

To give one example of measures which could be proceeded with even if there is no agreement, the Province of Saskatchewan adopted legislation to provide hospital care for every citizen—and it passed that legislation before it had reached any agreement with the Dominion. These things can be done if governments are anxious to go ahead with them. The real trouble here, and the real trouble at Ottawa, is that neither Government seems genuinely anxious to pass progressive measures of this sort.

The people expected better leadership from Ontario than we have heard today. The atmosphere created by speeches such as the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) delivered this afternoon certainly does not, in my opinion, help to bring harmony and progress into Dominion-Provincial relations.

I say to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), the explanation he gave today will not satisfy the people of this Province in their earnest desire for concrete measures of social security, so essential to the lives of all of them, and which are being denied to them while this game of political strategy goes on.

I urge this Government to bring an end to this unbending attitude, and be

guided by the desires and needs of our people, both of Ontario and the rest of Canada.

Any continuance of this political feud between Queen's Park and Ottawa will lead us still further from a reasonable settlement. I think I speak for most of the people when I urge that it should stop. Mr. Speaker, let us get back on the pavement and make some progress before it is too late.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, Hon. members, I would like to make a few remarks that should be made on a matter that is perhaps the outstanding one to come before this Legislature during this Session. I want to say that the Prime Minister made a very powerful speech. I think he was in excellent form, and I listened with the greatest of attention to every word that he uttered. I think it was most instructive. But somehow I had a feeling that it was a speech that had flame but no heat. I had a feeling, Mr. Speaker, that while there was fire, there was no warmth. I had a feeling, Mr. Speaker, that while there was a lot of emotion, it was not the kind that expands and permeates. In my humble opinion, at best it was an excellent legal brief, well presented to a court. At second best it was a sort of political call to arms, call for a crusade or for political battle. I thought about this since the Premier spoke, and I concluded, Mr. Speaker, that the reason for them is that the social problems that underlie the whole issue of Dominion-Provincial relations were not the basis, the cornerstone of the Prime Minister's speech. In my opinion, if the Premier had started his very powerful speech or report—maybe I should correct myself and refer to it as a report, which I am glad was given to the House—that if he had started that report, with a listing of the major needs of the people of this Dominion, the social problems; if he had stated that one of the supreme needs was a national health scheme; if he had listed the problem of housing, the problem of guaranteed employment opportunities; the prob-

lems of pensions of all sorts, and all other social security measures—if he had stressed at the very beginning the nationwide problem of equalizing services and opportunities for every child and adult person in the Dominion from the coal mining towns of Halifax to the lumber towns in British Columbia, I say if he had done that, and then said: In our opinion this is the way to solve these problems. This is our proposal for the solution of these supreme national issues, then I am sure he would have come to conclusions other than he drew. "I think so. It is the only explanation, Mr. Speaker, that I can make for the fact that a report of that sort failed to warm, failed to convince, though excellently delivered.

Instead of approaching the problems from that point of view, he built up an argumentation and justification for what the Government has done until now without offering the nation—and after all, Mr. Speaker, when we deal with Dominion-Provincial problems we are not merely dealing with Provincial issues, we are dealing with national problems. The Premier, instead of offering a national solution, offered an apology for the past action of the Government. I submit, with all due respect to the Prime Minister and the Government—and I give them credit for believing in what they say—that it is impossible to deal with this subject and ignore the background. After all is said and done, there were almost 57 varieties of excuses given why an agreement was not reached. It is difficult to ignore that. I mentioned some of the 57 in my speech on the budget debate—fear of socialism in Ottawa, fear of socialism in Saskatchewan, fear of inefficiency, fear of centralization, fear of an inefficient Government in the Capital, etc. We cannot forget these background elements when dealing with the report that the Premier brought to the House.

There is another very remarkable thing, Mr. Speaker. I submit to the Hon. members of this House that parliamentary history is being made tonight—not

by any one single speech, but parliamentary history is being made by the fact that on an issue that the Premier labelled as being the supreme issue, on a matter the Premier referred to as Canada standing at the cross-roads, not a single member supporting the Government in this House spoke on this most vital issue affecting the nation. Unusual. Astounding.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Terrifying.

MR. SALSBERG: I believe that this is an unprecedented affair. I doubt whether the annals of parliamentary history have anything to compare with this phenomenon. The Premier said that Canada is at the cross-roads. He ends up with an appeal which speaks his conviction—and I respect that conviction—that it is necessary to rouse the nation, yet 66 supporters of the Government sit in a house of 90 and no one gets up to support the Premier or express an opinion.

SOME HON. MEMBER: We don't need to.

MR. SALSBERG: I believe that this was not an attempt to gag anyone, but I respectfully submit that the structure presented to the House in the Premier's report was so carefully put together of bits and pieces that there was fear that any attempt on the part of the supporters to strengthen that little structure would cause it to collapse. I believe the Premier was more afraid of support that members might give than criticism, because—well, you never know what members say when they get saying. You know how it is.

I want to therefore merely say on a matter of this sort the Hon. members on the Treasury benches, supporters of the Government, are duty bound to speak, duty bound to offer their reasons for supporting the position. It is vital, it is national in its importance, and they must have something they want to say. However, the way the Premier presented the motion makes it difficult for those who agree with him on the issue to support

it. To support that motion would simply mean to aggravate a very bad national situation, would simply mean to harden the relationship and to cause the governments to drift further apart. I know the Prime Minister will say, "That is not my intention," but I am afraid that would be the result. It is for that reason I cannot support that motion, although we believe, as the leader of my group has said here tonight, and what I have said during the debate on the budget—that in our opinion the Dominion Government, the present King Government, could, if it so desired, implement its national program for social advance without waiting for the Province of Ontario.

It would be easier with the Provinces, but they have taxing power. It is because we are anxious, in the interests of the people to do away with any element that may be utilized as an excuse for holding back essential services, that we who believe that neither the Provincial Government nor the Federal Government is all correct, we who believe that neither Government is proceeding adequately with social planning to meet the situation, cannot support that motion. We will take a position in this House that will contribute toward a unification of the governing bodies of the country toward a solution of the problem so that the Dominion - Provincial understanding may be reached without delay, so that the needs of the people shall receive attention, and the people will know—or should know—who really is responsible for the delay, and who is making a constitutional football in order to divert from the main problems, the problem of meeting the social needs of the people of this entire Dominion from the poor provinces down east, to the more prosperous provinces out in the West.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of entering this debate, but due to the fact that so many things have taken place since this debate first started, I was rather tempted to say a few words, and that is why I am on my feet at the

moment. I believe that in the first place the hon. members on the opposite side have not played fair. When the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) tells us from time to time, in his lengthy speech, that we must build a strong structure, must have a strong government, and we must band together every man, woman and child in this country, yet, on the other hand, he does everything to pull us apart. Right in this Chamber he heaps insults across the floor when they were absolutely unwarranted. Just a few moments ago, with his heavy artillery over there, and they have all the information at their disposal, and on many occasions when the hon. members on this side of the House in opposition are trying to receive certain information, we cannot say to our secretary or our Attorney-General, "What is this?" or "What is that?"

Just a few moments ago, when the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) was put on the spot and interrupted a half a dozen times, the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) said, "Good reading." When the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) just turned over a page for his friend from East Ottawa (Mr. Chartrand), the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, "Help him out, Joe." Mr. Speaker, I have seen the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in worse predicaments than that, but all he has to do is to swing to the left or the right, and he gets all the information from his colleagues.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) kindly speak to the resolution.

MR. MEINZINGER: Mr. Speaker, I want to prove to the hon. members of this House how the Government is pulling the people apart. Then, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has accused some of the hon. members of this side of the House of having their speeches written. He inferred the other day that our Leader (Mr. Oliver), more or less—

MR. SPEAKER: Order: I asked you to confine your remarks to the resolution,

and keep within its bounds. You are away outside of the resolution.

MR. MEINZINGER: I differ with you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Sit down.

MR. MEINZINGER: I am confining my remarks within the resolution, as I will, as you request. But the fact still remains that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) read his speech. Is that correct? I am not out of order in saying that, am I? I think you will admit it, and we do not know who wrote it for him, but by the phraseology used in it, I know that certain members of the Government have used these terms over many years, because I have heard them.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I have listened on different occasions during this Session to the outbursts from the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger). He is utterly unworthy of any reasonable answer. I do not intend to pay any attention to the outbursts to which we have listened. I do want to say, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of the record, that I write my own speeches. Everything in them is my own, and I feel sure, even with his distorted visions, he knows that to be the case.

MR. MEINZINGER: How am I going to prove that? I want to say when I referred to the gallery being empty and suggested the reason, that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, "No, it was the speech I probably made; probably that is why they are not here." But tonight I find out after the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) delivered his address that the hon. members on the other side, and a portion of those on this side, applauded heartily—

MR. SPEAKER: I wonder if the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) will get inside the boundary line of the resolution, and speak to it.

MR. MEINZINGER: Where is the boundary line?

MR. SPEAKER: Keep on, and I will show you where the boundary line is.

MR. MEINZINGER: I asked the hon. member why they all applauded. Was it because the speech was so good, and they said, "No, because the speech was all over."

MR. DREW: That is a good test of your accuracy.

MR. MEINZINGER: The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is accusing the hon. Ministers of the Dominion for not co-operating but I believe that when the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) went to Ottawa to attend the conference, he went with a chip on his shoulder. He asked for things he knew he would never get, and intended to make a martyr out of himself. He came back to the people, and refused to give us social service legislation, and put it on the shoulders of the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of the Dominion (Mr. King).

I want to point out to the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) that if the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) would do the same things to the Provincial Governments throughout the Dominion as the provincial governments do to the municipalities, he would have an argument. A municipality cannot even lay a thousand feet of concrete, or put in a sewer without the approval of the Provincial Government, and I do not think anyone will deny that. I have gone through it during 17 years in public life, and I am not criticizing this Government for that, for keeping their thumbs on the expenditures. I think the municipal board in Toronto here has done a good job, but I am only pointing out that if the King Government would dictate to the Provincial Government to the extent that the Provincial Government dictates to the municipalities, then I would say that the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) would have a real argument.

I want to say in conclusion that we want to build a strong nation. We have a strong nation, but I doubt whether this

great man, the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) will stay with us long enough to enjoy this strong nation. I feel that he has great aspirations to become a lord in England some day. That is where a great many of the Conservatives land when they are defeated, and there are a lot of defeated ones over there right now. However, that is his privilege.

Mr. Speaker, we are getting to the end of this debate, I believe, and I say again I had no intention of talking, but with all the insults that have been heaped over here and every time we want to defend ourselves Mr. Speaker calls us to order, but the hon. members on the other side—

MR. SPEAKER: Just a moment. I think that is an unkind remark to make about Mr. Speaker. I have given you all the latitude possible, as I have endeavored to give every hon. member, and I can assure you that you will receive fair treatment from Mr. Speaker. But when Mr. Speaker rises to keep you in order, I do not want any sarcastic remarks made about Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: Now, due to the fact that our Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will not co-operate with the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) we are losing at the moment a cold \$30,000,000. That in itself is a lot of money, and I want to say this, if we want to build a strong nation—and I am all for it; I am not a pessimist, and never was; the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) assured us the other day that we should not preach pessimism, that we should all be optimistic—what is the sad story today with which we are confronted?

They are loading the people up with stocks, a lot of them wildcat stocks, and our poor soldiers have come home after fighting our battles, and are investing their last dollar in homes, and what will happen? A crash is coming just as sure as we are standing and sitting in this Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a moment, please.

MR. MEINZINGER: Am I out of order again?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are out of order again. I have asked you to confine your remarks to the resolution, but you will wander away. Keep on the resolution, and we will get along much better.

MR. MEINZINGER: The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), in his remarks went all over the world, he even quoted the Bible.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down. I am asking you to confine your remarks to the resolution. I cannot help what any of the other hon. members have done. I try to give every man all the latitude I can give him. I am asking you to keep on the resolution, but you will wander away.

MR. MEINZINGER: Well, I am one of the wandering type, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, but do not wander too far. I will have to lead you back if you do.

MR. MEINZINGER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your courtesy. Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that I will do everything in my power to make my humble contribution, to see that our people are protected in this country. That is why I am elected. I am down here to make my contribution, and I will not vote for the amendment to the amendment. I am not going to vote for the motion, but I am going to vote for the amendment moved by our hon. leader (Mr. Oliver).

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in closing the debate, I intend only to correct the record in one or two respects. I have no intention of paying the slightest attention whatever to the remarks which have just been made, having regard to the source of those remarks. But there are certain things which should be dealt with, because of the impression they leave on the record, and which I think should be corrected.

The hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) made the statement that the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from which I had quoted, did not refer to the relationship between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, but to another matter. I want to read a paragraph from that speech which indicates the very nature of the discussion that was taking place. I am quoting from another part of the same speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

In a nation such as ours, with a heterogeneous population, separation of power is indispensable. To govern a people composed of heterogeneous elements, the separation of power is absolutely necessary. I will go farther. I would say that even to govern a people composed to homogenous elements, where those people are spread over a vast territory, in that case also the separation of power is necessary. In that case legislative union would lead of necessity to tyranny. It is only a Federal union which could assure civil and political liberties.

That part of the quotation from the speech is directly in line with the argument I was making this afternoon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was then pointing out that centralized government could lead to tyranny, and the only security for civil rights and property rights conferred upon the provinces was a Federal system.

I do not know what prompted the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) to question the nature of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech. He will find the whole speech was devoted to that very subject. His arguments were entirely in keeping with those I put before the Legislature this afternoon.

As to the suggestion that was made that I was offering excuses for the position taken by the Government of Ontario, may I point out that no excuse has been offered from beginning to end. I offer no excuses. The Government of Ontario has put forward clear, understandable proposals which would be to the advantage, we feel, of the people of this Province, and of the people of every other Province of Canada. May I cor-

rect, and correct with the utmost emphasis, the wholly inaccurate statement that has been made by certain hon. members of the Opposition, to the effect that the course followed by the Government of Ontario has in any way interfered with the health or social security measures, or public investments. The stand taken by the Government of Ontario has, in fact, made it easier for the Dominion Government to carry out its measures, by greatly reducing the amount of money which will be paid from the Dominion treasury.

There is another point which the hon. members of the Opposition very carefully avoided. The Dominion Government, never at any time, suggested that they were prepared to carry forward these health and social security measures and public investment plans as part of an adjustment of taxation. The Dominion Government made it clear that the financing of health and social security measures, and public investments plans, was to be based upon additional taxes. I hope it will not be necessary for me to repeat in this Legislature again what those additional taxes were which the Dominion Government said must be levied before any of these measures could come into effect. They said that if their proposals for health and social security measures and public investment plans were to be carried forward, there must be an additional income tax on all income, without exception, of from three to five percent. It was agreed in the later stage of the discussion that five percent. was the figure. That means a five percent. income tax on every person in this Province, whether they earn \$50, \$5,000, or \$25,000, without exception of any kind. But that was only part of it. They laid down as an inseparable part of their proposal that if they were to proceed with their health measures, social security measures and investment plans, then each Province must agree to levy a poll tax to raise the part of the funds for that purpose. In the case of Ontario, the figure was fixed at \$12 per capita, to be paid either by or on behalf of every man, woman and child in Ontario, of the age 16 or over, whether working

or not, and whether capable themselves of paying that money or not. The fact is that \$12 would not be the real figure, because the figures put forward by the Dominion Government as to the over-all cost were inaccurate, as was discovered by the enquiry of the economic committee. The poll tax would, in fact, be very much higher than that.

When the hon. members talk about the acceptance of the Dominion Government's proposal for health, social security and public investment measures, let them also tell the people of Ontario, if they wish to be frank, that they are advocating proposals which carry with their acceptance an additional five per cent. income tax, without exemption, payable by everyone, and a poll tax payable by every man, woman and child in the Province of Ontario of 16 years of age. A vote to accept the Dominion proposals is a vote to impose these taxes. I wish to place on record that every vote in favor of the amendment which would accept these proposals as they stand is a vote declaring that they wish the people of Ontario to have placed upon their shoulders an additional five per cent. tax without exemption, and a poll tax of at least \$12. That is the result. There is no other result.

Mr. Speaker, arguments have been made and I have no intention of dealing with any of the statements made by any of the other hon. members. The position of Ontario has been put before this Legislature. The reason why, on this occasion, there was one statement was for the very obvious reason that this is the statement of the Government of the Province of Ontario, supported by the hon. members of this Legislature who support that Government. May I say also that it is the statement on behalf of the Government with the full approval of all members before it was made,—all members who are on the Government side. That statement contains proposals which are fair in every respect and which would today form the basis of a satisfactory agreement for every province and would retain for those provinces a very substantial measure of independent action and demonstrative responsibilities within

the original concept of the British North America Act.

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment, which was lost on division.

Ayes: 10.

Nays: 68.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I believe that under the rules of the House, the amendment to the amendment having been disposed of and lost, it is my right to move a further amendment in solemn form and I would ask you to instruct me whether I am permitted to submit my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are in order on that.

MR. MacLEOD: That is all I need to know.

I move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that the amendment now before the House be amended by the addition of the following words: But this House is of the opinion that the Dominion-Provincial Conference should be resumed at the earliest possible date in order that a taxation agreement may be concluded which will make it possible to implement Dominion social security and public investment programs; and this House is further of the opinion that the concluding of such an agreement will provide the surest guarantee that the Federal principle of government in Canada will be maintained.

HON. G. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the amendment to the amendment is an amendment to the amendment carrying the amendment with it?

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order . . .

MR. DREW: No, no, you cannot do that.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are out of order.

MR. MacLEOD: The reason I moved this amendment at this juncture is

because my understanding is that under the rules of the House, I would have to move it now or else I could not move it at all. I would like you to instruct me on that. I did not think it was possible.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe, according to the procedure, you are quite right on that.

MR. MacLEOD: That is to say, I could not move this amendment to the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Now is the time to move it.

MR. MacLEOD: I had to move it as an amendment to the amendment. Am I correct?

MR. SPEAKER: I imagine that is correct.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, after all . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Louder!

MR. MacLEOD: If you keep quiet you will hear me. I recognize that my amendment creates a certain amount of confusion when it is moved as an amendment to the amendment. It would be much better if it were moved as an amendment to the motion. Now I am informed that it is possible for me to move that all the words of the amendment be stricken out. I would prefer it that way, if it is acceptable.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the vote has been called. We cannot do that now.

SUB-AMENDMENT

The House divided on the sub-amendment, which was lost on division.

Ayes: 10

Nays: 68

AMENDMENT TO MOTION

The House divided on the amendment to the motion, which was lost on division.

Ayes: 21

Nays: 57

MAIN MOTION

The House divided on the main motion, which was carried on division.

Ayes: 57

Nays: 21

FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 46th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th order, second reading of Bill No. 106, the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. THOMAS KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which enables the fruit and vegetable producers, by reason of their license, to impose a tax on containers for advertising purposes. I move second reading of the bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 47th order.

AUDIT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th order, second reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend the Audit Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend the Audit Act. The purpose of this Act is merely to clarify the position of the Provincial Auditor, who is a servant of the Assembly, and also to authorize the King's Printer to lay in more stock than he has at the present time. The sum of \$150,000, as at the present time, is not sufficient.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 48th order.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th order, second reading of Bill No. 142, the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE L. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill 142, the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: 49th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th order, second reading of Bill No. 143, An Act to amend the Public Health Act, Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 143, An Act to amend the Public Health Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn, and when it adjourns, it stands adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) indicate what we are proceeding with tomorrow?

MR. DREW: We are proceeding tomorrow in committee of the whole on the bills on the Government orders.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 11.02 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1947

The House met at two o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1947

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Scott (Minister of Lands and Forests), that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled The Labour Relations Act, 1947, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved; bill read the first time.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Would the Minister (Mr. Daley) give a brief explanation of the bill?

MR. DALEY: Yes. Mr. Speaker, this bill is simply to preserve the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board to administer. It was known as the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations of Ontario, and with such amendments as the Lieutenant-Governor may deem advisable, and also to assure processing of appeals already before the Federal Government, appeals that have already been made.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to table answers to questions 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Drew), does that pretty well complete the answers to questions?

MR. DREW: That completes them, all but one. Question 18 is the only one not completed. That involves obtaining information from outside which has not been received yet. Whether we will have it by tomorrow, I cannot tell you. It involves a question on which we have to send away for information.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. DREW: Order No. 51.

ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st order, second reading of Bill No. 144, The Athletics Control Act, 1947. Mr. Drew.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 144, The Athletics Control Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

MR. DREW: Order No. 20.

PRIVATE BILLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the Sioux Lookout General Hospital. Mr. Docker.

Sections 1 to 12 and the preamble approved.

Bill No. 4 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 21.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st order, House in Committee on Bill No. 9, An Act respecting the City of Sarnia. Mr. Cathcart.

Sections 1, 2 and preamble approved.
Bill No. 9 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 22.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd order, House in Committee on Bill No. 18, An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener. Mr. Meinzingler.

Sections 1 to 16 approved.
Bill No. 18 reported.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd order. House in Committee on Bill No. 21, An Act to vary the terms of the LeFevre Marriage Settlement. Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.
Preamble forms part of the bill.
Bill No. 21 reported.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th order. House in Committee on Bill No. 26, An Act respecting The Town of Hespeler. Mr. Chaplin.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Schedule A approved.
Preamble forms part of the bill.
Bill No. 26 reported.

HON. G. A. DREW: 26th order.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th order. House in Committee on Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 110 reported.

MR. DREW: 27th order.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th order. House in Committee on Bill No. 111, An

Act to amend The Public Libraries Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What grants are provided for the establishment of public libraries?

MR. DREW: You mean total grants?

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

MR. DREW: I will get that for you in just a moment.

MR. OLIVER: It is not urgent.

MR. DREW: I will get it before we reach the end of the bill.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
On Section 5:

MR. OLIVER: On Section 5, would the Minister (Mr. Drew) say what is meant there by "library co-operatives"? What significance has the word "co-operatives"?

MR. DREW: That is an arrangement under which these co-operative library groups can be formed in the rural areas for the purpose of buying books that might not otherwise be available. It is an addition to the ordinary library group of books. These co-operatives will make it possible for a group to come together to buy the type of books they would want to read for themselves, but that the library might not buy as a permanent addition to the library. In other words, a little along the line of the Book-of-the-Month Club idea. People can get books that appeal to them through this system.

MR. OLIVER: Are they circulating?

MR. DREW: Yes, circulating. To use the exact expression I should have used, it creates "a co-operative circulating library."

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, the question I wish to ask the Minister (Mr. Drew) is not covered in the Bill, but perhaps he would not mind giving me this information. I have been informed that before anyone may be appointed a librarian they must have a university degree, that is, Bachelor of Arts. Is that correct?

MR. DREW: Yes, they must qualify as librarians. But in case that applies to any particular point the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) has in mind, there are a number who are librarians now who are not being disturbed by the arrangements.

MR. GRUMMETT: But, in future, all appointments will be made from those having university degrees? Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister (Mr. Drew): In future, would all appointments be made from among those having university degrees?

MR. DREW: No. If you will wait just a moment I will check and answer that question.

Section 6 approved.

MR. DREW: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I want to correct that. There are two grades of librarians who require university standing, the A and B grades. There are five altogether, A, B, C, D, and E. The last three do not require university standing. The actual division is based upon the qualifications required to meet the standards of the library. It is the top categories of librarian work that call for the very highest type of training and educational standards. But that does not limit those who may wish to be librarians if they are not actually university graduates, merely that they can only qualify for the A and B certificates if they have university standing.

MR. OLIVER: I am sure the Minister (Mr. Drew) appreciates the difficulties that would arise in rural centres if you insisted on Bachelor of Arts or university education.

MR. DREW: That was exactly the point. The rural libraries will not require A and B certificates.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is why I raised the question, Mr. Minister.

On Section 7:

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Am I in order, Mr. Minister (Mr. Drew) to ask if Sudbury Library is in receipt of a grant? If so, to what amount?

MR. DREW: Perfectly in order, but naturally I do not carry the amounts in my head. I will be very glad to obtain the information as quickly as I can. There are a great many communities in the Province, and I do not pretend to memorize the amounts. It is a proper question. I will answer it.

MR. OLIVER: I do not want to ask the Minister (Mr. Drew) to be specific on any particular library, but, in general, can you give us the general scale of grants to public libraries—branch libraries designated in Section 7?

MR. DREW: There is a general basic grant of 50 per cent. to the libraries, but that is affected by various factors. The grants are based upon the local levy, how much is spent locally, the certificate held by the librarian and the salary of the librarian. Subject to those, the basic grant is 50 per cent.

I now have the information that was asked before; \$105,000 was granted to the libraries of the Province.

MR. OLIVER: \$105,000?

MR. DREW: Yes, \$105,000 was granted to the libraries in 1946.

Section 7 to 10 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 111 reported.

MR. DREW: 28th order.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 121, An Act to amend The Liquor License Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1:

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): On Section 1, would the location, in the case of those canteens, in any way affect the issuing of a permit?

MR. DREW: Would the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) mind repeating that question?

MR. NIXON: The mass or canteen permits, can they be issued in any part of the Province, notwithstanding the Canada Temperance Act, under the local option provision?

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, that question is fully answered by the explanatory note. If the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) wants me to dilate on the subject I am quite prepared to do so.

MR. NIXON: Oh, yes, this applies particularly to local option areas.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is right, I will leave the answer to the question there. If the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) wishes to raise anything further about it, I am quite prepared to deal with it.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 121 reported.

MR. DREW: 29th order.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 122 reported.

MR. DREW: 30th order.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 125, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 3 approved.

Bill No. 125 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 31.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st order—House in Committee on Bill No. 126, An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1, 2, 3 approved.

Bill No. 126 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 32.

COUNTY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd order—House in Committee on Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The County Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1, 2, 3 approved.

Bill No. 127 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 33.

MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd order—House in Committee on Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1-5, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 129 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 34.

CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th order—House in Committee on Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1-11, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 130 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 35.

INCOME TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th order—House in Committee on Bill No. 131, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act, Ontario. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1, 2, 3 approved.

Bill No. 131 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 36.

RACE TRACKS TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th order—House in Committee on Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1-4, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 132 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 37.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th order—House in Committee on Bill No. 133, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1-5, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 133 reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 38.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th order—House in Committee on Bill No. 134, The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947, Mr. Kelley.

Sections 1, 2, approved.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I wonder if the Minister has at hand figures which would indicate the number of such institutions operating in Ontario now? Would you have that at your fingertip?

HON. R. T. KELLEY: The number of sanitoriums?

MR. MacLEOD: Yes.

MR. KELLEY: I would say 13.

MR. MacLEOD: You do not know what the bed capacity would be?

MR. KELLEY: No, it would be in the neighbourhood of a little better than 3,600.

Sections 3-40, inclusive, approved.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could have your permission to go back to 38 for the moment. I see there a reference to burial expenses, giving the figure of \$30.00. That is a drop of \$20.00 from the provision in the previous bill. I understood the Minister to say burial could be made for as low as \$40.00 but this is \$10.00 lower still, down to \$30.00. Why is there a difference in the provision for burial?

MR. KELLEY: I might say that this matter is under consideration. We have had representations made to us to increase them all to \$50.00. I think that very shortly, by order-in-council, a definite amount will be settled on. We have had three conferences on it now with the funeral directors.

Sections 41-53, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 134 reported.

MR. DREW: 39th order.

TOWN SITE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 135, An

Act to amend the Town Site Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 135 reported.

MR. DREW: 40th order.

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 136, An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act, 1946. Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, when this bill received second reading, it was asked that the bill should be explained in committee. If you have no objection, and the House requires it, I am prepared to explain it, although I think the clauses are very explanatory.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): You had better say a few words in explanation.

MR. BELANGER: It will give you some practice.

MR. SCOTT: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 are what has been described previously in the House as tidying up, as a result of the transfer of the Department of Game and Fisheries to the Department of Lands and Forests. Sections (a) and (b), of Section 5 refer to the licensing of trappers, giving them a definite area which they are to look after, as a farm. We hope they will become the best game wardens we have in those areas allocated to them.

Section 5, subsections 1 and 2 were in the Provincial Parks Act last year. When they were taken out of the Provincial Parks Act they were inadvertently not placed in the Game and Fisheries Act. Section 6 is the old groundhog section, where a trapper could get a license to trap groundhogs. This was omitted, but it is brought back here to enable trappers to obtain licenses for groundhogs, and other animals not protected by the game laws, from the 1st of April to December 1st.

Section No. 7 is a permit to use dogs in hunting foxes. There were certain

areas which were prohibited, in that it was mentioned they were the habitat of deer. In view of the spreading of the deer all over the Province, it was felt that these sections could not be applied.

Section 10 is something which various game and fish associations and other associations have been after for years, to try and exert some control over the sale of furs, to stop illicit buyers. We are starting now with beaver. In view of the great number of Departmental officials obtained through the amalgamation of Game and Fisheries and the Lands and Forests Departments, I think there will be no difficulty for trappers contacting some official of this Department to have the skins marked before they are sold to the fur buyers.

Section 11 (a) and (b) is just placing foxes in the same category as skunks, so that their dens may be destroyed in capturing them.

Section 2 is adding one more county, on its own application, where prohibiting the use of snares is in force.

Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 are further tidying up clauses, to align the new Department with a description of the old Department.

Under "BB" will be described the manner in which the beaver skins or pelts shall be marked before being offered to the fur buyers. Section D is something which has been asked for. I think the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) spoke of it in his opening address, and that is the wide spread of foxes throughout the Province. Requests have been made for Provincial legislation for open seasons for foxes, and placing it in the hands of the counties. Those who are suffering from the inroads of foxes can make an open season in their own county, for shooting the foxes.

Section "GG"—there are two sections which were referred to fish and game under the Provincial Parks Act, and were omitted in bringing it forward into the new Game and Fisheries Act.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.

On Section 10.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, on Section 10, I sent word to the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) a moment ago, and he was very kind in giving me the information I asked for. But there is something else there which I have in mind, which may have quite a bearing on that section.

Some of these trappers are coming out at railway points, where they are met by the fur buyers. It would be very difficult for them, on such occasions, to meet any of the officials of the Department to have the pelts stamped. I am wondering how that will work, because there are quite a number of the trappers, particularly around Christmas time, who come out for just a few days. They cannot go into a town or village, but they just come to a certain railway point and meet the fur buyers there. I can see the good in the section, but in a case like this it will work a hardship on these trappers, who will have to go to a point where they can meet the officials of the Department before disposing of their pelts.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I can assure the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) that, with the greatly increased number of officials we have in the Department, as all the officials of Game and Fisheries are now at the disposal of the Department of Lands and Forests, there will not be very much difficulty in regard to that. This is the mechanics of the Act, and we are trying to work out the details so that nobody suffers except the illicit fur buyer.

MR. HABEL: I was referring to those trappers who only come out for a few days at Christmas time, and want to go back. It may be they will have to travel a certain distance to go to a point where they can meet the officials. That will put them in a position where, instead of coming out for a day or so and disposing of their furs, they will have to go to a town or village to meet one of your officials, and have the skins stamped, and they will require a few days more. It will be a hardship. I can see your point, all right. You have in mind stopping the poachers, and in that I am with you.

MR. SCOTT: I can assure the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel)

that if, after he has had an opportunity of studying this, he has some suggestion which he thinks will overcome the difficulty to these trappers, we will be very glad to take it into consideration.

MR. HABEL: I do not want to take up too much time, but are we to understand that every man working for the Department of Lands and Forests will be authorized to put the seal on these skins?

MR. SCOTT: It is our intention that those who are permanently employed by the Department will have such authority. A temporary employee, who is only on for a short time, will not. Our idea is that our permanent employees will all be qualified.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): The hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) could arrange with the permanent employees that they travel around over the area of Northern Ontario and arrange to meet these trappers. I agree with what the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) has said, that it would mean a certain amount of hardship. But I believe the difficulties could be overcome if the officials of the Department would arrange to be in certain areas on certain specific days, then the trappers would be there to meet them, and have the seals put on the skins.

MR. SCOTT: I appreciate the remarks of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). I think the remark of the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) applied more to the Christmas season, and I am sure that it can be worked out whereby no hardship will be experienced.

Sections 10 to 17 inclusive approved.
Bill 136 reported.

MR. DREW: 41st order.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st order, House in Committee on Bill No. 137, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) whether there are any provisions for an appeal from the ruling of the Department—perhaps I should make myself clear—not necessarily the ruling of the Department but the effect of judgment of a court of law? I imagine that every hon. member has, on occasion, from time to time, been confronted with a constituent who has been convicted under one of the clauses of the Highway Act, and has had his license taken away. Now, the Department officials quite correctly say that they have no authority, that is law, and they are enforcing it. Is their any tribunal to which a person can appeal?

May I cite an instance I have in my mind? A man was quite properly convicted recently for drunken driving, and his license was cancelled. However, that was his livelihood, as he is a truck driver, and his family and friends and neighbours all came appealing that something be done to permit the man to continue working, because otherwise he would lose his job. Yet the law is very clear. The defence offered for the man was that it was the first time, and will never happen again. Now, Mr. Bickle in the Department, can give but one answer, and I am not complaining about it—"that is the law, and I am enforcing it." Is there not a way in which an appeal can be made and the merits of a special case taken into consideration?

MR. DOUCETT: You mean, in the case of drunken driving?

MR. SALSBERG: I mentioned a case of drunken driving, yes.

MR. DOUCETT: Of course he has the right of appeal, the same as he would have for anything else. But when a license is cancelled, it is usually cancelled for a set period. Then, there is no discretion on the part of the Department to give back his license until the period is up.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not questioning, Mr. Chairman, the law. I agree with it. The man was drunk while driving, and everything that was done was

quite correct, but when his livelihood is involved, and his family is involved, and assurances were given that that was the first time it ever happened, to cancel his license for six months means losing his only job. I was wondering, at this juncture, whether there is any authority to which a person like that can appeal. I sent him to the Department, and I said "I am sorry, it is the law, and nothing can be done." It means the loss of his job, and he is a married man with four children. Of course, he had no business driving while intoxicated. I sent him to the Department in the hopes that you might use your best judgment.

MR. DOUCETT: First, it goes through the courts, and when the courts make a decision, that is final. That is what we are trying to do by this Act, to see that it is final, and that these people do not get on the road again. It is the same with careless drivers. We are trying to get them off the road to make the roads that much safer.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Is there any assurance that at the end of six months he is any more liable to be a better driver than at the end of three months, provided he produces the right financial responsibility at the end of the time? It seems to me it is not necessary for a man to have to go six months to realize he has done the wrong thing.

MR. DOUCETT: I believe you could apply that in a good many other ways. After all, I prefer to leave it with the courts. Sometimes they cancel a license for a much shorter time than three months, and the offence is always taken into consideration.

Sections 2 to 6 inclusive approved.

On Section 7.

MR. McEWING: What are the penalties, Mr. Chairman, under this clause, for slow driving?

MR. DOUCETT: It was not in there. It is quite adequate.

MR. McEWING: Yes, I think so.

Sections 7 to 11 inclusive approved.

On Section 12.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Chairman, on Section 12, certain representations have been made to me, and I think also to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett). I thought perhaps he might be going to mention them, under Section 12, if he wishes.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, in regard to that section, I have met the representatives of the companies who are interested in mortgage liens, and I think they are satisfied that we are not going to seize every car. But they will be treated as the policy of the Government has been in the past, with every fairness.

Sections 12 to 15 inclusive approved.

On Section 16.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I agree with the policy of the Minister (Mr. Doucett) in inserting this part into the Act, covered by Section 16, but I am just wondering if there could not be some easier way of providing for the payment over to an injured person monies covered by this section. Under this section, a person receiving an injury has first to sue in the courts. Then he must, by all means possible, find that the judgment debtor, the person who injured him, has no assets whatsoever which he could seize himself. Having taken all the legal measures to do this, he then has to go before a Supreme Court judge and make application to have a certain sum of money paid out of the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund. This is a long and costly procedure, Mr. Chairman, and I am just wondering if the Minister (Mr. Doucett) could not provide a short cut, whereby a poor man would not be put to the expense of going through all these legal procedures. It costs a lot of money to sue in the District, County or Supreme Courts, and it costs a lot more to attempt to follow a judgment debtor. By the time a poor man has exhausted all these measures, he would be in debt to the courts and lawyers for a considerable amount of money. I am just wondering how much relief this section would actually render to an ordinary poor man in the country.

MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, in drafting this we tried to keep it within the

laws of our Province. I can see where we might get into difficulty if we are going to make a "short cut," as the hon. member (Mr. Grummet) says. I think I am safe in saying that over half of the cases to-day would be Division Court cases. After all, if a man is taking a chance on the road, and is going to injure other people, he surely must take the responsibility which is entailed in the set-up of the laws of our country. I know of no way in which an accident could now happen on the roads of Ontario when this Act comes into effect, where a man cannot be recompensed. If the defendant has no insurance, or if he has no means of paying for the damage, then the man who suffers the damage is going to be able to collect it from the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund. That has been the cry throughout the Province of Ontario, that we should protect those people who are trying to protect themselves.

This year I have received telegrams and resolutions from practically every county council in the Province of Ontario, asking for some form of compulsory insurance. During the last few weeks the Government has received telegrams, as no doubt many hon. members have, asking for the legislation to protect the travelling public against such type of accidents. I fail to see where we can do anything that is more fair than is set up here. It is true that there may be some cost connected with it, but we have provided in this bill for costs. If a man wants to take a chance on the road without insurance, there is that freedom, but he also has to take the responsibility of penalties if he is caught, or found liable after the accident.

While I am on my feet, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words about this particular section, if I may. There has been some criticism regarding it—not very much; in fact, not as much as I anticipated. But I do notice a statement from one who is considered a very prominent lawyer in the City of Toronto, Mr. Phelan, K.C. He makes the statement, but qualifies it by saying that it is his personal opinion. He said he was giving a personal opinion when he criticized the legislation introduced by the hon. George

Doucett (Minister of Highways). He says:

Bill calls for a levy of not more than one dollar per year from each of Ontario's 1,100,000 drivers to establish an Unsatisfied Judgments Fund.

He goes on to say:

It is quite unfair to tax motorists who carry insurance to pay for accidents caused by hit-and-run drivers. The victims should be compensated, but there should be a more fair method.

Mr. Phelan goes on to say that the percentage of unsatisfied claims is very low in Ontario, and he cited the Act in Manitoba where similar legislation was enacted. Only one claim was made against the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund in the first year of operation.

Well, that is his personal opinion, as he has said, and, as I say, he is a very eminent lawyer in the City of Toronto. But it goes to show that you cannot decide from a single observation, or from your own office, what the general picture throughout the Province of Ontario really is. I think that this Act, in effect, relates to many thousands of people who are involved in accidents, and who have been, in the days gone by, since the financial responsibility law came into effect, wherein the drivers had been insured, the victims could have collected damages. I think it is fair to say that practically every legal man in Ontario who has had accidents of this kind, will tell you the same thing.

But when he says "the number of unsatisfied claims is negligible," that all depends on what "negligible" means in his interpretation. And I might say that in my interpretation it is far from negligible, and as this Act goes into effect they will increase greatly, unless there is a greater percentage of protected motorists.

Now, during the year this Act came into effect, that is, the Financial Responsibility Act, 1,304 persons reported and unsatisfied judgments were filed in the amount of \$874,343.38, which is over three-quarters of a million dollars. Since that time, 602 of those have been released, due to satisfying the judgments

in the amount of \$262,740.59. On the 31st of December, 1946, there still remained on the books \$611,602.79 in unsatisfied judgments. I may say that at the present time there are 82 persons who have judgments against them in the courts, and unable to drive automobiles in the Province of Ontario, who are monthly paying off their judgments, which amounts to roughly \$100,000.00.

This is just to give you a little idea of the amount already filed under the previous legislation. I have every reason to believe it will increase greatly unless the number of protected increase previous to the entrance of the Act. For your information, since the introduction of the Financial Responsibility Act late in 1930, 75,698 drivers' licenses were cancelled in the Province of Ontario. Many of these, due to the lapse of time, are permitted by good behaviour to go back on the road again, and 28,609 persons still are under suspension. I just thought I would mention that in passing because I think it is very important to know that this Act, which the Province of Ontario brought into effect in 1930, has done a grand job in helping to solve the problems that we are facing to-day. This will go just that much further.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister (Mr. Doucett) deserves some credit for launching into this project. However, there are some things that I think we still possibly lack with respect to this. We take the money that is paid for licenses and gasoline tax and the Highway Department builds guard rails, removes curves, eliminates grades and so on to make the roads safer for driving. It seems to me there is a responsibility after doing that to see that the citizen who drives on the highway conforms with the law, and who may be the subject of an accident through no fault of his own to have such court expense and trouble. In that respect I agree with the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that we are putting him to too much expense and trouble. For a poor man, he is liable to say this man is a rich man and there is no use me fighting him. I think we should protect

him somewhat. Further than that, I see in the Act where it states that if certain payments have been made not to exceed so much, that is, in the case of damage, Section 16. In that it is left entirely, I presume, with the judge of the Court to decide. Supposing a man is partially maimed, just what portion of that will be,—is that correct, it is entirely within the opinion of the judge.

MR. DOUCETT: All judgments are left to the courts.

MR. McEWING: Well, in the case of the Act which you have studied somewhat in connection with Manitoba, they have set out more or less a schedule of certain injuries, whether it is an arm or an eye.

MR. DOUCETT: You are getting into Saskatchewan, one province farther away.

MR. McEWING: I think there should be some guidance given to the judge. I think you will find such a variation between the settlements that will be given. There will be a good deal of dissatisfaction.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Such as the Workmen's Compensation Act.

MR. DOUCETT: Can the hon. member for Wellington North, Mr. McEwing or the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) suggest anything better than the present court system?

MR. McEWING: What does the Compensation Board do? They have a scale.

MR. DOUCETT: I cannot think that the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing), or the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) are serious in their statements. I do not think I would go so far as to say they disapprove with the courts of the Province of Ontario or that the courts are giving poor judgments, or would they suggest that we should pay compensation to every person in the Province of Ontario?

MR. NIXON: Who lost a leg.

MR. DOUCETT: This is strictly dealing with motorists on the highway. I

have gone a long way, but if you want Workmen's Compensation, that is a different thing altogether.

MR. McEWING: It is not that I am questioning the wisdom of the judges, exactly, but we all know judgments vary so much, nevertheless.

MR. DOUCETT: Sixty per cent. of the motorists in the Province of Ontario now carry some type of liability coverage. Of course, that sixty per cent. abide by the decisions of the court. If we set up some other system in which we are going to pay for the portion that are not insured, that is going a long way.

MR. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): I would like to illustrate how this legislation works by a case which came to my attention some months ago, which actually focused my attention on something that was lacking in our highway laws, and which I am delighted to see the Minister (Mr. Doucett) has seen fit to remedy. Some months ago, a young woman who had three young children, was walking, as she had a perfect right to do, across an intersection. An unquestionably negligent driver struck her down and she was so seriously injured that there are still doubts whether she will ever again be able to conduct her duties as a housewife and look after the family. Her husband is a wage earner, and getting enough from wages to keep the family in ordinary circumstances. But it did look as if the situation was rendered almost hopeless. His whole future was mortgaged because the driver had no insurance, was financially irresponsible, and has not, up to the present time, paid enough for the cost of the ambulance to take her to the hospital.

Here is a section giving a lot of hope and light to a family in that situation, where it looked as though the whole future was black. There is, of course, a paragraph that provides for party and party costs which assures some reasonable amount of costs will be collected and paid through this fund.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): May I ask the Minister (Mr. Doucett) in part XIII-A-(6):

The Minister shall not pay out of the fund, costs, including costs of the application made under this section, of more than actual disbursements and fees as taxed on a party and party basis.

May I ask if my interpretation is correct? Does that not satisfy the question by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) and the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing)?

MR. DOUCETT: No. They want to give the Minister more latitude and the courts less.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Is the effect of this Act not going to have the effect of driving the vast volume of business to insurance companies? Is there anything to say what the insurance companies can charge for insurance? There is no provision to reduce the insurance rates as a result of the volume of business they will get.

MR. DOUCETT: It has nothing to do with insurance. It is a Highway Traffic Act. If I brought in an Act here which would please the insurance companies that I have heard from since the Act was introduced, it would be a different type of Act from this altogether. It would be an impounding bill. I am not in favour of that because I am in favour of certain freedom of the people of this Province. If they wish to take a chance, they must abide by the penalties which are in the Act.

MR. TAYLOR: The only freedom we have is to pay the rates the insurance companies ask. It is exorbitant. I paid about \$32.50 last year for insurance which can be bought in other Provinces for \$5.00.

MR. DOUCETT: I think we must be fair, even with the insurance people, because it is true,—you are now referring to some of the Western Provinces,—the Province of Ontario, the rural part of Ontario, the insurance rates are fifty per cent. of the sister Province, or about that of Quebec. It is true that our rates may be double what they are in the Province of Manitoba, but what cities and towns

have they got in the Province of Manitoba? They only have 80 to 90 thousand vehicles, where we have over ten cars for every mile of road in the Province of Ontario, or a little over three-quarters of a million cars. I think our rates are much cheaper than in any of the states of America. While it is true that they have heavier traffic, do not forget that while we have three-quarter of a million cars in Ontario, we also have that many cars as tourists every year. That creates quite a traffic hazard.

MR. TAYLOR: The bigger the volume of business, the more profits there are, and the insurance companies get more business but still protect their rates.

MR. McEWING: We would naturally expect, and I hope when this Act becomes effective, there will be more insurance. I hope that before long, everybody gets insurance or becomes financially responsible. We know there are a lot of people driving without insurance or financial responsibility, and I hope this Act has the effect of making them get financial responsibility.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): I have been writing insurance for about twenty-five years, and I want to congratulate the Minister (Mr. Doucett) for bringing in this Act. Now, as we all know as members, from time to time people who have been injured by cars or trucks will come in and say to me, "Mr. Duckworth what can I do? I have been injured, unable to collect from the man who injured me. He has no insurance and he is not worth anything. He had an old car, and knocked me down. I am unable to carry on my work and my doctor tells me that with my injuries, it may be years before I am better." I think, by this Act, that the Minister (Mr. Doucett) has brought in, guaranteeing protection to unfortunate people who may be injured by some person who has a car and who is not worth anything. If you do sue them and get judgment, you have nothing but a judgment.

Then, here is a man who was driving a car: just because the man was injured,

or the woman who was injured, has a judgment against him, his livelihood is taken away, because under the Act as it is today, he is unable to drive his car until he satisfies the judgment.

So this Act, to my mind, eliminates a lot of trouble and assists the unfortunate person who is injured by someone who is unable to pay the damages provided a judgment is registered against him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ROSS A. McEWING (Wellington North): May I ask a question? In the case of the fee not exceeding \$1, when will that be levied? What is your proposal? It does not say definitely. There is no fund now.

MR. DOUCETT: It says "may be levied" . . .

MR. McEWING: Yes, but, in the meantime . . .

MR. DOUCETT: The first fee will be levied, if there is necessity for it, in the operators license fee for 1948.

MR. McEWING: Then, in the case of loss or claims on that fund—imaginary fund—in the meantime, how will you pay any claims between now and 1948?

MR. DOUCETT: We will arrange to get the money to pay them out of The Consolidated Revenue Fund, The Highway Improvement Fund, or something. I think a very nice arrangement will be made so that we will do that the following year and then levy for the exact amount of money paid out, or approximately so.

The hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) has gone, but through his leader (Mr. Grummett) may I say I have the figure here that the tendency through the years in the Province of Ontario, since the Financial Responsibility Law came into effect, has been for the reduction of automobile fees—or rates I should say, not fees.

MR. GRUMMETT: Is that insurance rates?

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, insurance rates. I just mention that because the opinion

of a great number of people is that insurance rates are skyrocketing at the present time.

MR. McEWING: They went up last year.

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, because they were controlled during the war. In 1929, the Province of Ontario was paying for rural rates \$23 and \$29, against \$16 and \$20 today. I just mention that in passing.

On Section 16.

MR. NIXON: Section 16 just comes in by proclamation?

MR. DOUCETT: That is right.

MR. NIXON: No idea when the law will become operative?

MR. DOUCETT: Well, Mr. Chairman, I cannot tell my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) exactly. There are certain mechanics to be set up, but I think it is desirable to get this bill into effect in as brief a time as possible. But it will not hinge on any fund being created by the levy.

MR. NIXON: Funds will be available to satisfy claims?

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, we will take care of any judgments by this fund.

Sections 16 to 18 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 137 reported.

MR. DREW: 42nd order.

POLICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd order, House in Committee on Bill No. 138, An Act to amend The Police Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. GEO. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, in Clause (a) "association" shall mean an association" that is not very clear. What does "association" mean?

MR. BLACKWELL: That is inserted in that part of the Act to show that it has no other meaning than the general meaning of the term.

MR. HARVEY: "A group of people dwelling together".

MR. CARLIN: I would like to get a clarification of this. What is meant by, "the membership of which is limited to one police force"?

MR. BLACKWELL: Do you mind repeating that question, please?

MR. CARLIN: In Section 1, the latter part of it, "the membership of which is limited to one police force".

MR. BLACKWELL: The definition of "association" as it relates to the ordinary meaning of the word, and as it relates to the members of one police force, is for interpretative purposes in the collective bargaining sections of the Act. When you come to those sections you will find there is also permitted membership in the general association. But that will, I think, all integrate, as far as the unit of collective bargaining is concerned, though it has that local association.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4:

MR. GRUMMETT: In connection with Section 4, it deals with the policing of a special area, I presume where a construction company or a lumber company is operating and is permitted to have a police force of its own, or to enter into an agreement for the establishing of a police force of its own. What powers would those police have, the same powers as municipal police or provincial police?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I think I should first say that I do not know whether the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) has quite accurately perceived what that section is directed at. That section has nothing to do with the company operating in a municipality where there is the usual type of municipal organization.

MR. GRUMMETT: Unorganized territory, yes.

MR. BLACKWELL: It relates to those special circumstances where a company,

such as a pulp and paper or a mining company, is really providing the services that a municipality ordinarily provides. Now under those circumstances, rather than the cost of the policing being charged to the people of the province generally, it is charged to that company. But it is thought better that the police should not be police under the control of the company, as this might lead to conflict between their duty as police to the people generally and their obligation to the person who hired them. So under those circumstances they are provided by the province but paid by the company, and the responsibilities of the police for their policing duties are to the commissioner of police rather than to the manager of the company.

Section 4 to 9 inclusive approved.

On Section 10:

MR. CARLIN: On Section 10, Mr. Chairman, is my understanding correct that any organization now affiliated with either of the two Congresses, and enjoying good relations, that it would have to be dis-established? I am mindful of such an organization. I will repeat that.

MR. BLACKWELL: No, I heard the question. I just wondered if you were finished. I will answer when you are finished.

MR. CARLIN: It is just a question so far.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the understanding of the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) is precisely right. That is what the section says, "it shall not become or remain", that is, I think, a clear description.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I spoke on this question when the bill was up for second reading. There is no need of repeating anything I said. I still believe that Sub-section 27 (a) of Section 10 is wrong, and is a violation of the elementary rights of workers to free association. I therefore move that Sub-section (a) of Section 10 be deleted. Cannot we put that to a vote?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not in committee.

MR. SALSBERG: Too bad.

On Section 10:

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): With reference to Clause 27 (b), I am mindful of what happens in the small police forces in small towns where a staff of probably less than five men undertake to bargain collectively with the town council. We know what the relations are in some of the smaller municipalities, and what the attitudes are towards some of the local policemen. When we refer to sections further on in this Act as to what constitutes "disaffection" in the police force, it is quite conceivable that this is utterly impracticable, that there is no possible hope of a small police force ever bargaining collectively with the town council. The minute they set up one man to speak for them, the town council can justifiably find reasons for not bargaining collectively. They may call it various other things, but they can say his services are not satisfactory and he is no longer in the service. They can intimidate him, and I maintain that this Act is utterly impracticable from the standpoint of small staffs, particularly.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, naturally, I am extremely reluctant to offer the view to this Legislature that any device that we conceive will necessarily work perfectly.

The general design for the single or small-manned police force is that they should be entitled to collectively bargain. Rather than add at this stage of evolution of this question the complication of arbitration, if that policeman or those police are unable to reach an agreement, what they may have, and what is extremely useful to them, is an enquiry in which there will be a report. It will go to them and to the municipality, and will be published in the press. That will at least indicate publicly how the one policeman, or the small number of police in the municipality are being treated in relation to what may be called the pattern of rates that exist across the province.

On the other question, I would remind the member that it is not nearly as easy to intimidate a policeman in the Province

of Ontario to-day as it used to be, because under the Act of 1946 there is a discipline code. Before a policeman can be dealt with in that fashion, he has some rights under the code. He cannot be just dismissed from the job without cause, and many local politicians throughout the Province, who have brought pressure upon the police in the past, will find it much harder to do so under that discipline code, which not only requires a certain standard but also gives them a certain measure of protection.

MR. GRUMMETT: I was just wondering if the meaning of the word "Regulations" in the last line of 27b—(1). Would it not add to the clarity of the section if you added the words—"as provided by this Act"? Some members of municipal councils might presume that the regulations referred to were regulations that they themselves had set up. Just an addition of two or three words there might clarify the meaning of the section.

MR. BLACKWELL: I will accept that suggestion. Possibly I could satisfy the member from South Cochrane, the suggestion is unnecessary. Before acceptance of your suggestions so quickly I should have referred to the Police Act of 1946, of which this is an amendment, and there regulations, as defined by the Act is, regulations pursuant to the Act.

MR. GRUMMETT: I thought this addition would clarify the situation for anyone just reading over the section. It would prevent errors on the part of municipal officials, perhaps, or commissions.

MR. BLACKWELL: Well, on that basis, I am content. I might say that if we did that to all our statutes, they might cover eight volumes instead of five.

MR. CARLIN: My reason for asking, if this section here would do what it says it would do, dis-establish our present set-up, bona fide trade unions. I am mindful of one such union in the Province of Ontario that would be dis-established, and I am advised there are very good relations between the city involved, the policemen and all those concerned—that is, in London, Ontario. I believe the affiliation of this body of policemen dates back some 30 years, with the

one organization, the Trades and Labour Congress. Now, I am wondering how that will affect this organization. Will they take kindly to losing an affiliation of workers that they must be rather proud of—they have been with them a long time, and I would like to have the Attorney-General's opinion on that matter.

Before I sit down, just on the principle of the Bill, I find that it strikes out viciously at one of man's most basic and fundamental freedoms, freedom of association. I think if a group of workers, and policemen on the final analysis are just that, decide on affiliating with either of the two responsible organizations of this Province, or of the Dominion—The Canadian Congress of Labour, or the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—which would not make them an irresponsible body, but on the contrary, more responsible to the people of the Province, and more efficient in carrying out the duties that policemen should be free to join the organization of their choice.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): This Act provides for a Board of Arbitration, and they may have assistance—

the bargaining committee may be accompanied by one member of such organization who is actively engaged in the occupation of a police officer and who shall attend in an advisory capacity only

Would this bar a man who had considerable experience in negotiating working conditions for police officers, **who** had probably been pensioned off? He may still be a member of the police force. Would it deprive the police force of the municipality from calling him in? I am thinking particularly of the small municipalities where you have to have an entirely new police force, and none of them very familiar with the methods in connection with working conditions and agreements, and some of them are timid and easily intimidated. If they had the experience of some of those old policemen who had come up from the ranks, I think it would be a great benefit. I do not think they should be deprived of that.

MR. BLACKWELL: The sub-section as expressed, Mr. Chairman, was specifically designed to prevent the participation in collective bargaining by those who were not active police officers. I might say that section on that basis was deemed to be satisfactory by those in the Ontario Police Association itself.

MR. GRUMMETT: Under 27c., S.S. (2) it is stated that "the Attorney-General may, upon the written request of the other party, appoint a member in lieu thereof."

Now, if the Attorney-General fails to make this appointment, what recourse has the party, which has already taken the necessary steps to have the arbitrators appointed? They are blocked completely. The Attorney-General 'may' act and make the appointment. Why not put in there—it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to make the appointment. Then the whole process of arbitration will be continued as speedily as possible, no danger of allowing delay holding up the settlement of the dispute.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the association concerned is perfectly satisfied with that phraseology. After all, when a written request comes before the Attorney-General, it might be far better under those circumstances that the parties concerned should make the appointment rather than the Attorney-General, going ahead to do it himself. But I am sure the hon. member will accept the fact that the Minister responsible for the administration of this Act, which has such plain intent of arbitration, is not going to stand by and see that the board of arbitration is not completed. I do think he ought, before making the appointment, to get the parties to discharge their function, and I would much prefer that it remain as it is for these reasons.

MR. ANDERSON: Might I ask the Attorney-General—you referred to some body as the "association agreed." Was that the term used?

MR. BLACKWELL: The Police Association of Ontario.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, do they represent the rank and file of the con-

stables? What organization is it that you referred to?

MR. BLACKWELL: The police associations of most of our large centres have a dual membership—in their local association and Ontario Association, and the small local forces around the Province. It represents about 3,000 municipal police in the Province at the present time.

MR. CARLIN: In the last paragraph of Section 27b. it states—this is negotiations—

the bargaining committee may be accompanied by one member of such organization who is actively engaged in the occupation of a police officer and who shall attend in an advisory capacity only.

Now, Mr. Attorney-General, would that exclude any representative they may want to bring in? I was thinking that they might even like to bring me in. Would it exclude outside people, international representatives or labour attorneys or even laymen with negotiating experience, who they may like to have with them in any advisory capacity? Would this section exclude such person?

MR. BLACKWELL: Not quite as simple as that. I would not say that the section would necessarily exclude that type of assistance, but if the municipality affected was unwilling to have present, during negotiations, the sort of assistance the member has described, then he would not be entitled to have it there.

I might say that I understand that Senator Arthur Roebuck, who acts for the Toronto Police Association, has always advised them to do their own negotiations. I understand he advised them against a solicitor being present. I might say I quite agree with that advice.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, under 27 (e), subsection 2, it is provided as follows:

Every agreement made under Section 27 (b) and every decision or award of a majority of the members of the board of arbitration under section

27 (c) shall be binding upon the council of the municipality, the board, where there is a board, and the members of the police force.

And then subsection 2:

The provision of an agreement, decision or award involving the expenditure of money by the council of the municipality shall not be enforceable until the commencement of the next fiscal period in respect of which the council may include provision for such expenditures in its estimates.

I am thinking of where the settlement has taken some considerable time, and after several months of negotiations, a settlement is arrived at just a little bit too late to be included in the estimates for the current year. Then as a result of the negotiations, the increased salaries which the police officers may have won in their negotiations, will not become effective until after the next budget may be set up by the council. I was wondering if you would agree to include an amendment there after the words "next fiscal period," in the third line be deleted and the words "after negotiations are commenced," substituted therefor. That is, just as soon as the municipal council and the police officers, or the police committee, have commenced negotiations, the increase would be included in the estimates for the next fiscal year after that time, and not wait until the whole transaction has been settled.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I would not accept that amendment, because this is exactly the same provision as was included in the Fire Department Act, relating to firemen. Consideration was given as to within what period collective bargaining should take place before the municipality does its rating and assessing. It was thought sensible to create the greatest possible latitude, and not create any particular period of the year where it would have to take place, as long as it took place in sufficient time to have the results included in the estimates.

As far as the police association are concerned, being aware of the fact that

something has to be ready so it can be dealt with on rating and assessing, they have very adequate notice that they must start in time to accomplish that result. I think we would make a great mistake if we required the municipalities to rate and assess with relation to uncompleted or partially completed negotiations. We might create too much difficulty in some circumstances in the larger municipalities, and it would be a very serious matter in the smaller municipalities. Any major adjustment might have considerable effect on the rating in relation to assessing, and I think it would cause municipalities considerable embarrassment unless they had a definite transaction to deal with.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, dealing with that, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if that would not have a tendency in the councils of the smaller municipalities to prolong the negotiations and get by the time of estimates, so they would not have to give effect to that?

MR. BLACKWELL: That lies wholly under the control of the bargaining parties. They do not have to hold long and inconclusive negotiations. If they feel they cannot reach an agreement, they can get on with their arbitration right away.

Sections 11 to 15 approved.

On Section 16.

MR. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman—

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) will permit me, I think I should first move the amendments I propose, because they may deal with the very point he wishes to raise. I do not want to seize the floor from the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson), but have I his permission?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, go ahead.

MR. BLACKWELL: It might be the very point the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) has in mind.

The amendment is to Section 16 of this amending Act, which establishes a new section 42 (c). Mr. Chairman, I am moving that a new subsection 2 be added to section 42 (c), which will provide:

No prosecution shall be instituted under this section without the consent of the Attorney-General.

And that the present subsection 2 be renumbered as subsection 3. Then, in subsection 3, as renumbered, before clause (b) there be inserted the words subject to any agreement with or by-law of a municipality.

And to complete my proposed amendments, that subsection 3 be renumbered as subsection 4.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, that may help a little, but I certainly could not vote for this clause. I think, Mr. Chairman, it should be removed. I will read the part I have the greatest objection to:

42 (c) Every person, including a member of the police force—

that means anyone in a community—

MR. BLACKWELL: That is right.

MR. ANDERSON: This says:

Every person, including a member of the police force, who causes or attempts to cause, or does any act calculated to cause disaffection among the members of a police force.

Who is going to be the judge? This happens long before it reaches you. Who will be the judge as to what somebody is going to do? It seems to me this is bringing back a clause that is comparable to Section 98 of the Criminal Code, which we had following the First World War. Then it goes on to say:

(b) Induces, or attempts to induce, or does any act calculated to induce a member of a police force to withhold his services or commit a breach of discipline, or—

(c) Being a member of a police force withholds his service.

That is not so bad, but the other clauses (a) and (b), it seems to me are clauses that should not be in any piece of legislation in democracy. It is too loosely worded, and gives too much ground for people who are not working in the best interests of their fellow man to create trouble.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, in reply to that expression of opinion by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson), I would like to read to the House the provisions of the Police Act in Britain, Section 3 of which provides as follows—and I am quoting from that Act:

3. If any person causes or attempts to cause or does any act calculated to cause disaffection amongst the members of any police force, or induces or attempts to induce or does any act calculated to induce any member of a police force to withhold his services, or to commit a breach of discipline, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable on conviction, by indictment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, and on summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour to a term not exceeding three months, and to a fine not exceeding £50, or both such imprisonment and fine.

And in either case, the member of the police force, it goes on to say, shall forfeit his pension rights. That is in force in Britain today, which has had for some time a Government to which the group corresponds of which the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) is a member. They did not seem to have come to the conclusion there that it is anti-democratic to have this provision relating to the police. I do not want to give too many illustrations as to why it is desirable to have such a section, but I can give this one illustration, which I think is on the point. During the Hamilton strike, ex-Provincial Constable Rowe, formerly of the Provincial Police Force, who figured prominently in the Jolliffe inquiry, and apparently remained a great friend of

Mr. Jolliffe afterwards, because he was known to attend meetings in the interests of the party to which the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) belongs, was in Hamilton with hotel accommodations, apparently in funds, from what source I do not know. He was contacting the police on duty there, attempting to induce them to come to the room in the hotel he had in Hamilton. Now, there may be a difference of opinion in the House as to whether that sort of thing, in relation to the police force, should be permitted. On this side of the House, I will say for the Government that we take the position that we require legislation that will stop this sort of thing.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) a question? I would like to know, if he would be kind enough to tell me the date. He referred to some legislation in Britain. What was the date that that legislation was put on the statute books in the British Isles?

MR. BLACKWELL: The Police Act of 1919, and it is still on the books.

MR. ANDERSON: I want to bring it to the attention of the House, because the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) referred to the fact that the Government in power was a Government with similar ideas to the group of which I am a member—or words to that effect—but they were not in power in 1919. It was a good old Conservative Government in power at about that time. I do not think it would be any different if they were Liberals. It would be the same thing.

MR. BLACKWELL: I do not think what the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) has said has any serious bearing on the problem. But for the record, I feel that I should correct some of the misstatements of fact which I know he made with no bad intent. The first is, I believe, that in 1919 it was not a Tory reactionary Government which was in power. If my recollection is right, it was the Lloyd George Government.

MR. ANDERSON: It was not a socialist Government.

MR. BLACKWELL: Going on from there, whatever Government it was in power then in Britain, they passed this Act in 1919, and the socialist party in power, from which the Government is now chosen, has been in power in Britain for some time. They can do everything but make a man into a woman in the House of Commons, and they have not seen fit to change that act.

MR. GRUMMETT: Give them a little time.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Just a piece of old Tory legislation which they have not gotten around to yet.

MR. DREW: I think the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will recall that they were in power for several years before that.

MR. ANDERSON: They were in office, but not in power.

MR. GRUMMETT: And unfortunately, hampered by being tied to the Tories at that time.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) what is meant by causing disaffection? Has it anything to do with alienation of affection? How does (a) differ from (b) as to the matter of an offence? Subsection (a) refers to things which cause disaffection, and (b) those things which induce a policeman to withhold his services. What is the offence that causes disaffection?

MR. BLACKWELL: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I have not the dictionary with me in the House which is used in my office where the legislation is drafted. To cause disaffection must not be confused with dissatisfaction. I think it can be said that where anybody wants anything changed for a legitimate cause, it is based on some dissatisfaction. Disaffection is an entirely different thing. It has nothing to do with anybody alienating the affections of the wife of one of the policemen, I assure you, but it is the effort to bring the police into a frame of mind where they have a contempt for

authority, in this particular case, either the Provincial or the municipal authority, according to whichever police force they happen to belong to, to the extent that they will be prevailed upon not to discharge their duty. I think that is the correct legal interpretation of the word.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I spoke—

MR. BLACKWELL: I am sure the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) fully understands what I mean.

MR. SALSBERG: Sometimes it is bad to understand. It is easier to live, some people say, when you understand less. I understand fully the meaning of this Act and all its provisions, and I have no hesitation in labelling it, branding it, as an Act that is calculated to interfere with the rights of labour in their legitimate pursuits.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad that some discussion developed here. I think it should have been on second reading. I spoke myself on this bill, against it, on second reading. The provisions are such as to leave unlimited opportunity for anti-labour employers and governments—municipal and Provincial—to interfere with—and I am sticking, Mr. Chairman, to the section that is before the committee—

MR. BLACKWELL: Nobody is interrupting you.

MR. SALSBERG: No, but I would have been in a minute, if I had not spoken to the Chairman. I had a feeling there was no use in trying to amend it one way or another. The whole bill should be thrown out. The section before us now would make it possible to lay charges against union organizers in instances such as that which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) referred to in Hamilton, where the workers, fighting for the life of their organization, were undoubtedly obliged to appeal to the police not to allow themselves to be used as tools to smash their union. If the leaders in charge of that strike had appealed to the police in such a manner,

they would, of course, have laid themselves open to charges. Now, it will be very easy for the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)—who is ready to speak, I think—think—

MR. DREW: I am ready to save my ears.

MR. SALSBERG: If not, I will be very glad. That is fine.

MR. DREW: I have something useful to do.

MR. SALSBERG: That is fine, but I think the most useful thing the labour members of this House can do is to criticize the bill before it is adopted. If they cannot stop it, they can let the public know what it is for. The question raised by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and several other hon. members reveals the type of legislation with which we are confronted, a type that is anti-labour. It is part and parcel of the policy of the Government, which, I am sorry to say, was revealed in a very, very unpleasant manner during the wage disputes last summer. It is in line with the policy of increasing expenditures for the police forces, as if they were anticipating an uprising in the province, which, of course, is not in evidence—

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I must correct the hon. member, Mr. Salsberg, on that statement. My estimates will be before the House presently, and it will be found, on examination of these estimates, that they contain no increase in the policing, or payments therefor, that would be directed to deal with strike situations in the province.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I might ask what section we are talking about? I think we should keep to the section.

MR. SALSBERG: Let the Chairman tell you what section it is.

MR. KENNEDY: What section are we on?

MR. SALSBERG: A bad section, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 42 (c).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Carried.

MR. GRUMMETT: No, Mr. Chairman. In regard to subsection 3, I would like to ask the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) a question. This section reads as follows:

The penalty imposed by this section shall be recoverable under the Summary Convictions Act.

Is there any special reason for providing that the penalty or the punishment for an infraction of this Act should be recoverable under the Summary Convictions Act? Why not give an accused person the right to go before the judge and jury? The penalty is heavy, \$500 and costs or one year. Why not give an accused person the right to go before a judge and jury if he so desires?

MR. BLACKWELL: I am not prepared to accept that amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Sections 16 to 20 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 138 reported.

MR. DREW: 43rd order.

COMPANIES INFORMATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd order, House in Committee on Bill No. 139, An Act to amend the Companies Information Act, Mr. Michener.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.
On Section 3.

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment to Section 3. This section deals with the annual return of corporations, and under subsection 2 the final paragraph provides penalties on companies for failing to file their returns. This was in the final Act, but is unnecessarily severe, for the collection of a \$500 fee for failure to file a return, when one considers that a company's charter may be cancelled for failure to file the return, and the amount of money involved is so very small. I move that subsection 2 of Section 3 of this bill now before the committee be amended by striking out the third paragraph of subsection 2

which begins "8. Any registrar of deeds" and so forth.

I may say when introducing this amendment, that the purpose of this amendment is to free companies from the necessity of filing prospectuses. All the companies now under the Act are required to file prospectuses. But since that provision was introduced, the Securities Act provides the machinery for dealing with companies which intend to sell shares, and under the Securities Act, every company is required to file a full statement for the benefit of those who may be purchasers of its shares. It is felt that it is not necessary now to require a duplication of what is done by the Securities Commission in asking for prospectuses to be filed. It does leave power to call for prospectuses in certain cases which may not be covered by the Securities Act. The other relief that is given to companies is that Dominion companies which do business in Ontario, have to file a return in Ottawa, and may file an extra copy of that return here. It will be accepted here, as it contains much the same information that we require. So both of these provisions are for the relief of companies, to avoid the unnecessary filing of information.

Section 3 (as amended), 4, 5, and 6 approved.

Bill No. 139 reported.

MR. DREW: 44th order.

COUNTY JUDGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 140, An Act to amend the County Judges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. NIXON: Will the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell us what the County Court judges get altogether? Have you knowledge of what the salaries are from Ottawa?

MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, yes.

MR. NIXON: What do they get now, all together?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, in view of the question asked by the hon.

member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), I feel I should answer it comprehensively. Then the information will be before the House. The County Court judges have been paid from the earliest days in the Province, in two ways. They do two jobs. They do the job of a County Court judge in relation to civil and criminal courts, for which they are appointed and paid by the Dominion Government. On the other hand, they have functions under the Provincial statutes where they are appointed or requisitioned for service by the Province. Those Provincial statutes are too numerous to mention here, and quite unnecessary. There are a lot of them. The particular functions for which they are appointed and paid by the Province are as Surrogate Court judges, which are Provincial appointments, and the Division Court judges, which are also Provincial appointments. At the last Session of the House of Commons, the part of aggregate guaranteed remuneration that was paid by the Dominion was increased from \$5,000 per annum to \$6,666.33.

In relation to an adjustment by the Province it had to be borne in mind that since about 1919, the County Court Judges,—I am speaking about general County Court Judges, I will make an exception later,—have been paid over an amount of \$1,000.00 for these provincial services that I have mentioned. At no time since then has there been any adjustment in relation to the increase in the work of these courts, which was originally on the basis of many commuting the then existing fees.

I will give the House an indication because I have here a schedule that deals with, taking Surrogate Court work as a basis, the amount of fees that come to the Province in relation to the work of County Court Judges. In Algoma, for the sake of argument,—I will just spot these, I will not attempt to give them all,—in Algoma, in 1946, the amount paid in judges' fees which came to the Province was \$2,417.50 for the Surrogate Court work alone. In the City of Ottawa, where there are two judges, that is the County of Carleton, the Surrogate Court fees collected by the Province last

year amounted to \$14,606.00. Coming to Middlesex County, where the City of London is situated, in 1946 the Surrogate fees amount to \$9,863.25.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Have you Parry Sound in that?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, \$998.25 in Surrogate Court fees last year. If any hon. member is particularly interested in any locality, if he would mention it, I will give it to him. In that event, I come to the City of Toronto, where there are nine judges. Last year the total amount collected by the Province in fees amounted to \$103,392.00. Now, I might emphasize that the judges are remunerated by the Province for more than the Surrogate Court work and have been bringing in these fees allowed for judges' services. The Province is also responsible for paying the judges for the Division Court work, and work under the many other Acts I have mentioned. There has to be a balance in that in the large centres, where the large estates come in that bear large fees, the volume of fees is naturally larger than in centres where the estates are very small. There has to be some balance between these situations, and for all of these services there is a general aggregate of \$1,500.00 in the bill which would cover all Surrogate Court work up to the level of \$2,000.00 in fees, and after that a descending schedule which would enable the judge with the greatest volume of Surrogate work in the Province a minimum of \$1,500.00 up to \$2,500.00. I should say that there is already a differential in the County of York. Where the judges all over the Province have been receiving \$1,000.00, the judges in the County of York at the present time are receiving \$1,600.00. This does justice to the single judges around the Province who are doing a volume of work very close to what the York County Judges are doing. This is an effort to remunerate the judges on a decent basis. The County Court judges, so far as Provincial responsibility goes, that takes into account travelling, and a volume of small work that does not produce big fees in some of the areas, and to deal with that adequately as compared to those centres

where there is a terrific volume made up in some part of large estates.

MR. W. M. DOCKER (Kenora): Do not you think every district judge gets enough now for the work he does? I think it is about \$8,000.00.

MR. BLACKWELL: Give me your judge and I will tell you what he gets.

MR. DOCKER: Would it not be better to increase the salary in the places they work? I do not think there is any better paid man in Ontario for the work he does than the judge in my own district. I say, where a judge does a lot of work, raise his salary. Just recently the judges got a raise of \$1,500.00 and now we are giving them another.

MR. BLACKWELL: If I may correct the hon. member (Mr. Docker), that is not a correct statement. What the judges already received is a raise in relation to that part of their remuneration which is the responsibility of Ottawa. What we are concerned with here is discharging the Provincial responsibility in relation to the Provincial obligations.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, this may not be directly on the subject, but it is akin to it. May I ask whether the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has given thought to increasing the salaries of the magistrates? Those are our own officials.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question of the hon. member (Mr. Belanger), with his permission I will answer when I come to deal with my estimates where those increases are provided. I am quite sure that the hon. member will be extremely interested in the nature of the increases.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): In reading through the section, I have some difficulty to be assured that it is drafted to contain what it intends to convey. Section 2 (a) reads:

Where the judge's fees under the Surrogate Courts Act for the calendar year exceed the sum of \$2,000.00 but do not exceed \$3,000.00, forty per centum of such excess . . .

Is it not intended, even where they exceed \$3,000.00, that there should still be forty per cent. paid to all judges?

MR. BLACKWELL: I would ask the hon. member (Mr. Creighton) to repeat the question.

MR. CREIGHTON: Section 2(a) seems to me to indicate that it applies only where the total does not exceed \$3,000.00 but where the total exceeds \$3,000.00 it still would apply to make up the total that the higher brackets should receive. Do you think that section is drafted to accomplish that purpose?

MR. BLACKWELL: Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to appear dogmatic about the section, but it appears plain to me in that the \$1,500.00 allowance, every judge receives that except one judge, namely the senior judge of the County Court of the County of York, who has always, under the Statute, had that comparable amount greater than the other judges. Then, in dealing with cases where the fees are over the \$2,000.00, that diminishing percentage applies. In relation to that equity of fees in cases of \$2,000.00 aggregate even if there happens to be more than one judge in the district, the aggregate is divided amongst the judges. No judge except the senior judge of the County of York can receive more than \$2,500.00 a year, and so it leaves the judges' fee in Provincial remuneration on a sliding scale between a minimum of \$1,500 and the maximum of \$2,500.00, according to the amount of work they do, and giving the same effect to the theory advanced by the hon. member in the second row (Mr. Docker), a moment ago.

MR. CREIGHTON: I hesitate to refer to this further. I am not disputing, I just mean the wording of that section.

MR. BLACKWELL: Which section?

MR. CREIGHTON: Section 2(a). You see, it refers particularly to where the excess is not greater than \$3,000.00 in all.

Now, should that not read, "the amount by which the total exceeds \$2,000", whether it exceeds \$3,000 or not?

MR. BLACKWELL: It could be done that way, Mr. Chairman, but it is easier to figure by taking the aggregate first, and then dividing that by the number of judges. Then you could see what each judge would have received if he had been a single judge and the amount had been the total amount, and then he receives on that basis, according to the schedule of 2. I think that is a pretty good formula to reach the division, and one that is pretty hard to go wrong on. If you expressed it the other way around, I think you will find it more difficult to express. I do not think there is any ambiguity there.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 140 reported.

MR. DREW: 45th order.

MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 104, An Act to amend The Municipal Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 11 inclusive approved.

On Section 12:

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I got the impression, reading the *Globe and Mail* this morning, that Section 12 is a new section or an amendment to a previous section. Is that correct, the "Right to Succession Section"?

HON. GEO. A. DUNBAR: No. 12?

MR. MacLEOD: Yes.

MR. DUNBAR: That section provides that where "a candidate for any office dies after having qualified (for such office) and before the close of the poll . . . a new day for the nomination of candidates for such office and for polling" shall be fixed.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, only I want to ask the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) this: According to an item in the *Globe and Mail* this morning—a very reliable source—in event of a mayor who has just been elected to office dying, then the person who got the next largest number of votes . . .

MR. DUNBAR: That has no bearing. This is before the polls are closed. They are away out. The Act is not changed for "after the closing of the polls."

MR. MacLEOD: Was that story . . . ?

MR. DUNBAR: Was not right.

MR. MacLEOD: Was not right?

MR. DUNBAR: I have been trying to hold those fellows down for weeks and I cannot keep them down—the *Globe and Mail* and the *Star*.

MR. MacLEOD: It was not from the press gallery. It was a columnist.

Sections 12 to 52 inclusive.

Bill No. 104 reported.

MR. DREW: 46th order.

ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of Bill 112 is the first attack that this piece of legislation is making on the power and the rights of municipalities to derive income other than from property taxation. I wish to oppose this section of the bill. The Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), I understand, stated in the House last night that I opposed it when in committee. That is true. I opposed every section that seeks to deny to municipalities, such as the City of Toronto, the right to continue to collect taxes from the income of corporations located in the City of Toronto. I shall do so in committee at every section that interferes with that right. This is no small thing, Mr. Chairman.

It is an important matter when we are conscious of the fact that property owners are now paying the highest municipal tax that they have ever paid in large municipalities. While, Mr.

Chairman, there is a great deal of talk about helping property owners, the legislation that the Government is sponsoring here, far from helping property owners to retain their homes and to encourage people to buy homes, is accomplishing the very opposite. It will add to the burden of the home owner and will add to his hardships. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that this right was enjoyed by the cities for a long time. It is not a new thing. I am advised that the City of Toronto—

MR. DUNBAR: Did they impose it last year?

MR. SALSBERG: I will come to that. The City of Toronto applied income tax to corporations since 1903—so I am advised—a long period. They gave it up only in the middle of the war on the basis of an understanding with the province to reimburse them for vacating that field of taxation. Mr. Chairman, this Government complains that they have been given certain promises by Ottawa in the matter of taxation, and that Ottawa now does not want to return the taxation right. Yet this province is doing the same thing with the City of Toronto and other cities.

MR. KENNEDY: No, no.

MR. SALSBERG: You may argue that you are giving them a mill. I believe that far more concessions are necessary from the province towards municipalities than a mill. The fact, however, remains that municipalities such as Toronto, until now, had the right to place such a tax. The last time they collected it, I am advised it amounted to about \$150,000.00. I believe it will be much bigger now, perhaps about \$300,000.00, almost half a mill, and I cannot follow the reasoning of the Hon. Minister in advocating the adoption of this measure.

In committee the Minister stated that to permit the municipalities to exercise this right of taxation, which they had for a long while, would mean soaking corporations time after time, or from various sources. I submit there is

nothing wrong in doing that and I submit, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, unless we understand what is taking place so far as ability to pay taxes, we will not arrive at an arrangement that will protect the home owner, nor protect the welfare of the province at large.

The Hon. Minister says that corporations are paying multiple taxes now. That is true, but from the point of view of ability to pay, I want to quote from the *Globe* of March 28th, 1947, only a few days ago, to illustrate the fact that these corporations are best able to carry an additional burden of taxation as compared with the worker and the middle class person who owns his home. In the *Globe* there is a news item which reads as follows:

Dividend payments in March are higher than any corresponding month in years. The total of \$40,908,913.00, as reported to J. R. Timmins & Co., compare with \$35,768,360.00 for March of 1946, and \$34,877,214.00 for March, 1945.

An enormous increase from year to year. By comparing the March payments for these three years, you immediately realize where the money for taxation is to be drawn. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the Government ignores this fact that this is the group which is capable, despite increased taxation, and other reduction from the Federal Government, best able to pay taxes, far more able than the home owner or the farm owner in this province.

May I say that this news item carries another interesting point, and I quote:

Payments for March by miscellaneous industrials of \$17,088,198.00 are well above \$11,670,423.00 and \$10,819,888.00 for similar month of 1946 and 1945.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that means that miscellaneous industrials, are paying 70% more in dividends after taxation. To deny a city like Toronto the right to place a corporation income tax on such corporations and to compel the municipality as a

result to increase its taxation on homes to the tune of \$300,000.00 is to do an injustice to the municipality, the home owners, to give protection where protection is not required, to take away protection where it is most required. I cannot agree, therefore, that this section should be included in this Act, and I therefore move, Mr. Chairman—

That sub-section 1 of Section 4 of Bill 112 be deleted.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): One would think that there is a civic election in sight in the City of Toronto. Is not it a strange thing that I have not had any correspondence from any other municipality regarding this or any other city in the Province of Ontario. A member, representing a riding in Toronto, would make you believe that Toronto would be the only city, or only municipality, that would lose in dollars and cents by this. The slip-up was in the former Government—it was just a slip-up, because when they had taken all the income tax and divided it as one mill to all municipalities throughout the Province, they had just missed out on this income tax—which is the greatest nuisance tax that was ever heard of in any country. It is not a corporation income tax, as you are referring to in the writing in the newspaper. This is a corporation income tax on profits taken at headquarters. That is to say, if the Dome Mines, which are operating up in the north country, happened to have their headquarters here in Toronto, that every dollar invested in the north country or any other part of the country, that Toronto would take their share off the investments in the mines located in Northern Ontario. Just because they found it convenient to have their headquarters in the City of Toronto they take a tax—

MR. SALSBERG: Income.

MR. DUNBAR: We want to abolish the word 'income' entirely because we do not want to have any duplication of taxation. We are not imposing any in-

come tax ourselves. Therefore, we are abolishing this income tax on profits from corporations. That is just as clear as—

MR. SALSBERG: Very fair.

MR. DUNBAR: And they did not impose any tax last year. They did not impose any tax during the war. It was handed over to Ottawa with the other taxes. There is no argument in favour of it at all.

MR. SALSBERG: When did they last impose the tax?

MR. DUNBAR: We gave them in one year \$150,000.00 in lieu of it. That was because they claimed they had placed it, expecting to have the power to assess this tax in their estimates, and that they were going to be short in their estimates at the end of the year. We gave them a grant.

MR. MacLEOD: It was just on this point you dealt with. You refer to this reimbursement—when was this made? I just asked for the purpose of information.

MR. DUNBAR: 1945, that is all.

MR. MacLEOD: Just on the point of order.

MR. DUNBAR: One at a time, because you people said all you want to say at the City Hall night before last.

MR. MacLEOD: No, on a point of information, when was that made.

MR. DUNBAR: 1945, and if you read the article which my hon. friend (Mr. Anderson) read last night from the *Toronto Daily Star*, you will see who the people are who are behind it in the City Hall. Members of his party. So this is straight politics starting in the City Hall by his Party, endeavouring to embarrass this Government, but it does not embarrass us at all, because we do not want to have any duplication in taxes or have anything more to do with what is considered by every reasonable and fair minded person of this Province as a nuisance tax.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I move that sub-section 1 of Section 4 be deleted.

Motion lost.

MR. SALSBERG: No doubt where that party stands on corporation taxes.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, on the nuisance tax.

Sections 4, 5 and 6 approved.

On Section 7.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, for the record I wish to rise and object to this section on the same grounds.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 approved.

On Section 10.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I rise to register also our protest against the adoption of this section.

MR. G. J. MILLEN (Riverdale): "Our objection"?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes; at least two Toronto members object to the inclusion of this clause.

MR. DUNBAR: Is that on page 4?

MR. SALSBERG: No, the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has the wrong place. It is on page 4, Section 10.

MR. DUNBAR: Why do you object to that?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, because in Committee the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) explained—I did not have the Act before me, but I made a note of it—that is part of the revision necessary in order to do away with a city's right to collect the corporation income tax. I went by what the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) said.

MR. DUNBAR: This one only gives permission to enter a building and examine it and assess it.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I go by what the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) said at the meeting of the Committee.

MR. DUNBAR: There it is, in writing.

MR. SALSBERG: I did not have the Act, but if the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has found out since that he was wrong, I am willing to withdraw.

MR. DUNBAR: Read the Act.

MR. MacLEOD: Did the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) say "I agree with it"?

MR. DUNBAR: No. I said read the Act.

MR. SALSBERG: At the Committee meeting the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) definitely stated that is part of it, and I made a note.

Sections 10 to 18 inclusive approved.

On Section 19.

MR. SALSBERG: We object.

Section 19 approved.

On Section 20.

MR. SALSBERG: We object.

MR. DUNBAR: This does not touch the assessment at all.

MR. SALSBERG: That is what you said in Committee. We did not have the Act before us. That was your statement in Committee.

Sections 20 to 33 inclusive approved.

On Section 34.

MR. SALSBERG: Object.

Sections 34 to 38 inclusive approved.

Bill 112 reported.

MR. DREW: 47th order.

FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 106, the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947. Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Murphy in the chair.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill 106 reported.

AUDIT ACT

MR. DREW: 48th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th order, House in Committee on Bill 141, An Act to amend the Audit Act. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill 141 reported.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

MR. DREW: 49th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th order, House in Committee on Bill 142, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

Section 1 to 12 inclusive approved.
On Section 13.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would explain the purpose of No. 13. Is that something new?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, there has been a practice for a number of years where disabled persons, who would not otherwise be employed may be employed at less than the minimum wage if the Department authorizes it. That has been done in the past, perhaps irregularly, and perhaps without due authorization, and this is the authority for that practice and its continuance.

Sections 13 to 17 inclusive approved.
On Section 18.

MR. OLIVER: What is the effect of Section 18.

MR. KENNEDY: It changes the name from a veterinary surgeon to veterinary professor. It is just changing the name.

MR. OLIVER: What for?

MR. KENNEDY: It does not make any difference. They all do the same work.

MR. OLIVER: Are you sure it does not make any difference?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

Sections 18 to 24 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 142 reported.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

MR. DREW: 50th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th order, House in committee on Bill No. 143, An Act to amend the Public Health Act. Mr. Kelley.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 approved.
Bill No. 143 reported.

ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT

MR. DREW: 51st order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st order, House in committee on Bill No. 144, The Athletics Control Act, 1947. Mr. Drew. Sections I to 12 inclusive approved.
On Section 13.

MR. OLIVER: Is the penalty section the same, or has there been any increase in the penalty?

MR. DREW: The whole structure is the same, except that it is divided amongst the different departments.

Sections 13 to 17 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 144 reported.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I ask you for the privilege for the moment, for the sake of correcting an error that I made a little earlier. Mr. Chairman, in dealing with Bill No. 112, I registered my objections to certain clauses aside from section 4, and when registering those objections, I referred to certain clauses and the Minister (Mr. Dunbar), if you recall, asked why I objected to those clauses, and my reply to the Minister (Mr. Dunbar) was that I understood when we were in committee that the clauses I took objection to were part of the revision insofar as corporation income tax was concerned. I learned since I left the Chamber for a moment that I read from the first printed copy, and not the reprint, with the result that the clause numbers were not the same in the copies which the minister and I read from. I wanted that to be corrected for the records.

HON. MR. WEBSTER: That is just splendid.

JUDGES' ALLOWANCES—MOTION

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, there being certain resolutions before the committee, I beg to inform the House that His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject mat-

ter of certain resolutions, recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Blackwell:

Resolved, That,

(a) there shall be paid,

(i) to the senior judge of the county court of the county of York an allowance at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, and

(ii) to the judge of every other county and district court and to every junior judge of a county or district court, an allowance at the rate of \$1,500 per annum;

(b) in addition to such allowance there shall be paid to the judge of every county and district court in a county or district in which there is only one judge, a further allowance as follows:

(i) where the judge's fees under The Surrogate Courts Act for the calendar year exceed the sum of \$2,000 but do not exceed \$3,000, forty per centum of such excess,

(ii) on the excess over \$3,000 up to \$4,000, thirty per centum,

(iii) on the excess over \$4,000 up to \$5,000, twenty per centum, and

(iv) on the excess over \$5,000 up to \$6,000, ten per centum, and

(c) where in any court or district there is more than one judge the judge's fees under The Surrogate Courts Act shall be allocated equally between or among the judge and the junior judge or judges and each judge and junior judge shall receive an allowance in accordance with such allocation,

as provided in Bill (No. 140), "An Act to amend The County Judges Act".

Resolutions approved.

ATHLETIC CONTEST FEES—MOTION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Drew:

Resolved, That,

(a) Every person conducting a professional contest or exhibition shall

pay to the Provincial Treasurer an amount

(i) not exceeding two per centum in the case of any such contest or exhibition not being a boxing or wrestling contest or exhibition,

(ii) not less than one per centum and not exceeding five per centum in the case of a boxing or wrestling contest or exhibition,

of the gross receipts in respect of such contest or exhibition as shall be determined by the Provincial Treasurer with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in accordance with Bill No. 144, The Athletics Control Act, 1947;

(b) The moneys so paid to the Provincial Treasurer under the said Act, together with all moneys received from license and permit fees and pecuniary penalties under the said Act shall constitute a fund to be known as the Physical Fitness and Recreation Fund;

(c) There shall be paid out of the Fund into the Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount of the expenditures incurred for the administration of the said Act and that the Provincial Treasurer may, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Education, expend the balance of the Fund or any part thereof for the purposes of any programme of training in physical fitness under regulations made pursuant to subsection 2 of section 4 of The Department of Education Act.

Resolution approved.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENTS— MOTION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Frost:

Resolved,

(a) That the Provincial Auditor shall be paid a salary of not less than \$6,000 per annum which shall be charged and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) That the Treasurer of Ontario be authorized to pay out of the Con-

solidated Revenue Fund accounts for legislative and departmental printing, paper and stationery and other supplies delivered to the King's Printer, but the amount of such deliveries remaining on hand and in course of distribution shall not exceed in any fiscal year the sum of \$350,000.

Resolution approved.

UNSATISFIED JUDGMENT FUND— MOTION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Doucett:

Resolved, That,

(a) Upon the issue of renewal of each chauffeur's or operator's license under The Highway Traffic Act there shall be payable to the Minister by the person to whom the license or renewal is issued, in addition to the fee prescribed for the license or renewal, such further fee, herein referred to as the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund fee, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe, such Unsatisfied Judgment Fund fees to constitute a fund to be known as the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

(b) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, having regard to the condition of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund and the amount paid out of the Fund during any period, may prescribe such Unsatisfied Judgment Fund fee not exceeding \$1 as he may deem adequate, or may suspend payment of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund fee for such period as he may prescribe.

(c) The Minister may pay out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund such amounts as may be authorized under Part XIII A of The Highway Traffic Act as enacted by Bill (No. 137), "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act."

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move that the committee do now rise and report certain bills, two as amended, and also certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

The House resumed. Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): The Committee of the Whole House beg to report certain bills, two as amended, and certain resolutions and move the report be adopted

Motion approved.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, with the approval of the House, I would like to move second reading of Bill No. 145, The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St Andrew): Mr Speaker, I would appeal to the Minister (Mr. Daley) not to press for second reading of the bill at this time but, instead, to refer the bill to the standing committee on labour. This bill was placed on the desks only this afternoon, while the session was in progress. I doubt whether any hon. member had a chance to read it carefully; I know I only glanced at it.

I do not think that the House should be called upon to pass the bill in second reading when we can discuss the principles of the bill in such a manner. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I think it is correct that a bill of this character should go to the Committee on labour. What is that Committee for, anyway? It is a standing Committee of the House for the purpose of dealing with matters referred to it by the House, and this is certainly one matter that should be referred to that Committee for careful consideration and for its recommendations, amendments, or whatever they may care to do with it. I should also think the interested parties, the trade unions, should be given an opportunity to appear before the standing Committee to express an opinion on this Act.

I may further suggest, Mr. Speaker, for the consideration of the Government, that while I may appreciate their desire to wind up business and clear up the record, this is not the best way of handling legislation of this sort. May I, Mr. Speaker, draw to the attention of the House that other legislatures that are adjourning or have adjourned to reconvene, have left very important legisla-

tive items on their agenda for consideration after reconvening. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is one of such items that deserve to be considered carefully, that should certainly go to the committee and that interested groups should have the opportunity of discussing and expressing an opinion on. There will be no harm done if that procedure is followed, and I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to agree to this proposal to refer the bill to the standing committee on labour.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, if the bill before the House represented any immediate change in policy with relation to the collective bargaining and conciliation legislation that has been in force, there might be some substance in the persistent advocacy of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

The purpose of this bill is purely to overcome a technical difficulty. I will try to indicate to the House what the technical difficulty is. It is a rather complicated point.

The House will remember that in 1944 by an Act authorizing the executive to do it by Order-in-Council, the Dominion regulations, which were a war measure, were applied to that part of industry in the Province that was not covered by the war measure. Then, in anticipation that some time that war measures would pass out and that it was necessary to have legislation pending some considered policy decision, it was advisable to have that continued as the legislation of the Province. Well, now, instead of revoking or repealing the governing legislation at Ottawa, what the Dominion Government has done is, pending the determination of their own future policy, they have not revoked P.C. 1003, etc., at the moment, but they have let it stand as legislation affecting now only such industry as is ordinarily within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

There is some question whether or not the Order-in-Council that is authorized under the present Act has not fully exhausted the right to make those regulations applicable and to vest the administration in the meantime in the Ontario

Board. I can assure the House that this bill is for the simple purpose of—and I do not want to use technical language about this—enabling our Department of Labour here to carry on the legislation that is now in existence, vesting in our Ontario Board the necessary powers to administer both from the point of view of certain collective bargaining agencies and conciliation, pending the determination of ultimate policy in this field both at Ottawa and Toronto. Under those circumstances I am quite sure that for that simple purpose only the hon. members of the House will be pleased to facilitate the passage of the bill through successive readings.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, just before acquiescing, I would . . .

MR. BLACKWELL: You are going to acquiesce, are you?

MR. SALSBERG: I may, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be a carping critic any more than I have to. I get no fun out of it, Mr. Speaker, but I do want to say that the Government was fully aware that there was a time limit.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I want to correct that impression, if I may. I want to correct it because I do not see why I should not indicate to this House some of my iniquity as Attorney-General. Sometimes I make mistakes and sometimes there are mistakes for which I am responsible. Frankly, I would have thought until we gave this very careful consideration that this bill was quite unnecessary to do what we feel it is necessary to do. Under those circumstances I do not think I can sit here and leave any question outstanding about the validity of the Province's legislation. I want to assure the House that it was my considered view until I had some cause to doubt it, that we had no necessity for such a bill as this. But I did not think the Province could safely proceed in the interests of everybody concerned under administration of what we conceived to be our existing laws without this bill, and I wanted to say that to the House.

MR. SALSBERG: In view of that explanation, of course I will acquiesce.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill No. 145, the Labour Relations Board Act, 1947.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 145 reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report a bill without amendment.

Motion approved; the House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House reports a certain bill without amendment and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, there are still a few minutes and I would take this opportunity, with your consent, to table the answer to the remaining question on the order paper, the answer to question 18. Also I would like to give a reply that I undertook to give to the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) when the bills were before the House. The grant paid to Sudbury in 1946, to the Sudbury Public Library Board was \$683.44, whereas the grant to be paid in 1947 will be about \$1600.00. I wish to leave no doubt that this is an estimated figure and cannot be exact until the figures are forwarded, but it will indicate the extent of the increase in grants made to Libraries throughout the Province.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now six o'clock, I do now leave the Chair.

The House recessed at six of the clock p.m.

HOUSE RESUMES

THIRD READINGS HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order No. 26.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th order, third reading of bill No. 110, An Act to amend The High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew (Prime Minister) I move third reading of Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The High Schools Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 27.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 27, third reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. KENNEDY: In the absence of Mr. Drew I move third reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 28.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th order, third reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 29.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th order, third reading of bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

POWER COMMISSION ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 30.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th order, third reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act. Mr. Drew.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I move third reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 31.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st order, third reading of Bill No. 126, An Act to amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 126, An Act to amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

COUNTY COURTS ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 32.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd order, third reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend the County Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend the County Courts Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MINING TAX ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order no. 33.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd order, third reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 34.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th order, third reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost I move third reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 35.

INCOME TAX SUSPENSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th order, third reading of the Bill No. 131, An Act to suspend the Income Tax Act, Ontario. Mr. Frost.

MR. BLACKWELL: In the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to suspend the Income Tax Act, Ontario.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the order.

ACT TO RAISE MONEY

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 37.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th order, Third reading of Bill No. 133, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Frost.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 133, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 38.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 38, third reading of the Bill No. 134, The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947. Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 134, The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

TOWN SITES ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 39.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th order, third reading of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Town Sites Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend the Town Sites Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 40.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th order, third reading of Bill No. 136, An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act, 1946. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 136, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

POLICE ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 42.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd order, Third reading of Bill No. 138, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of the Bill No. 138, An Act to amend The Police Act, 1946.

AMENDMENT

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded

by Mr. Carlin (Sudbury) that Bill No. 138, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946, be not now read a third time but be read this day six months hence.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

House divided on the motion which was lost on division.

Ayes — 20

Nays — 38

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

COMPANIES' INFORMATION ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 43.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 43, third reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Companies' Information Act. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): I move third reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Companies Information Act.

Motion approved, third reading of bill.

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

COUNTY JUDGES ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 44.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 44, third reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend the County Judges Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MUNICIPAL ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 45.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th order, third reading of Bill No. 104, An Act to amend The Municipal Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 104, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

ASSESSMENT ACT

MR. KENNEDY: 46th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th order, third reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that Bill No. 112 be not now read the third time, but he read this date six months hence.

Motion not approved, without division.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT

MR. KENNEDY: 47th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th order, third reading of Bill No. 106, The Farm Products Containers Act, 1947. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 106, The Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

AUDIT ACT

MR. KENNEDY: 48th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th order, third reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Audit Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Audit Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

MR. KENNEDY: 49th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th order, third reading of Bill No. 142, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 142, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

MR. KENNEDY: 50th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th order, third reading of Bill No. 143, An Act to amend The Public Health Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 143, An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT

MR. KENNEDY: 51st order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st order, third reading of Bill No. 144, The Athletics Control Act, 1947. Mr. Drew.

MR. KENNEDY: In the absence of Mr. Drew, I move third reading of Bill No. 144, The Athletics Control Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT

MR. KENNEDY: Bill No. 145.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading Bill No. 145, The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947. Mr. Daley.

HON. C. H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 145, The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

SIOUX LOOKOUT HOSPITAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th order, third reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting The Sioux Lookout General Hospital. Mr. Docker.

MR. W. M. DOCKER (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting The Sioux Lookout General Hospital.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

CITY OF SARNIA ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st order, third reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting The City of Sarnia. Mr. Cathcart.

MR. JAS. F. WILSON (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Cathcart, I move third reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting The City of Sarnia.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd order, third reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener. Mr. Meinzinger.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Meinzinger I move third reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

LeFEVRE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd order, third reading of Bill No. 21, An Act to vary the terms of The LeFevre Marriage Settlement. Mr. Roberts.

MR. WM. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Roberts I move third reading of Bill No. 21, An Act to vary the terms of The LeFevre Marriage Settlement.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

TOWN OF HESPELER ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th order, third reading of Bill No. 26, An Act respecting The Town of Hespeler. Mr. Chaplin.

MR. V. C. KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of

Mr. Chaplin, I move third reading of Bill No. 26, An Act respecting The Town of Hespeler.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

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

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

The House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

ESTIMATES— ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. DREW: Vote No. 21, page 24.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vote 21, The Attorney-General's Department, page 24.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the House is now about to embark on the Estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General, I feel that it might be convenient and assist the members in dealing with the more individual items of estimates if I were first to give something of the broad picture relating to the estimates of the Department and with the permission of hon. members, I will do so.

The estimates for the Department of the Attorney-General forecast increased expenditures against which there will be offsetting items of increased income. Our income will probably increase by \$188,700. On the other hand our expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year are estimated to increase by \$845,700. This means that there will be an increase of expenditure over income of approximately \$605,050. I feel it might be convenient if I were to immediately indicate the principal items that create this increased expenditure.

Of this amount, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will remember that

at the corresponding time last year he asked the question whether or not the estimate then contained in the estimates of \$500,000 for a Provincial Police radio system,— which I told him quite frankly was the best estimate we could make,— was apt to be anywhere close to expenditure. I would like to indicate now, in order to dispose of that question that there is in the estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General this year the amount of \$400,000, but there has been transferred to the estimates of the Department of Public Works items that deal with the acquisition of the lands and the erection of our radio buildings for the eleven principal broadcasting stations throughout the province. In addition to that, in connection with the operation of those small properties, there will be an assumption of certain current expenditures by the Department of Public Works, and therefore I am very pleased to tell the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that it now appears that the combined expenditures of the Department of the Attorney-General and the Department of Public Works will approximate very closely the \$500,000 that was expressed last year as being a “rough estimate”.

Now, I feel the House would be interested to hear something of how the expenditure in relation to the police radio system is to be divided. First, let me give a simple picture of the system itself, in a completely non-technical way. The system will consist of eleven principal broadcasting stations, which will have 250-watt transmitters. Those are strategically placed throughout the whole of Southern Ontario in a fashion that any police message arising at any place in the province can be transmitted rapidly from one part of Southern Ontario to the other.

As far as local broadcasting is concerned, there will be thirty 60-watt stations which will do the transmitting to the police cars. The police cars themselves are equipped in a fashion whereby they can receive and transmit messages to the 60-watt stations, and as well within those limited areas the police cars can communicate with each other. That,

Mr. Speaker, is the simple explanation of the system.

The cost is broken up in this fashion: The purchase of capital equipment under the contract with the supplier, The Canadian General Electric Company amounts to \$230,789. I might say there may be a slight, but only a slight, variation in that figure, depending on the choice of some alternative equipment under the contract, but it will be approximately that figure.

I should say at this point that with this new and complex radio communication system, it was thought wise that immediately upon its installation we should not undertake the maintenance of that system by our police force, and consequently the Department has entered into a contract with the company for the maintenance, including the supplying of parts for that system for a period of five years. That means that if that radio system does not function in all respects, there will be no division of responsibility between installation and maintenance and under that contract it is the responsibility of Canadian General Electric to see that it works at all times.

The first payment under the contract, which includes nearly \$28,000 worth of parts, which, at the termination of the contract, are replaceable in full to the province, would come to \$54,769.20. I might say that for the maintenance over the remaining four years the price of the initial imprest becomes deductible.

Another feature is that the contract, as far as the company is concerned, is firm for the period of five years. The province, however, in its option, may discontinue it at any time on six months' notice. Another provision is that if the province should, at some later date, decide to terminate that maintenance contract, one of the terms of the contract itself, looking forward to that event, is that the company will take over members of the Police Department of the Province of Ontario, and will train them adequately and turn them back as a police maintenance staff.

Now in the overall figure that I have mentioned, I would like at this point to

indicate to the House that at the same time as we are now proceeding with the installation of what I have described as a system covering Southern Ontario, we have in the estimates some \$50,000 for the extension of the system to the northern part of the province. I would like to emphasize that the exploration and the planning of the northern part goes on simultaneously with the installation of the southern part, and in the overall figure I have mentioned is the estimated cost of that expansion to Northern Ontario.

The other items are small—furniture and office equipment \$10,000; printing and stationery \$10,000; miscellaneous \$23,700 some odd, which builds up the overall of \$400,000, which is the cost to the Department of the Attorney-General of what will be a very fine communication system calculated to make available to the people in all the rural parts of this Province that type of policing which is known as “crime prevention” rather than detecting the criminal after the crime has been perpetrated. That is the system of policing which we are now attempting to extend to the rural parts of the Province of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Chairman, while on the general question of increases, I would like to refer to the office of the Inspector of Legal Offices. As the hon. members of the House know, all the great variety of legal offices across the whole of the Province of Ontario come under that official of my Department, and although it is estimated that there will be a very substantial increase in revenue to that Department this year, I would remind the hon. members that it has been necessary to extend throughout the legal offices of the province the same adjustment, in principle, of salaries which has been extended to the internal civil service in the Buildings, and there is in that Department a substantial increase in salaries.

In regard to the Ontario Securities Commission. I might say that the members of this House do not need to worry themselves very much about this. It has provided the province with a sound administration of the Security Act of

1945. That Act, as the hon. members will recall, was developed on three cardinal principles. Those principles were, first, the licensing of those engaged in the business, secondly, the disclosure to the public of material facts in relation to security transactions, and, thirdly, adequate prosecution of those who offended the particular section of the Criminal Code, and the provisions of the Security Act. Mr. McTague, after taking over as the Chief Commissioner, departmentalized the operations of that office, and built up a staff which today is discharging its functions most adequately, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me as the Minister that after all the criticism that developed some two years ago about the confusion relating to this Department, and after all the crazy suggestions with which I was barraged from all points of the compass, that we did establish a good, sound administration, which now permits the business to be carried on in the province for the protection of the public, with very little complaint from those engaged in the business.

Now, I would say that another point in the increase in expenditures of my Department has been the final settlement of the categories and the adjustments of the very many civil servants of my Department to what has been considered by our Departmental committee as the proper placement of each civil servant in the Department, into his or her proper category. That has cost money, but it is an adjustment which had to be made in line with the general adjustment that is being made throughout the country.

One of the hon. members this afternoon raised this question, when the judges bill was before the House, “What about the magistrates?”, and I take it that when he asked that question, which I promised to answer on my estimates, he had precisely the same thoughts about the subject as I have had myself. That is, that a full-time police magistrate in the Province of Ontario is one of the most important judicial positions that we have in our whole system. I would say to the hon. members that at least

90 per cent. of all criminal cases are disposed of throughout the Province before the police magistrates. According to whether they are men of qualifications and goodwill towards their jobs, or of poor qualifications, so will be the true picture of the administration of justice in the Province of Ontario. I say in all seriousness to this House that something of substance was done on the question of remuneration of magistrates, because unless we are able to attract into those positions capable men, there will be a great deterioration in the administration of justice throughout the province. I emphasize that this costs money, but what we have done is this. We have taken our large centres. We have made no distinction in the position of magistrates, but we have recognized there are some places in the province busier than others. We have taken them, therefore, not a strict municipal basis, but rather on a county basis, in relation to the volume and importance of the business that comes before the magistrates court, three different types of areas in the Province of Ontario. In those areas were the greatest volume of business comes before the courts, and the magistrates have a greater responsibility, we have established a definite salary of \$7,000 per annum for the magistrates. In what might be described as the intermediate centres, we have established \$6,000, and in the remaining part of the province we have established a scale of \$5,000, and that salary, as of April 1st, will be applicable to every full-time magistrate in the province. I might say, because there is some confusion of thought about this, that the Attorney-General of the province is not able to appoint or discharge magistrates of the province. I would like to clear that up. The magistrates of this province are appointed under provisions of the Act, and in order to remove any magistrate from office in this province, it requires an exactly equivalent procedure as concerns the removal of a supreme court judge, that is, there must be an enquiry.

I am not taking credit for that provision, because as the hon. member for

Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) know full well, that was brought in when one of my predecessors was in office. But for these hon. members of the House who have not been fully informed on that subject, I would like to emphasize that is the situation in the Province of Ontario. The magistrates, to whom I am now referring, are full-time magistrates who have permanence of the position.

The new bill which passed third reading this afternoon has some impact on the estimates of my Department, that is, judges' remuneration.

There is one further matter that is of importance, and that is what we have been doing about the Crown Attorneys. As the hon. members know, the Crown Attorneys' office of the City of Toronto is really a great legal Department that has a volume of business through it which corresponds to that of the Department of the Attorney-General itself. We, therefore, have graded into categories the assistant Crown Attorneys who work in that office on the same relative scale as those who do corresponding work in the Attorney-General's Department proper. Now, as of April 1st, in relation to full-time Crown Attorneys in the province, they are fitted, as full-time civil servants, right into these very same categories, according to the opinion of our Departmental committee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, those are the principal matters that have to do with the substantial increases. Oh, there is one other matter I had forgotten, and I had better mention it now. I made the statement this afternoon, and I now repeat it with all the emphasis with which I am capable, that there has been no increase in the number of Provincial Police in this province in relation to the possibility of having to do strike duty. I emphasize that statement. Over the past three or four years there has been an increase in the number of Provincial Policemen of approximately 60 police, for one specific purpose, and that is to discharge the responsibilities undertaken by the province in agreement with the municipalities. For the information of the

hon. members of the House, the province today has entered into 35 of those agreements, utilizing slightly more than 60 police. I want to say to the hon. members of the House that, for no purpose, have these police assigned to specific municipal duties been taken out of the municipalities where the municipality is paying for them under those agreements.

In addition to that, the only additional police in the Provincial Police Force are for two purposes. The Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) this afternoon gave an indication of the traffic that could be expected in this province, and the increased hazards from accidents that would result from the removal of rationing and the increase in the number of motor cars. The Provincial Police in that respect have a great responsibility, and in relation to that event transpiring, the Police Department of the province made a survey of what increase in the number of policemen should be effected, and what changes in the method of policing our highways would give adequate highway control throughout the province. On the basis of that estimation, a further number of police have been taken on, but I assure the hon. members of this House that this increase in itself is not large, and is related to the functions that these police discharge in the localities where they are stationed.

With that information, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members of the House, I feel that I have sketched the main outline, and I can sit down and deal with any questions on the estimates which the hon. members care to raise.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if there is any increase in the salaries of the part-time magistrates and the part-time Crown attorneys?

MR. BLACKWELL: As far as the part-time magistrates are concerned, I would remind the hon. members of the House that they have the right to practice law on the side, and they have benefitted by the corresponding increase of business that everyone else has had, and quite

frankly I could not feel justified in recommending to the House a substantial increase there. As far as the Crown Attorneys are concerned, there has been some adjustment in the criminal adjustment accounts on some fee matters, which has made some change upwards, but not very great, in their remuneration.

MR. NIXON: Are there any magistrates appointed in recent years who have not been members of the bar, and solicitors?

MR. BLACKWELL: The answer, of course, is yes, Mr. Chairman. I may say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), I was trying to recall off hand the magistrates I could think of who have not been lawyers. There is Mr. Moorehead at Brampton, who is not a lawyer. In Bruce County a Provincial policeman by the name of McClevis was appointed magistrate, and here in the County of York, we have Magistrate Martin, who was a school principal prior to his appointment to the magistrate's bench. Of course, the situation would be different if I would include in that particular designation those who function in juvenile courts. I do not think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) intended any reference to that.

MR. NIXON: Oh, no.

MR. BLACKWELL: He knows very well that those appointments are arranged normally in consultation with the municipalities.

MR. NIXON: I wondered if you had any hard and fast rule with respect to the appointment of magistrates, that you would not appoint one who was not a lawyer.

MR. BLACKWELL: Well, Mr. Chairman, the frankest answer I can give to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is this. I, myself, am a lawyer, but I have never recognized there is any magic in being one, and when you have to take, in many localities in this Province, the choice between a lawyer whom you do not feel will do a good job, and an intelligent, common-sense layman, I have felt I should let the rule of common-sense prevail.

MR. NIXON: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that is one matter in which I am in complete agreement with the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

MR. BLACKWELL: I thought you would be.

On vote 21.

MR. NIXON: Does my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) find that \$15,000 is sufficient for Crown counsel? It is much less than it used to be a few years ago.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I believe that item was much larger than it is now. When I first came into office it was lower than this amount, but we raised it, and since we raised it, we have not expended that much on outside Crown counsel.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Item 21, subsection 11; is there one training school in Toronto for the police, who also train the police for the municipalities? Is that the idea? It says "municipal police training school."

MR. BLACKWELL: That is a Provincial-Municipal police school. The way that school operates is as a joint project as between the Provincial Police Department of the Province of Ontario, and the municipal police department of the City of Toronto. To that school police are welcomed from all over the Province. In addition to the monetary contribution we make in these estimates, we give, of course, free of any charge, the time and services of many of our senior officials who go there and give lectures on the Departmental time.

MR. OLIVER: Is there any charge for those who come from the outside?

MR. BLACKWELL: I am sorry, if the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) attaches importance to that, I will get the answer. I have not the answer with me.

MR. OLIVER: No, that is all right.

Votes 21 to 26 inclusive approved.

On Vote 27.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Would the Minister (Mr. Blackwell) tell us whether there is a report

from the drainage referees yet? There is an item there covering that.

MR. BLACKWELL: If so, I do not seem to have the report.

MR. McEWING: How many drainage referees are there?

MR. BLACKWELL: Two.

MR. McEWING: What are they doing in your Department?

MR. BLACKWELL: That is what I have wondered myself.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Vote 27 approved.

On Vote 28.

MR. NIXON: On 28(6) there is a small item there.

MR. BLACKWELL: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, I said in answer to the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) that there were two drainage referees. I am now informed that one has since died, and now there is only one.

MR. NIXON: On Vote 28(6), criminal adjustment accounts. I suppose my friend (Mr. Blackwell) has received resolutions written by counties councils, which I believe was passed originally by the County of Wentworth with respect to the cost to which they have been put in certain cases which have dragged out interminably there for over a year, and have cost the municipality a very large sum of money. There was a strong recommendation that, under the circumstances, such as this, some provision should be made by which the Provincial Treasury might help out the funds of the local municipalities.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether that was a question or a proposal by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), but I will treat it on the basis of a question, and leave it later for him to make any proposals he may see fit. I must say that I have had a resolution from the County of Wentworth which, as the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) appreciates, complains about the expense to which that county has been put

—not in the words of the hon. member for Brant,—as the “long-drawn-out proceedings” in the Dick trial, which were not drawn out by us, but by the courts, which kept them going.

Now, there is only one other thing of that nature that I would like to draw to the members’ attention and that was the Harris—I think that it was the Harris case or the Bilton case, I forget which—that arose in Ajax and there was a situation that would arouse one’s sympathy for the municipality because at that time there was at Ajax a project of the Dominion Government. From the Dominion Government the municipality did not even get one cent to help defray the costs, and yet within a very short period there was three murder trials, not one. Three distinct murder trials took place in relation to what might be described there as a Dominion Crown colony in the midst of the Province of Ontario. I might say I have spent a considerable amount of time since then trying to persuade the Department at Ottawa that some contribution should be made in order to assist that overburdened municipality. To the credit of the municipality, it has never thought that the province should undertake the cost of these proceedings, but it did feel, where the Dominion was receiving the rents, that the taxpayers throughout the rest of the county should not have to pay for that area for which they received no rates.

For the information of the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) I have informed the Department in question that this is a complicated and difficult question, and immediately this Session is over we will examine the problem and see if, in our view, it demands any adjustment, and we are quite prepared—

MR. NIXON: Does my learned friend say that his Department was in no way responsible for the delays that took place in the Dick case?

MR. BLACKWELL: I would not only say that my Department was in no way responsible for any delay that took place for which there should be some criticism, but I feel now is the time for probably him to get up and make his criticism.

MR. NIXON: Well, I do recall that a Judge sitting in Hamilton ordered two men charged with murder should be released on bail because he could no longer countenance them being held in custody without the case being proceeded with against these particular prisoners. He did not seem to assume that the responsibility was with the court at all.

MR. BLACKWELL: Well now, in view of the fact that the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is under an illusion as to what went on in Hamilton, in view of the fact that this circulates about the province and the opinion he would express would be one of influence, I think I should advise him as to the actual facts so that he may take those into consideration in any opinions, critical or otherwise, that he might voice.

So I will review the matter for you.

The first trial that took place was the trial of Mrs. Dick for murder. On that trial the trial judge admitted certain statements made by the accused. She was convicted by the jury, and she was sentenced to be hanged. The only evidence that connected Bohozuk, who was also accused with either the murder of Mrs. Dick’s husband or the death, perhaps I should call it in view of the judgment, of her child was the statement of Mrs. Dick. Mrs. Dick was called to give evidence in the trial of her father, McLean, and Bohozuk. She refused to testify and the judge presiding at the trial felt it was important that the matter should be enlarged to determine whether or not her evidence would be available after her mind had cleared—that is, if her mind does ever clear—from the shock of her conviction and sentence. I would emphasize that fact to the member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) that that enlargement was occasioned by the judge himself, who traversed the matter. Well, at that time I think it is fair to say it was not in the contemplation of the Department of the Attorney-General that the Court of Appeals sitting on Mrs. Dick’s case would order a new trial on the basis of the statements. That was not in the contemplation of my Depart-

ment, and certainly was not in contemplation of the Chief Justice of the High Court when he sat on the second trial at Hamilton, because I want to repeat in this Legislature what the Chief Justice of the trial said on the second trial at Hamilton.

He said three things of very substantial importance. The first of those things was that the police officers, both Provincial and municipal in Hamilton—who had investigated this trial had discharged their duties honorably and efficiently and no reflection was to be cast on their conduct. There was one question only in the mind of the Chief Justice of the High Court, and that was whether it was proper for one of the members of the municipal police force in Hamilton to put off Mrs. Dick's lawyer when she was engaged in making a statement to the police. The Chief Justice of the High Court made a point to say of the police—who have a tough job to do—that they were competent and had done nothing morally wrong in relation to investigating the Dick murder charge.

Now, the second thing that the Chief Justice of the High Court said in the second trial in Hamilton was that if he was not encumbered by the judgment of the Court of Appeal he would have admitted evidence given to the police—and may I emphasize in this Legislature that among the statements that he would have admitted was the only statement to which the Crown attached any importance. The Crown would have been glad if it had not been encumbered with about eight other statements, but it is the duty of the Crown, which never wins or loses these cases, to submit all the statements made. In discharge of that fundamental duty the Crown put in all the statements, but I do emphasize that the Chief Justice of the High Court said in reference to the statement to which we did attach importance, if he had not been encumbered by the judgment of the Court of Appeal, he would have admitted it.

Then the third thing which he said, which is also of great importance, is that there is among judges, as among

all lawyers of ability, a difference of opinion of what ought to be the circumstances that makes a statement either admissible or not admissible, but he said it was not the job of a judge to import his private views into a trial. His job was to pronounce the law and not make it, that was the job of the House of Commons. That is the third thing that the Chief Justice of the High Court said in the second trial in Hamilton. Perhaps by now I may have built up in the mind of the member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) some appreciation of the fact that it is important to the people of this province and the people of the whole of Canada to establish by the only procedure open to us, what are the rules that allow statements to be admitted today because today there is not a High Court judge conducting a murder trial in the Province of Ontario that knows, there is not a policeman in the Province of Ontario—policemen who have a tough job of investigating crime—that knows. That is the reason that the Attorney-General is taking that case forward, and will take it forward in the best effort which he can to establish the law. If we fail to re-establish it in the courts we will have left a clean cut job for the Parliament of Canada to legislate, and that is the duty of my Department to the people of this province. That is the obligation I propose to discharge, and I hope the member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) will not continue to think we are doing this because of fun, or we like the long delay.

Votes 29 to 36 inclusive, approved.

ESTIMATES—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

MR. DREW: Department of Highways, vote 88.

On vote No. 88.

MR. OLIVER: What do you mean by "Roads Publicity"? in No. 88, S 3 of 88.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT: That is the expense we have with publicity connected with roads. Last year we had an ad regarding gasoline.

MR. OLIVER: Advertising gasoline tax?

MR. DOUCETT: That was one.

MR. OLIVER: What would the others be?

MR. DOUCETT: We issue a Weekly Bulletin; we issue sometimes an annual one and we now have a Winter service which is publicity regarding snow on roads that you were talking about the other day and many other features. We have a 24-hour service in connection with roads.

MR. OLIVER: Do you take into consideration broadcasts on the radio as to road conditions?

MR. DOUCETT: No, our radio broadcast is new. Road maps, etc., etc. Pardon me, I will say they are quite up to date; we have got out several hundred thousand in the last year and we have a bunch coming out this year.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): I think one of the roads, a county road in the County of Wellington, has been a county road for ten years and not been designated as a county road yet.

MR. DOUCETT: I cannot say exactly about that.

Votes 88, 89, 90 approved.

MR. OLIVER: On vote 89 I think the Minister owes the House some explanation in respect to the vote on No. 89. It is a very large vote and has to do with the maintenance of King's Highways, etc. That vote would not have anything to do with the construction of King's Highways. It is a maintenance vote.

MR. DOUCETT: Are you talking about 16?

MR. OLIVER: Yes, what I was speaking of.

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, that has to do with King's Highways in development of roads. That takes in the maintenance of practically 10,000 miles of roads, which is straight maintenance.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): I notice a considerable reduc-

tion in that vote for the King's Highway and development of roads from last year. I was wondering if the Minister (Mr. Doucett) had given up the idea of hard surfacing over these gravel roads, especially the road between Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury, where we need a small job of hard surfacing. Last year we had many complaints from tourists coming in complaining of the dust and they absolutely refused to drive over the roads until it had a hard surface.

MR. DOUCETT: I might say it is quite true that this item is reduced this year. We have increased our total but in order to take care of the very large increase to municipalities, unorganized townships, statute labour, cities and towns, this item we had to reduce.

Mr. Chairman, I might say in reply to the question which the hon. member from Sault Ste. Marie has asked (Mr. Harvey), I am quite well aware of conditions existing between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. It is one of the roads that we are quite anxious to bring up to a higher standard at as early a date as possible. We did do some work on it last year and hope to continue in some way this year. I cannot just say exactly how much until we have our money a little better allocated than at the present time.

MR. OLIVER: The point I want to make is that the vote this year is a million and one half dollars less than last year. Do you think you can maintain the Highway System to the high standard you would like with a vote of a million and one half dollars less this year? It would seem the highways would have to suffer to that extent.

MR. DOUCETT: Not exactly. In fact, I am very glad to admit that, but the amount of money which we are asking this year is not really a million and one half less than was spent last year on this particular type of work. In fact, it is just about the same amount of money; there was a little more in the estimates but we did not spend quite that much. I may say it is rather doubtful as to what we will have to spend on some roads in the way of maintenance at the present time. I think it is quite important to let

the House know that. In 1947 there will be little or no tar which we have used in the past for prime or retread or other purposes, we may be cut down in some way but the maintenance will be pretty much the same as last year.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Except the expenditures or estimates for snow work, can the Minister (Mr. Doucett) say how you have ended up this year. Have you exceeded the estimates of last year?

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, that would be a very easy question to answer. You could answer it yourself from your knowledge of the snow conditions in your part of the Province; it will be somewhat higher. The figures are not at all in at the present time. There are several bulldozers, snow-blowers and snow-ploughs plowing at this moment trying to open some roads not yet opened, and the snow cost will be decidedly higher. That is one of the items in the Municipal costs this year. I would say the municipalities of the Province of Ontario have probably spent upwards of a million and one half or two million dollars or more than last year.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Would the Minister (Mr. Doucett) care to tell us what the plans are for lighting the Queen Elizabeth. I promised to ask you that, and when.

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, I will be very glad to answer the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg). I have no plans for lighting the Queen Elizabeth Way and so long as material is as scarce as it is at the present time and so long as power is as scarce as it is at the present time, there will be no further lighting on the Queen Elizabeth Way for the time being.

Votes 91 and 92 approved.

On Vote 93.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Are you planning to have two plates on the cars next year?

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, we have just received word from the Steel Controller, he thinks he will be able to let us have steel for next year.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): What will be the colour?

MR. DOUCETT: I think we will have them orange next year.

ESTIMATES—LANDS AND FORESTS

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The Department of Lands and Forests, Vote 104, page 65.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, before these estimates are started, while I feel very much, like possibly most of the hon. members, that I would rather take these estimates as read and then go through them, I feel I should make a few remarks before starting on them.

I want at the outset to pay a tribute to my colleague in office, the Hon. W. G. Thompson. Under his businesslike administration and forthright attitude toward public office, I feel we made great strides in the management of our resources, and I wish to thank him for the good work he has done.

Now, since last session, the work of the former Department of Game and Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests, and it is only natural to ask the reasons for the amalgamation of two departments and question how the union has progressed.

The reasons for amalgamation were:

(1) The working territory of the two Departments—the forests, waters and lands of the province—were identical. The headquarters were in the same northern towns. They used the same type of equipment, canoes, cars, trucks, boats. The employees were the same type of men, bushmen with scientific or other special training. Their problems were somewhat similar—they dealt with the natural law of growth and of trees, plants, fish and forest life.

(2) There was, therefore, a possible duplication which we desired to remove, in the best interests of good management, so that the savings could be put to the long-term uses of scientific management.

(3) With both services in the one Department, we could better study and plan

for the multiple use of our resources; to use the forest for logging and supply our mills with the raw material they need without destroying the forest for recreational use; to use the streams for water power, for river-driving, for boating, without destroying the fish life by pollution or improperly constructed dams; to use the forests for tourists, without depleting the balance of either fishing or wildlife; to have lands suited to trees kept for tree-growing and lands suited for farms placed in farm crops.

At every turn in the use of our resources, one runs into conflicting interests, each interest thinking that the scales should be tipped in its favour. Thus it is very useful to have the facts and the experience in all matters of conservation in one place. There is then the opportunity to strike a balance and to decide what is most in the public interest.

The organization of the Department is therefore directed to collect, study and interpret the facts so that these renewable resources of water, lands, forest and forest life can be treated as a unit under one management.

Since the amalgamation last spring, we have done these things:

- (1) Duplication in headquarters has been removed.
- (2) We have set up twenty districts in the province, and all the work of the Department in the field comes within this district organization.
- (3) A system of training and transfer of staff from districts has been instituted so that there is an opportunity for promotion based upon ability and good work.
- (4) All equipment is pooled for the use of all the staff, and in particular the air fleet, formerly used only for protection of the forests, is now available for the protection of our fisheries and wildlife.
- (5) Studies have been instituted along all lines of science relating to these resources.
- (6) Encouragement has been given to the commercial fishing industry, and we have started long-term studies into special aspects of this industry.

(7) New overseers have been placed on duty.

(8) Attention to the hatchery program has decided us to plan a large reconstruction program.

Last year we carried on the administration under two separate votes. This year the votes are all in one. It is therefore not possible to compare from the estimates the various items.

On vote 104.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I wonder if I could ask the Minister (Mr. Scott) when he expects the report of the Royal Commission will be available.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I think I should answer that because the report will be communicated to me as head of the Government and my information is we can hope to expect that report within the next month or six weeks. The exact date cannot be ascertained. As the hon. member is aware the meetings are closed and the Commissioner and his staff have been working on the report. I am quite hopeful we will have it by the time we meet after the adjournment.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): At the bottom of page 65 under the items "Salaries, Travelling Expenses and Maintenance by Branches" there is one item, the salary of the Minister, and it is not shown as a statutory item. I was wondering why that was put over in the other column.

MR. SCOTT: It is shown at the top under Statutory.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is the same item.

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. DREW: I think perhaps it would be appropriate to point out the reason it is shown in that way is that for many years the Statutory Salary for Minister has been \$10,000.00 but this Government, and in that I should include the preceding Government, has voluntarily abstained from taking the Statutory amount. It would require no action of

this Legislature to take that amount but voluntarily the Ministers have taken the lower salary.

MR. GRUMMETT: The same procedure is not followed in the other Departments. As far as I can see this is the only one I have noticed that the salary of the Minister is referred to lower down and not shown as a Statutory Item.

MR. DREW: I think this was because some of the items have been prepared in a different way and that is the explanation which applies with equal force to other Departments although it may have been entered in a different way.

MR. NIXON: It is entered in exactly the same way under "MAIN OFFICE" and the item to which you refer down here is just the total.

MR. GRUMMETT: It is different altogether.

MR. ROBINSON: I would like to ask the Minister questions in connection with the budworm. I will try and group them together. I would like to know how the battle is going against spruce budworm. Is it subsiding or increasing. Secondly what program is planned for the salvaging of the damaged timber that is accessible and thirdly, what the effect of D.D.T. spraying has on other forms of life, if he can give me any information on that.

MR. SCOTT: I will try and remember the various questions. On insect life, no appreciable biological effects on fish or other forms of forest wild life have been found where dosages of four pounds of D.D.T. and under have been applied. We cannot tell over the longer term, but under these dosages we find no serious effect. What is the next question?

MR. ROBINSON: How is the battle going, subsiding or increasing?

MR. SCOTT: We have always had infestation of this nature even back in 1925. We cannot tell the effect of the spray exactly, but it seems to have effectively stopped it, on the other hand we

cannot tell where the next development would break out. We have proved by spraying that if a small infestation is reported in one area we can get our plane on top and kill it in that area where formerly we had to wait to solve the infestation trouble. As regards recovery we recover as much as possible of the timber where it is suitable adjacent to operating camps. There are some areas where it is impossible and it would be impractical to have camps set in to salvage the wood that has been affected, but wherever it is practical, we are salvaging all the timber there is.

MR. ROBINSON: Where an operator is called upon to salvage budworm damaged timber is there any special arrangement with him or does he carry on under ordinary arrangements? I mean if the timber is not as profitable for him to salvage as budworm timber or green timber is there any agreement to induce him to salvage it?

MR. SCOTT: Naturally, we could not have a fixed inducement to offer, but it has always been the case with fire damage or even in a case of this nature that lower rates should apply, but we cannot have a fixed scale.

Vote 104 to 111 approved.

On Vote 112.

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): I wonder if the hon. Minister could enlighten me on the third item of Vote 112.

MR. SCOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, while one realizes that he is doing a very good work there, there are two things to be considered. One thing is these are migratory birds he is dealing with, which come under the Federal Government, consequently in proportion to the grant which he is receiving from other Departments, we feel that our grant of \$1500.00 is quite in proportion.

Vote 112 approved.

On Vote 113:

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, in respect to that item, does that contemplate any increase in the wolf

bounty, that \$55,000? Or is it still \$25.00?

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): It is the same rate, \$25.00, and the amount is about what will be required on the basis of last year. Last year's quota was the same amount.

MR. NIXON: Did you spend that much last year?

MR. SCOTT: Practically.

Vote 113 approved.

Vote 114 approved.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I do not want to speak on the Item, but before the Estimates of this Department are disposed of, I would like to suggest to my hon. friend, the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) that he too, along with his colleagues in the Government, might take into consideration the possibility of inviting hon. members of the Legislature to see the practical work of that Department. For instance, these reforestation developments are, I am sure, of interest to a lot of hon. members in the House, and as I said in respect to other Departments, if some way could be found to make it possible for groups of hon. members of this House, from time to time, to visit some of the areas that come under your administration, then when the estimates are before the House, we would all have a much more intelligent understanding of how the Department operates. It would be a great education to the hon. members, and possibly out of it might come some practical suggestions that would be helpful to you.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to say that for once the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and myself are thinking alike. In fact this present Session I had the Committee on Fish and Game in the House invited to the Ontario Museum to see the co-operation they were giving with regard to forest, wild life and fish problems, and I will take into serious consideration the possibility of having some of our other projects seen by Committees.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, before these items are

closed, I would like to congratulate the Minister (Mr. Scott) on his efforts in bringing the pictures of the forests, which he showed us last night. I think they are most educational and I would encourage him to increase them as much as possible and make them available to all the Adult Education groups throughout the country which are making rapid strides now on visual education,—to make these films, if possible, available to these groups. I am sure they would be of great service in instruction on forest and game.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) for those kindly words; in fact, he has touched upon what might be the motto of our Department at the present time: "Education versus Conviction", and we feel that through films is one of the best ways of putting that idea across.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Minister (Mr. Scott) a question, please? I would like to know if it would be possible to have those films shown in our unions? We have projectors in practically all of our local unions; would it be possible to get the films and show them in our unions?

MR. SCOTT: It would be quite possible, Mr. Chairman, with this exception, that we like to send our own operators out with them. Now what I would like to do, instead of sending a film in haphazard fashion, here today and there tomorrow, is to arrange later a schedule, possibly to a union in the evening, a school in the afternoon, and a Service Club at noon, so that we may cover the greatest number of people at a minimum expense. I shall be glad to work out something.

MR. DREW: Just before we move the Estimates of this Department, I think it is only appropriate that on the first occasion that the new Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has dealt with the Estimates of his Department, I should formally, on behalf of the Government, and I feel sure in doing so on behalf

of the Government, I do so on behalf of all hon. members, add my own tribute to the splendid service given as head of that Department, to the Minister (Mr. W. G. Thompson) who found it necessary to retire during the course of the past year.

May I say most definitely that no Minister of this Government gave more unselfish service to the Department which he headed. No Minister brought to that Department higher business ability and what is very important, a more unchallengable degree of personal integrity in everything he did than the Hon. W. G. Thompson. Because of the pressure of his own very heavy business, he found it necessary to retire to the ordinary membership of this Legislature, in which he is still serving very usefully the riding which he represents. But I would not wish to let this occasion pass without having said to him, and to the hon. members of this Legislature that we and the people of this province owe him a debt of gratitude for a magnificent job done throughout the time that he held that office.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOS. H. LEWIS (Welland): Mr. Chairman, may I rise at this time and ask our new Minister (Mr. Scott) if he could convey to some of the hon. members here assembled where the trout are running?

ESTIMATES—PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

MR. DREW: It is not time yet. The Department of the Prime Minister, Vote 131, page 79.

Vote No. 131 approved.

ESTIMATES—PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

MR. DREW: The Department of Planning and Development, Vote 127, page 77.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Chairman, may I say a few words before we go into these Estimates. A year ago I covered fairly fully the broad aspects

of the work of this Department and the principles involved in the sort of work that we were attempting to accomplish, and I can assure the hon. members that I am not going to speak at anything near the same length as I did last year because if hon. members wish to refresh their memories, they may do so very conveniently, but I do wish to say that this Department has continued last year in the three branches of its work, namely, industrial development, town planning, and conservation.

In many respects these three lines of activity are closely connected with one another and to give sound direction and guidance to municipalities in town planning, an understanding of the individual industries and the factors that go to determine the establishment of industries is essential. The mass of industrial information which has become available as a result of our activities in the Trade and Industry Branch has made it possible to lay some sound foundations for town planning in many cases. I think hon. members may recall that when The Planning Act was before the House for consideration, I tried to give some indication of the extent to which municipalities had begun to get under way in formulating overall plans of development. Industrial development, and the factors that go to determine the best ways of laying out plans in growing industrial areas are one of the most important aspects of the work that we have to do.

The Trade and Industry Branch of this Department has succeeded in attracting a number of industries which have already started operation in a number of different towns of the Province. Many of these were branches of British firms and in spite of the great obstacles which now exist in the way of making suitable financial arrangements, British industry is steadily expanding in this country and there is every indication of further intention of expanding in a much bigger way when the financial situation can be eased and they are able to get some of their capital out into this country and invest it here.

One of the most important aspects of the work of this Trade and Industry Branch is its dealings with many of the small municipalities throughout the province. I well recall that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) mentioned the other day that he was looking forward to some activity along this line, and he did suggest that perhaps one of the difficulties is that many of these smaller communities, perhaps by reason of lack of organization, or lack of technical personnel, that they can retain for the purpose, perhaps, are at a loss to know what steps they should take to attract industry to those smaller centres. I may say that the staff of this Department has spent a very large proportion of its time in interviewing not only representatives of municipal councils but industrialists and businessmen and people who are interested in establishing industries, small and large, in various areas of the province and one of the most important functions that we can fulfil is to be in a position to give guidance, advice and encouragement, and to promote in the various areas of the province, which would be much better off with some more industrial activity than now takes place, activities along this line.

I may say that in cases where we have had anything to do with co-operating in the establishing of industry, we have been able to direct, to show, that there were certain advantages to that industry in going to one of the smaller centres rather than one of the large metropolitan areas where the attraction, of course, is always very great without very much effort on the part of anybody. But the only way that industry may be attracted to these smaller towns is by the initiative and the planning of the people themselves who live in those places. The first step, therefore, must be to permit help of local institutions, and local action must be taken if progress is to be made in this direction. Industries have been going to these small towns. I just have some figures here to indicate that in the last year the Toronto Industrial Commission reports 16 new industries in the

Toronto area, and they also report 18 extensions of existing industries in the Toronto area, which is a total of 34 in the Toronto area, which is, of course, by far the largest single industrial area in the province.

On the other hand, throughout the province there have been new companies which have erected or acquired new plants, totaling 105; new branch plants of existing Canadian companies, 63; extension of existing industries, 160; that is a total of 328. This would indicate that perhaps the big centre, which has always been regarded as being a magnet for development of this kind, is perhaps not getting quite as large a proportionate share as they did at one time. I am not suggesting that is entirely due to my activities, but I do suggest that the activities we are carrying on by co-operating with all the industries concerned, where we are in touch with them, have advanced that trend. In many cases there are advantages in these smaller places for industries, and they are very apparent, but as to whether they will go into one town or another very often depends on the enterprise of that community, and it is in this direction that the Department can very often be of very great benefit in giving guidance, information, and technical advice. A very large proportion of the time of staff has been taken in discussing these matters.

Now, one thing we have found is that in viewing this whole industrial situation, is that a great deal of the information upon which we have to work has been rather vague, and very often has been non-existent, and we have spent a great deal of time in trying to get a much more comprehensive picture of the industrial development and the changes that are taking place, and the increase of employment as it exists in different areas and different towns. We hope soon to be in a position to know these things, and get up-to-date information as to when there might be some recession of employment in such a place, in such an industry, and of a certain kind.

We have succeeded in working out an entirely new basis for statistics of this kind. We have been working with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and with our Ontario Bureau of Statistics, and we have discovered that there are, in various Departments of Government here, vast quantities of information which was assembled for a certain specific purpose, but have, up to the present, been used for other purposes, in connection with which they might be useful.

We have found, for instance, that the Workmen's Compensation Board has very accurate information which changes from week to week in many respects, and that upon the basis of that information, properly assembled and properly classified and properly broken down, we are going to be able, within the next few weeks, from the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, to have a very much more advanced statistical service as to the changes in the trend of employment which will not be only in a general way, but will go into very great detail as to what sort of people are out of employment in what sort of area. That is something upon which we have relied upon to the present upon the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and they rely upon circulars they send out and information which comes in, much of which is voluntary, and much of which is three or four months late when it arrives. So that along that line we have been attempting to get a very much more accurate picture of the changes which are taking place, and the quality of those changes, and the effect of those changes upon all different types and grades of employment throughout the province.

One very definite observation may be made. Where a town has taken an interest in formulating an over-all plan of development, industrial expansion is almost bound to follow. These have actually occurred in certain cases already, up to the present, but as between the town that has no such plan, and one that has, industry will almost inevitably choose the town with the plan, all other factors being more or less equal. That has actually happened in the last year in

certain specific cases, and it is for this reason also that town planning and industrial development go hand in hand.

There is one industry which, incidentally, I would like to mention, because it is this industry which was started up as a result of the activities of this Department, in conjunction with Ontario House. There was a furniture factory which started in Collingwood, and I am mentioning it again for this reason. This industry was begun for the purpose of producing a type of mass production of furniture for the British market, and about a year ago the first orders had come in, and the orders have been met, and deliveries have been made. But now these orders have been greatly extended, and other firms have come into this whole scheme. In Great Britain they are attempting to develop a large-scale scheme for mass-produced furniture, but their difficulty has been to get raw material, and they have found that one of the few countries of the world which can produce the type of hardwood that they need is Canada. The arrangement is that various pieces of furniture that are to be manufactured will be cut and packed and will be preserved in a certain humidity and delivered in a knocked-down condition to the British market. Well, as the results of the successful conclusion of the first orders that were given, new firms have been getting orders of a similar kind. There was, for instance, an order given to one firm—a different one entirely from the original one—for one million kitchen chairs, at \$1.25 per chair. That was one single order which came from Britain, almost incidentally as the result of this chain of activity. And, more recently, orders are coming through, and they are now coming to a head, where a very great number of small producers throughout the province will be called upon to fill orders for different types of parts, which will work into a very complicated scheme, for a much greater variety of furniture than was ever contemplated at the beginning. That, Mr. Chairman, is an example of the sort of results that might flow from this type of co-ordinated activities that we have been engaged in, and at the

present time it is one single branch of activity. It is one single case, as a result of which orders amounting to some millions of dollars a year—it is impossible for me to say exactly how many—but four or five times as large as the first orders which came in, and it shows every evidence of being probable that this type of production is a very definite event, and may see further expansion over the next few years.

Now, another aspect of town planning is the local programme of public works, which gradually becomes settled on an orderly and effective basis, and a greater share in the construction programme that this country may face, which is generally borne by the municipalities, where most of the public construction takes place. This is most effectively used by the people for the benefit of the population who are believers in mass public construction carried out by the central Government. It is most essential, in preparing for any time that may come in the future, when there is a recession in the construction, that municipal programmes which are well laid out. The major decision should be to settle upon a major programme, so that when the time arrives for action, steps may be taken without delay. It is not fully appreciated how slow the planning is. Municipalities must move following an intricate and complex programme, and one where the planning cannot be hastily put together. Therefore, it is important that the initial steps should be under way without delay. It is encouraging to know that steps have been taken under the Planning Act throughout the province involving 101 municipalities, representing more than one-half of the population of the province, and it may be safely said that in every area where there is a municipal plan for industry, drafts have been prepared for a long term planning for future development.

In addition to these activities, and to some extent connected with them, is the work carried on in the conservation of natural resources, and this has also advanced in a considerable measure. A survey has been completed and a report

issued on the Thames Valley, north of London, and there have been applications for authority under other surveys in the province. But it has been necessary to make sure that the municipalities which are involved in that possible project are fully informed as to what it involves. Steps are being taken to make sure that any questions they have in their minds are being answered before they make any decision as to what they wish to do.

Four of these authorities have already been instituted, and three applications are pending. I may say that one authority—that is, one of the smaller areas I might just deal with—was set up in the Etobicoke Valley, another in the Ausable, and another in the South Nation, which is a very large area of about 1,500 square miles, and where the problem is a very difficult one, where surveys have been under way since last summer. Surveys have been made in the Etobicoke and the Humber and the South Nation, and plans are being made to press forward this survey work, as fast as possible. This work is slow work; it takes a great deal of time to do the field work; it takes a great deal of time to assemble the information and analyse it as it comes in, and prepare a report which can be used as the basis for some comprehensive scheme.

With the Ganaraska authority arrangements are made. The main problem we faced up there was the problem of reforestation, and an agreement was reached through the Department of Lands and Forests to reforest what is left, but under the Ganaraska reports that had been prepared, the terms of the agreement, roughly, was that the Department would supply the trees and plant them and maintain the forest, and also pay for one half of the cost of the land that has to be acquired for this purpose. These trees, of course, will be planted not quite in the way they are under the key forest system, but they will be planted in places where surveys have been made, and where they will most usefully serve the purpose of conservation, in all its aspects, so it is not merely a question of building up forests assets, but placing

the forests just where they will be most useful in conserving natural resources of any kind.

I may also point out in these estimates there is some increase, but I am sure, after some of the Department spending we have heard about, this is comparatively insignificant. Ours is not a spending Department, as I have pointed out, but when projects are carried out as a result of recognized plans that are worked out, then, as in this case I mentioned, the Department of Lands and Forests actually undertakes the operation, and where at any time any public structure is decided upon, that is, one of the items in any scheme that is reached, then no doubt the Department of Public Works will assume that responsibility.

Now, there are just one or two matters I would like to mention. In the trades and industry branch there is provision for a department of handicraft. For some time there have been representations made to this Government from various groups throughout the province for some form of handicraft, particularly in places where there is a large proportion of seasonal employment, and where perhaps a town depends mainly upon one industry. It has been decided that some money spent on this department would be well spent in the interest of the people who wish to carry out that sort of work. We have retained a consultant who has organized certain meetings. He started up in the North country. He had meetings in North Bay and Kirkland Lake, and some of these Northern towns—Port Arthur, and so forth—and the response was very much greater than was expected, and they started a small school at North Bay to teach instructors who can go out to the smaller places, where they want to carry on a program of this kind, and we hope soon to have more competent instructors to give these people who want to do this work in their own homes. It is just the beginning of the development which might become extremely valuable in additional earning power, and in the development of skill and the development of hidden talents which might exist in many parts of this province.

One of the surprising features during the initial stage of this work, was the number of groups that came forward when they heard this was going on, groups which had never been heard of or known of before, and a great deal of work of this kind is, of course, under way, especially in Southern Ontario where the Department of Agriculture has done a great deal of work of this kind, and we wish to extend it to some of these industrial areas of the type we have provided for. It is provided for in the Estimate. If there are any questions on the details of the Estimates which any hon. member would like to ask, I will be glad to try and answer them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: How many employees are there in the Department, who are stationed outside of the Province?

MR. PORTER: There are four who are.

MR. OLIVER: Where are they?

MR. PORTER: Mr. Mills, stationed at Ontario House, Mr. Clauson, Assistant Trade and Industrial Commissioner at Ontario House, Mr. Stapleford, Assistant to the Assistant Trade and Industrial Commissioner, Ontario House, and Mr. Flanders, Clerk-stenographer, Ontario House.

MR. OLIVER: Just one further question. I see in the Press, and no doubt the Minister (Mr. Porter) is aware of it, that some of the furniture that went over to England was not received with any great enthusiasm. Can my hon. friend (Mr. Porter), say to the House what the picture is behind that?

MR. PORTER: Yes, I also saw this Press reference, and this apparently is the situation. At the time that Press release appeared, the original contract that was made with the Globe Plywood Company in Collingwood was nearing completion, and came to an end at the end of March of this year, and of course the furniture that goes over there, as I have described, is in a knocked-down condition. When it arrives in Great Britain it has to be put together, and

finished in the way of either painting or varnishing or whatever way they decide they want to do it. Every bit of that furniture, I am informed, was designed and the designs submitted by the British authorities, by the Board of Trade of Great Britain, as all such work has to be done through the Board of Trade under the present situation. They submitted the design they wanted, they sent five men out here in an aeroplane to examine the plant, and make sure that the prices were satisfactory, and they satisfied themselves as to all the particulars. One of the criticisms apparently that was made about these original pieces of furniture was in regard to the design, and there was also some criticism about the finish, and I believe in the new orders that are made, they changed the design. My information is that in this particular matter they can change a design, they can change it very quickly and there is no great difficulty about it, and the information I have is that the order was fulfilled according to specifications, and apparently the Board of Trade was satisfied because they gave another order and a bigger one, and they would have given a still bigger one if we could have supplied the large order.

MR. OLIVER: Is there any criticism of the type or quality of the wood that went into the furniture?

MR. PORTER: I have never heard of any such criticism.

MR. OLIVER: One other question: was this order from a firm in England? It was not a Government order?

MR. PORTER: It was a Government order. The only way this sort of order can be handled to-day is through the British Board of Trade, and this whole scheme of furniture for their housing programme is this mass-produced furniture, and they get bits and pieces wherever they can pick them up all over the world, and they have to arrive at a certain time, and they fit them together, and if one piece does not arrive on the right day, it holds up the whole programme. This particular type of ordering is all done through the Government.

Items 127, 128 and 129 approved.

On Item 130.

MR. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the Minister (Mr. Porter) if he has given any thought to the teaching of this handicraft work on some of the Indian reservations up in the north country. I ask that for this reason. It seems to me there are a number of people on some of these reservations who are not able to make a living at trapping. They are too far removed from wild life, and are not able to compete in the open market for labour, and it seems to me that with the very large volume of tourist business we have in this country, some programme might be arranged to provide these people with constructive employment if they were taught some of this handicraft work.

MR. PORTER: I do not know that there would be any possible objection to extending it to these Indian reservations. As far as I know, there may be some Indians who are already engaged in the work that is going on up north. I am not in a position to say how much, but there is no reason why it should not be. As I say, this work has only started, and the difficulties at the moment are twofold. First is the producing of enough instructors who are competent to go out and give proper training, and the other is to get some of the materials they have to have to work with. If they weave, they have to have a loom, and looms are very scarce. I find now there are one or two firms starting up making these things, when they found there was a demand for them. Another thing is in connection with pottery. They have to have a certain type of kiln, which is very difficult to get at the moment, but these materials are coming on the market, and with the introduction of a few instructors, it is surprising how quickly these things grow if there is a demand for them. There seems to be a great demand for it up in the north, and we were very much pleased with the response we got from those very small meetings we held up north.

MR. OLIVER: Is this work carried on through the schools?

MR. PORTER: Through the adult education branch of the Department of Education. They have been working on it. As a matter of fact, our position is more of a co-ordinating position than anything else, and we have been largely promoting this sort of work, and then a school is set up, and this is carried out by means of the adult education branch, or some other body of a similar nature.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, does the Minister (Mr. Porter) keep himself in touch with the movement that has been developed in the northwest for some time, up in the Algoma district, where they were talking about establishing permanent lumber villages, where the men, while working in the bush, would also develop certain wood industries to keep them gainfully occupied all the year round, not so much of the type the Minister (Mr. Porter) has just been speaking about, but rather something more staple and permanent? It should, I imagine, properly come within the province of this Department, and I was wondering if the Minister (Mr. Porter) was in touch with that movement, and if so, what progress has been made?

MR. PORTER: I do not know of anything that may be called a "movement" in that respect.

MR. SALSBERG: The Press in Port Arthur and Fort William have been giving it a lot of space.

MR. PORTER: I may say this, that when I was in Port Arthur approximately two years ago, there was a brief presented to me by one of the leading woods operators up there, which outlined the proposal setting up on what he called the Nipigon forest village. I looked at this, and as a matter of fact went out and looked at the very piece of ground he had in mind. The project as outlined in that brief was roughly this: that some sort of an organization, either a company or a co-operative, or some organization, should be set up, and that a group of people, fifty or seventy-five families, should be settled in one place in the village, and they would each hold a certain amount of forest land. It would be at least a square mile or so,

and they would work that in perpetuity, and engage in handicraft and other allied industries in the off periods of time. That matter was taken up with the then Minister of Lands and Forests, and the Government decided it was something which should be given some support, if there was sufficient interest in it, and we indicated that we would give it what support was necessary to get it under way. Now, a committee was set up, and this committee consisted of Mr. Audin, one of the chief operators of the Abitibi Company, who prepared and presented the brief, and as a matter of fact, he was so enthused about this project, that he indicated he would like to manage it himself. The committee also included Mr. Ben Avery, who was then with the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company, and Mr. Davidson, who at the present time is with the Forestry Commission. Mr. Davidson was appointed secretary of this committee, and he spent considerable time on the property, making certain surveys and recommendations as to what should be done.

But there were two distinct principles involved in that brief. One was that the whole project depended upon management. It was not something that could be left to take care of itself. It depended for its success upon finding some person who had the qualifications as a forester, and at the same time, the qualifications as to an understanding of human nature, to a very large extent, and also a man who would be prepared to work for comparatively small earnings, because it was very doubtful whether a living to be gained by people under these circumstances would be more than a material living, and certainly not comparable with what a man might earn in one of the key positions in one of the big companies.

The second point that was emphasized was that this should not be a Government project, although it might need some Governmental assistance to get it going. They wanted to keep it separate from any political control, so that they would be able to decide whether this sort of project could be carried on on its own feet.

Well, the investigation went on and correspondence went on with this com-

mittee and finally it arrived at this point—Mr. Audin was not prepared and not able to take on that work and the difficulty was to find some man with the qualifications who was not only able but willing to undertake that project along the lines suggested. I have discussed it with a number of men, prominent in the industry, and they generally agree that a project of that kind on its own feet would perhaps not be a very successful venture because the type of man that would be capable of managing it is too much in demand in industry. I have also discussed it with a number of men in the different pulp and paper companies and some of those companies are working out plans for something, perhaps not exactly the same, but somewhat similar in principle, and they have very much in their minds at the present time the desirability of organizing some sort of community life of that kind for people living in the bush and perhaps doing a little more than has been done in the past to bring that about. I think perhaps the movement, as the hon. member has described it, and some of the interest we have taken in it, has perhaps given encouragement to various companies to consider it and some, I believe, have done more than merely considering it, they have actually worked out some scheme of their own.

MR. MacLEOD: Could the Minister tell us whether there has been any new developments in connection with the project in Cobalt for using the silver there for jewellery, etc? You remember that was on the agenda.

MR. PORTER: I do not remember any such thing being on the agenda but I think I know what the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) is referring to. I think at one time I made some reference to a business that was starting up there by a couple of men. This is not anything I had anything particular to do with, but it was simply a business that two men told me about and gave me very full information about what they were doing. I must say I have not heard for several months whether they are oper-

ating or what they are doing, but the information I had at any rate was that they were starting up a business for the purpose of making silver goods for the tourist trade and handicraft goods of some kind. They had some special way of going about it—I think they were associated with the university—and they had some new way of doing this. Whether or not they ever got under way I am afraid I don't know.

ESTIMATES—

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

MR. DREW: Item No. 133, page 81, Department of Provincial Secretary.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER, K.C., (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Chairman, at this stage of the evening I suppose that time is worth even more than money. Perhaps I shall spend, or perhaps have something to do with the spending of over two million dollars in the course of the year. I expect I had better be economical in my words, but I would like to allow myself one extravagance and that is, to thank those hon. members, both of the Government and Opposition, who have been good enough to comment on my translation, if I may call it that, from the northwest corner, to this row. I have forgotten what this row is called, but I find it a bad boy's row. I recall with pleasure that no one commented unfavorably, at least with the possible exception of one comment, which I did not understand fully. I recall that there was a reference to "Westminster Air" and having in mind the change in political fortunes of the "mother of parliaments". I do not know whether to take that as a compliment or the contrary, but I give the benefit of the doubt to the speaker.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there have been numerous changes in the Provincial Secretary's Department and I think the Estimates will only be understood in relation to previous years if I say what those changes have been. There has been removed from the Department the following:

Prisons and Reformatories, which are now in the new Department of Reform Institutions. The administration of The

Vital Statistics Act, which has been transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The duties which have been retained are: The incorporation, licensing and control of companies; the administration of The Marriage Act; the issuing and registration of Land Grants, Commissions and other documents, under the Great Seal; dispatch correspondence between governments. Those continue.

Then there has been added the following:

General Secretarial work for the Government, Executive Council and the Cabinet;

Interdepartmental communications and co-ordination of the work of the different Departments;

Official communication between the Government and the various Commissions, Boards, and other agencies of Government;

Ministerial responsibility for the following specific Government offices and organizations;

1. Civil Service Commission;
2. Superannuation Board;
3. Office of the Agent General in London, England, known as Ontario House;
4. Ontario Northland Railway Commission;
5. Ontario Rehabilitation Committee;
6. Other temporary Commissions, such as Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry and the Ontario Research Commission;

Office of the Speaker;

Office of the Crown in Chancery;
King's Printer.

For that reason the estimates are very different from the previous years. Now, I propose to take a minute on two or three of these, namely Companies, Marriages, Civil Servants and Research, just to give you a few figures which I think may be of interest to the House. The work of the Department is largely internal. It has not any great rela-

tion to the public generally and is not spectacular in the sense of being of wide general interests, but corporate organizations play such an important part in our economy, in our method of doing business that perhaps it is an index of economic activity. During the past year two thousand companies have been incorporated in the Province of Ontario. Now, that is more than the previous year and substantially more than 1945 when only twelve hundred companies were incorporated. The greater number did not result in greater fees of incorporation because during the past two years there has been a falling off in the incorporation of mining companies which have a high capitalization and pay a proportionately large fee. But a greater number of small commercial companies have been formed, and that activity seems to be continuing, if not increasing.

The service rendered by the Department under the direction of the new Deputy Minister, Mr. Cudney, has given general satisfaction to the legal profession, both in co-operation and in speed.

I have already mentioned the changes in companies returns and prospectuses and I won't repeat these.

There is a final point about companies—the total revenue which this Government derives from the incorporation of companies and licensing of outside companies to do business in Ontario and the giving of license to hold land in Ontario by outside companies was \$513,000 up to the 28th of February, which was 11 months of the fiscal year.

Now, it may be of interest to know that there have never been more marriages in the Province of Ontario. I don't know what conclusions to draw from that. I leave that to the hon. members. One thing is certain that there are a great many people who think that the Province of Ontario is a sufficiently attractive place to bring up families, and so we had in this province last year 43,000 couples who were married and that was 6,000 more than the year before. The revenues from that are considerable.

Now, the Civil Service Commission, I think, is worthy of a few minutes of this

House's time, because no Government can perform its full duty to the people unless it has an effective and efficient civil service, permanent service. The reports of the Civil Service Commissioner and of the Superannuation Commission have both been filed and I won't give much detail but let me say this, that the attitude of this Government towards the civil service I think has been demonstrated by its actions. This Government believes that an efficient, and secure civil service is necessary to good government. We have attempted to give security by taking a strong stand in favour of permanency of position in the Service for all Civil Servants whose work and conduct are satisfactory, regardless of the regime under which they were appointed. There have been no wholesale dismissals such as has marred the administration of some former regimes; in fact it would be difficult to point to any dismissal except for good cause. Now, to assure fair treatment to those who are serving the province in this way the Government has established a Joint Advisory Council, which consists of three representatives of the administration and three of the Service generally, under the Chairmanship of the Civil Service Commissioner; and they deal with problems which affect the civil service. In addition to that there is a committee in each department formed on the same principle to deal with matters in the offices and departments. Then there is, furthermore, a method of appeal from departmental decisions.

May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that a satisfied and efficient civil service depends not only upon security, but upon proper working conditions and rates of pay, and so we have endeavored to bring the standards in the civil service up to correspond with equivalent positions outside. You will find in the course of the past year that the schedules of compensation have been entirely revised and rewritten. Following that, cost of living bonus which was paid was incorporated into this scale of pay and following that the entire service was re-classified. Each individual was fitted into the new schedule and I think members who have taken the trouble to inquire will find

that generally there is satisfaction in the service that the Government is endeavoring to give good conditions of work in this improved service.

The pension scheme will, I have assured the House, be dealt with before this Session is terminated. An independent committee has been studying the revision of the pension provisions of the Public Services Act. Those have not been changed substantially since 1920—1921 when first brought in, and fairly substantial alterations will be recommended in a Bill introduced after the adjournment. That committee has heard the representatives of the Civil Service Association and of the Liquor Control Board employees' association and all employers, teachers and veterans and has made a report which will be disclosed in due course.

Now, may I say a word of appreciation of the civil servants themselves. They are unable to speak for themselves in this place. We have in the course of the year seen the departure of some of our well-known public servants, and as a final word on this subject I should like to commend the memory and work of many men and women whose services to the people of Ontario have been cut short by death or completed by superannuation during the past year. Among them were Deputy Ministers and many senior officials who merit our most sincere appreciation. I think it would not be out of place, Mr. Chairman, to mention our long appreciated friend, Mr. C. F. Bulmer, who sits at the table, who has completed his tenure as Clerk of the Executive Council after 25 years as clerk of the Executive Council and many more years as civil servant.

Then, without endeavoring to be comprehensive, I should like to mention the Deputy Ministers who have died in the course of the year.—Mr. R. A. McAllister, deputy minister of public works, and Mr. J. A. McGeachie, Comptroller, Liquor Control Board, and those who have retired, the Deputy Minister of Education, Major John P. Cowles, Mr. F. V. Johns of my own Department and many others whose names I have recorded

here but will not take the time to read at this time.

Now, the cost of administering the civil service is relatively small. I think it compares very well with any other Province, and certainly with the Dominion. It is estimated that might cost from one-half to one percent. of the payroll. We are substantially under that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, just a word on the Ontario Research Commission. There is a special sum in the Estimates for that Commission and it is a matter of no inconsiderable importance to this Province, because this Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Wallace of Queen's University, is composed of prominent industrialists, scientists, and educators, and has been giving systematic study to Research in Ontario and the ways in which the Government can usefully assist institutions and industries in helping themselves through scientific research, and also in acting as co-ordinator, so that there is not any duplication or overlapping.

The Commission is not a Research Organization. I think it has proceeded wisely. It began by setting up advisory committees, six of them, for each of the principal branches of research which it was meant to tackle. All these advisory committees did group together all the men in that field who were doing research in this Province so that for the first time each knew who the other was working in that field, what institutions were doing what work. They see research in that particular field as a whole picture. These committees were committees on Soils, Fisheries and Wildlife, on Forestry research, Agriculture, Mines and Minerals. And the advantages of bringing these people together would be illustrated if you look over the institutions and the men represented on any one of the committees. They have met several times and considered problems in their own field and reported to the Research Commission. The Research Commission has correlated this information and made an interim report in which it advised the expenditure in the current year of a substantial sum of three thousand dollars through the dif-

ferent departments and institutions. In due course it will make a final report. One thing it has done, considering it to be of immediate importance, is to provide scholarships to bring along research workers and technicians. A great shortage of these trained workers, would, of course impede any expansion of research in this Province. You must have the men before you can institute programs, regardless of the amount you spend. I think that is a very far-sighted recommendation put into force last year and for which money is provided this year.

With respect to industry two important departures or recommendations are contained in the report. The Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) is concerned with one of these. We hope to encourage local industry, sometimes called the smaller industries, to appreciate the value to them of research and to organize them by trades or industries so they can co-operate to produce results through research which will help them. That has been done in Great Britain with great success, by co-operative research in industry and we propose to encourage that and in an experimental way to organize one industry with our assistance to begin with, but in the hope they will eventually bear the expense themselves. We also hope to provide them with information of the latest advances in science and research which they are not able to obtain with their own resources and perhaps do not appreciate.

I have been as economical as I can. I would like to cover many other items but if there are questions remaining in the minds of the hon. members on the other sections they will be dealt with on the individual items.

On Vote 133.

MR. OLIVER: In 133 (6) you provide for a general review and revision of the Companies Act and you set out the sum of \$7,500.00. Do you propose to do that by a Committee outside the Department.

MR. MICHENER: That has not yet been determined. I found it prudent to

have a fund available in case it is necessary to obtain men to assist with that work, but I hope the legal profession will take such interest in this matter that we can rely on voluntary committees to do a good part of the work.

Votes 133 and 134 approved.

On Vote 135.

MR. OLIVER: The last item of 135, what are you doing in respect to expending the immigration vote of \$25,000.00?

MR. MICHENER: That is a contingency and it is not possible at the moment to draw lines of our activity very clearly. That is more or less a token item which will be available as and when we are able to spend more needfully. In that way we are prepared to do it. It is in the Ontario House estimates. You will appreciate as you have heard from time to time Ontario House has on file a list of people of the British Isles who wish to come to this country now running up to 100,000 or more.

Vote 135 approved.

On Vote 136.

MR. SALSBERG: I read references similar to this made by the Minister tonight about the assistance that these Research Commissions have given to industry. In the United States the government found it necessary to set up a special bureau to assist small business. I would like to know what the Commission is doing to make available whatever research or discovery or valuable information that it has to all industries small as well as big. At the present time the danger is the little fellow gets very little of the new discoveries.

MR. MICHENER: The Budget and the Report of the Commission itself is in the sessional paper and explains that the plan is through the Ontario Research Foundation, which has an up-to-date scientific library and technical personnel to interpret that data and put it in form that will be useful to the local manufacturer or industrialists. They will provide service and with the co-operation of the Department of Planning and De-

velopment, which already has local contacts with local industry through its other activities, distribution of that information will be made and we hope the services of the Ontario Research Foundation will become better known and more valuable to industries in that way.

Vote 136 approved.

On Vote 137.

MR. SALSBERG: Social and Security Rehabilitation Committee. I should apologize if I should be told the Minister (Mr. Michener) dealt with that Commission a little while ago. I do not recall that he did. I would appreciate if the Minister could tell us what this Commission does and what he expects of it in the coming year.

MR. MICHENER: It is generally called the Ontario Rehabilitation Committee under Major-General Bruce Matthews which was set up under that Act, the Social Security and Rehabilitation Act, for the purpose of supplementing work of the Department of Veterans Affairs in the re-establishment of veterans. The Committee which I did not describe has been working with the Department of Veterans Affairs in directing and assisting citizens committees,—that is, where the technical government machinery leaves off. If a man gets into his own community when he has made full use of the governmental machinery then he may require some personal assistance on a more personal and intimate level. These citizens committees attempt to do that and the Rehabilitation Committee has been assisting them by supplying them with information, and holding annual conferences at six points in Ontario. There are two publications I will be glad to file which describe what has been done by that Committee.

Vote 137 and 138 approved.

On Vote 139.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I was wondering if the Minister has looked into the costs of extra copies of our Hansard. The price as quoted to me for 250 copies was almost \$70.00. That seems to me to be a terrific price for that number of copies of a printed

volume for which the type has already been set up. The thought occurs to me if the Government is paying at the same rate for the printing they are being gyped.

MR. MICHENER: I did inquire about the prices when we got our quotations, which seemed to be reasonable, but I suppose it depends on the number of pages in the particular copy of Hansard you wish to order. If it is a normal afternoon session it should be possible to get copies at a trifling cost because they are reprints.

MR. ROBINSON: The prices given are per page. I have the figures given to me, two thousand copies of eight pages would be \$150.00 or 250 copies of eight pages would be \$70.00. That seems to be out of line with printing costs.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): I understand it is \$7.50 a page for 250 copies.

Votes 139 and 140 approved.

On Vote 141.

MR. SALSBERG: I wonder whether anything could be done to speed up the printing of reports that are taken. It takes such a long time before the report is delivered, very often it loses its value.

MR. MICHENER: We are depending on commercial printers with whom the contracts have been made. They have been overworked and are under-staffed and I doubt if the time has come when we can speed it up very much. I know it is almost a continual process from year to year.

MR. SALSBERG: It may sound trivial but I certainly know an hon. member cannot tell a Minister, "I want to handle your problems." But I do suggest, and I appeal to the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) to look into the matter and see whether something could not be done by engaging a larger number of printers or giving it out to more houses so that the reports will be here early enough to be of immediate value. We very often want these reports and cannot get them.

MR. MICHENER: I appreciate that difficulty and will endeavour to do what I can.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I wonder if the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) would tell us something about that item "Legislative Committee for Art Purposes". What is that for? What does it cover?

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, that is a vote of money. The hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) knows as much about the Committees of the House as I do.

MR. MacLEOD: No, I assure you I had no idea what it was. I wondered whether the item covered such things as the paintings of the Ex-Premiers and so on.

MR. MICHENER: I am speaking now from recollection. My opinion is, and as I say I do not vouch for, that the purpose of this fund was to purchase one or two good examples of Canadian paintings each year and it was proposed that a Committee of the Legislature would be appointed and would make the selection. I think that is the whole story. Perhaps some other hon. member may be able to add to it, but as I say this Office of the Speaker has been placed in my Department within the last month.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to hear the Secretary (Mr. Michener) say that, but I am doubtful whether he is fully informed because this motion carried by Committee of the Legislature was a Committee on which I had the privilege of serving. I think I made the motion that the province buy outstanding works of art every year and accumulate a good collection, which we would utilize later on in exhibits throughout the province. But I doubt whether that would come under the Provincial Secretary. I think that comes under the Department of Education. I think that was agreed at the time and I am rather inclined to think that this sum is set aside for the painting of portraits of ex-Premiers and Speakers and other notables. I think that is it because the purchasing of "art for art's sake", that

is to stimulate artists to work and to purchase their works at reasonable prices, comes under the Department of Education I think.

Vote 139 approved.

MR. DREW: I think, perhaps, the explanation is that provision has been made for the painting of the pictures of two ex-Premiers, one of whom sits in this Legislature. If the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) who is raising the question can find himself any more persuasive than others have to get these paintings done, the Government, in this case, will welcome his support.

MR. OLIVER: I do not think that is what the vote is at all. That is not what the vote is for, in my opinion.

MR. DREW: What is it?

MR. OLIVER: I think the vote is passed by the Art Committee.

MR. SALSBERG: No, there is no Art Committee this year.

MR. OLIVER: I am rather sure that this is the proper deduction. The Art Committee, I know, for several years had this vote at their disposal and they purchased pictures and sent them to each individual member of the Legislature. I clearly recall a plaque of the crest of the province and I am sure this money came out of this appropriation. I do not think it has anything to do with the painting of portraits of ex-Premiers.

MR. DREW: As a matter of fact, I think the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is correct. The fund is an appropriation for art and the other provision is one that has been appropriated specially for that purpose. I was in error on that, but I would repeat for the purpose of the record now that the subject has come up, that I would be very happy if the persuasive powers of certain members of the Opposition could be employed to make it possible to have these paintings done.

MR. OLIVER: Nobody asks for them.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I imagine that the request is made to the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) since in both cases the individuals happen to belong to the Liberal party. If it is difficult to get both of these gentlemen to pose for an artist, I am sure that no similar difficulty will be experienced when the next Prime Minister is in that position.

MR. DREW: You will not have to put that money aside for quite a long time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

ESTIMATES—PUBLIC WELFARE

MR. DREW: Department of Public Welfare Vote 148, page 89.

HON. WM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Chairman, before considering the Estimates of this Department, in view of the interest which a great many hon. members have in connection with certain matters concerning the Department of Welfare, I feel I should make a few comments and observations on the work that has been carried on in the Department, particularly during the last twelve months.

I might say that a year ago there was a great deal of concern . . .

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, we, on this side, find it very hard to hear him. Could he kindly speak louder?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, if I may suggest it, let us have a bit more quiet.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GOODFELLOW: A year ago there was a good deal of concern in our Department over the backlog of applications and yearly reviews which were not being dealt with as fast as they were being received. In fact, I believe, a year ago I would have hesitated to divulge to the hon. members of this House, unless I were questioned, what the exact situation was. However, I am pleased to report at this time that through changes in administration procedure in the Department there

has been a marked improvement which, after all is in the interest of those people who receive public assistance through old age pensions. Many delays were found within the offices which, to a great extent, have been eliminated, and in which future improvements are still to be made.

I might say that a year ago, as of January 31st, there were 3,748 new pension applications which were not dealt with at that time. That would represent approximately the applications that would be received in 3 months period. In other words, in the case of old age pension applications coming into the Department, it was a matter of three months before they were dealt with. I am pleased to report that as of January 31st of this year this number was 1,442 which at the present time, represents approximately one month's receipts of new applications. In other words, they are being handled currently as they come in. In addition to those new applications which had been dealt with there were as of January 31st last year a backlog of 60,000 yearly reports, some of them for three years back, which, in a great many cases, would work to the disadvantage of a pensioner inasmuch as he did not receive any increases when he should receive them. Through the improvements in the manner in which these applications and reviews are being dealt with at the present time there are less than 4,000 yearly reviews which are not dealt with at the present time. This improvement has taken place in spite of the fact that the new pensions granted have increased to a great extent. In 1944 there were 5,819 new pensions granted; in 1945, 8,277; and in 1946, there were 11,624 new pensions granted.

A year ago it required approximately 90 days on an average to deal with a case after it reached the Department, at the present time it is approximately 40 days and it is hoped with further administrative changes to reduce that shortly to approximately 20 days. I am only referring to the time it takes after an application is received, fully completed by the Departments. Of course, from there on it has to be dealt with by the investigator

in the field as well as computed and calculated in the Department.

With respect to old age pensions as they are administered by our Department, it is our purpose at all times to try to give the pensioner the benefit of the doubt in every way possible, within the limits of the regulations. In fact we will welcome any enquiries and problems from hon. members or others who feel that some old persons are not being properly dealt with and not receiving their just dues as far as the regulations will permit. I would say to hon. members, do not hesitate at any time to bring in cases to our attention. We welcome them, because we feel it is in the interests of those who will receive pensions.

However, in view of the uncertainty of what the Federal Government may have in mind respecting old age pensions as indicated in the Throne Speech which was delivered on January 30th at Ottawa, and since as all hon. members of this House are aware, the Provinces only administer the Old Age Pensions Act, which is a Federal Act enacted by the Dominion Government in 1927 and placed on the Ontario statutes on November 1st, 1929, it is felt by this Government that any further changes might well be left over for the consideration of this House until the continuation of this present session.

While it may be true and no doubt in a great many cases it is a fact that the present pension is insufficient yet, I am sure, the hon. members of this House can appreciate the confusion which would be created by any temporary increase in the pensions paid in this Province by way of additional bonus. As bonuses are paid on a percentage of the basic pensions it would, therefore, be necessary to compute and recalculate each individual pension—some 66,700 in number—and the minimum length of time required to carry this out would be some four months of intensive work.

That is, if this Government were to raise the Provincial bonus by any amount it would take approximately four months to recalculate and go through all our files, with over 66,000 cases to put into

effect. In view of the fact that the Federal Government did indicate in the speech from the Throne that they do propose to raise the basic pension, it is not felt proper for this Government to give consideration to any increases until the Federal Budget comes down.

This Government patiently awaits a definite undertaking from the Federal Government as to what is proposed as an increase in basic pension, of which this Government is quite prepared to pay its share of 25 percent. of the basic pension.

I feel that provincial bonuses are unsound as they vary from one Province to another. I think the hon. members of this House will agree, as has been indicated in a brief presented by the Federal Government on Dominion-Provincial affairs, that old age pensions should be a responsibility of the Federal Government. Old age pensions should be paid at the same rate to everyone in this country regardless of what Province he lives in. It seems very unfair to me when cases come to my attention where an old age pensioner moved in here we will say, from the Province of Manitoba—or rather when a pensioner moves from Ontario to the Province of Manitoba, or any other Province, that they can only qualify for the basic pension of \$25.00 per month because there is no reciprocal arrangement whereby the bonuses can be paid from one Province to another. That is one reason why I feel that Provincial bonuses are unsound.

It is also hoped that with the necessary increase in basic pension which the Federal Government will announce, there will also be an announcement made that some of the regulations under which the present Act is administered will be loosened. It is felt that in many cases the present regulations are too strict, particularly with respect to permissive earned income or the taking into account of a percentage of the equity in property as forming part of income. We feel that more discretionary power should be left in the hands of the provincial authority which administers the Act for, as in all cases of public assistance, there is a great

diversity of circumstances and the cases, to a certain extent should be dealt with on their individual merits. As a matter of fact, we find in the old age pension branch of the Department of Welfare that nearly all the complaints which we have received are due to the rigid regulations under which the present Act is administered.

At a conference held last November, and attended by representatives of all the Old Age Pensions Boards of all the Provinces in consultation with the Federal authorities, these were some of the things for which the representatives of this Province strove. We pointed out that we believe that a higher permissive income should be allowed. It seems unfortunate because some old person has enough ambition and enough initiative to go out and earn a few dollars that he should be penalized and have his bonus cut off to a certain extent, anything in excess of \$125.00 a year. There is another point in the regulations which we feel is unfair, and that is that hypothetical incomes should be taken into consideration. That is one of the hardest things there is to explain to an old person why, because they happen to be getting board while living with a son or daughter, or someone else,—free board and lodging,—that that should be classified as income, and also why equities in properties are considered as income. Under the present regulations, five percent. of the equity in property is considered as income.

There is another regulation which causes us a great deal of difficulty and that is the one in connection with proof of age. We feel that certain other types of proof of age should be accepted. For instance, I might mention one case where a man seventy years of age qualified for a pension and he and a great number of his neighbours who had known him and his brother practically all their lives, found that the elder brother could not qualify because he could not obtain proof of age satisfactory under the present regulations, and yet the younger brother

said he was seventeen years older than he was.

I think there should be certain forms of affidavits which would be accepted as proof of age in these cases.

Another point which the representatives of Ontario pressed for at the conference in respect to the regulations was that the regulations should be amended so that supplementary relief allowances could be granted in extreme cases. We feel that as well as the 66,000 people in this Province, or nearly one-third of the people in this Province over 70 years of age, who qualify for pensions, there is another group who, because they have accumulated a small savings, are thereby deprived of the benefits of a pension. These old people are, in many cases, most certainly entitled to a pension, and many of them qualify for the old-age pension. I believe that everybody who can qualify for none under the present rigid regulations, with the continued increasing span of life, together with our modern economy, will make it increasingly difficult for people to provide sufficient savings with which to maintain themselves in old age, and that no time should be lost by the Federal Government in establishing some form of social security, whether it be on a contributory basis or not. One can find no sound arguments for the Dominion Government's hesitation in bringing forward such a scheme when one appreciates that the Federal Government has all the taxing power at its disposal, and inserted in their brief on Dominion-Provincial relations that such a programme should be a Dominion-wide programme.

I want to say just a few words in connection with mothers' allowances, as mentioned by one or two of the hon. members here, who seemed to think that it was insufficient. As the Mothers' Allowance Act is administered and paid 100 per cent. by the Province, we assume all responsibility for it. The mothers' allowances are based on budget needs, which is the only sound principle for public assistance. We have a schedule which works out at \$30 for a mother and one child in rural Ontario, \$36 a month

in semi-urban Ontario, and \$42 a month for a mother and one child in the larger centres. In addition to this, a regulation was introduced, I think it was in 1944, which gave the Commission discretionary power to grant \$10 supplementary allowance, and the fact that only 426 out of 6,464 cases have required that supplementary allowance, I think would indicate quite conclusively that the allowances are adequate.

But we must remember that not only do they receive those amounts I have stated, but in addition they receive a family allowance payment, which adds to the monthly budget; fuel is supplied during the winter months, in fact, \$90,000 was spent on mothers' allowance cases during the 12 months ended January 31st. Medical services are supplied, and I might say that, comparing our mothers' allowance schedule in the Province of Ontario with that of Saskatchewan, which some people are always pointing at, as having such a very fine social legislation, that the allowance in Ontario is more adequate than in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Just to give you one case as an illustration, and this is a case of a mother with three children who, in the Province of Saskatchewan, could receive a total of \$969 plus medical services. In the Province of Ontario, she could receive \$1,248 plus medical services, and in addition an allowance for fuel, as I have already stated. I do feel that the allowances are sufficient at the present time, but we welcome in our Department any cases which it is felt are not receiving sufficient allowance, and I can assure you that we will welcome having them brought to our attention, and will see if we cannot take care of them amply.

Now, under unemployment relief, which is a misnomer, and is simply another form of public assistance,—which is administered by the municipality and supervised by the Province and paid on a 50-50 basis—may I say that during the past year, under the new regulations, they raised the allowance for rent to a place where the municipalities have indicated it is sufficient. They have

received a clothing allowance in addition to that, and we have passed a regulation, as I have already indicated, of \$40 a month, which can be used for special home care for those who require it.

I might say that we have received many letters from municipalities commending us for the passing of that regulation.

I think, in closing these remarks, I will refer to the statement which the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) made in his address in connection with the cut he had noticed in the day nursery estimates. I might say, if there was a cut, it was because the municipalities had not established as many day nurseries as had been anticipated, and I can assure the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) that we are quite prepared to pay our 50 per cent. as provided for in the permissive legislation last year to any municipality establishing day nurseries.

The hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey) mentioned the fact that he thought special consideration should be given to the payment of capital grants to houses of refuge in his district. I might say it is felt that there should be no differentiation because the district homes for the aged do receive special allowances at the present time, and there is a ten cent per diem rate that can be made under The Charitable Institutions Act, for each inmate, which is not paid to the county homes. It may be argued that the Province should pay a larger share in the areas or districts that are unorganized, but the act provides that the Board of a district home may levy a rate on school sections in unorganized districts in proportion to the amount of assessment for school purposes, having established limits, to maintain the homes for the aged. In these sections the present residents in an unorganized area are assessed similar to those in organized areas. The board has access to financial assistance from the unorganized area. I feel I should put that forward as showing the comparable position with the case of the municipalities in old Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). He speaks of the speed with which they are going to dispatch the applications, cutting it down from three months to forty days, and from forty days down to twenty days. I presume that will be a different procedure. Is it the idea to do away with the county boards and administer it directly from a board in Toronto? If you are going to do it in twenty days, the boards will have to meet very frequently or be disposed of.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I was only referring to the applications after they are received in our branch.

MR. McEWING: Is it the intention to change the county boards at all?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Consideration may be given to that, with the consent of the House, before this Session closes.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). In a letter of March 3rd, which I received from the Federal Minister of Public Health and Welfare, he advised me that recommendations for changes in the regulations governing the applicants for old age pensions have been forwarded to the provinces and they are waiting for replies. Has the Ontario Department replied to those recommendations? I do not know how good they are, or if they meet the requirements, but at any rate, that is what Martin says.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I understand that the proposed regulations of the Federal Government which were drafted after this conference was held, have been forwarded to the Department, and have been returned by the Departmental officials.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in Vote 148, Item 10, there is a sum of \$30,000 set aside for the Soldiers' Aid Commission. It is not quite clear in the explanation given as to whether this sum is for expenses in administering the commis-

sion, or does it include the amount of allowance or grant paid to those to whom the commission has rendered assistance?

MR. GOODFELLOW: This is primarily for administration. It is only an estimate but as a matter of fact the unexpended of the balance of \$30,000, which was in the Estimates last year, there will be a little over \$3,000 returned, and the actual expenditure last year will be \$27,000.00.

MR. GRUMMETT: Where will we find the actual amount paid out on assistance to whom the Commission has rendered any benefits?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I will be glad to give you that.

MR. ANDERSON: The Minister mentioned in his remarks that the allowance for rent had been increased. Just what are the amounts now, we will say, for a single room for a person who is destitute? What is the amount per room per week or month?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Allowance for a single person is \$6.00 a month. For a single person to rent and live in furnished quarters the amount may be increased up to \$10 per month.

MR. HABEL: There is one thing I wanted to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). Would it be in the mind of the Welfare Department also to increase the allowance for fuel. Up North one must keep in mind that quite often they have to heat the home much sooner than they do in the other districts, and, as I understand it today it provides for fuel only from October to May 1st, which really creates a very embarrassing situation at times for those—well, with mothers allowance and old age pensions. I think it would be worth while for the Department to consider the extension of such special grants.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I would be glad to have our Relief Inspector of Northern Ontario go into this matter with you.

MR. HABEL: Keep in mind that these people are not all living in municipalities, many of them are living in unorganized

districts and these are the cases I am worried about.

MR. SALSBERG: Is not it a fact that your Department issues fuel on the basis of what the local welfare department decides? In that case it would be governed by the decision of the local organization, am I right?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Yes.

MR. HABEL: I understand that is tied to a great extent by the Regulations and as to amount, but it is only from October to May. I think it should be longer.

There was another question I wanted to ask the Minister. I understood that he said that he might have something to say about it—I did not catch it exactly—if he said tomorrow or the next sitting of the House, but I am one of those who believe that it would be well for the Department to dispense with this office. Now, you take up North—and I think my hon. colleague from Cochrane South will agree—it works absolutely against the applicants themselves. In many instances I have found that the local boards are deferring their meeting for quite a long time and in fact I have found in certain cases where applications had not been dealt with for months, just waiting on the local boards to sit. So I think that it would be well, now that the municipalities are not contributing any more to mothers' allowance, to dispense with those boards.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): There is an item in there in which there seems to be a considerable increase. What are they publishing now, \$5,000?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Item 3 or 4?

MR. McEWING: Item 4.

MR. GOODFELLOW: This is provision for the purpose of printing of publications of public welfare to be released to the public. We feel an educational program might be carried on in the interests of the public welfare of the Province to very good advantage.

Vote 148 approved.

On Vote 149.

MR. OLIVER: How many day nursing branches are there?

MR. GOODFELLOW: As of March 1st this year in Toronto there were 13, Hamilton two, and Brantford one.

MR. OLIVER: Have they increased or decreased during the year?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I will have to get that. As of June 30th, 873 children enrolled and as of February 1st there was 684, which would indicate a decrease. We understand there are two new ones to be opened shortly.

MR. GRUMMETT: This year's Estimates contains about \$60,000 less than last year's Estimates for day nurseries. What is the reason for lowering the estimate?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Well, of course, this was an entirely new venture last year and we had no idea what would be required and we put in an amount in the Estimates and found it more than actually required and what is anticipated to be required this year.

Vote 149 approved.

On Vote 150.

MR. MacLEOD: Would the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) tell us what that item No. 7 is, services investigating Family Allowances?

MR. GOODFELLOW: It is the item No. 7, \$10,000 that you refer to?

MR. MacLEOD: That is right.

MR. GOODFELLOW: This is for payment to Children Aid Societies respecting investigations under the Family Allowance Act. I might say we reached an agreement with the Federal Department of Health and Welfare in respect to the investigation of family allowance cases, where it was felt that the children were not getting the benefit of the family allowance. If there is any case of family allowance where it is felt that the persons are not spending the allowance to the advantage of the children, if it is brought to the attention of the Family Allowance branch they now, by agreement, can refer that case to the local

Children's Aid Society who make an investigation and are paid at the rate of five dollars per case by the family allowance fund of the Department of Health and Welfare.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, the Province of Ontario is reimbursed for this.

MR. GOODFELLOW: That is right.

Votes 150 and 151 approved.

On Vote 152.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): As I understood the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) he said a while ago it was possible for a mother in the Province of Ontario with three children to secure \$1,248 a year plus medical services and fuel. I wonder if he could tell me how many mothers in the Province of Ontario are getting that break?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I will be glad to get that information for you. I would not be able to tell you offhand.

Vote 152 approved.

On vote 153

MR. SALSBERG: I wish it were earlier but I do feel that we cannot afford to be governed by the clock on this question. I want to state at the outset that I am not now complaining of the Minister. I think the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) is doing a fairly good job. He has gotten hold of his Department and as far as I am concerned, I have found him willing to co-operate and to pay attention to any problem that is brought before him for consideration. I think this is a matter of Government policy, the entire Government is concerned in it and not just the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) or the Department.

I am speaking on vote 153, on Old Age Pensions. Now, I have listened very attentively to what the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has to say and that is Government policy, but I say that it is not a policy that we can approve. The reason given for the failure to increase the pension was that the Dominion Government is considering increasing the basic allowance and that it is primarily a Dominion matter. That is true. But I, Mr. Chairman, submit to the hon. mem-

bers of this House and particularly to the Government, that regardless of what Ottawa may do during this year that we are duty bound to increase the allowance to old age pensioners without waiting. While I do not question the advice of the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that it will take three or four months to complete an arrangement on a percentage basis, I think that we should give a flat increase to all pensioners, without waiting for Ottawa, as fast as it can technically be arranged. I have no illusion about what Ottawa may do. I am hopeful that the Federal Government will raise the basic amount but whatever they will do it will still be insufficient. There is no question about that. There is a universal demand for a minimum of \$50 a month.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You do not really mean that?

MR. DREW: He has inside information. They still have some of the boys down there.

MR. SALSBERG: I am certain and I am prepared to say right now whatever the Ottawa Government may do during this Session on old age pensions will not be sufficient to meet the minimum requirements for health and decency of the overwhelming majority of old age pensioners in this county. Now, the Prime Minister said I have information—I wish I had. If so, I would gladly give it.

MR. DREW: You are obviously speaking with some authority.

MR. SALSBERG: For one reason, for the reason that it would eliminate the argument that we should wait and that Ottawa may meet requirements. Now, I have no information but I do know that they will not raise it to \$50. That, I think, is safe to predict, and if they raise it five dollars a month that will be insufficient. At the present moment the Province of British Columbia is paying \$35 per month. We are paying only \$28 a month and no one in this House will argue or suggest that it is possible for the majority of those recipients of old

age pensions to get along in any way on \$28 a month. It is impossible.

Now, there is a lot of talk about consideration for the aged, the needy, and about our way of life. There are many in this House who have the same experience and feel—one hon. member, as I recollect said it almost in that many words when he agreed with me—the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer)—and that is that we are confronted with old people, recipients of the pension, who come to us and ask us to tell them how they can get along, and they cannot. I am not now discussing the rigidity of the Regulations and the position that the Provincial authorities are in in applying them. I know the difficulty and I suggested to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) before the Dominion-Provincial Conference took place that he raise it. I am ignoring those rigid applications to the Regulations.

I am speaking now of the amount that we give. Where a man or a woman has no other income it is impossible to get along on \$28.00. Today's papers carry news which will only aggravate the situation. Ottawa is removing most of the controls. The cost of living is rising rapidly. Rents are rising and we tell the older citizens that they can wait until Ottawa will decide.

I am prepared to talk all night on this question, if necessary, regardless of the clock, because I think it is something we cannot play around with. I am not saying that I have more cases than any other member, but I will say that I have scores of cases of pensioners and I submit there is nothing more important than to be able to go back from this House and tell those people, "You are getting as much as British Columbia is getting". I know it amounts to a considerable sum.

If this Province were to increase the pensions immediately to the British Columbia level of \$35.00 a month, and that would be inadequate, it would increase the cost by about \$5,000,000.00 a year. That is no small amount, I agree. I say though that increasing the corporation tax by one more per cent. would provide this

Government with the full amount necessary to give \$35.00 a month to every old age pensioner now on the roll of the Province of Ontario.

There is no reason why we cannot do it. I mention this one source of revenue because the government has not provided funds for it. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that to increase the corporation tax by one percent. would cover the bill and the Province would not be poorer nor would industry. I quoted earlier in the day reports of dividend payments of corporations and of industry which showed industry is earning more than a year ago and two years ago. To repeat again from *The Globe and Mail*, that miscellaneous Industrials are paying amounts of seventy per cent. more dividends in 1947 than in 1945. Corporations and big business would not go broke, would not feel it, if we were to increase the tax by one per cent. and get enough money,—\$5,000,000.00,—to give an increase of \$7.00 a month to bring it up to the British Columbia level. If the government is prepared to give some commitment that an increase will be given, more specific than that which was given, I think the people of this Province would be prepared to wait, but I suggest there has been no assurance and we are told, "We will consider it when we reconvene. We will then be guided by what happens in Ottawa."

I say we should increase the allowance immediately by \$7.00 a month and consider the question when we reconvene on the basis of Ottawa's decision as to what will be done further. But to advise 66 odd thousand old age pensioners who write letters to the members such as the one I quoted earlier, the people who speak of hunger, to tell them to wait until June when we will get together and then we will know what Ottawa has done and then we will deliberate and decide, is to do that which is indefensible in a Province of this sort. I am prepared to meet any hon. member in his own Constituency any time who says it is defensible. Nobody will say that, particularly when the Ottawa regulations are so strict. But

elderly men like one I have in mind, a constituent of mine who made \$230 odd dollars last year had his pension reduced—I am not blaming the Provincial authorities, they have to be governed by Ottawa,—to about \$17.00 a month.

In view of these conditions we cannot go away from this session, even if we have to sit here all night and thrash this out, let us sit here all night. I think there is no purpose that would justify sitting here all night more than this purpose. I for one will not be satisfied with the statements given in this House up until now and I should like to hear from the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) because I said I do not hold the Minister responsible, I do not hold the Department responsible.

I give credit to the Minister for the sympathetic view he has taken on many of the things complained about but this is a matter the government as a whole must deal with. I want to hear from the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). I do not want him to think I am putting him on the spot. I do not think I am becoming emotional on this question and I am not suggesting anyone else is less concerned with the old people. But I do say that we are rationalizing and we find justification and explanation that satisfies us for the moment and then we go home and we will consider it in June. I beg of the Government not to rationalize and not to try and defend a situation that they know should not be defended. I appeal to the Government to announce we will increase the payments by as much as the Province of British Columbia has done; then I think, and then only will we be justified in going home to our respective places for Easter. I do not see how else we can go home.

I can continue like this and if necessary, I will continue later on, but I want to appeal to the government not to make it necessary to continue to talk about old age pensions in this House all night tonight, because, if it will be necessary, we will discuss it all night and we will not go on to any other business until the House has the assurance from the Gov-

ernment that there will be an increase for the pensioners.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): I am not going to make an impassioned plea like the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg), but I do feel we should ignore momentarily the restrictions of the Federal Government regarding Old Age Pension. We are waiting for the Federal Government to change their view and there is the possibility the Federal Government will not change their view point. Supposing they do not do anything then I can see where the Old Age Pensioners in this Province will continue suffering as they are today. I have quite a lot of experience with these old age Pensioners coming to me and complaining about their pensions, not only the pension but when they need medical assistance and hospitalization and spectacles for failing eyesight and it seems there is no way unless you all appeal to the good will and generosity of the local municipalities to give them some assistance. I feel we should do something for them.

I am ignoring the political aspect of this thing. I believe it is only human we should not permit these old people to continue living as they are living or trying to live. I am not going to ask that the pension be increased \$5.00 or \$7.00 but I do suggest that it be increased \$2.00. That is a very small amount, I imagine it would not cost more than \$1,000,000.00. You say, "Where are we going to get the money"? Some suggest we impose corporation tax. I am suggesting we place an extra tax on our natural resources. I want the hon. members of this House to realize this, that the manufacturers of newsprint in the Province of Ontario in 1938 were receiving \$44.00 a ton for newsprint; at the present time they are receiving \$86.00 a ton, almost twice as much. I would suggest if the government needs money to take care of this increased cost by paying \$30.00 to the Old Age Pensioners, that they double the stoppage dues on pulpwood cut in this country and I do not think it would be asking the people that are making use of the natural resources in this country, that

are receiving so huge a profit too much to ask them to pay that small amount so that we can take care of these old age pensioners. Many of them have used up their physical resources working for these same manufacturers, many in the north country, ones who are able to work in the bush are now indigent or crippled because of arthritis or rheumatism and can find no place to rest only in the old peoples homes and that sort of thing and I do suggest the Government search into the possibilities of increasing stoppage dues on timber and pulpwood in order that our old people will be given justice.

On Vote 153.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I was hopeful the government would give a statement of assurance on this question. I do not think we can go on with 153 and pass this item since no private member has a right to move an increase of the amount. There is only one way left, and that is to talk about it until this government is prepared to make a statement on the question. I think the Province would like to hear such a statement. Unless the Government will make such a statement, I suggest we continue to discuss the item and convince each other of the necessity of some immediate action. I am very serious in the proposition I am making. I think there was time spent on a lot less important items but I am not complaining. I think the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), when he was Leader of the Opposition demanded time for discussion of public business and he got it and I think he was right in fighting for it. I think further more that the members of the Government's side, when they were in the opposition considered a certain question important enough to keep the House here all night. I am not suggesting the House stay here all night, but I do say we cannot possibly leave this item on the last chance we have before Easter without having assurance that action will be taken.

This matter was the refrain running through the discussions of this session. Most members dealt with it.

Everybody emphasized it, but there was no action taken and I will be ready to sit down at the first sign from the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that he is ready to speak on this question but in the absence of such a sign I suggest we should deal with Old Age Pensioners, a matter that cannot wait and we should not allow to wait. I mentioned before Mr. Chairman, the case of a man whose allowance was reduced because he worked in the building trades. I can tell you of a man who worked a few weeks who had his allowance discontinued entirely and reached the stage where the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Toronto had to put him on relief. They were satisfied that the man had no food and they put him on relief. I could cite many more such cases and I dare say the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Millen) could cite many others as could almost every other hon. member. I do not think it should be necessary to cite all these cases, but we have enough of them to know that some immediate action is necessary. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, particularly to hon. members who come from cities, that the problem in the cities is sometimes and perhaps most of the time more difficult than in the countryside. I think so. A city pensioner has rent to pay every month, he has to buy every bit of food and he can neither grow any nor can he be given food. To ask a man to live on \$28.00 a month in the City is a crime and we are all guilty of this crime, everyone of us, if we allow it to go on. We all know that.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): If I plead guilty, will you sit down?

MR. SALSBERG: I think, Mr. Minister, as far as you are concerned, your guilt is known, so you do not have to plead. I am speaking now of the Government as a whole. I have in mind no specific members. I have in mind the only authority in the Province which can solve the problem. There is no other authority. Yes, there is assistance given, there is assistance given through relief. There are persons who help along a

needy old man and needy old woman but that does not solve the problem. We cannot ask the municipalities to do it. They will not solve the problem. We ask Ottawa and I agree we should ask. In the absence of action from them I say we are the only body that can act on behalf of the people of Ontario and I think we should act. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that though I am not in the pink of condition, I can continue for some time reciting case after case. I do hope it will not be necessary to do that and I appeal again to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to make a definite statement to the House so that I and other hon. members can tell the pensioners who are appealing for assistance, what assistance they can expect and how soon they will get it.

Last week, Mr. Chairman, or two weeks ago, rather, I met the President of the Old Age Pensioners Association of British—no, I am sorry, he is the National President of the Old Age Pensioners Association of Canada. He comes from Saskatchewan, and believe it or not, he is not a C.C.F.'er. They tell me that the Saskatchewan Association of Old Age Pensioners has the mother of the Premier of that Province as the Honorary Chairman and they are organizing throughout the country in an effort to get the minimum of assistance necessary to live. In British Columbia they are the strongest and maybe that explains why in British Columbia the rate is the highest. In Saskatchewan they are not as strongly organized, maybe that explains why the rate there is not as high as in British Columbia. In Ontario they are not organized at all, and I think they should be organized, and we, in the absence of organized pressure from the pensioners themselves, I think should act without waiting for such pressure from them. I say that those who are waiting for an answer should be given an answer. We should not dodge, we should not skirt around the question and we should not evade the responsibilities by saying we will consider it in June. This is one question that should be considered as early as possible.

Now, I know I am arousing the displeasure of hon. members of this House, certain members, and I assure all of them whether it is the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) or anyone else, that I am not desirous of doing that, but I do say that taking a bit of time to fix attention on this problem so that we may get speedier action is more justifiable than the all-night session that the Conservative Party members carried on against the Drew Government in this House at one time. It was done. I am speaking of the Drury Government—I beg pardon, did I say the Drew Government? Oh, you would not do that. I am talking about the Drury Government and I say that taking a bit of time even at this hour is far more justified than was justified the action against the Drury Government when an all-night session was held in this Chamber and members were red eyed and sleepy in the morning. Some of those who carried it on are in this Chamber today and they recall that it was a good fight that they put up.

I do not think that there is anything that deserves more time and attention than the matter of pensions for the aged citizens of our Province. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly willing, not that it is necessary, but I am perfectly willing to sit down and let any other hon. member speak. Anyone who wishes to continue is welcome. I will gladly give him the opportunity to participate in the discussion in the debate on Item 153 dealing with old age pensions. If they desire to participate in the debate and help in the getting of a bigger pension I will be very happy to sit down. But I do again appeal to the Government benches, and particularly to the Treasury benches, for an explanation as to when an increase will be given and why an increase should not be given immediately to the old age pensioners of Ontario. I know the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) is introducing into the Government very fine modern methods of work. He has brought new ideas to his Department. His letters sparkle. They have slogans and they are excellent slogans . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep to the subject.

MR. SALSBERG: . . . and those slogans reach old age pensioners—you see I have not been very far away—they are advised to drink a quart of milk a day, they are advised to get a lot of other good things which, of course, is good advice to be given by the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) but it is certainly ironical to say the least, when a pensioner getting \$28.00 a month is told to drink a lot of milk because it is good for him and to get a lot of fresh air and not to have breakfast consisting of Coca Cola and something else which the Minister pointed out as being inadequate and insufficient.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are these items in this Bill?

MR. SALSBERG: They are not all in the Bill. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then stick to those that are.

MR. SALSBERG: . . . but there are plenty in the Bill to justify talking about them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Carried.

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon? Well, Mr. Chairman, I am still hoping that the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will make an announcement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to sit down first.

MR. SALSBERG: I will sit down at the first sign of his desire to get up and speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can get up, you are up all the time. Why not let someone else try?

MR. SALSBERG: I did that, I sat down and you were about to carry the item so you made it necessary for me to get up and discuss the item further in lieu of action.

MR. DREW: As a matter of fact I am just waiting for the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will not sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: If the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is prepared to speak I am very happy to allow him to do so.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I was just waiting to have the opportunity to reply to the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey) whose good faith I do not question. The hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie raised a question which I think is entitled to an answer and that was as to the possibility of some immediate action. He mentioned a figure of \$2.00. The Minister of Public Welfare has taken a very clear position. It is not a case of guessing whether the Dominion Government is going to do something. The Dominion Government announced in the speech from the Throne that they were going to do something. This Government, believing in proper business methods, is waiting to learn what the Dominion Government is going to do and is going to act when they do it. It will not even be necessary to wait until the June session because when we have the figures of the Dominion Government, we intend to act in accordance with them. That is the decision we are going to make. This Government would be following a very unbusinesslike practice if it followed any other course.

Without imputing any bad faith to hon. members of the Liberal or C.C.F. groups in this matter, I would say there is something slightly ironical about the emphasis on acting now, when yesterday the whole Opposition group voted in support of an amendment which would mean that we enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government in which case we would have no choice but to wait for the Dominion Government in regard to every single detail.

In this case we are not waiting for the Dominion Government. But until they have announced what they are going to do in a field where they have a dominant position, we are taking the businesslike point of view of

waiting until the budget comes down, which will be within the next few weeks.

Mr. Chairman, the answer having been given, I now move that the question be now put.

MR. MacLEOD: Are you applying closure to this debate?

MR. DREW: I am adhering to the rules.

MR. MacLEOD: Are you denying the right to a member of this Legislature to speak on this item? I have not spoken on this item yet.

MR. SALSBERG: I have not finished.

MR. DREW: That motion is not debatable. I might refer to the section which provides for that motion being put. It is not a debatable motion. It is for the hon. members to decide whether they want that motion put or not.

MR. OLIVER: I would suggest that the motion cannot be put to the Chairman of the committee. I think it would have to be put to Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. DREW: Then I move, Mr. Chairman, that you do now leave the Chair, and that the committee rise and report progress.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report progress, and asks leave to sit again and move the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that the question be now put.

MR. MacLEOD: What question? He does not know. He is not familiar with the rules. There is the great parliamentarian.

MR. SALSBERG: The Clerk knows.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DREW: I have lost track of the item for a moment. The item is Vote No. 153 in the estimates of the Department of Public Welfare. The question was raised as to whether the question should be put, and a motion to refer it back to Mr. Speaker was made. I move, Mr. Speaker, that the question be put, calling for a vote as to whether the question can be put in committee on item No. 153.

MR. SALSBERG: Is it permissible to reply to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

MR. SPEAKER: No, this motion cannot be debated.

Motion approved.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the committee of supply.

Motion approved.

The House in committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

Item 153 approved.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, speaking on Item 153, I believe it has long been the custom in this Legislature that a member has the right to go back to an item, especially when he was denied the opportunity of discussing it.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, it was decided by a vote that the motion on Item 153 was not debatable.

MR. MacLEOD: The first thing the Chairman did was to call Item 153, and I am speaking on that item. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) prevented me from speaking on it when I rose, and I am simply not going to be denied my right as a member of the Legislature.

CHAIRMAN: Item 153 is carried by a vote of the House.

MR. MacLEOD: That means that this House voted to deprive a member of the right to speak. I have said absolutely nothing on these estimates tonight.

On Item 154.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, am I in order in asking you for the courtesy you have always extended to the hon.

members of this Committee to return to an item which has already been carried? I think that is proper. It has been done, and the prerogative rests in your hands.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, it was taken out of my hands when the House carried it. We are on Item 154. They took the authority away from me.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, Mr. Chairman, all I have to say is this, before I sit down, that it is a great pity that this Legislature does not have the power to compel the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and all the members of his cabinet to leave this House tonight and go back and try to live on \$28 a month.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: You will go back to your mansions—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. MacLEOD: —and live in your security, and yet you use your power to deprive the people of this Province of the opportunity to live as decent human beings. This is the most unscrupulous, and brutal and callous Government in the history of Ontario, sitting on those benches opposite.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I claim the right as the head of the Government to answer this utterly unprincipled attack. I will now go back to something which I refrained from saying before, but I think it is time now that it be said. When the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) talks about this House and his right to speak, I say it is one of the amazing evidences of the generosity of democracy that this House tolerates two Communists, who are members of the disloyal party which is trying to wreck this country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: We have listened with great patience, as a House, to these two men whose activity is committed to everything that is opposed to the decent

things for which we stand. We have listened in this House—

MR. SALSBERG: Speak about expecting people to live on \$20 a month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. DREW: We have listened in this Legislature to these utterly unctuous speeches about things which do not mean anything to them. I will go back to one of the things we have put up with. Last year in debate while we were discussing something in a perfectly normal way, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), in referring to remarks I had made, said they could best be dealt with by referring the hon. members to Chapter 20 of the Book of Proverbs, the 11th verse. I have never referred to this before, for the simple reason that this Legislature should have been above dealing with people of this kind in terms that are appropriate. But this is the time, now, to deal with them in terms that they will understand.

Let me tell you what that phrase is to which you were referred as appropriate in answer to the Prime Minister of this Province. It does not make any difference who the Prime Minister is. He is the Prime Minister of Ontario, chosen by the people of Ontario to sit at the head of the Government for the time being, no matter who the man may be as an individual. This is the quotation to which the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) referred:

As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly.

MR. MacLEOD: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: "Hear, hear" he says. Let me assure the hon. members of this House that if I am to be referred to any animal in the animal kingdom, I can think of no animal to which I would be more glad to be compared with than a dog, which is a decent friend of man. May I say that perhaps this is more appropriate than the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) had thought, because the dogs have certain enemies. The enemies of

the dogs are usually the rats, and particularly the Communist rats.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman—

MR. DREW: I rose in reply to a contemptible attack on this Government. A rule that was passed—and, Mr. Chairman, unless the member complies I ask you to name that member.

MR. MacLEOD: I speak on a question of privilege and the question of privilege is this—

MR. KENNEDY: We are dealing with the Estimates but—

MR. MacLEOD: But in the course of the Estimates the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) makes a personal attack on a member of this House.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Put him out. Sit down, you rat.

MR. MacLEOD: Am I not permitted to have an explanation?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. MacLEOD: Can the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this Government stand on his feet and label two members of this House as rats and get away with it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. MacLEOD: That is exactly what he did and I say I am in order to take exception to that.

MR. DREW: As I was in order in exception to your reference as a dog, I have answered a dastardly attack. I am done with that, and I ask, Mr. Chairman, that you deal with this question that has been voted upon.

MR. MacLEOD: I will get back at him. We know what he said about Hitler, about racial pride.

Vote 154 approved.

Vote 155 approved.

Vote 156 approved.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report certain Estimates.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply beg to rise and report progress and asks leave to sit again.

Motion approved.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House

which I propose to move until ten o'clock tomorrow morning, I would remind the hon. members, as was explained before, it is intended to have a demonstration at one o'clock in connection with the Department of Lands and Forests and the hon. members may be interested in what takes place.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn and when it adjourns it stands adjourned until ten of the clock tomorrow morning.

The House adjourned at 12:55 a.m.

Motion approved.

ERRATA

March 20, page 341, column one, line 36: "long life" should read, "life-long"; line 45: "We are all familiar with the state of affairs goods, wares" should read, "We are all familiar with the state of affairs which obtains when purchasers buy goods, wares." Page 341, column two, line 14: "an extension for the payment of" should read, "an extension of time for the payment of"; line 40: "was true domicile" should read, "was their true domicile".

March 20, page 342, column two, line six: "By the devaluation of" should read, "by the devolution of." Page 343, column one, line 36: "cater to them even if" should read, "cater to them; even if."

March 20, page 345, column one, line 34: "welfare, property and development" should read, "welfare, prosperity and development"; column two, first six lines should read: views of my last suggestions and, as leaders of public opinion of their respective communities and as the persons responsible for the shaping of the things to come, they shall at all times make some very real attempts."

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Thursday, April 3, 1947

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1947.

The House met at ten o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEES

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that the select committee of this House appointed on March 20th, 1947 to inquire into and consider The Tile Drainage Act, The Ditches and Water Courses Act and any such other related Acts be composed as follows:

Messrs. Parry, Chairman; Cathcart and McEwing.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that a select committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sums set apart in the estimate for art purposes, said Committee to be composed of:

Messrs. Duckworth, Chairman; Chartrand, Hamilton, Hyndman, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), Robertson, and Taylor (Huron).

REPORTS TABLED

HON. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Twentieth annual report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1946.

2. Annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st March, 1947.

3. Report of the Department of Public Works, Ontario, for the twelve months ending the 31st of March, 1946.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

PRIVILEGE

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, having received your permission to make a statement, I take advantage of the opportunity to do so now.

In view of what occurred in the Legislature last night, and particularly because of my own part in that mild disturbance, I feel under obligation to tender my sincere apologies to the hon. Chairman of the whole House for the discourtesy shown him by myself. The hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Reynolds) is perhaps the most courteous member of the assembly, although sometimes, I feel, too indulgent in the discharge of his duties. I am making this statement, Mr. Speaker, in order to counteract any impression the public may have received from this morning's Press that the hon. members of this Legislature conduct the business of the House on a low level.

The House, of course, is governed by a clear set of rules which every hon. member of the assembly should respect. These rules are based upon experience, and until they are changed, should be respected by all of us. In the main, Mr. Speaker, I think I have always kept fairly well within the limits of the rules.

It is just possible that last night's occurrence may give the impression that

we do not respect the rules of the House. I am most anxious to correct any such wrong impression. So, Mr. Speaker, I hope that my good friend, the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Reynolds), the Chairman of the whole House, will accept my apologies in the spirit in which I tender them.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee: Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. DREW: Department of Education, 37th vote, page 32.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman: Before proceeding with the detailed estimates, I think it would be well for me to follow the practice which has been followed by all other Ministers and deal, not with the over-all estimates, but also with one or two matters of special interest which have arisen in connection with certain branches of the Departmental work which are covered by the estimates themselves.

One thing that I do wish to clarify in regard to the statutory grants is that there has been no reduction in the statutory grants in the amount paid. I see Press reports of statements made, even by hon. members of this Legislature—and I am sure in most cases in perfect faith—that the Government was reducing the grant. The grant in dollars which, after all, is the important thing, is not reduced at all, and the course which has been followed is exactly the course that was announced in this Legislature last year. At that time it was pointed out that until the Royal Commission on Education had presented its report and it was possible for this Legislature to devise some new and more comprehensive and more efficient system of assistance to local boards, the Government was not in a position to increase any further the dollar grant, because of

the obvious fact that there were some boards at least which were not exercising a proper degree of moderation in their expenditures, which would obviously call for some measure of examination under any permanent system that may be set up. Having regard to the fact that the present regulations called for an over-all straight 50 per cent. of the operating cost of the boards, subject only to the approval by the Minister in relation to the propriety of the expenditures made, it was quite apparent that this Province was going to be confronted with unreasonable increased expenditures if the flat levels were maintained, and also there was going to be very considerable unfairness between different school boards. Those school boards which were planning their construction on a gradual basis over the years would, by that very fact, be penalized in relation to those boards which were suddenly embarking upon expenditures which are not absolutely necessary at the present time, and which, having regard to the over-all shortage of supplies and labour, are actually, in themselves, an impediment to the building of houses and other essential buildings. Let me anticipate any misinterpretation of that remark. I am not suggesting that there is any building more fundamentally important than the building of schools, but there is a difference between the building of what is essentially required and the building of something that is, perhaps, a monument to—and not unreasonably—local pride. The fact is that there is a very human inclination on the part of some boards to make sure that the decorations and so on will be on a scale not surpassed anywhere else.

I would like the hon. members to recall that more than two years ago the Department of Education set up a highly expert committee of outstanding architects with experience in the construction of schools, to examine the possibility of the development of new and simpler designs, incorporating in their construction all the modern advances in architectural and builders' skill. That committee has made a very useful and important preliminary report. The hon.

member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) knows that, as a result of the work of that committee, there is in Drayton, in his riding, now one of the most modern schools not only in Canada, but on the whole North American continent. In that particular case, as he will recall, the development of that school was the result of consultations in which he took a part, and at which we had preliminary discussions, when we met representatives of the local boards and the local municipalities. They were very glad to avail themselves of the assistance of one of the experts who was working on this particular task. The result was that last summer both of us had the privilege of attending the opening of a completely modern type of school, where, I should think, two-thirds, certainly more than one-half, of the outside surface is glass, and it is a revelation to see the amount of light and the uniformity of heat and ventilation in that building.

In addition to that school, which was undertaken in the ordinary way by the local school boards, in an old established community, we have under construction at the present time, two experimental schools which are being paid for by the Department of Education, showing two types of construction, which we hope will offer valuable suggestions to those who will be called upon to build new schools in the years ahead. One is a single storey school at Utterson, which will be a complete revelation to school boards throughout the Province when they see that school. It incorporates the basic theory that, where space permits, a school should be a one-storey building, which reduces the weight of the structure necessary to maintain the higher levels of the building, and also makes it possible to expand by adding light units from time to time as further space is required without disturbing the original architectural design. The school we are building is a model of modern types which have emerged from the examinations of this committee.

We are building another school in another part of the Province of another type, which we believe will be more suitable for certain of the other areas.

I mention these things, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the problem of school construction. The most important thing is to devote as much money as possible to the payment of the teachers themselves. I wish to restate a simple and fundamental proposition. The education of pupils would be infinitely better if we only had tents, but had the highest standard of teachers, than it would if we had the finest buildings in the whole world, and had teachers who were either discouraged by their too low level of pay, or by a sense of frustration in the great work they are undertaking.

I believe it is possible throughout this Province to maintain a sensible balance between the proportion of pay of the teachers in the schools, and the proportion of the cost of buildings. Out of the report of the Royal Commission on Education, which has completed its hearings and is now working on this tremendously involved problem, we hope will emerge a system of grants which will facilitate the educational opportunities throughout every part of Ontario, and will, at the same time, create some advantages for those boards which exercise sensible caution in the cost of construction, and in the type of schools they build.

I merely want to return to the fact that the instructions which went out that the percentage of the cost which would be paid would be less than the percentage last year in certain cases, was an arithmetical interpretation of the statement made in this Legislature last year, that our dollar grants could not be above what they were last year, until we had the report of the Royal Commission and had established some satisfactory over-all basis.

To those who still feel that there are, in certain localities, certain unfair features in relation to these grants, may I say that I have always been completely frank in regard to the system of grants we have adopted. On the day I announced the payment of these grants, I made it clear that, until we had the report of the Royal Commission, we were not going to have the satisfactory system that we wanted, but we had devised what we believed would be the fairest over-all

system as applied to the educational structure which had been built up piece by piece over substantially more than 100 years. I pointed out at the same time that there had been no full and comprehensive enquiries into the whole problem of our organization of education in this Province since 1839, a very long time ago, and that this was the first time in more than 100 years that a skilled, highly-competent group of men and women, representing every point of view, political, religious, and otherwise, had been given the opportunity to examine the whole picture and advise the Government of the day as to the measures which would be best suited to a solution of our great, over-all education problem.

I pointed out at the same time that one of the very great difficulties encountered by the Department of Education in arriving at a fair computation was the fact that we had no uniform basis of assessment throughout the Province, although assessments substantially affect the whole level of the grants.

I also pointed out that while in England and Wales, which is one educational area in the British Isles, with over 40,000,000 people, they had, at that time, only some 320 school authorities, which corresponds to our school boards, and that under the new Butler Act, that was going to be reduced to under 150, but that we, with one-tenth of the number of people in this Province—that, 4,000,000 instead of 40,000,000,—we had nearly 5,000 boards. I repeat that the administration problems presented by the necessity of dealing with 5,000 local boards in relation to every decision that is made by the Department of Education, does, in itself, present very serious difficulties indeed.

So we devised, under one of the greatest educationalists this Province has ever known, the late Dr. Greer, what we believed to be the fairest temporary system, recognizing there would be unfairness as regards certain individual localities, and recognizing also that unless we established some uniform, over-all basis for the time being, the problem of determining those grants, in dealing with some

5,000 school boards, would really be almost insuperable. I say that in answer to those who feel that there may have been, in certain localities, some measure of inequity.

Naturally the Department of Education is more anxious than anyone else to see this report brought in as soon as possible. On the other hand, a vast work has been undertaken, and I feel sure that every hon. member will agree that it is infinitely more important if better results can be achieved by slow and careful progress than if a few weeks or a few months be saved at this particular time on something which has stood unexamined on this basis for 108 years.

I hope that what I have said will remove any misunderstanding. Except in the most limited cases, I do not impute any wrong intent in the misinterpretation of what took place this year. What was done was entirely consistent, and entirely in accordance with my announcement, as Minister of Education, during the Session last year.

I should like now, Mr. Chairman, to deal with another subject which has been raised here, and that is the possibility of more frequent examinations for the universities. Different hon. members have raised this point, and it does present a question which should be carefully and properly examined. As I have indicated earlier, the experience we have had in administering the educational instruction of veterans has shown us that there are great possibilities in examinations carried on at other times in the ordinary routine school year. I would point out, however, that even without any further examination of the situation, and without waiting until the recommendations of the Royal Commission come in,—and undoubtedly they will deal with that in some way—there is a provision now under which adult applicants can get into the universities on other terms than those formerly prescribed in relation to the examinations. For candidates of 21 years and over, there is a provision for examinations which make it possible for them to enter the universities upon the decision of the universities that they show that measure of skill and attainment

which would make it possible for them to carry on a course. It has been felt by the universities and by the Department of Education, rightly or wrongly, that this is a better system than setting up supplemental examinations, because the pupils, being very human, like all of us, are just a little inclined to lean on the easier course than to face the actual examinations when they come along.

Now I think that there has been some rather silly thinking on this question of examinations. We went through a period in this Province when a strange doctrine emerged that it was not good for the pupils to face examinations. Mr. Chairman and hon. members of this Legislature, I believe it would be appropriate for me to mention in this discussion why examinations are so important and why we insisted upon the return of the examination tests in our schools. After all, it may be said that a pupil studies for a whole year and may acquire a very broad understanding of the subjects that have been taught. Then he may go into the examination room and a certain number of questions are put and it may be a question of luck as to whether these questions happen to draw from them the full measure of his training and knowledge. Undoubtedly there is some truth and some justice in that observation, but do not we all face precisely the same tests all the way through life. A doctor, after all, spends long years studying all the accumulated symptoms of human ailments. He spends years examining the structure of the human body and dissecting it and examines the position and inter-relation of the organs in the physical framework and everything connected with the human body. Then at some given point he is called in and it is just like an examination. It does not make any difference how much he knows about some other part of the body, he has to know about that part of the body at that particular time or he has to recognize this particular symptom at that particular time. It is no answer to be able to say if I had only been asked about the structure of the head instead of the structure of the

abdomen, I would have been all right. The same is true with an engineer and the same is true with any skilled workman and the same is true of the teacher who is confronted with the strange questions of children and the idiosyncrasies and different backgrounds.

Everything we do in life leads us to some tests in which we must be ready to apply whatever general information we have to the best interpretation, examination and test upon a certain particular task that is presented to us. I think the psychological effect on children going into examination and passing that test is in itself part of the very system of training of self-reliant people for the great future that lies ahead. So, I do not feel that we should too lightly abandon the ordinary tests, but I do feel it is very wise that we adhere to the special arrangements which have been available for some time in regard to immature students who are working at some other occupation and perhaps taking night classes. As I said before there is a provision for them whereby they can get into the University.

May I close these remarks on this particular subject by saying it is altogether likely, and I would be very disappointed if it were otherwise, that the Royal Commission on education will have something to say about the best way of dealing with this particular subject.

Now, may I deal with another subject that emerges from this discussion. I introduced a bill a few days ago to terminate the existence of the Athletic Commission as a separate Commission and to divide the functions of that Commission into the three appropriate departments. I pointed out that to a very large extent the raising of revenue in relation to professional sports was a taxing question which should be dealt with by the Department that has all the accumulated experience in tax matters. I also pointed out that since so many of the functions of that Commission with respect to taxes and contracts and so on it called for a special type of local training growing out of experience in tax

matters that it was appropriate that whoever handled those affairs should have available to them the trained experts of the Treasury Department and therefore, the direction of all aspects of professional sport which have to do with taxation or with contracts out of which any measure of taxation may come are placed under the Treasury Department and the new Athletic Commissioner will be officially directly answerable to the Provincial Treasurer. I pointed out that in so far as law enforcement was concerned, wherever there was any demonstrable case of fraud or conspiracy or anything of that kind to mislead the public as to the nature of the activities or do those things which should not be done in relation to sports and are really done,—but sometimes rather conspicuously,—I pointed out we have the Attorney-General's Department set up to deal with that matter.

Then I did refer but only rather briefly to the fact that the Athletic Commission had as its first stated purposes the development of amateur athletics, the importance of athletics in the schools, and the development of physical fitness in the question of professional sports was made in a later reference. I pointed out that to an extent which is hardly yet recognized by the hon. members of this Legislature a very substantial, vigorous and well staffed organization had been set up for that very purpose under the Department of Education. And since many of the hon. members may not be aware of the details of that group, I believe it would be helpful if I placed on the Hansard Record the composition of that Branch of the Department of Education, so that they may be aware of what is taking place.

There is a separate branch of the Department of Education known as the Physical and Health Education Branch. That deals with the following subjects,

- (1) Physical fitness and recreation.
- (2) Adult education and community programs.

- (3) Camping and instruction staffs for camps.
- (4) Cadet training and physical training related to cadet instructions.
- (5) Division of responsibility in physical and health education in the schools.

Those are the five major divisions of activity. Then there is a staff which deals with those and which has allocated responsibility covering these various fields.

The staffs dealing with these specified subjects are divided into a director and assistant directorates. The director of the physical and health education branch is Mr. F. L. Bartlett who has had a very wide experience in this particular field and is giving excellent service. All the assistant directors are directly responsible to him. Under him are a number of directors of outstanding ability.

We have heard a discussion of the camp training and the training of instructors for camps. The man in charge of that is the Assistant Professor of Physical Education at the Ontario College of Education, Squadron Leader J. H. Passmore who was in charge of physical instruction at Trenton in the Royal Canadian Air Force during the war. He is director of camping and related subjects.

The assistant director of cadet training and physical training in relation to cadet instruction is Air Commodore Geoffrey S. O'Brien, CBE, AFC, with a record in the Air Force in two wars, a man with extended training in the instruction of pupils, having been for a long time a master at St. Andrew's College, and not actually suffering from the fact that he is also qualified as a lawyer.

Then we have an assistant director of recreation, Squadron Leader J. K. Tett, DFC, who was in charge of leadership training for RCAF aircrew personnel in this country during the war. I might say before he was appointed to that position he had won distinction and decorations as a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force during this war.

An assistant director of physical and health education in the schools for boys is Mr. G. A. Wright, with long experience in that specialized field.

As assistant director of physical and health education in the schools for girls is Miss E. B. Sexton.

The assistant director for community programs is Mr. E. C. Cross, again a man with a very wide experience for the particular task he is called upon to perform.

I hope that the information in regard to this will be useful to the hon. members because it will make them realize that this is a large, substantial and very qualified staff in charge of this important work. The government is making grants to the municipalities for the creation of these recreation and physical training groups and assisting in the setting up of the organization and the provision of a secretarial staff and accommodation. Already very substantial grants have been made available for their work, but under the new arrangement we have made, whereby taxes and professional sports go into a separate fund, we will have an additional amount earmarked for that particular purpose.

I think it is appropriate in discussing this subject that I should say that every cent raised from professional sport will go into the development of athletic training or the development of physical fitness and I want to include under the terms "physical fitness" a very important branch of that work. I think I indicated, but in the event that any hon. member overlooked the effect of my remarks a few days ago, I indicated that out of the funds made available from professional sports there would be substantial assistance given to the setting up and maintenance of special centres for the physical training and instruction of crippled children along the lines of that excellent institution at Woodeden, outside of London. If any of the hon. members have not seen that, and I am inclined to think perhaps because of the very nature of its location, you may not have seen it, I would strongly urge you to take the

opportunity to see Woodeden Institution outside of London where one of the finest humanitarian projects is under way in this whole province, where all the tremendous advance in paraplegic skill which emerged from the experience of the war is being applied to the assistance of these young children who have suffered some physical injury which has crippled them and placed them at a disadvantage.

I think perhaps it would be appropriate if I mention in relation to crippled children, and since the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) dealt with his estimates, an arrangement has been made whereby the magnificent facilities of the military paraplegic hospital called Lyndhurst Lodge will be made available for civilians who have been crippled and to keep up that special type of training which has advanced more rapidly in the last four years than in all the long history of mankind before. These arrangements will make it possible for the Athletic Commissioner to work in close harmony with the physical and health education branch which we have set up. I do not think that the hon. members will feel that I have taken too long to discuss this particular subject in view of its tremendous importance and the tremendous importance of the health of our people and the physical training that contributes to that health. In that respect may I just take this occasion to pay tribute to one who has himself played a very, very important part in the development of clean decent sport in this Province.

I just learned since I came in here this morning of the death of a sports writer who had been sports editor for nearly fifty years for the Toronto Evening Telegram. I refer to J. P. Fitzgerald. I feel it is appropriate, not personally, but on behalf of the hon. members of this Legislature that I pay tribute to a life of devoted work in the interests of healthy, clean sport.

Now, I just wish to touch on one other branch of the Department of Education before proceeding with my estimates. I mentioned as one of the assistant directors to the director of cadet training and

physical instruction in relation to cadet training. I think it would be well if I said a few words about that so that all the hon. members who are returning to their ridings during the period of adjournment may be able to remove any misunderstanding that might exist in the minds of local boards or in the minds of the principals of any of the secondary schools in this Province.

The hon. members will recall that it was decided by the Department of Education to have universal cadet training in the secondary schools of this Province. I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. members of this Legislature that no single step we have taken has contributed more to the development of a sensibly disciplined self-reliant youth than has that decision to have cadet units in every secondary school in Ontario. We had in this Province as of January 1st nearly 30,000 cadets, those in the organized secondary schools under the direct control and supervision of the Department of Education and this particular branch of the Department more than 28,000.

Now, with only one or two exceptions, throughout the whole Province we had nothing but the warmest commendation of that effort. However, there was a subversive attempt to create the impression that it was militaristic,—I need not indicate where that came from,—but it was so small and so ineffective it played no important part because the parents themselves saw the improvement in the carriage and self-reliance and the appreciation of their responsibilities of citizenship which came with this training. It was therefore a matter of very great concern to the Department of Education when, without any communication of any kind to the Minister of Education, we suddenly learned that some schools in this Province were closing,—some secondary schools were folding up their cadet corps. We made extensive enquiries as to why that was being done and we were told they had received instructions from the Department of National Defence at Ottawa.

Now, I hope no one will suggest that this is just another case of trying to find grounds for disagreement. I am simply

reporting what actually took place; we learned for the first time of instructions coming out from the Department of National Defence at Ottawa which has nothing in this world to do with our schools and is not going to have as long as this Government is the Government of Ontario.

We learned that they had sent instructions direct to the principals of the schools stating that they had decided, without consultation with the Minister of Education of this province, that the number of cadets trained in Ontario was going to be limited to 18,000. We found that the schools which acted on this were certain schools in Ottawa—and I do not for one moment wish either of the members who live in Ottawa, one who represents Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand), and another an adjoining seat—to think in this I am in any way reflecting on the City of Ottawa—far from it—because that city has been the very core of the whole military activity of this country. But what has happened was that because those schools were close to National Headquarters at the seat of Government, it was indicated to them a certain number of schools were going to close up and they did.

The reason I mention this now is I do wish the members to go back to their ridings with a clear understanding of what the situation was. The moment this was brought to our attention, as Minister of Education I immediately instructed that a notice should go to every principal in the Province of Ontario that our cadet training program was going forward as originally announced, and that no instructions from the Government at Ottawa had any bearing on the plans which we would carry out. I do wish to assure the members, in case they may be in any doubt about conditions, that whether the Dominion Government decides to limit its activities in relation to cadet training or not, that this Government has no intention of doing so. The results have been so satisfactory that we intend to carry forward universal cadet training in the secondary schools of this province. Whether the Dominion Government cares to join us in that or

not is entirely a matter for their decision, but whether they do or not that training is going forward without any reduction in its activities whatever. I hope the members will make that clear to their School Boards and to their principals in case this subject should come up for consideration.

But may I take this occasion, since this subject has been under discussion already, to indicate that this just offers an example of how dangerous it would be if,—by the measures of supervision and control they are seeking to establish over provincial affairs,—the Dominion Government were to take the responsibility of directly giving orders to any group of people who come under its exclusive jurisdiction under our constitution in this province. It might be if this principle were carried forward the Minister of Agriculture here would awake up one morning to find out, as I did, that the Minister of Agriculture in Ottawa had instructed our co-operatives to close down because he did not think it was a good idea, or they must cut their prices in half. The Minister of Lands and Forests might be told we could not carry out any progressive measures because they did not like the advancements that had taken place. The Minister of Labour might awake up some morning to find out that his excellent administration was hamstrung by the Department there.

Now, these are no longer illusory things. Here is what actually happens, when you give them an inch they not only take a mile, but try to include everybody in the mile. This is a specific instance that goes much further than physical training in relation to cadet instruction. That will be carried forward and the Provincial Government will assume the responsibility for doing so.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have covered the field which it seems we debated, from the speeches before us last year, and I will now go ahead with the estimates.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Chairman, in order to perhaps come back over something that I think has occurred in the minds of the members of this House, and from the last remark of the Prime

Minister, the French people have always been suspected in some way of not wishing to do their part. That I have not been told by the Prime Minister, I must say, but it is a matter of fact that the French people in this country have been suspected in many quarters of not wishing to do their part in the defence of the country, or in any military affairs. Now, I may say regarding Ottawa that there are no bi-lingual high schools in Ottawa, and, therefore, that cannot apply to them. Secondly, I wish to stress this—that for many, many years, the nicest, best trained, most efficiently cadet trained in Ontario has been in a small school at Ottawa, which is not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. It is an independent school, independent academy, high school, conducted by the Order of the Christian Brothers and their cadet corps is something to be admired as it files, time and again, through the streets of Ottawa to Parliament Hill and parades throughout the City. I beg to say, also—which is perhaps not known by the members—that the best or one of the best cadet corps in Ontario—not only in Ontario but in all Canada—is kept and trained, and continues to be kept and trained by LaSalle Academy, that bilingual, independent high school at Ottawa.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that the member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) has raised this point because I sought to emphasize in my earlier remarks that it had nothing whatever to do with the School Board or the identity of the schools, but had to do with the fact there was direct discussion with the Department of National Defence.

May I say—in no way of simply trying to extend a Roland for his Oliver—that I am in the warmest accord with what he says because our records demonstrate the accuracy of what he has just stated. I wish to confirm that. But I also feel, perhaps, that this would be an appropriate occasion for me to say something else because of the remarks that were made in this Legislature a few days ago. It happened it was necessary for me to leave this Legislature because of

the necessity under which I am at times to meet certain deputations that come here, and it was not until after I read Hansard that I realized that in relation to the Debate on the motion of Dominion-Provincial relations that the charge had been made that it came very strangely from me that I should show such a position of sympathy for the attitude of Quebec, in view of what was said to be my attacks on the people of Quebec. Now, I wish to repudiate that statement with the utmost emphasis. I wish to say that the member who makes that statement would recall what I actually said, and the tribute I paid to the gallantry of the French-Canadians in the very speech I made and in which I recalled the glorious record of French-Canadian members in this country. Unlike the member who made that statement—who was not the member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) and was not the member from Nipissing (Mr. Martin) and was not the member from Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) and was not the member from Russell (Mr. Begin)—the member who made that statement did not have the privilege, as I had, of actually seeing in France the gallant soldiers—Maisonneuves, Chaudières, Vingt Deuxième, Fusiliers de Montreal.

I did, and I paid a tribute to them. What I said was that the thing that would help the unity of Canada more than anything else would be if we forgot these attempts to arouse old prejudices by appeals to old ideas, and that we brought together the sentiments of our people with the same spirit as had been shown by those men on the field of battle. I repeat that now, and I say that one of the most destructive things that can be done in this country is for men to go around dripping venom and trying to misinterpret other statements simply and solely for the purpose of attempting to create friction.

I agree most heartily with what was said by the member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). I wish to say at all times in this Legislature the member for Nipissing (Mr. Martin) and the member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) and the member

for Russell (Mr. Begin), have shown that chivalry which is descriptive of their racial background. They have shown the spirit on which the real unity of our people can be established.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, as I have been left aside by the Hon. Prime Minister by naming different members of ridings, French-Canadian members, I will try to be as brief as possible, but I think it is my duty at least to see that we are still enjoying in this country, and I hope that we will for a long time to come, freedom of speech, and in the same way as the Hon. Prime Minister in 1936 and in 1939 up to 1943 was using his freedom of speech to say to this country of ours what he thought of the war efforts of Quebec and of French-Canadians. Let me remind him that he never minced his words when he was speaking about these very matters, so I felt it was my duty—and I felt it was my right—to say what I said in this House the other day, and I can see now that it certainly got his goat, and I am not surprised to see the reaction at all. Let me tell him, and I am going to use the same words I used the other night, that this political somersault and this political about-face, will not be swallowed by the French-Canadians of this country. Your statements that you have made from time to time in regard to enlistment in Quebec, in regard to our efforts from Quebec, in regard to the Hon. Prime Minister of Canada, who you did claim on different occasions was the Prime Minister of Quebec only, not the Prime Minister of the eight other provinces of this country. I do say, Mr. Chairman, that these statements are there, and they will be there as long as the Hon. Prime Minister of this country will be playing politics and using national unity as a political football. I will go further, Mr. Chairman,—except I did not have the occasion of seeing; I may not be using exactly the same words, but I deducted from them—he went so far as to say that I did not have the privilege of seeing the battle-field, but let me remind him that in 1944, a lawyer from Amos, who was using the same words he used today, paid a very dear price for

what he has said, because after he dared hurl that accusation at me, I simply handed out to him my discharge certificate and to his great shame, I should say, he had to read it himself to the meeting. I enlisted on the 10th of May, 1918, and I was discharged from the Army on the 11th of February, 1919. Yes, I do agree, that I was lucky enough that the War came to an end before I was called, but let me remind the Hon. Prime Minister that I had a brother who served in the Army for four years. Let me remind him also that during this last war I had as many as seven nephews overseas, some two of whom were there for five years. Let me remind him also that these statements that he threw over this country in 1936, using them as a stepping stone to become the leader of the Conservative Provincial Party, and using the last six years of war as a stepping stone for him to try at least to become the leader of the Conservative Party in Ottawa, will not serve his purpose, and I can assure him that as far as French-Canadians are concerned they will never forget these statements that he has made and they will certainly keep them in mind. A funny thing, Mr. Chairman, when the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) dared to get up and make that attack on me, I was just about to get up on my feet to say that I could not do otherwise than to agree with him on the statement that he had made in regard to the training of cadets. Now, speaking on behalf of my riding, and being on the High School Board myself, I can say that the training of cadets is something that we ought to keep in this Province. But let me remind him at the same time that it is very ill-becoming from the Prime Minister of this Province to say that due to the fact that the Department of National Defence in Ottawa has decided to decrease the number of cadets to be trained, that it means that they infringe on our autonomy rights in this Province. Let me remind him, Mr. Chairman, that this Government has nothing to do with militia as far as this country is concerned, and you know it. You know it is purely a Federal matter and if you do bring it up in discussion this morning, Mr. Prime Minister, it is simply for the matter of trying to build up your

case for that stand that you have taken in regard to Dominion-Provincial relations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, before taking my seat I will say this much to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). You can talk all you like, you can be as nice as you want to, but you have got to prove to this country, and you have got to act as a man who stands up to his position if you want the real Canadian of this country to believe in you. Otherwise, the way you have been acting during this session and the way you have been acting for many years, you are going lower and lower in the estimation of the people of this country.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I will deal very briefly with this. I have too high a regard for people of French-Canadian stock to believe that the hon. member (Mr. Habel) who has just spoken, represents even in the slightest degree, their thinking or their character.

MR. HABEL: You just think that.

MR. DREW: I would point this out that as far as the raising of this question of cadet training is concerned and the suggestion that we have merely raised it as another case against Ottawa, that demonstrates either the complete ignorance or the desire to mislead, which is characteristic of the hon. member (Mr. Habel) who has just spoken, because this Government, ever since Confederation, has had some responsibility for cadet training and even during the time that the hon. member was in office—no, he was never in office, and never will be—even when he was a member supporting the Government that was in office here at one time before, he knows perfectly well that cadet training was a part of the instructional duties of the Department of Education. I would point out to the hon. member (Mr. Habel) that it is one of the designated duties of the Department of Education to see that it is carried out. The function of the Department of National Defence is to provide such military instructors as may be necessary and they have offered over the years a per capita grant, a very small per capita grant which, if they are not prepared to cooperate, we will absorb so far as in-

struction is concerned. There are enough military people who are not on the permanent list to provide instructors amply throughout this Province without depending on them down there. We have the responsibility for cadets—this is the proper place to bring it up—and we are going to keep it up.

Now, as far as the statements made by the hon. member (Mr. Habel) I did not say anything about his service, or otherwise. I did not know anything about it. I accept his word that very late in the other war he was in uniform and I never questioned that. What I was referring to were the units in this last war who were not in the other war and these units have a grand record. I had the privilege of seeing them and I have a very, very high regard for them too. I agree that every Canadian should know those magnificent French-Canadian units who showed their courage on the fields of France.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: I have no intention, Mr. Chairman, of adding fuel to a fire which is already of sufficient proportions, but I just want to say that some of the remarks of my hon. friend, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) cannot be taken too lightly. I clearly recall as he spoke of my hon. friend, the member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) that there was an inference there that the record of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was superior to that of the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, let me correct that right away. I said I had seen them in France and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows perfectly well, or I suppose his recollection of history is sufficient . . .

MR. OLIVER: It is.

MR. DREW: . . . to know that the Maisonneuves and Chaudieres were not in the other war. When I mentioned them it was obviously with reference to the last war. He knows perfectly well I did not have the uniform on during the last war, but I had the privilege of being in France

this last war and the privilege of seeing those units.

MR. OLIVER: I agree with that, Mr. Chairman, but the insinuation is still there and does not fall with any great grace from the lips of the Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew). It is the same kind of innuendo as that when I was speaking on the Speech from the Throne Debate and his attempt to cast reflections on me and the things I said, and in that or some speech he said he thought his war record would compare favourably with mine.

MR. DREW: I did not use that expression.

MR. OLIVER: What were the words?

MR. DREW: Look it up in Hansard. You will find it all there, I did not say those words. Hansard is there to prove it. We have got on very well up to now and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has been fair in his remarks. I suggest that he should not deviate now at this stage of the proceedings.

MR. OLIVER: I have no intention of debating the remarks that have been made and the insinuations that have been cast. This Legislature in this last week has deteriorated to a place where it resembles a bar room instead of a Legislature.

MR. DREW: I agree with you.

MR. OLIVER: Just keep quiet a moment. Surely you can sit still a moment.

AN HON. MEMBER: He cannot keep quiet.

MR. OLIVER: The blame cannot be attached to these groups over here. The blame lies in your direction. The time has come in this House when we should deal with questions on their merits and leave personalities and innuendoes out of it.

My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) said a moment ago that the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) was never in a Government in this Province and never will be. The insinuation is that his qualifications are not such that any party in power would ask him into its Cabinet. I disagree entirely with that interpreta-

tion that can be rightfully put on that statement, and there is no doubt you can laugh if you like—I have sufficient admiration for the qualifications and for the background of my hon. friend from North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) to say that he would compare with and out-compare any man that you have on your Treasury benches today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vote 37.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) with respect to these orders issued from the Department of National Defence, were they issued in writing? Have you a copy of those orders?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Poor Oliver! . . .

MR. DREW: Yes, I have.

MR. NIXON: Could they be tabled?

MR. DREW: Yes, of course.

MR. DUNBAR: Trying to be leader!

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, on the question of the dissolution of these cadet groups by the Federal Government, may I ask this question: Did the Federal Government in the course of the war institute some special cadet training of its own as distinct from the cadet training operated by the Province? I am just asking that for information, I am not familiar with it.

MR. DREW: No, the Dominion Government did not institute a separate cadet training of its own. It may be that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has in mind the fact that with the understanding of the Dominion Government a group of service clubs throughout the country did sponsor Air Cadets. That, however, was never actually organized by the Dominion Government. There were also Sea Cadets who received direct assistance from the Dominion Government, but there again they were not organized by them. Since you raised the point; it is a matter of interest and a matter of record.

The Sea Cadets were sponsored by the Navy League. They received the utmost co-operation from the Department of Na-

tional Defence, the Naval Division. The Air Cadets were sponsored by a separate association of which Air Marshall Bishop was the head and they worked through groups of local service clubs in setting up Air Cadets for the establishment of a basic category for the R.C.A.F.

The Army Cadets were really essentially the school cadets and were never organized on a separate basis, but in no case were they organized by the Department of National Defence. I do wish though to make this quite clear that I am not reflecting on the officers connected with the Department of National Defence who carried out very properly the instructions they received from their Ministers. Those officers have always co-operated with our officials in every detail, and I am hopeful now that this has been brought out into open discussion that we may obtain a higher measure of co-operation on the Ministerial level as well as on the actual training level.

Votes 37 to 39 inclusive approved.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, could the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) tell me if the Federal Government contributes anything toward cadet training by supplying uniforms or other material or by any substantial amount?

MR. DREW: Yes, I should have mentioned that but I recognize I mentioned a great deal and it may have been overlooked.

I pointed out that they pay a per capita grant which, for some reason, they call a "capitation" grant instead of a per capita grant, but it means the same thing. They supply a certain number of rifles and they do supply instructors, as I said a few moments ago. I am hopeful that we can continue to co-operate but I do want to make it quite clear that if the order is not rescinded to limit the number of cadets to 18,000 we will have no choice but to proceed and provide all those things ourselves in relation to what I already mentioned, in the way of capitation grants, rifles and instructions. There are also the uniforms. They sell to school boards cadet uniforms, and pay an annual grant for the maintenance of these uniforms.

I do not want to elaborate this unduly, particularly on this particular day, but I do wish to point out that cadet training is not just a case of marching around the parade ground, carrying a rifle and getting into uniform. We are emphasizing the citizenship aspect of it and the broad problems of citizenship. I have no hesitation in saying, quite frankly, that I attach more importance to that than to the mere drilling and the weapons. It is for that very reason that, as Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, I am unwilling to have any arbitrary limits placed on the number of cadets, because I know it would cause the greatest disappointment among the lads who are interested in the work.

MR. CHARTRAND: Did the Minister (Mr. Drew) say 30,000 altogether?

MR. DREW: Yes, only 28,000 in the secondary schools. In addition to that, there are a certain number of other cadets in some lesser formations. The number would be approximately 30,000 but only 28,000 in the actual organized cadet units in secondary schools under the direct administration of the Department of Education.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, in regard to the answer of the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I want to put myself on record as being in favour of this cadet training, but could not the letter of the Department of National Defence be construed to limiting cadets to 18,000 in the Province of Ontario?

MR. DREW: No, I was asked to table the order, and I will. It definitely states the number of cadets trained would be limited to that number, consequently, many of the schools proceeded on that basis. They established a ceiling. These are the exact words of the instructions that went to the school board without the Department of Education being consulted. This is only one of a number which went out on behalf of the Department of National Defence, and again I want to qualify this by saying that I do not attribute any blame to them. They were acting under administrative instructions. This says:

2. It is evident as the ceiling is 18,000 cadets, that a number of corps will

be disbanded or strengths will be reduced by 30% in individual corps. Cadets in excess of the quota are eligible for capitation grant for the period 1 April to 30 June, 1947.

They only indicated that they could carry forward the excess number until June of 1947, and placed a ceiling, as they say, of 18,000. It is to that we object, and I feel sure we will not accept it.

Vote 39 approved.

On Vote 40.

MR. MacLEOD: I wonder if the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has at hand the figure which would indicate the number of vocational schools in the Province?

MR. DREW: There are 46 vocational schools in the Province.

Section 40 approved.

On Vote 41.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, before we pass on to other subject, I wish to say just a few words, and they will be very brief. They could not be tacked on to any particular item, except perhaps the high schools or technical institutes. This is on a subject I discussed years and years ago, when there were very few of us in the House. It is a subject which I think is of the greatest importance, and I want to draw it, not only to the consideration, but to the deep and prolonged meditation of the authorities of the Department of Education, and to all the hon. members of the House. It is a question of the waste of time and waste of money—or rather I should say, because the expression is not appropriate—the paucity and inadequacy of the results which are being obtained from a great deal of time and money spent in our programmes in our high schools as well as the inadequacy and inefficiency of our methods.

I am referring now to the teaching of French, not to French-speaking pupils, but to English-speaking pupils in the high schools and in the universities. As you can see, it is a most disinterested question for me, as far as I am concerned, because my own compatriots are not concerned at all. As a matter of fact, if they were

concerned, it would be with regret that I should make the suggestions I am going to make, because as bilingualists, they have in this country a very wide market which is increasing all the time.

In the City of Ottawa now, we notice it more than anywhere else, because more and more it is felt in the Dominion civil service that a civil servant should be possessed of both languages. There is being formed at Ottawa a most important branch of the public service, one which concerns the whole of Canada and the honour of Canada amongst the nations, and that is the diplomatic branch. More and more are we sending from this country to the various parts of the world, ambassadors, commercial agents, consuls, and so on, and of course you will readily see that a candidate possessing a knowledge of the two great languages, the English and the French—French which has been for centuries and centuries the diplomatic language, and English which is, perhaps, more universal at the present time—has a better opportunity and is better qualified to enter the diplomatic service, than a one-language man. Again, in business, because of the importance which the Province of Quebec is taking, commercial travellers and representatives of important commercial and manufacturing houses in Ontario are beginning to seek bilingual men so as to increase their influence with their clients in the Province of Quebec. Statistics amply prove that.

So that, as I have said, we bilingualists have a large market in the labour world, which is increasing all the time, and I am sure if the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) has had occasion to go into that, he will know a movement increasing in Ottawa and in Canada where parents are beginning to demand that there be a teaching of French, even in the elementary and public schools. The movement is growing, and that is a matter of protection for their children. Therefore, if I bring this up in the House, it is to put before the hon. members a situation with which I think you have had experience, although you have not had awareness. Those of you who have been through high schools know how much

time has been spent by the pupils in the study of French, and those of you who have gone through the universities also know how much time has been spent. And yet, with what result? The result is that perhaps on coming out of school you might take a French text-book and slowly read it to yourself, and the better students might understand some of it. More than that, is it not something pitiful that in this Province of Ontario, where we are so careful in the qualifications of our teachers, that we have French specialists who cannot speak French. Oh, yes, we have French specialists who can understand when French is spoken to them, but there is something very comical about that, that the French specialists, understanding themselves their deficiency in that regard, invented the famous phrase: "Oh, well, I cannot understand Canadian French, because I studied Parisian French." I heard a remark concerning Parisian French the other day by an hon. member of this House, who, of course, does not know anything about French, but he is strong on that, that we French-Canadians do not speak a proper French, we do not speak a Parisian French. Well, Mr. Chairman, let me say here and now, there is no such thing as Parisian French, unless you want to allude to the bad French that is used in certain parts of Paris. The French of the Sorbonne is the French of our schools, and which is spoken by the educated classes in Canada.

Is it not strange that in the Province of Ontario, where there should be so much opportunity to organize the programme of studies to give to every child in this Province the great asset of bilingualism, that not more is done? You know it is an asset. For 15 years we fought like tigers in order to preserve French in our schools against the attacks made against it. It is such an asset that I would not want to be a millionaire and lose that asset of bilingualism, not only for its great gentility, not just for the sake of passing away our leisure time, but as a means of understanding better the other side of questions. It is a great thing. Every evening at home, or here in my hotel room, after having read the *Star*—yes, the *Star*—the *Globe and Mail* and the *Telegram*, I can turn to the *La Presse*

and *Le Canada* and other newspapers from which I get other points of view. It is a wonderful thing. There are some in this Chamber who know what an asset it is to be well educated in French. Let me give a couple of instances to show the importance of that training.

Some years ago there was celebrated at Gaspé, on that great promontory of Gaspé, the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Jacques Cartier, really the discoverer of Canada, and there was a replica of the ceremony which, as we know from our early historians, took place as Cartier stepped on that great promontory at the opening of the St. Lawrence River, and where, in the presence of Indians, bewildered to see the white men, they erected a cross, which was the first great gesture, and the words inscribed thereon by Jacques Cartier were:

Je prends possession de ces nouvelles terres au nom de Dieu et du Roi de France.

which, being interpreted, means:

I take possession of these new lands in the name of God and of the King of France.

Well, after that great ceremony at the third centenary, there were representatives of every nation concerned, very distinguished men indeed, who came from England, from France, from the United States, and from other nations, to take part in that celebration.

In order to make it more like the initial ceremony which had taken place there, all the speeches were delivered in French. The Englishman who came out from London spoke excellent French, such as the King of England can speak,—the King of Canada, I beg pardon—and the Queen of Canada, with that beautiful accent of hers. The speech by the United States representative was made in excellent French. Of course the speech by the French representative was made in French, and the only representative there who could not make his speech in French was the representative of a bilingual country, speaking in a French province, and that was the then Prime

Minister of Canada, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett.

Another instance, Mr. Speaker, to show how backward we are in our education in languages. At a very early meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, one of the representatives of Canada, was the Right Hon. Mr. Graham.

At the very early meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva, one of the representatives of Canada was the late Hon. Mr. Graham. Later when he came back from Geneva he stated publicly—it was put in practically all the newspapers—he said: “I was never so ashamed of myself that I was at Geneva because I, a representative of the bilingual country—a man who should have been given and should have taken the opportunity to learn French—was one of the very very few who had to wait until we had an English translation to know what had been said in the assembly.” He said the Chinese representative spoke in French; the Japanese representative spoke in French, the German representative spoke the same, and the Belgian, the Swiss—everyone understood the speeches that were made in French and most of them expressed themselves in the old diplomatic language, French, and he said: “I took there an oath that my children would never be exposed to the same shame” and he sent daughters of his to be educated in the French convents of the Province of Quebec.

Now, those are instances that could be multiplied at length that justifies my asking again—Why do you English fathers and mothers of the Province of Ontario, where it would be so easy to organize effectively—not comically—in your schools an effective teaching of French, where your children would get out of the high schools, would get out of the universities and be proud to take part in a French discussion, in French conversation with their French speaking co-citizens of this country. It has come to this, gentlemen, because we French people, practically everyone of us, can speak English and can speak it young and continue to improve our English as we go on. If there is a company of ten English speaking uni-linguists and in that company there is only one uni-linguist and there

are ten bi-linguists, those ten French-Canadians, through their proverbial French politeness, will take the trouble of conducting the conversation in English for the sake of that one Canadian who should know French on account of the facilities that can be provided to him and he does not know it.

There are many reasons that account for that, gentlemen. French is a difficult language as compared to English. There is nothing to English, especially if you know French. I, in this very House one day, I took the Speech from the Throne, I counted the words in the Speech from the Throne that were of French origin and I found three-quarters of the words of the whole speech were of direct French origin, so that it makes it very easy. That is why we have time and again stated: Don't take French away from us if you want us to learn English effectively and quickly, because it is the very basis of most of the English language.

Then, again, I must say there is another reason the English people, the Saxon people, are not linguists and the French are more linguistic, but teaching could have been organized in this province and we are talking about unity and unity and unity. Can you find one factor that would be most effective towards bringing about good understanding between all the races of Canada better, more peace, more comprehensive one of the other, and, secondly, more national unity, than if everyone were to understand the language of the other. Why, after all, is Switzerland so united, so patriotic, so jealous of all its members, a small country as it is, which even the ruthless Germans in the two last wars did not dare to attack, although it might have been to their advantage so far as military tactics are concerned. It is because there are three reasons in Switzerland. In the schools all over Switzerland they teach the three languages, and that is how they form such a united nation. What about Belgium? Belgium that has been trodden on two occasions in two wars, trodden upon by the ruthless Germans. Why is it that they are so united? Why is it that it is so patriotic? Why is it that it has endured the most ignominious treatment

and suffering rather than accede to the invader? **There are two reasons there—the French, Flemish, German, and yet here united as no where else.** There is no question of this unity. Oh, there is some wrangling as to schools over there. Why? Because in the Flemish part they learn French and in the French part they learn the German, or rather the Flemish. This is the reason. Why should we not take the example of these older countries and do the same? You take practically every educated man that was sent from England here to represent England in some of our great conventions. I have met them. I have met Sir Henry Humbolt, I have met Sir Michael Sadler. They came to one of our meetings. We had a week educational convention here, and there was one day set apart for the French representatives—that is who came from France and those who came from Quebec. These gentlemen came, graced and honoured that French Day, and they spoke in exquisite French, and yet they did not have in England the opportunities that we would have in a bilingual country.

If we had started this 25 years ago to put French in our elementary courses in our schools in Ontario, followed it up in the high school, not giving any more time to it than is being given at the present time, not giving any more money for it than is being wasted at the present time, today every English child in the province of Ontario—boy or girl—would be able to speak French and to understand French. What a wonderful thing it would be! What a wonderful asset! Well, what should have been done 25 years ago has not been done, and has not been done since. Why not start it? I know the great difficulty you are going to say: We have not enough trained teachers. That is right. But train them. Why not train them and why not exchange teachers with the teachers of Quebec, who would welcome some of our teachers from the Province of Ontario, and take from them the French teachers—and they are splendid teachers—but, of course, this great superior transcendent cultured Province of Ontario would never think of permitting someone from the Province of Quebec, who has not got a diploma, who has not got a

certificate from the Province of Ontario, would never admit such a man, such an intruder in the schools of Ontario. I remember very well—Mr. Dunbar knows the man, the principal of our collegiate in Ottawa.

But of course this great, this superior, this transcendental, cultured Province of Ontario would never think of permitting someone from the Province of Quebec who has not got a diploma, who has not got a certificate for the Province of Ontario—would never think of admitting such a man, such an intruder, into the schools of Ontario.

I remember very well—and Mr. Dunbar knows the man—the principal of our collegiate in Ottawa—a Mr. MacDougall, a superior man indeed—I think the hon. member for East Ottawa (Mr. Chartrand) will agree with that—told me once with a very sarcastic smile, he said, “Oh, you know, Mr. Belanger, we here in Ontario cannot think of admitting anyone who has not been trained exactly in our schools and who has not got our certificate, no matter what equivalent he has. Why,” he says, “I will tell you this: a doctor of La Sorbonne in France—a doctor of La Sorbonne, the highest French university in the world—would not be allowed to teach French in a school of Ontario until he went and took out a second class certificate at least.” And that is the case.

Now we have here all the material—you have French teachers in this province as good as any English-speaking teacher and they know the methods. They would introduce into your schools the strict method, the famous methods, which are very successful in our bilingual schools to teach English to our French-speaking boys and girls of six and seven years, and so on. And instead of teaching French in the high schools as though it were a dead language, as though it were Latin or Greek, teach it as a living language. But of course we have got to train our teachers. Send them to Quebec and get them trained, which would not take long. Just to show that it does not take long to introduce and teach a language, take the case of Eire or Ireland. Not so long ago those who

are at the helm of affairs in South Ireland found when they investigated that Irish was spoken only on the fringe of their country, on the sea-side and in the rough huts, and that English had pervaded it and thrown out the national language—that there was no Irish in Dublin. They set out to improve the national consciousness and today they are teaching the two languages everywhere and the two languages are obligatory in the whole civil service of South Ireland. That did not take long—a matter of a couple of decades will do it.

So what I would like to do, and it may be my swan song at my age, and may my swan song have the effect of making you aware of the importance of that problem for the coming generation, for your children and your children's children, that you set about immediately, in a small way if you wish, to train teachers to improve your methods, to introduce French in an optional way first, if you will. You would be surprised if you were to make it optional in the elementary schools, how many would avail themselves of it at the present time, especially in Eastern Ontario. I say if I succeed in making us aware of the importance of the problem, the great thing it would be for national understanding and unity, and what profits and what blessings would heap upon your memory, your children who would enjoy that greatest of assets of knowing the greatest, the most literary, language in the world. French, then you would find, I think, if you do that, you would do a great benefit for posterity.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, it may be a matter of interest to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) to know that very definite instructions were given in regard to the teaching of French more than a year ago. I am in entire concurrence with the point of view he has expressed. I am not going to take issue. I do not think he meant it in the way it sounded, that this great cultural province was above doing that. Not at all. I agree with what he has said about the fact that if we are to set aside time on our curriculum, as I said, to teach French, that it should be taught, as he says, not

as a dead language but as a living language. Those happen to be the very words I used in discussing the question with the Department. We are placing more stress on French specialists and we have under examination now by a departmental group the whole subject of the teaching of French as a live, spoken language. It simply goes back to the point the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) made at the outset, that since so much time is taken apparently to teach French, it may just as well be French that is taught. We are doing that; that program has been developed in this past year. We have set aside \$6,000 for scholarships for specialists to go, not merely out of this province but to go to France and we have already arranged to exchange—and there is provision for that in the estimates—with the province of Quebec. But quite apart from going outside of Ontario, as has been said, if we are going to teach this language in our schools as a language, then it should be taught as a language that can be spoken, not merely as something that has to be memorized and reaches only a certain point of excellence and ends there. I believe the hon. member is fully aware that French is not unheard in my own home and I am most conscious of the desirability of the French that is taught being good French. I concur in what the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) has said, that there is a good deal of misunderstanding and that I have heard many Frenchmen say that perhaps the purest French in the world today is French spoken by the better-educated people in the Province of Quebec. But in every country there are varying grades of perfection. There is a great deal of difference in the language used by the lads from Lancashire and that used by the best-educated professor in London. There may be great differences between the professor at Dublin and the dock-worker at Belfast or at any of the larger ports. That is all very natural and human. There should be no over-all suggestion that good French is not taught.

I will say nothing more, beyond the fact that we are working on the basis that since French is on our curriculum,

it should be taught as French and as a language that people will understand.

Votes 40 and 41 approved.

On Vote 42:

MR. CHARTRAND: On Vote 42, would the Minister (Mr. Drew) tell me, in connection with cadet training, would any money allowance be allowed to any unit that may not be related to any secondary school?

MR. DREW: No, after all this is the Department of Education we are dealing with now and the Department of Education has no right to go beyond its function so that the grants provided here are for cadets in the schools which come under the Department of Education.

Votes 42 and 44 inclusive approved.

On Vote 45:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Vote 45 I would like to recommend to the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for his consideration and perhaps some action later, to institute in the Legislative Library a section that would contain publications that are of some historical value and are lost because there is no single library which maintains a collection of the sort. For instance, students of labour history find that there is nothing that can be traced except what is in the University Library, the Public Library and so forth. It does not matter what a person thinks politically, but it is of historic value to be able to trace back the early developments of the labour movement. I am using the labour movement as an example only, and I am wondering if the Legislative Library could not become the institution that would have a Department where it would keep all publications of that sort so that not only hon. members of the Legislature, but University and other students who find occasion to delve into the past could use those facilities. At the present time, I am sorry to say, there is not a single library in the Province that has any such collection. In the United States the Congressional Library has all that, the New York Library has some of it; in Canada there is not one library which has it.

I would suggest for consideration, the addition of a Department that would keep at least all Ontario publications on file, bound volumes, and have them available any time in the future for those who would care to study the developments of the past.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, all the leading publications in the Province are available in the Legislative Library and there is a very excellent collection of books in the Legislative Library on the history of the Trade Union movement and the development of all the social principles involved in it. I have had occasion to examine them myself and I do want to say this in passing that I do not believe all hon. members fully appreciate the fact that we have one of the finest libraries in Canada right here in these Legislative Buildings. Not only is the library excellent but there is a splendid cross-indexing system whereby volumes dealing with the subjects under consideration may be very promptly found.

I am not suggesting for a moment that improvements cannot be made, and regardless of any differences of opinion that may have been expressed or otherwise, if any suggestions are made to the librarian as to books that should be added, I know they will be given consideration.

Votes 45 to 49 inclusive approved.

On Vote 50:

MR. BELANGER: May I ask the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) kindly to explain why there is such a decrease in the Vote between this year and last year. There is, I find, this year \$106,000 less. The question of scholarships and bursaries is so very important that I think we should expect an increase rather than a decrease. There must be a substantial reason.

MR. DREW: There is a reason and I am glad the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) mentioned it, I might otherwise have passed dit.

There is a very obvious reason: There are increases in scholarships and bursaries but the reason for the very substantial reductions is that the Province

of Ontario has been bearing a very large financial load in carrying forward the training of veterans in these rehabilitation centres and the whole of this reduction, in fact, more than the reduction that is shown here, is the result of the fact that we are coming within measurable distance of the end of that particular training.

Actually in the other fields there is an increase. There is an overall decrease of \$150,000 in relation to the broad vote but this is more than made up by the fact that these many rehabilitation centres and instructional centres administered by the Ontario Department of Education are coming very close to the end of their work. Some of them have been closed already and the number of students is decreasing rapidly because most veterans have already received that training. It should be borne in mind that while the Department of National Defence provided payments to veterans under the Department of Veterans Affairs, both for themselves and for their instruction, the Province of Ontario has made a very substantial contribution itself to the maintenance of those courses.

Votes 50 to 52 inclusive approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I wonder if the Minister (Mr. Drew) could tell us in how many municipalities junior kindergarten classes have been established, and just what progress is taking place in connection with this type of education.

MR. DREW: If you could proceed with the other items, it will take me a moment to get the actual number of kindergartens. I can give you the other information but if we may proceed with the other items we will revert to Vote 51.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): May I ask with regard to Vote 51 whether no change in the system of grants will be registered until the report of the Commission of Education is made. We have also been told that the Committee were expected to report in a matter of three months. May I accept it that on the strength of that report that at the next session a year from now the Min-

ister (Mr. Drew) will be glad to tell us what the new grants will be?.

MR. DREW: Without in any way avoiding the answer, I am not prepared to make any commitments beyond saying that as soon as we receive the report we will proceed as rapidly as possible to the establishing of what I hope will prove to be a more efficient system. As to what procedure will be followed and what intermediate steps may be necessary is something I cannot possibly determine until we receive what recommendations the report makes. When the reports are made, they may be in broad terms calling for further examination of another nature or they may be in specific terms which cannot be accepted right away. I am not putting the question off, I am simply saying that as rapidly as we can we will proceed with the result of the report and I hope by next session we will be able to do this, but that is as far as I can properly go.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I have a question I would like to direct to the Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) and perhaps this is the appropriate item on which to raise it.

Are there any facilities in the Department of Education for stimulating the voluntary efforts of various groups to maintain and develop their respective cultures?

What I have in mind is this: there was a time in parts of the Province of Ontario when Highland culture was the dominant culture. That would certainly be true in Bruce County and Glengarry County. But with the shift of population in recent years the Highland culture has somewhat declined. I think that the hon. members of this House, even though they may not be of Highland descent will be glad to know that serious efforts are being made by the Gaelic Society in Toronto and other parts of Ontario to keep Highland culture alive. Much more has been done in the Province of Nova Scotia, where, in recognition of the contribution the Highland people made to the development of that Province, they have estab-

lished a Gaelic College at St. Ann's. The Government of Nova Scotia has taken a keen interest in that institution, which has attracted people from all over Canada and many from the United States. At this Gaelic College they teach the music of the Highlands, they teach folk-lore and the old handicrafts. Every year they have a Gaelic Mod, a gathering together of the Highland peoples in a music festival.

I have mentioned only the Scots, but what is true of them is also true of the Irish, the Welsh, the various Slavic Groups and Jewish Groups in Canada. I am sure all of us recognize that there are many strands in the cultural tapestry of this Province and I think we are all desirous that the colours in the tapestry be brought out in their full beauty. It does seem to me a very useful purpose would be served in this respect, if some kind of committee could be set up which would maintain a liaison with these groups.

I mentioned Glengarry County which, back in the days of Ralph Connor, was a centre of Highland culture, but latterly the Highland people seem to be on the way out and Glengarry is becoming predominately French. That is very good, but I hope Highland culture will not disappear. I think we would lose something in the life of the Province of Ontario if we permitted the well-springs of our cultural life to dry up simply through lack of effort. My hon. friend for St. Patricks (Mr. Roberts) reminds us of the contribution the Irish have made by giving us shamrocks on March 17th, but I do feel that not sufficient has been done to keep these various groups active at the work of improving their cultural life.

I know a lot of the hon. members do not like the bagpipes. I do. I like them very much. I think the Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) will be interested to know there are large numbers of young people in the Province of Ontario

who have taken the trouble not only to learn to play the bagpipes, but have actually gone to school to learn the Gaelic language. I have in mind the chief of the Gaelic Society in the City of Toronto, a brilliant young physician by the name of Dr. Ian MacKay, a physician at Christie Street Hospital and who was medical officer of the Cape Breton Highlanders overseas. He was brought up in a Gaelic home but like most people dropped the language. Then he began to study the culture of the Highland people and decided to learn the language. Now when he conducts the meetings of the Gaelic Society in Toronto he is able to speak with just as much facility in the Gaelic tongue as in English. He has also become a fine piper. I know the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has a strong personal interest in these questions. I raise it now because I think it would be helpful if the Department of Education gave it some consideration to see what can be done to help these people who are trying to make a contribution to the development of our Canadian culture.

MR. DREW: The answer is a great deal has already been done and we have not reached that item yet, but in Item 53 a rather substantial sum of \$125,000.00 is made available for adult education, under which comes a possibility of an organization of this kind. There is a provision now that any community may organize activities of this kind and by getting the school board to approve these activities under their adult education branch and under the night classes they may get substantial grants for that work. It may also interest the hon. members to know this is merely an illustration of how sometimes we hide our light too much under the bushel,—it may interest the hon. members to know, under the direct supervision of the Department of Education there were 120 music festivals in which 50,000 pupils participated carry-

ing forward the principle I think you expressed.

MR. E. A. MacGILLIVRAY (Glengarry): Following the remarks of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) I heartily agree with his plea to the Department of Education to take this matter into consideration. While I also agree that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) a very well-read man and very well versed in the affairs of this country, yet he is drawing upon his imagination to some extent in his remarks concerning the change in the racial complexion of the County of Glengarry. The Scottish people down there are still very strong in number and very active in keeping alive the Scottish traditions and folk-lore. We have several annual Scottish entertainments which always pack in a crowd. We are always assured that the walls of any auditorium where such an entertainment may be held will be bulging with the large number in attendance.

On the other hand, it is also true that the French-Canadians are coming in there in great numbers. I agree with the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) in his remarks that we welcome this condition, because as we get to know the French-Canadians better we admire them even more than we ever did. This is proved by the fact that intermarriage between the two races are taking place in considerable numbers at the present time, which goes to show that each race recognizes in the other the very fine qualities which are admitted by all the other races in the world. I hope I am making an equally effective appeal to the French vote as the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did in his effort earlier today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: But I do say that the French people in Calgary constitute about 50 per cent. of the population, which would refute the remarks of the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that we are fast passing from the scene and becoming a decadent race. If that were so, I would be very glad indeed if our successors in the County of Glengarry could be made up of that

very fine race known as the French Canadians.

We had a Scottish gathering here in Toronto about a week ago, at which there were about 300 present, and at the present time there is in the process of formation a Highland Society, which goes to show that the Scottish people are not losing their culture, their folk-lore and their traditions, and may I repeat again that when that time comes that the County of Glengarry shall cease to be populated by the Scotch Highland race, I can see no finer race to succeed them than the French Canadians.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: I hope the very enthusiastic remarks by the hon. member from Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) regarding the increasing number of intermarriages may make it possible for us all to celebrate a very happy event we have been awaiting for some time.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, may I say that, believe it or not, I used to play in a pipe band. I think possibly it might be an innovation in this House if we had a piper to pipe in the Whips when they come in together. I think it would have added considerably to the decorum of the House last night if we had had the skirling bagpipes, instead of the skirling what we did have.

The question I was going to ask the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was in connection with adult education. I wish to congratulate him on the progress of adult education in the north. I happen to be the chairman of the committee in my town. I understand, since I came down here, that the assistant director for the north has been recalled from his duties up there, and the work is to be directed from Toronto. We had a very fine, efficient young gentleman there by the name of Young, who gave us great assistance in getting organized, and I would just like to know if the policy has been changed, and if we are going to be deprived of his services or have someone to take his place.

MR. DREW: I might explain, Mr. Chairman, that there is no change in the

policy. On the contrary, the directors are still on the job. From time to time they are recalled here for purposes of discussion, and that is particularly true at the moment, because there is a substantial reorganization in regard to that, because of the tremendous success of the recreational activities. I would not take the extra time now to enlarge upon that, but I will do so when we meet in June. There was a recent meeting in Oshawa of the representatives of the communities in which these recreational centres have been set up, with the direct assistance of the Department of Education, and so successful has that been that it has been decided to integrate more closely with recreation the adult education to carry out some of the very ideas which have been started. A number of these men have been brought back here for general discussion, with the idea of widening the plan. The intention is not in any way to bring the direction back to Toronto. On the contrary, it is more to spread it out, and I feel sure that any appearance of people being withdrawn is only for the purpose of a further examination of the situation.

MR. TAYLOR: We were quite anxious to have Mr. Young back there, because of the co-operation we receive in our athletic activities from the Department of Education.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Chairman, before leaving Item 52, some hon. members sent me a note to get up and speak for the Irish, but I do not think that is necessary; the Irish can speak for themselves.

I want to refer to Section 19 of Section 52, and draw the attention of the hon. members to that particular item, because it might be missed in the last day's proceedings. It refers to an increase to six times what was planned on several occasions, and it was my understanding that the Government of the Province of Quebec was making a vote of the same amount. I am sure the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), and other hon. members will be pleased to know that this particular type of advancing of culture of both races, and the

language of both races, between the two provinces, is being accelerated in this manner.

MR. BELANGER: I was going to say a word of congratulation regarding item No. 19.

Regarding Item 9, Mr. Chairman, I notice one item has disappeared from these miscellaneous accounts, and that is an item of \$4,800 which last year was voted to help young people who were deaf by sending them to special schools in Quebec and Montreal. I do not know whether it has been spent or not, but I think it was a splendid move on the part of the Government to do a thing like that. In eastern Ontario we have some young people who are afflicted with that infirmity, and it is almost impossible to send them to Belleville, because they are out of contact with their own people.

MR. DREW: I do not want to interrupt the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), but that item has not been dropped. For some reason its place in the estimates has been changed, and it is item 13 of Vote 42, and the amount is the same. It was felt that that was more properly the place to put it.

MR. BELANGER: Thank you very much indeed.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, we got by Item 53, and on that I would like to commend the Government for the establishment of the adult education department, and in any reorganization that takes place, I hope that Mr. Ross, who has been carrying on very good work in Fort William, will remain there. There was some information came through recently, which I received from our librarian, that there was a possibility he might be shifted, and I feel that it has taken a year gone by to get pretty well established. Through the Junior Chamber of Commerce he has inaugurated a weekly radio programme, and he seems to fit in very well with the life of the community, and we sincerely hope he remains there for some time.

MR. DREW: I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) that anything

at the moment is simply a matter of discussion. I am unaware of the rumour to which the hon member (Mr. Anderson) refers. The fact is, as it happens, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Cross, the Director and one of the Assistant Directors, are shortly to visit Mr. Ross at Fort William, so I think the rumour is unfounded. That may be, of course, how the rumour started.

Mr. Chairman, before suggesting the adjournment, I would point out that the arrangements for the demonstration are within a very few minutes of, one o'clock, one way or the other. May I say to the hon. members that this is in no way simply a stunt; it is an attempt to indicate to the hon. members what is actually the first effort of this kind in Canada. I do not mean that what will happen here today will be the actual thing that is going to be done, but the arrangements which this Government have made for the use of helicopters for special fire-fighting work of this nature, has not been undertaken by any other Government to date.

I think it will be of interest to see exactly how the machines will operate, so that the hon. members will be able to visualize how this work can be carried out when further experiments are made. Any demonstration that is carried out today, and any of the fire-extinguishing bombs that are used, I will point out, are not the type of bombs being developed by the research foundation. They will have substantial containers with a special fuse developed under our own research foundation, and what is done today is merely to demonstrate to the hon. members something of the way this revolutionary aircraft operates,—and when I say “revolutionary”, I mean that in the sense of an entirely new form of aircraft—and will show something of the facilities they offer for an entirely new approach to dealing with small, incipient fires.

When the hon. members see this, I believe it is the intention to actually have a small fire, which will show the way it operates. The inclination may be to say “well, after all, it is just a little fire, and does not prove anything”. The

fact is, as the hon. members from the north know so much better than any of such, that the larger fires may start from a flash of lightning hitting a tree stump, remote from a road or water. It smoulders in the rain for days, and when the weather gets dry it gets a start, and perhaps then a heavy wind will come along and spread the fire, and it may result in a fire covering a vast area, destroying a great deal of timber and endangering communities. The idea is to stop those small, incipient fires at the beginning, because no aircraft, which must pass over at tremendous speed, can do anything about it, and the damage has been done before any men can get in there.

When seeing what these machines do, it should be borne in mind it is merely for the stopping of incipient fires, except for one second stage, and that is experimental attempts which will be made to see what can be done about laying down an actual chemical barrage in front of a moving wall of fire. Of course nothing of that sort will be attempted here today, and we can only ascertain what can be done when experiments are carried out on a larger scale. That is what is going to be done this summer. We intend to carry out exhaustive tests in order that we can make our decisions and place the matter before the Legislature next year.

Perhaps it would be well if I outlined what the plans are as arranged by the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) who has gone out to assume responsibility for the details. There will be two of these helicopters arrive at approximately one o'clock—very close to it, one way or the other—and I would point out to the hon. members that these are not to be confused with the autogyros, which we have had for some time, and which have a standard propeller as well as the revolving rotors. This machine is entirely different, and it can come down in a very confined area, such as that in front of this building. No autogyro can do that, and particularly it could not take off as the helicopters can do, indicating what can be done within the extremely confined spaces in the

north, where work of this kind is most important.

The officials of the company which have sent these machines here will be on hand, and there will be an opportunity to see the machines, and obtain some idea of actually how they operate. These machines will actually land and will take off from in front of the parliament buildings, and we will see something of what we may expect when these machines go to the north country to carry out their experiments. Of course, in carrying out their experiments, they will actually use the extinguishing material they have for actually fire protection. I think, Mr. Chairman, we might well adjourn at this moment. Perhaps the hon. members may have the opportunity for a sandwich and a glass of milk before the demonstration, but I think when we adjourn we should stand adjourned until three o'clock, in view of the fact that this demonstration will take in the neighbourhood of an hour, and that will give us ample latitude, and I hope it will be early enough so that we can dispose of our business in good time this afternoon before the adjournment as indicated.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if it is the intention of the Government to proceed with private bills today?

MR. DREW: No, it is not, for this reason. Those deal with matters that will be under discussion at the later part of the Session, and as has already been indicated, in the later Session the Government will be in a position to deal with certain matters that relate directly to subjects of these private bills, and as we are not ready to do so now, it would be most unwise, and I frankly think unsound, if we were to seek to dispose one way or the other of bills in which there may be points upon which we would be only too happy to agree, while with others we might not.

In spite of what might be said,—we recognize that in the debates, sometimes very vigorous things are said, and sometimes we get a little heated, and sometimes a little tired, and that may contribute something to the vigour with

which things are said at times,—but in spite of that, I hope it will be recognized that there have been a number of occasions on which we have been prepared to adopt recommendations which it was felt were desirable. That being so, I think it would be most unsound if we should attempt to deal piecemeal with bills which have been introduced on subjects which we have frankly indicated we will be dealing with at a later part of the Session.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise until three o'clock this afternoon.

Motion approved.

The committee recessed at 12.55 p.m.

THE HOUSE RESUMES

ESTIMATES—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

MR. DREW: Department of Labour, Vote 94, page 61.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour). Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege to bring before this Legislature the estimates of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1947-1948. As the hon. members will know the Department of Labour is the service department for the Province of Ontario, and its activities have a profound effect on the well being and prosperity of the people of the Province of Ontario. In the past few years the public have become deeply conscious of the effect of good industrial relations on their well being. Not a few of the hon. members of the House dealt with matters handled by the Department in their speeches at this session, and their interest and concern has prompted me to deal more fully with these affairs.

At the outset of my remarks I feel that I should tell you, Mr. Chairman, that I have every confidence—that problems in connection with industrial relations which are at times trying and vexatious and a source of worry to all of us—but can be solved by co-operation with all branches of our Provincial community. We are never in a hopeless situation in so far as industrial relations are concerned.

I would like to tell you a little bit about labour relations and the Labour Relations Act. As I am sure you all realize, we have what is known as the Ontario Labour Relations Board. This Board is composed of an equal number of representatives of industry and of labour. They have been sitting now for over three years and I think it can be safely said that they have handled a greater volume of business than any other Labour Relations Board of the Dominion and possibly with the exception of our neighbour Province of Quebec, as much as all the rest of the Provincial Boards together. It is true there has been some criticism of the delays in getting out decisions but we are aware of that and have endeavoured to correct that. But when we consider the volume of business I think their work has been very commendable and these men are entitled to deep appreciation from the people of this Province for the work they have done during the past year.

I would also like to give a word of commendation to the Conciliation Officers of this Province. I think we have a group of as well informed Conciliation Officers as can be found anywhere. They have done an excellent job and I think it is recognized by both industry and labour that these men are fair and impartial and doing a good job. When P.C. 1003 was evolved ample consideration was given at that time by labour and by management and by the Provincial Governments and by the Federal Government and all had an equal opportunity to make representation. The Bill which was finally evolved is the Bill under which we have been operating now for all these years.

It was a Federal Bill but it was adopted and carried into the Statutes of this Province and we are operating under it today, I might say with a considerable degree of success. The question that is before the country today is the question of the possibility of uniform Labor Legislation for the Dominion. It has been the topic between Federal and Provincial Governments and Labour organizations and management, and the hope expressed by all is that there

might be enacted Federal Legislation which with only a few changes, if any, may be carried forward into Provincial Legislation so there would be the desired uniformity throughout the entire country, a worthwhile endeavour, I would say, if possible of attainment. With this in mind the Provincial Ministers of Labour met in a conference with the Federal Minister of Labour some time ago. Some time after the conference was held a proposed draft Bill was issued and sent by the Federal Minister to the Provincial Ministers, first, in confidence, and later released to industry and to organized labour for their consideration. Later a further proposed draft was issued, still not adopted or even approved by the Federal Government, but still merely a basis for discussion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to change the Labour Relations Regulations that we have in effect today under which we are operating and until something definite can come out from Ottawa as to what they have in mind would practically mean endeavouring to write a new Labour Code through the process of amendments. Mr. Chairman, I know that organized labour would like to see, or at least so they have informed me, a national uniform labour code and it is to that end that we are working. In this House we have heard continuously talk of co-operation between the Provincial and the Federal Government. I would like to say this, without fear of contradiction, that the Federal Government and this Government, in matters of labour have co-operated one hundred per cent. and I propose to keep it that way because I believe it is in the best interest of the workers of industry in this Province. There have never been any party politics played by either the Federal Minister of Labour or myself and I feel that any change at this time in view of the situation, in which we are endeavouring to evolve something national in character, would simply be a breach of faith on my part as Minister of the Province of Ontario and would not be in the best interests of Labour Management Relationship.

As an indication of what we can look forward to may I cite the activity of one branch of my Department under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Plans of all new or additional industrial or commercial premises to be constructed must be approved in the Department of Labour before the work is undertaken. Last year,—I would like you to remember this,—last year the total value of such construction which was approved for the Province of Ontario was 54 million dollars. From this I think that we are safe in inferring that there will be a great number of new jobs available to our citizens in the near future, and great confidence is felt in our industrial future. So, Mr. Chairman, while many may not agree,—and I have heard them disagree,—while we may not have the best labour laws—and it seems to be the popular phrase to say “in the world,” which I feel may be justified—they are the best to be found anywhere that I know of, and because they do not provide all of the things that organized labour think that they should have, such as union security and other features, yet I think it must be admitted that the labour laws of this Province, the laws that produced the 48-hour week, that cut many thousands of peoples weekly hours down from 52, 60, 65 to a basis of 48, are sound.

And our holidays with pay;—while people may argue we did not go far enough, it should have been two weeks. it must be admitted that thousands of people of this Province got a week's holidays with pay who never had a holiday with pay before in their lives. And in the building trades alone, last year, some 70,000—not in industry, but in the building trades—received a week's vacation with pay. The benefits of that Holidays With Pay Act were greatly improved by amendments passed here in this Session, which carried the pro rata system of the building trade into all industry, on a pro rata basis, so that no man, if he only has a portion of a year's work, will be done out of a just portion of his holiday pay.

Our improved inspection services, protecting the health and the welfare of the workers, our compensation act—and I would like to deal with that just for a moment. I think I can get agreement in this House that the Workmen's Compensation Act is one of the best features of social legislation to be found anywhere, which this Government this year, and during previous years, has endeavoured to improve and broaden in scope, increase in benefits, and administer it with ever increasing consideration for the injured. This year with no exception, the amendments already passed in this Session of the Legislature, were great steps forward, such as increased allowances to widows and children, greater blanket coverage for industrial diseases, minimum rates for permanent disability. I might add that, as we have gone forward, we have not increased the rates, and we have kept the funds actuarially sound.

Now, I would like to read a statement from a book published by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Philip Murray, President, in the United States. There are a great many things in it besides dealing with a visit that a great number—some 25, I believe it was—members of the C.I.O. organization in the United States, paid here to investigate our Workmen's Compensation Act, and who were greatly impressed. Actually I am only going to read a couple of paragraphs of this; a lot of it has to do with the graciousness with which they were received here, and the value of their having had an opportunity to see the workings of the Workmen's Compensation Act from the inside.

One of the statements was:

For our part, we were alternately impressed with the achievements in Ontario, and aggravated that our American states were lagging behind in so many particulars.

We concluded our session, challenged to apply ourselves with as much devotion as possible to accomplish for United States workers the real purpose of workmen's compensa-

tion legislation, which has become fuzzled and faded in the jungle of private profit-seeking political disorder, inadequate budgets, over-worked administrators, and perverted, wasteful litigation. If some future convention of this association should be held in Toronto, I feel that this entire body would profit greatly from the same kind of clinic we enjoyed last Many.

The employers of Ontario profit because the injured are served better. This is a negative emphasis of the fact that in many of our states the employers suffer because the injured workmen are not served well. Where the employer is an adversary of adequate workmen's compensation and of competent administration, the profit-heavy insurance companies wax fat at the expense of both, and a great deal of what they take goes down the sewer of social and economic waste, so that everyone loses in the end.

Workmen's compensation benefit payments are not "losses"; they are gains, both for the individual and for society. In Ontario we found the primary emphasis not on profit from the capital investment, nor on opposition to premiums, but rather on relief and assistance to unfortunately injured human beings.

I have not spoken at all about the very superior medical service, because Dr. Galbraith, who preceded me, has covered this subject so adequately to this convention. I will only observe here that the employers are also enthusiastic about the prompt and superior medical care given to their injured workers, not from humanitarian motives alone, but because it is economically the cheapest.

That, in brief, is a partial statement of what was said in the United States as a result of a visit of a large committee of the C.I.O. organization to this country.

I would like also to inform this Legislature that at this moment we are endeavouring to terminate negotiations

with the Federal Government to procure a number of buildings out at Malton, where we hope to move our clinic, house our injured people, treat them properly, give them a certain measure of entertainment and recreation while there taking treatment, and generally to clean up the situation of which we know and have known and have been endeavouring to correct, but which circumstances beyond our control prevented. So we hope to get that swinging, and from our experience there, which will only be on a more or less temporary basis, probably a couple of years, we will gain knowledge so that we can eventually construct a proper set-up of our own for our injured people, so that when they have to be taken care of by way of treatment, they will be looked after in the very best way possible.

Now, another question that has been discussed at great length is in regard to the hours of work. This matter was supposed to come before this House by way of an amendment which the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) announced just before rising at noon would not be called at this part of the Session. But I would like to say a little about the hours of work, and I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I have heard better arguments here expounded by those who seem to think that the hours of work should be shortened from 48 to 40—I have really heard better arguments here against the legislation than I could hope to make myself. They have pointed out the shortage of housing and commodities.

We know these conditions exist. Why are we so short of houses? I believe it is largely because of the shortage of labour in various types of industry. I think everybody realizes that it would be proper and correct to say that every skilled or semi-skilled worker in the Province today is busy. If he has knowledge and ability to work on construction work, he is busy at the present time. So, no matter from what source houses may be desired to be built, yet, with the maximum of the skilled labour required at work, how could you increase the output? And if you shorten the hours, you would immediately aggravate

that situation. There is no other answer. Now, we know of many industries where 40 hours' weeks exist. New men can be taken on after shift changes, and production can be maintained. But in the building industry that is not so, because, Mr. Chairman, there are no new men available in the skilled trades, and work stops, so, Mr. Chairman, the passing of this Act would further aggravate the great housing shortage which we know exists today. There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, in my mind, that the trend of things, the thinking of industry, even more than the workers, will eventually bring us into a five day week, and probably a 40-hour week. I do not know when this will happen, but I think that the trend is down when conditions change.

Many industries, as I have pointed out, according to their ability to secure supplies, their method of production, the saving with new and improved machinery which produces more goods at less cost, have already, under collective agreement, put into effect the 40-hour week. But, Mr. Chairman, we must realize this, that building supplies are still in short supply, that the machinery supplies which are necessary to bring about a shorter work week are not available, and these people who are today unemployed, and I will admit in some cases because of certain conditions there are men unemployed, are not unemployed because someone some place else is working 48-hours, but are unemployed because of the inability of those creating the essential commodities necessary to create more employment, are unable to do so. The point is so well argued that a shorter working week does not create more employment, but actually less.

Another angle, Mr. Chairman, is this: last year, as you yourself and the hon. members in the House know, I sat for months with my conciliation officers endeavouring to conciliate disputes, and I say quite humbly with considerable success. As a matter of fact, every dispute that came before us, we were able to eventually bring to a conclusion.

The disputes that blanketed the electrical and rubber and other great indus-

tries were eliminated, and a basis for settlement worked out in my office, and not one was settled on a 40 hour week. In fact, one dispute—and labour was represented at this conference table by some of their very outstanding men—were offered by the company to reduce the hours from 48 to 44, with the same take home pay, but this union realized that the workers were not as much—and I emphasize that—not as much interested in the reduction of a few hours, as they were in the amount of additional money,—new money,—they were going to have to take home to their families to maintain their standard of living in these days of rising costs. Our difficulty in settling this dispute was to endeavor to get the company to go back to the 48 hours. They had made plans to cut down to 44, and it was eventually settled on a 43-hour basis, and I say again, in all the disputes that we have—one just as recently as a few weeks ago, which I mentioned in this House—of all the disputes, none of them was settled on a 40-hour week.

I could also point out that Alberta has refused to adopt a 44-hour week, so I say that there are many reasons at the present time why we cannot consider enacting a mandatory law that would require a 40-hour week in this Province, because, Mr. Chairman, I want in the first place to leave something for collective bargaining, something that they can bring about by collective bargaining and negotiation. I do not want to have something imposed on the workers of this Province, because we have to deal, not with any particular group of people, but with all the people when we are enacting legislation, and we do not want to mandatorily place on them something which would only have the effect of cutting down their standard of living.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to touch on another question; I would like to touch for a moment on the minimum wage question, and I would like to point out that a new schedule of rates for women in this Province under the Minimum Wage Act, which did not require an amendment in this Legislature, but lies within the authority of the Industrial

Labor Board—has been worked out, and will be published in the Gazette—this week, or very shortly, and which will come into effect on June 1st.

I would like to point out that in establishing these rates we did not just pick figures out of the air and say, "The minimum wage shall be so much." We examined the situation from one end of this Province to the other, the costs of living in various localities, large cities, smaller cities, and very small rural places, and we have established a new basis for women. As the question was supposed to come before this House, I would like to say this, that we have made the same survey as regards establishing a minimum wage for men. We have all the data; we have everything ready to write in the figures, but in these changing times, with costs of living continuously rising, and wages being increased, I think this House will agree with me that it was impossible to ever get to a point where you could establish a minimum wage for men, because the rate you establish today might be utterly inadequate in a few days, and if we had established a basis of minimum wages two years ago, you could see how inadequate it would have been today.

Minimum wages, in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, are not fair wages. I think in the minds of lots of people they confuse a minimum wage with a fair wage. A minimum wage is simply a floor under wages, below which they cannot go. As I say, we have everything in readiness, and if conditions become such that there begins to be a surplus of labor, and prices start to fall, we can clamp a minimum wage on, almost overnight. I would also like to point out that for years organized labour argued very strongly against minimum wages for men, because it has this effect. If it is a rate that might be considered a fair rate, then the unscrupulous employer would establish that as his maximum, not his minimum, and he could say, "I am a fair employer, because I pay the rate the Government sets." We do not want to use a minimum wage that way. And so that is what I think that a minimum wage for men would do. I assure

you that what I have said is correct, that we have made this survey and we can put it on if conditions change, and we will establish it at a time we consider proper. For times are continually changing, and I did not actually get the approval of labor organizations, but I have talked to many of them on these very same questions, and I believe that they agree that the present time would be a very bad time to apply a minimum wage for men.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell you just a little bit more about the Department in regard to apprenticeship training, one of the reasons for an increase in our Budget. We are planning a course in apprenticeship which will be offered in vocational training schools, and we anticipate that 1,000 apprentices will take courses in the building trades during this year. To me this is a cause for a great deal of personal satisfaction, because I am most anxious to see the youth of this Province who are mechanically inclined receive training. I am very much in favour of the academic assistance that has been given—but a great many more of such people are needed in Ontario. The skilled mechanics in this country were sadly depleted, and there is need for good mechanics, and a good livelihood can be made, if they get the proper training, and are turned out as competent and efficient workmen. I am very anxious to see the youth of this Province get this opportunity, because it means our boys are going to have the opportunity of perfecting themselves in their chosen vocations and rise to positions of importance in the construction industry. I feel I should be remiss at this time if I failed to tell you that in large measure our success in the field of apprenticeship has been due to the close co-operation between employers and representatives of trade unions in the industry. They sat down side by side, to discuss these matters, and much has been gained because of the experience and time and co-operation that these men from both sides have given us in the past. They have accepted the responsibility of advising the Department on apprentice-

ship matters in their industry, and their enthusiasm and support has given us great confidence for the future.

Let me say further, Mr. Chairman, that the training of apprentices is not limited to the construction industry. More and more trades are coming under the Apprenticeship Act, and we are looking forward to the day when the number of apprentices in all trades will be greatly increased to meet our expanding requirements. Another reason for some of the additional money in my Estimates, Mr. Chairman, is that the Province of Ontario and the Dominion Government made an arrangement in 1944, whereby the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003 would apply in this Province, and the Legislature passed the Ontario Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, setting up the necessary machinery for that purpose.

Under the terms of the agreement the Dominion Government undertook to pay two-thirds of the cost of administration. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Dominion Government has notified us that the arrangements will terminate as of March 31st, 1947, and they have so terminated. It is anticipated that appeals from decisions of the Ontario Labour Relations Board pending on that date as well as the activities of boards of conciliation then set up, will be carried to completion, even after March 31st.

As a result of the Province reassuming its jurisdiction, it has been found necessary to increase the Estimates for the Ontario Labour Relations Board, since we shall now be bearing the full cost of administration.

In the same manner, the costs of the conciliation service in the Province will be increased, because of the fact that it will be necessary to hire more staff to carry the additional work which is being relinquished by the Federal Department of Labour as wartime regulations and controls disappear.

The factory inspection branch of the department is charged with the administration of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, under which safety fac-

tors, health, and occupational hazards are of prime concern. Inspectors are located in various sections of the Province who undertake to check on industry within their territory.

In like manner, the Board of Examiners of operating engineers are concerned to ensure that properly qualified men are in control of steam plants, hoisting and operating equipment, and examinations are held continually at Toronto to give men an opportunity to qualify for their certificates. Examinations are also held at the regular intervals in the various sections of the Province.

The boiler inspection branch undertakes to inspect boilers which are not insured to guard against possible explosions as a result of defects or improper handling. The work of this branch is on the increase.

The work of the Department is largely administrative, and as such our Budget is more or less fixed according to the services we are called upon to render. As normally our work proceeds from day to day, whether there happens to be at the time difficulties in industry or not, if there are difficulties, it means just that much extra work, that does not diminish our efforts at all. The Department of Labour is an essential part in the building and maintaining of good relations.

As far as possible in the Province of Ontario, its sole object is to be an impartial department. It has no axe to grind. It simply tries to carry on, fulfilling the wishes and desires of the people, and the continued requests and demands from industry and from labour for new and additional services.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in closing I would say that I believe our labour laws are sound; I believe they are sane laws, and they grant, as they do, the right to organize without the fear of discrimination to the worker; they encourage industry to develop and expand. They protect the health and welfare of the men who are working; they care for them in a very humane manner if unfortunately they are injured, and as the

Minister of this Government, I can advise this Legislature that this matter has been discussed, and I have full authority to say that we at this time do not intend to alter our course in regard to labour relations, hours of work or minimum wages, until such time as something definite as regards labour relations has come from the Federal Government with whom we are co-operating, and until such time as conditions change in regard to the hours of work, that would warrant such a procedure.

I will now introduce the Estimates of my Department.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Votes 94 to 99 inclusive approved.
On Vote 100.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, on Item 100 I notice the very small amount of \$5.00 is appropriated to cover "books, magazines, papers" in the Minimum Wage Branch. It seems an awfully small amount of money. There must be a great deal of material, a great number of periodicals that would be helpful to the Secretary of that Board who would want to spend a little more money than that. I noticed in the estimates of the Minister of Planning and Development there was no less than \$900.00 for magazines and periodicals. Don't you think you could jump that up a bit?

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): In answer to the Hon. Member (Mr. MacLeod) I must say I am at a loss to know just what that \$5.00 is. Some place else in the estimates we have additional money. We do have many periodicals. Oh, yes, we have \$1,000.00 here in Vote 94.

MR. MacLEOD: That covers the whole Department? This \$5.00 is just for . . . ?

MR. DALEY: Some little thing.

MR. MacLEOD: Cigarettes?

Votes 100-103 inclusive, approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report certain resolutions.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. D. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

MR. DREW: First order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): I wish to make a motion and I think the Minister (Mr. Doucett) will be quite agreeable that this Bill should go back to the Committee of the Whole House. I think that in order to put before the House the arguments which I wish to present, I can do so on a motion which I will tender, Mr. Speaker, in a moment, to have this Bill returned to the Committee of the Whole House in order that an amendment can be made.

MR. DREW: Let me just interject there, since this matter is a subject of discussion, I do not think it would be appropriate that any views which are to be expressed should be expressed on the third reading.

I am not in a position to say whether the Minister (Mr. Doucett) concurs or not, but as the head of the Government I am not prepared to raise any question between hon. members as to any interpretation of the situation. If it is felt that there is any thought that this should be dealt with I would move that we—in fact I think I should just deal with this myself and therefore I move, Mr. Speaker, that Order No. 1 be discharged and that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill No. 137.

Motion approved.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE

House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

MR. DREW: 1st order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st order, House in Committee on Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I desire to discuss Section Sixteen, dealing with Part 13(a) and I am going to ask the House to give me their careful sympathetic consideration while I develop this argument. I hope that when I finish and when the debate is finished that the vote that will be taken will be a free and unfettered vote of the hon. members of this House and if it is, irrespective of the result, I will be only too glad to abide by it, but I do sincerely hope that the question is not pre-judged before these arguments are presented to the hon. members.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great authority quoted in this House on several occasions . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: What section?

MR. ROBERTS: Section 16.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the motion?

MR. ROBERTS: Part 13(a) of the Act which, I think, comes under . . .

MR. DREW: But there is no motion.

MR. ROBERTS: I am going to present a motion.

MR. BLACKWELL: Present it first and argue it afterwards.

MR. ROBERTS: I will present my motion now. Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. J. P. Allan (York West) that Section 16, sub-section 2 of the said bill be amended by deleting all the words from the said sub-section occurring after the word "to" occurring in the first line thereof and by adding in place thereof the following words, and I quote the words to replace the present words, and I ask hon. members to locate the bill, Section 16, sub-section 2:

"judgments pronounced or obtained after the date of the coming into force of the said part pertaining to motor vehicle accidents occurring in Ontario after April 1st, 1946".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution, please.

MR. ROBERTS: I know you want the resolution, Mr. Chairman, I will present it as soon as possible, but I want to develop the argument.

MR. BLACKWELL: I rise to a point of order. The proposition is simple. We have to have the motion here before we discuss it. I wish hon. members would conform to the rules.

MR. ROBERTS: I am trying to do that as fast as I can. I am now putting it in form for a motion before the House in Committee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to address my remarks to this motion. The effect of this motion would be . . .

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, is the motion before the Chair now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not yet. Is the seconder in the House?

MR. ROBERTS: I am sure it will be alright with him. I am sure there are not going to be any technical objections to getting this before the House so that it may be put to argument.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to have it seconded by some member here.

MR. ROBERTS: Seconded, then, by Mr. Hamilton (Wellington South) instead of Mr. Allan, although I had his consent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Hamilton,

that section 16, sub-section 2, of the said Bill be amended by deleting all of the said sub-section occurring after the word "to" occurring in the first line thereof and by adding in place thereof the following words: "judgments pronounced or obtained after the date of the coming into force of the said part pertaining to motor vehicle accidents occurring in Ontario after April 1st, 1946". Bill No. 137, An act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, so that all hon. members will know before

I develop this argument, the effect of this is to change the sub-section, so that any judgment obtained after this Act comes into effect relating to an accident that occurs on or after April 1st, 1946, will have the benefit of the Act.

Now I want to develop this argument. I mentioned that no less an authority than Burke said that

Government is a contrivance of human nature to provide for human wants—men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom

and those words may have some application to what I want to say.

Section 60 of the Highway Traffic Act provides that no action shall be brought against the person for the recovery of damages occasioned by a motor vehicle after the expiration of twelve months from the time when the damages were sustained. This is the Act as it is now and as it has been for some years. There is a definite Statute limitation today within which an action can be brought, namely, one year from the time the damages were sustained.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I find that in 1903 the first Highway Traffic Act then known as The Motor Vehicles Act—was enacted in this province, and at that time there was no Statutory requirements at all, and immediately that Act came into effect; the benefits of it were available without any such statutory prohibition as there is today. It became necessary as the use of the highways by motor vehicles developed, and we find in 1923 the Highway Traffic Act first brought in a time limit and the limit at that time was 6 months from the date the damages were sustained. At a later date the period of one year was introduced.

Now, with that background, and I do ask you to bear in mind that there is a definite limitation of one year—at the present time—Section 16 of Bill 137 provides for amending the Highway Traffic Act by adding to it, as Part XIII(a) and Section 93(b) of this part says, and I quote:

(1) Where any person recovers in any court in Ontario a judgment for damages on account of injury to, or the death of any person or damage to property occasioned by a motor vehicle owned or operated by the judgment debtor within Ontario, upon the determination of all proceedings . . .

outlined in that section, and in Part XIII(a),

such judgment creditor may apply by way of originating notice to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order directing payment of the amount of the judgment or the unsatisfied portion thereof out of the Funds.

Now, I took that particular word "judgment" to be the governing item in the section, and, except for the sub-section I am referring to, that would be the governing point—a judgment obtained after the Act goes into effect. The applicant—and I want you please to follow me on this, and there are lawyers in this Chamber who know more than others as to the length of time in getting any accident to a point where you could claim under Bill 137 the applicant must obtain a judgment and he must go before the Court in the ordinary way because he must assess his damages, and it takes a matter of months. He must win an appeal if an appeal is taken. After all that he must issue a writ of *fifa* and must get a return of *nulla bona* on that, which takes weeks and months, and when he has done that he must locate and examine the judgment debtor and ascertain that there are no means of recovery of the judgment. That in itself, again takes a matter of weeks and months, all of which takes considerable time before applying to get the benefit of this Act.

My own view would be that it would take practically a year, and perhaps a good deal more than a year to reach the point where any claim could be made on this Fund, after the actual cause of action arises, if it must arise, after the coming into effect of the Act. I was of the view that once the part was proclaimed, that is, Section 16 of the

Act, anyone obtaining a judgment thereafter would have the benefit of the Act.

Now, I want to refer to my remarks yesterday which show very definitely my views, and possibly the speed at which we find ourselves moving at this point in our deliberations, could excuse the not finding this sub-section until after it passed in committee but before it had been reported back. I immediately drew it to the attention of the Minister and he was good enough to say, in irrespective of the view he took, he would let it go to committee and I would not be prejudiced. I said before the House yesterday and I quote from Hansard at page 765, and I am going to read this to you:

I would like to illustrate how this legislation works by a case which came to my attention some months ago, which actually focused my attention on something that was lacking in our highway laws, and which I am delighted to see the Minister (Mr. Doucett) has seen fit to remedy. Some months ago, a young woman who had three young children, was walking, as she had a perfect right to do, across an intersection.

She actually was stepping on to a street car when hit.

An unquestionably negligent driver struck her down and she was so seriously injured that there are still doubts whether she will ever again be able to conduct her duties as a housewife and look after the family. Her husband is a wage earner, and getting enough from wages to keep the family in ordinary circumstances. But it did look as if the situation was rendered almost hopeless. His whole future was mortgaged because the driver had no insurance, was financially irresponsible, and has not, up to the present time, paid enough for the cost of the ambulance to take her to the hospital.

Here is a section giving a lot of hope and light to a family in that situation, where it looked as though the whole future was black.

It is quite apparent from those remarks that I thought the act meant, after it came into effect, that any judgment obtained after that,—knowing there was this one year limitation to bring the action,—would be the governing factor. There may be a few such cases at that, hard cases, cases which have afflicted a number of people; and in my riding, I would not consider myself worth anything at all if I could not stand up here in this House and on some occasion try to do something for people of that sort when we have legislation of this sort before this House. I find, however, there is this section, 16(2) in the Act which says:

Part XIII(a) shall apply only to motor vehicle accidents occurring in Ontario after the date of the coming into force of the said Part.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if this section is left as it is this woman is out and there may be a few other cases of like effect. This accident has occurred and I find she could not gain anything unless we deal with it at this time. The accident occurred in May, 1946, she has no judgment yet, the driver is worthless. I have no personal interest in it as solicitor or otherwise in this case. But let me, Mr. Speaker, refer to a verse of the Bible, not offensively like the verse from Proverbs referred to last night, and I won't quote it here although I am familiar with it. What I quote is from a Higher Authority.

He that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone against her.

Turn, please, to Bill 108 and read section 2 of it.

The indemnities and allowances for expenses provided for in Sections 70 and 71 of The Legislative Assembly Act as re-enacted in this Act shall be payable on the 31st of March, 1947, in respect of the 12 months' period ending thereon.

Let anybody in this House tell me that we have a right to make a whole year's allowances retroactive to ourselves and

have nothing whatever to do for cases such as I have quoted to you.

Now, Mr. Chairman, 90 times \$1,000.00 equals \$90,000.00; 18 times the maximum allowed by this bill (\$5,000) equals \$90,000.00. There could be 18 claims but if we can afford to spend the money of this province for our allowances as members, surely we can take care of the situations, an example of which I have given you within these bounds.

I hope that members present, no matter what parties they belong to, can follow me in that argument. You have heard the appeal of the flood victims of England. That appeal was not made only for those persons who had become flood victims after the appeal was made, but also for those who are at present afflicted. I have pointed out what boundaries we have in this Act for claimants apart from Bill 137 as to claims, and we could apply the same thing at this time to this particular bit of legislation. I do not want to overstate the case and I do not wish to say more than I should say but I do end my remarks now in an appeal to the Premier of this Government and to the members of his Treasury Bench and to everybody in this House to treat this as a non-partisanship vote and vote according to what you think is the best thing to do.

MR. DREW: As head of the Government I should deal with this. As will be noticed, I concurred without any obligation to this bill going back into Committee so that the discussion which had been suggested might take place. I can assure the hon. members if the Government had been impressed with the argument put forth as showing reasons for dealing with this, no more technicality would stand in the way of our taking the proper course. But, with all deference, I must say that the argument that is put forward is not one which the Government can support, for a very simple and very apparent reason. All legislation must start at some particular point. There has been a desire for legislation of this kind. The government has brought forward legislation that has provided extremely satisfactory provision for the protection of those who are hit by cars

or who have property damage by cars, where the driver is in Ontario. The consequences of the amendment which is made, or is proposed, would be far reaching and would make it quite impossible to determine what fund would be required. We would be dealing not only with accidents that happened in the future, when we hope there will be a very much higher degree of insurance on cars, but we would be dealing with all cases over the past year during which, as we all know, there has not been a sufficient high average percentage of insurance.

I would point out that the Minister of Highways in introducing this Bill indicated the results in Manitoba, where a bill which does not go nearly as far as this Bill in the protection it offers or in the inducement to carry additional insurance, raised the number of people insuring their cars from 27% to 90%. Now, if in Ontario anything similar happens, then it will be seen that the load upon a fund of this kind will be very greatly reduced. That is what we contemplate, and it is upon that basis we feel sure that an adequate fund can be provided by payment of a dollar or less. The Act actually does not make it possible for the Department to impose more than a dollar by way of charge to those who obtain their licenses. This would have the effect of bringing under the provisions of the new Act people who undoubtedly were not previously insured, and it was because of the fact that people had not been previously insured and had no recourse that legislation of this kind was introduced. This is not something that involves any detailed legal examination. It is not as though this thing had been before the Legislature and there had been difficulty in ascertaining what the legal consequences of the words were, but I would point out that the words are abundantly simple. They read as follows, and I quote:

This section shall apply only to motor vehicle accidents occurring in Ontario after the date of the coming into force of the said Act.

Now, that does not mean judgments or actions; it means it applies only to accidents happening after the coming into

force of this Act. That was the intention. That was the simple principle inherent in this Act. I must confess that the Government had no thought of introducing legislation which would have the effect of making applicable a fund which does not exist to actions which occurred in the past, no matter what sympathy we have for those injured in that way.

We might just as well say that somebody before 1946 had been hurt and deserved sympathy or somebody before 1945 had been hurt and they started an action and proceedings still before the court, because they could not collect. No, that is the simple principle and the words were simple. I can quite understand an Act going forward and containing wording which is not easy of interpretation. That happens very often and certainly I would be the first to seek to correct in any way any situation that might arise through possibly misinterpretation. But these words are simple. No one can possibly misunderstand what they mean, and the principle having been established, understood and dealt with, the Government does not feel that anything has been raised to lead us to change the position.

Now, I have said all this for a reason because if the Government had found that the arguments put forward which, remember, were made available by this Government's agreement to go back to Committee—if the argument had convinced us, we would not have raised any technical objection. But there is provision, which is more than a technical objection, and that is very clearly stated here in the rules:

On consideration of Bill or Report no clause or amendment may be proposed which creates a charge upon public revenue or upon rates or local burden upon the people or which increases taxation, but the Bill may be re-committed in respect of any such proposed clause or amendment.

Now, this means under our Rules and under our stated cases that this Bill cannot be dealt with at the present time. No amendment would be made which would have the affect of increasing the burden.

There is another very important reason and that is the situation as to raising the

required Fund for carrying into effect this Act. The Rules are perfectly clear that a motion which would have the effect of increasing the amount which the Government has taken the responsibility to provide cannot be moved by a private member, and that being so the motion is not in order.

I raise objection from this point of the Rules and ask you, Mr. Chairman, to rule that this motion is not in order.

THE CHAIRMAN: The motion that has been handed in by Mr. Roberts is out of order, because it calls of the expenditure of public money and therefore cannot be received.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, your ruling having been that the motion is not in order, I would move that the committee now rise and report no motion to be dealt with by the House.

Motion approved.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee of Supply, begs leave to report the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That Supply in the following amounts and to defray expenses of the Government Departments named be granted to His Majesty for the year ending March 31st, 1948:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

Main Office	\$ 387,450.00
Statistics and Publications Branch	17,250.00
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch	169,150.00
Live Stock Branch	206,640.00
Women's Institute and Home Economics Services Branch	146,950.00
Dairy Branch	167,225.00
Milk Control Board	58,950.00
Fruit Branch	123,300.00
Agricultural Representative Branch	565,725.00
Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch	107,765.00
Co-operation and Markets Branch	39,420.00
Kemptville Agricultural School	169,451.00
Horticultural Experimental Station	100,925.00
Western Ontario Experimental Farm	47,375.00
Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard	14,760.00
Demonstration Farm, Hearst	6,600.00
Northern Ontario Branch	577,000.00
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph	431,100.00
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph	1,559,970.00
Fruit Branch	200,000.00

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the whole house begs to report a bill without amendment.

I move that the report be adopted.
Motion approved.

MR. DREW: Order No. 1.

THIRD READING

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, Third Reading of Bill No. 137, an Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Motion approved, third reading of the Bill.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Main Office	112,000.00
Office of Legislative Counsel	27,600.00
Office of Registrar of Regulations	12,300.00
Supreme Court of Ontario	139,375.00
Shorthand Reporters	57,500.00
Land Titles Office	46,500.00
Drainage Referees	2,700.00
Criminal Justice Accounts	1,493,900.00
Public Trustee's Office	180,600.00
Official Guardian's Office	46,100.00
Account's Office—Supreme Court of Ontario	23,100.00
Fire Marshal's Office	94,725.00
Inspector of Legal Offices	123,500.00
Law Enforcement Branch (Provincial Police)	2,628,200.00
Ontario Securities Commission	129,500.00
Office of the Superintendent of Insurance	88,400.00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

Main Office and General Departmental Expenses	250,000.00
Public and Separate Schools Branch	912,500.00
High Schools and Collegiate Institute Branch	124,000.00
Vocational Education Branch	342,000.00
Training Schools Branch	568,200.00
Special Services	353,200.00
Departmental Examinations Branch	340,000.00
Public Libraries Branch	52,000.00
Legislative Library	22,700.00
Public Records and Archives	17,800.00
Text Books Branch	101,000.00
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford	136,500.00
Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville	256,500.00
Dominion-Provincial and Provincial Training Projects, Scholarships and Bursaries, etc.	515,000.00
Legislative Grants, etc.	29,389,000.00
Miscellaneous Grants	111,000.00
Grants to Provincial and other Universities, etc.	2,437,500.00
Teachers' Superannuation, etc.	5,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

Main Office	456,600.00
Public Health Administration Branch	561,400.00
Public Health Nursing Branch	41,500.00
Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch	396,000.00
Dental Service Branch	32,300.00
Nurses' Registration Branch	40,900.00
Epidemiological Branch	302,000.00
Venereal Diseases Control Branch	309,300.00
Tuberculosis Prevention Branch	3,379,730.00
Industrial Hygiene Branch	187,000.00
Sanitary Engineering Branch	105,900.00
Laboratory Branch, Central Laboratory	318,500.00
Branch Laboratories	255,900.00
Subsidized Laboratories	27,500.00

Hospitals:

Public and Private Hospitals Division	2,752,500.00
Ontario Hospitals Division—General Expenses	168,250.00

Ontario Hospitals:

Brockville	626,000.00
Cobourg	212,000.00
Fort William	98,000.00
Fort William-Port Arthur Unit	38,000.00
Hamilton	834,500.00
Kingston	696,000.00
Langstaff	262,500.00
Langstaff-Concord Unit	9,300.00
London	888,000.00
New Toronto	715,000.00
Ontario Hospital School, Orillia	1,023,000.00
Penetanguishene	405,000.00
St. Thomas	780,000.00
Toronto	667,000.00
Whitby	826,000.00
Woodstock	855,000.00
Toronto Psychiatric	202,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:

Main Office	715,000.00
Division Offices	710,000.00
Municipal Roads Branch	125,000.00
Gasoline Tax Branch	82,000.00
Miscellaneous Permits Branch	32,000.00
Motor Vehicles Branch	200,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:

Main Office	137,621.55
Industry and Labour Board	51,315.00
Apprenticeship Branch	179,945.00
Boiler Inspection Branch	89,025.00
Factory Inspection Branch	15,665.00
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	40,175.00
Minimum Wage Branch	34,897.00
Composite Inspection Branch	135,650.00
Labour Relations Board	50,300.00
Industry and Labour Board	1,500,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS:

Main Office	825,748.00
Field Services:	
Surveys Branch	92,050.00
Forest Research Branch	211,688.00
Basic Organizations—District Offices	4,626,526.00
Fire Prevention, Conservation of Fish, Wildlife and Reforestation	150,000.00
Extra Fire Fighting	340,000.00
Sealing	400,000.00
Air Service Branch	467,388.00
Grants	8,600.00

Wolf Bounty	55,000.00
Bear Bounty	15,000.00
OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	11,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF MINES:	
Main Office	251,360.00
Geological Branch	200,000.00
Mines Inspection Branch	93,575.00
Laboratories Branch	57,800.00
Natural Gas Commissioner	25,300.00
Sulphur Fumes Arbitrator	8,000.00
Offices of Mining Recorders	112,900.00
Lignite Branch	6,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:	
Main Office	263,019.00
Ontario Municipal Board	54,175.00
Registrar-General's Branch	251,175.00
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT:	
Main Office	35,555.00
Community Planning Branch	32,545.00
Conservation Branch	157,970.00
Trade and Industry Branch	101,930.00
DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER:	
Office of the Prime Minister	47,450.00
OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL AUDITOR	155,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:	
Main Office	160,590.00
Civil Service Commission	52,525.00
Ontario House—London	176,800.00
Ontario Research Commission	22,000.00
Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee	25,000.00
Miscellaneous Requirements	369,500.00
Office of the Speaker	300,200.00
Office of Crown in Chancery	10,775.00
King's Printer	52,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER:	
Main Office	171,400.00
Bureau of Statistics and Research Branch	52,745.00
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch	68,500.00
Controller of Revenue Branch	443,000.00
Post Office	203,000.00
Main Office	4,800,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:	
Main Office	94,790.00
Day Nurseries Branch	139,475.00
Children's Aid Branch	270,840.00
Youth and Child Welfare Branch	78,720.00
Mothers' Allowances Commission	3,790,295.00

Old Age Pensions Commission	8,393,187.00
Refuges Branch	106,860.00
Welfare Units Branch	50,000.00
Old Age Pensions Commission	15,752,250.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Main Office	193,700.00
General Superintendence	45,500.00
Lieutenant-Governor's Apartment	5,100.00
Legislative and Departmental Buildings	857,000.00
Osgoode Hall	79,000.00
Government Buildings	861,900.00
Ontario Government Branch Office Buildings	32,400.00
Public Works	28,000.00
Miscellaneous	35,000.00
Public Buildings	7,500,000.00
Public Works	27,500.00
Miscellaneous	127,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS:

Main Office	264,100.00
Board of Parole	49,500.00
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	1,275,000.00
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico	246,000.00
Ontario Reformatory, Brampton	225,000.00
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	298,000.00
Industrial Farm, Burwash	702,000.00
Ontario Training School for Boys—Bowmanville and Galt	414,000.00
Ontario Training School for Girls—Cobourg	149,000.00
Industrial Farms	190,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY:

Main Office	36,600.00
Publicity Branch	146,000.00
Information Branch	81,000.00
Development Branch	51,500.00
Winter Promotion Branch	11,900.00

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS

Motion approved.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Motion approved.

House in Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move that there be granted out of the consolidated revenue fund of this Province a sum not exceeding \$127,491,785.55 to meet the

supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report that it has come to a certain resolution.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Ways and

Means reports it has come to a certain resolution.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The Committee of Ways and Means reports that it has come to the following resolutions:

That there be granted out of the consolidated revenue funds of this Province a sum not exceeding \$127,491,-785.55 to meet the supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.
Resolution concurred in.

SUPPLY BILL

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act for Granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service, for the financial year ending the 1st day of March, 1948, and the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of the bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of the bill.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before bringing in the Lieutenant-Governor, I want to table a reply supplementary to answer I gave yesterday, which was furnished by one of the Departments without consultation with the other Departments. I would not wish the hon. member to leave with any inaccurate information. The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) has made an inquiry as to the amount of taxes obtained from a certain company, and the information given related only to the land tax. As I originally indicated, the information is not available at the moment, but I am tabling the

correct answer to supplement the one which I gave yesterday.

REPORTS TABLED

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to submit to the House two further reports:

(No. 1) That of the Ministry of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946.

(No. 2) The first annual report of the Department of Travel and Publicity, for the fiscal year, 1946-47.

ASSENT TO BILLS

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, with your consent I will leave the chamber to bring in the Lieutenant-Governor to this chamber to give Royal assent to certain bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Granted.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne, Mr. Speaker addressed His Honor in the following words:

May it please your Honor. The Legislative Assembly of the Province has in its present sittings thereof passed several bills to which in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly I respectfully request your Honor's assent.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: The following are the titles of the bills to which your Honor's assent is prayed:

No. 4, An Act respecting the Sioux Lookout General Hospital.

No. 9, An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

No. 10, An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

No. 11, An Act respecting the Town of Waterloo.

No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

No. 17, An Act respecting the City of London.

No. 18, An Act respecting St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.

No. 21, An Act to vary the terms of the LeFevre Marriage Settlement.

No. 22, An Act respecting the Town of Brampton.

No. 23, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

No. 24, An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

No. 25, An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

No. 26, An Act respecting the Town of Hespeler.

No. 28, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe.

No. 100, The Collection Agencies Act, 1947.

No. 102, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

No. 103, The University of Toronto Act, 1947.

No. 104, An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

No. 105, An Act to amend the Planning Act, 1946.

No. 106, The Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

No. 107, An Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.

No. 109, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act.

No. 110, An Act to amend The High Schools Act.

No. 111, An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

No. 112, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

No. 113, An Act to amend The Provincial Forest Act.

No. 144, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

No. 115, An Act to amend The Mills Licensing Act.

No. 116, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

No. 117, An Act to amend The Cullers Act.

No. 118, An Act to provide for Forest Management.

No. 119, An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

No. 121, An Act to amend The Liquor License Act, 1946.

No. 122, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

No. 123, An Act to amend The Medical Act.

No. 124, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act.

No. 125, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

No. 126, An Act to amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

No. 127, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

No. 129, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

No. 130, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939.

No. 131, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act, Ontario.

No. 132, An Act to amend The Tracks Tax Act, 1939.

No. 133, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

No. 134, The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

No. 135, An Act to amend The Town Sites Act.

No. 136, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act, 1946.

No. 137, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

No. 138, An Act to amend The Police Act, 1946.

No. 139, An Act to amend The Companies Information Act.

No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

No. 141, An Act to amend The Audit Act.

No. 142, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947.

No. 143, An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

No. 144, The Athletic Control Act, 1947.

No. 145, The Labour Relations Act, 1947.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In His Majesty's name, the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these bills.

MR. SPEAKER: May it please your Honor, we, His Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario in Session assembled, approach your Honor with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for your Honor's acceptance a bill intituled an Act for Granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year, ending on the 31st day of March, 1948.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The honorable Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill in His Majesty's name.

His Honor was then pleased to retire from the Chamber.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment, I propose to repeat what I have indicated already to the Legislature, that while the resolution will be put to a date to be fixed, the intention is to reconvene the Legislature some time in the first two weeks in June, and we will do our utmost to advise the hon. members well in advance, so that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps before I introduce the formal resolution, I might say to those who saw the extremely interesting demonstration of the new type of aircraft which will be brought into operation in connection with the Department of Lands and Forests fire prevention work this Summer, that it was only an entirely experimental demonstration, to show what these aircraft can do. The so-called bombs which were dropped were not any advanced type of fire extinguisher. As I have already indicated, the Research Foundation are working on a container with a short fuse, which will diffuse a very high fire extinguishing chemical over a fire. What was dropped today was simply to indicate the manner in which it can be done. I thought I should mention this in view of the fact

that it might be that some of the hon. members might think this demonstration was part of the regular work. It was only intended to demonstrate the way these machines could hover over a fire, and drop a fire extinguishing chemical on them. I may say that in order to give some semblance of reality today, the trees were thoroughly soaked with oil, which would not be the case in dealing with a forest fire at an earlier stage. I hope, however, that those who saw this operation, and particularly those who were up in the machine, as were the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. Party (Mr. Grummett), as well as others, felt as I did, that it is an entirely new development with regard to forest fire protection. It does not substitute itself in any way for the standard type of aircraft; it introduces a new aspect of fire protection, which I believe will be extremely important.

I move that when this Assembly adjourns the present day sittings, that it stands adjourned to a day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion, may I say that I always understood that a date had to be set in the motion.

MR. DREW: That has been carefully considered, and this motion we are advised is within the established rules and practices. I think I have indicated to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and to the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. Party (Mr. Grummett) why it would be better to leave some slight latitude in regard to the actual fixing of a date early in June. It is really for the purpose of meeting the convenience of the hon. members, more than for the purpose of establishing a date convenient to the Government.

MR. OLIVER: The procedure is legal?

MR. DREW: We have satisfied ourselves that this procedure is legal.

The motion approved.

The resolution approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned sine die at five of the clock, p.m.

ERRATA

March 31, 1947, Page 627, column one—in line six, “who are sitting” should read “to sit.” In line 10, “omitted from these boards” should read “admitted to the board.” Page 628, column one, line two should read “imposing.” Page 629, column two (14 lines from bottom) should read “students.” Page 668, second column, fifth line from bottom, should read “deficiency.”

March 31, page 667, column one, line three: “give this expert explanation” should read, “give this explanation”; line 15: “additional health measures” should read, “additional health units”; line 17: “\$400,000.00 in the capital grant” should read, “\$400,000.00 capital grants for hospitals”; line 19: “maintenance grants, \$700,000.00” should read, “maintenance grants to hospitals, \$700,000.00”; line 23: “in the Health Department, \$53,000.00, and” should read, “in the Health Department the increase will

amount to \$53,000.00, and”; line 24: “in the Hospital, \$247,000.00, and during” should read, “in the Hospitals, \$247,000.00. During the”; lines 37 and 38: “employees—and at the present time nearly” should read, “Civil Service employees—and at the present time there are”.

March 31, page 667, column one, line 40: “salaries increased” should read, salaries were increased”; line 51: “\$5,000.00 a month” should read, “5,000 reports a months”; line 54: “this year” should be deleted.

March 31, page 669, column two, line 34: “from 40 to 50 per cent.” should read, from 50 to 60 per cent.”

March 31, page 670, column two, line 14: “and others throughout” should read, “and mental hospitals throughout”; page 671, column one, line 41: “in Hamilton.” should read, “in Hamilton who does mental health clinic work”; line 45: “not evenly balanced, and our psychiatrist will go to these doctors’ offices and these people will be brought in, and their cases will be analyzed.” should read, “emotionally upset, and our psychiatrist will examine these patients for the doctor.”

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to Amend the High Schools Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Prime Minister if these are important amendments.

MR. DREW: No. The amendments are for the purpose of correcting certain requirements in regard to the payment of taxes in the various localities. The important points are that in the case of the joining of various school units in different municipalities into one school area, a problem has arisen with regard to the allocation of taxes, and the provision is that these taxes will be collected from the whole area and allocated to this.

There was also the question with regard to the payment of taxes in school areas in a single division, and this enables the

allocation of that to be done in turn throughout the combined districts.

There is also provision that where the terms in regard to assessments apply in the Act, they have the same meaning as in this Act, so that there will be no confusion between the meaning of the terms.

SECURITIES ACT, 1947

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Securities Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): I wonder if the hon. minister will give us a short resume of what the bill says.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I crave the indulgence of the hon. member. I have a companion bill to introduce, and if it is agreeable to him I will explain both at the same time.

BROKER DEALERS' ASSOCIATION ACT

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to Provide for the Establishment of a Broker Dealers' Association, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in response to the request for an explanation of these bills, I should like first to direct

the attention of the hon. members to this; for everyone's convenience in the Legislature when these bills are printed, it will be found that in addition to the usual marginal explanation, there will be at the beginning of the bill an explanation of the broad principles of the bill. This will enable hon. members to follow the sections of the bill perhaps with greater ease. In the meantime, I would give this explanation of the bills.

The Securities Act, 1945, which will be superseded by The Securities Act, 1947, if enacted by the Legislature, was, as the hon. members will recall, based on three broad principles, to which I shall refer. Those principles were, first, that there be a registration system of brokers and salesmen, which was designed to secure that those engaged in the business were of good reputation. With regard to that principle, I might say that the 1945 Act contained a mandatory provision that the new Commission would examine all existing registrations. That task was performed following the appointment of the new Commission under the Act of 1945.

The second important principle of that Act was that there should be disclosure to purchasers of new Securities being issued for primary distribution of all material facts from which those invited to buy could determine whether they wished to purchase.

The third important over-all principle of the Act was that the function of the Commission was to act in a judicial way, and when fraud or offences in the nature of fraud against either the Criminal Code of Canada or the Securities Act were complained of, there should be investigation and prosecution.

Now, those principles have been followed. I should say that the Commission which was appointed, established a new administrative machinery in the Department, which I will briefly explain. First of all, there was the registrar and his assistants who received the material filed with the Commission, disposed of that which automatically complied with the provisions of the Statute, and sent on to the Commission that which required their judicial consideration.

Also, an auditing staff was established which served two purposes. That is to say, any auditing work which was necessary in relation to material coming before it to enable the Commission to arrive at a decision, and also to do a spot audit of those persons in the business who were not covered by an adequate system in relation to their own organization. And the third and equally important provision was the establishment of a legal and investigation staff, and this staff was established to do a sound job under the procedure in the Act in conducting investigations.

Now, the Act before the Legislature departs from none of those important principles, nor does it contemplate the changing of that administrative machinery, of which I have spoken. That has all been continued in the new Act.

What this bill does is to recognize that there is great virtue in the Commission having contacts with organizations of people in the business, with a view of having those people so conduct the affairs of their organizations that the standard of transacting business is raised in many ways by understanding and by voluntary action, and where it is very difficult to obtain those results by what we might call "policing matters".

I might now refer to the other bill. At the present time there exists two organizations with which the Commission can deal, the first of which is the Stock Exchange which is incorporated under an Act of this Province of long standing. The other is the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada, which has an Ontario division. But the greater number of brokers and dealers in mining promotions by and large, are not members of either of these organizations, although a limited number are, but in the main, they have been a number of individuals. The Commission has been completely without a representative body with which matters could be discussed, and where a certain amount of sound regulation of the members could be procured to the advantage of the public interest. It is not contemplated that any of these organizations should have the control of registration. Under the Act, the road is still

clear to any one who wishes to engage in the business, and anyone is eligible for registration without membership in an organization being a condition precedent to so engaging in that business.

The other important principle, to which I referred, is the public disclosure system. We have great practical difficulties and with the permission of the hon. members I will defer reference to that to the more lengthy remarks I will make on second reading. There is no alteration of the principle of the entitlement of the public to be informed as to material facts.

Another important task that the Act does can be explained in this way: At the time The Securities Act of 1945 was enacted there was no administrative agency serving the public administration of the Province, nor was I, as Attorney General, in a position to say that we had reached sound opinion with any finality as to what the contents of the statements of fact that would ultimately go to the public should be. Now, with the administrative experience in the meantime, those were established as by regulation and then were improved to meet the stresses and strains which resulted in revision of the regulations. Today we are satisfied that those are sufficiently permanent in character that their proper place has now become the statute itself. We feel our experimentation in that respect is over, and the availability of the Legislature with periodicity will enable any further amendments that become necessary to be handled in that structure rather than by delegated legislation. That is responsible for the bulky appearance of the Act. It has added to its length, but that is where we feel it should be.

Now I believe that is a comprehensive statement of what this is about, without taking up the time of the Legislature with countless improvements that have been made in mere drafting throughout the Act, and the arrangement of the Act itself, as a result of the administrative experience of the past two years.

REAL ESTATE ACT

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Real

Estate and Business Brokers' Act, 1946, and the same now be read a first time.

CITY OF WINDSOR (AMALGAMATION) ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an act to amend the City of Windsor, (Amalgamation) Act, 1935, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MILK CONTROL ACT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Milk Control Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister give a brief outline of the bill?

MR. KENNEDY: It has two main features. First, it sets the price of milk as of today, the same as it is now; what the farmers receive is a floor price on the milk, and what the consumer pays is the legal ceiling price of the milk.

Then it gives some sections by which the principles can be changed, and how to go about it, in case any change seems desirable or necessary before the next Session.

UNCLAIMED ARTICLES

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act Respecting Unclaimed Articles of Clothing and Household Goods, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Where would these goods be, that are unclaimed, may I ask?

MR. BLACKWELL: A lot of them went over to England to help the flood victims. I don't know where they would be now.

MR. BELANGER: I was wondering if they were in the pawnbrokers' shops.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I take it the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) would like an explanation of the bill. I cannot tell him where the goods ultimately go, but this has to do with the warehousing of goods and goods left for drycleaning or laundry purposes, and this bill provides ample protection to persons who, in the first place, own the goods, and supplies a simpler mechanism if the owners cannot be located so that the goods may be disposed of. I should say to the Legislature that in this relation the Government did what it ordinarily would not do under any circumstances, in relation to the British Flood Relief Campaign. It was apparent that some of these articles were in storage and would remain there in perpetuity and could be made available if this Act was forecast, which otherwise would not be available, so an indication was given at that time that the Act would be the basis for securing that result.

PACKINGHOUSE STRIKE

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called I would request that I might be permitted to make a statement which I believe will be of interest to the Legislature and to the general public regarding the packinghouse strike.

I am very happy to say, from reliable information that I have in regard to votes that have been taken in the larger centres, that a very substantial majority of the membership of the unions have accepted the formula presented by the Labour Department of this Government and while I cannot actually say at the moment that the strike is definitely over I am satisfied in my own mind that it is.

I would like to give a brief summary of what took place during the progress of this strike, which I believe was one of the most serious and certainly had the most serious effects on the economy of the country and particularly upon the livelihood of the farmers.

I should like to preface my remarks by reading an editorial which appeared in a newspaper, and I might say that this is the first time that I have been able to agree with this paper's editorials dealing with problems in my department, but in this particular instance I must say that they have taken a most realistic view of the situation. The editorial reads as follows:

"The packinghouse strike has been denounced as a violation of the laws of most provinces because the men quit work without exhausting the possibilities of a conciliation settlement as provided for in provincial laws. But if the employees disregarded the law, so did the employers when they proceeded to negotiate with the strikers although the requirements of the law had not been met. Even provincial labor officials who conferred with the firms and the union were in a sense law-breakers, or at any rate countenancers of law-breaking.

"But scolding those who have arrived at a welcome settlement of the dispute by processes outside the letter of the law, and the nagging of them while a settlement was being attempted will not have public approval. The suggestion that employers and labour department officials should have let the situation drift and the farmers and consumers suffer because the strike was 'illegal' does not recognize the realities. The fact is that laws which attempt to compel men to sell their labor at unacceptable prices or under unacceptable conditions of employment involve problems of enforcement which make them unacceptable not only to workers but to employers.

"In the United States the steel and automotive industries made settlements with their employees in defiance of the new Taft-Hartley law. In Canada the packinghouse employers have arrived at a negotiated settlement with their men outside the provisions of provincial laws. Employers as well as employees recognize the difficulties involved in governmental attempts to compel men to sell their product—labor—at a lower price than they con-

sider just or to compel them to work where or when they do not wish to work."

I hope that hon. members will remember some of the things said in that editorial because they have a direct bearing on what I am now about to say. In the first place I recall to your minds that the Swift Co. in negotiating with the Union was unable to arrive at a settlement and although negotiations continued a strike occurred.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Would the Minister tell us the source of that editorial? He did not tell us what paper he was quoting from.

MR. DALEY: I was hoping I would not have to mention it. It was the *Toronto Star*.

A strike occurred at the Swift plant and immediately I and the other ministers of labour in the various provinces of the Dominion received a letter from the Swift Company requesting that we do not interfere, that we stay out of the argument, that they were quite capable of dealing with this difficulty themselves. Approximately two weeks later, probably two and a half weeks, a strike was about to break out in the plants of Canada Packers and of the Burns Company. Negotiations, I was informed, had broken down. Prior to the actual taking place of the strike at these two plants I conferred with the parties. At that time we offered conciliation, we offered arbitration which would be final and binding on both parties. At that particular time both of these offers were accepted by these companies, but both were refused by the union.

Following several discussions the provincial ministers of labour were called to Toronto to discuss the situation. That conference was not called to negotiate an agreement but to find out if there were ways and means of the provinces satisfying themselves as to the procedure to be followed. We were all in the same boat as it were. That conference produced two results. First it was agreed by all, with the exception of Saskatchewan, whose labour law is different from that of the other provinces, that these

strikes were illegal, that they were in violation of provincial law. The second was that the meat packing industry was not national in character but under our statutes came under the jurisdiction of each and every province. The third result was that any agreement made—and I want to emphasize this strongly—was predicated upon the men first returning to work. It is all right to say to 14,000 men, and probably more: Before we can do anything about settling the strike you must return to work. But naturally the first thing they are going to say is; On what basis are we to return to work? Are we just to go back on the same basis we came out or has some formula been worked out, on which we can go back to work?

I appreciated that no matter how sincere the officers of the union were it was pretty difficult for them to say to 14,000 men: Just go back to work and we will see what we can do about it. So if I erred at any place along the line it was right here. I realized that something had to be done and I gambled on the results. I and my officials discussed this question with the parties. We discussed it with the heads of the organization to which this particular union belong, also with Mr. Mosher and Pat Conroy. I want to say here that Pat Conroy, by his advice and clear thinking, was of great value to us in eventually arriving at a solution of our difficulties.

After all these discussions we evolved a formula. I would like to make it quite clear that this formula was not a negotiated settlement. It was a formula which could be presented to the men as a basis for getting them back to work and which, if accepted, would lead to the settlement of the dispute. This formula, after many hours of consultation with the Burns Co., Canada Packers and the union was accepted by all three parties. The formula consisted simply of an interim payment and that all matters at issue between the parties be decided by arbitration, the arbitrator to be one who was acceptable to both. In our discussions we found a man whom both parties were agreeable to having as an arbitrator, and at this point I consulted with the Prime Minister

and he assured me that the Hon. Mr. McTague would be available if his services were required. As I say, this formula was accepted by the parties and was signed by all the parties a week ago last Saturday night, but it was understood that before the union could hope to get their men back into the Burns Company plants and Canada Packers the Swift Company must be brought in. I could promise them nothing in that regard other than that I would exert any influence I had on the Swift-Canadian Company to get them to come into line with this formula that had been accepted. Endeavoring to fulfil that responsibility I realized that I could get nowhere here in Canada, and accordingly I went to Chicago to the head office of the Swift Company, and after an all-day discussion with them I found that I had nothing to bring back but the refusal of that company to negotiate on the terms as laid down in the formula. In other words they would have no part in arbitration. That of course led to a continuation of the difficulties. I endeavored to convince the Swift Company that they should go along with the other two companies in spite of the fact that they had a perfect right to deal direct with their own people, and I am not arguing for a moment that they did not have a perfect right to deal with their own people. But they had been negotiating in a kind of way with their people for about seven and a half weeks and they were no nearer a settlement than at the start of the negotiations. Here was a formula which had been accepted by a major portion of the industry in Canada as a basis upon which the men could be got back to work and negotiations be carried on satisfactory to all parties. I endeavored to convince the Swift Company that their obligations to the farmer who raised the stock were very heavy and I stressed the unfortunate effects of the strike upon the economy of the country and the loss of time there would be in getting meat over to Britain and other countries which were depending on us for their supply. I endeavored to convince them that that was a sufficient reason for them changing their attitude in this particular case, but they were adamant and would not consider it. As

I say, with that attitude I cannot fight. But in the eventual agreement which the Swift Company made with the union they have in effect accepted that very proposal because the agreement as finally reached and which has been put into writing provides for an interim payment and leaves an open-end wage clause which can be opened in fifteen days, and there was an accompanying letter which said that the Swift Company would at all times meet the wages paid by their chief competitors. There you have the acceptance of the basis of arbitration because the net result is going to be what the arbitrator brings out of the arbitration.

I do not wish to prolong this discussion I simply feel that as the difficulties arose, the department surmounted them and did all that was possible.

I do not wish unduly to criticize anyone in the negotiations, but I felt it was my duty to outline what took place because statements have been made in the press and otherwise. I felt justified in taking the action I did in this matter, because it was too important to let any technicalities stand in the way. The situation might have been cleaned up much more quickly had the Swift Company taken the attitude they finally adopted: the attitude they adopted finally in effect rather than in fact.

In conclusion, I say this that the union and the companies have agreed on one thing, and that is that the Department of Labour, and I am speaking not only of myself but of my officials who have worked on this dispute, did in effect bring about a settlement, and if I have erred any place along the line as some editorials in various papers would lead one to think, the results I believe have justified my actions. I hope that a lesson has been learned by the parties involved and that the losses to the farmers and all others connected with this very important industry will be minimized.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I know this is not debatable but may I be permitted to ask the Minister of Labour a question? He has been good enough to take the House into his confidence and I would like him to

answer one question just to round out the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member may proceed to ask his question.

MR. SALSBERG: There is one point which I think should be clarified in connection with this strike, and that is in the very early stages of the strike—

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. member asking a question?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, I am. My question is this. At the very first period of the strike there was a demand that it be handled on a federal level and a number of the provinces expressed their desire to have the strike handled by Ottawa. How was it that this government—I know it was not this government alone—did not agree to allow Ottawa to settle the dispute which was one that was truly national in character? Would not concurrence on the part of this government have been in accord with the sentiments and opinions expressed by the Prime Minister and other members of this government since 1944 that they were in favour of federal labour legislation?

MR. DALEY: All I would say in answer is that under the statutes of this province and the constitution of this country, certain obligations are placed upon the provincial departments, and in this particular case the obligation was upon the Department of Labour. I, as Minister of Labour, have no intention of delegating or ducking this obligation to anyone else.

REPORTS PRESENTED

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the day I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Thirty-ninth annual report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the year ended October 31st, 1946.
2. Copy of Order-in-Council No. 822 under The Northern Development Act.
3. Report of The Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1946.

4. Report of the Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year 1946.

5. Report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry, 1946.

6. Report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Milk, 1947.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. OLIVER

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) upon the different status upon which he appears here today, and to say that it must be a very natural source of pleasure to him and a very legitimate cause for congratulation that the party to which he belongs has chosen him as its leader. Might I say also in view of the responsible position that he holds within our parliamentary structure that it is a very good thing for the Legislature as well that he is now not only Leader of the Opposition but he also enjoys the official status of leader of the party which has the largest opposition group in this House.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the remarks of my friend the Prime Minister relative to my assumption of the leadership of the Liberal party in Ontario. I recognize at once the tremendous responsibility that rests on one's shoulders in assuming such an office. It will ever be my constant endeavour to discharge that responsibility in a manner that will reflect credit not only on myself and the Liberal party but on the Legislature as a whole, of which under our parliamentary system we are an integral part. I do appreciate the sentiments of the Prime Minister and, coming as they do at the opening of this resumed session, they may very well form the basis upon which we may proceed in the public interest in the discussions that are to follow.

MR. J. W. HANNA (Huron-Bruce): As Mr. Oliver comes from our part of the country may I say, Mr. Speaker, I trust he will enjoy the best of health and give very good legislation to this province.

I was very much interested in the remarks of the Minister of Labour with respect to the packinghouse strike. The packers of this country are not as important as are the farmers—

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member—

MR. HANNA: I will sit down.

MR. OLIVER: I was very glad he was able to get in the first part of his remarks, Mr. Speaker.

STATEMENT ON SESSION BY PRIME MINISTER

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, as this is the first day of the resumed session and it may be desirable for the members to have an opportunity to consider the course they propose to follow or recommend in regard to the various matters before the Legislature, I think this might be the proper time to adjourn until tomorrow, but I should like to indicate the course that will then be followed.

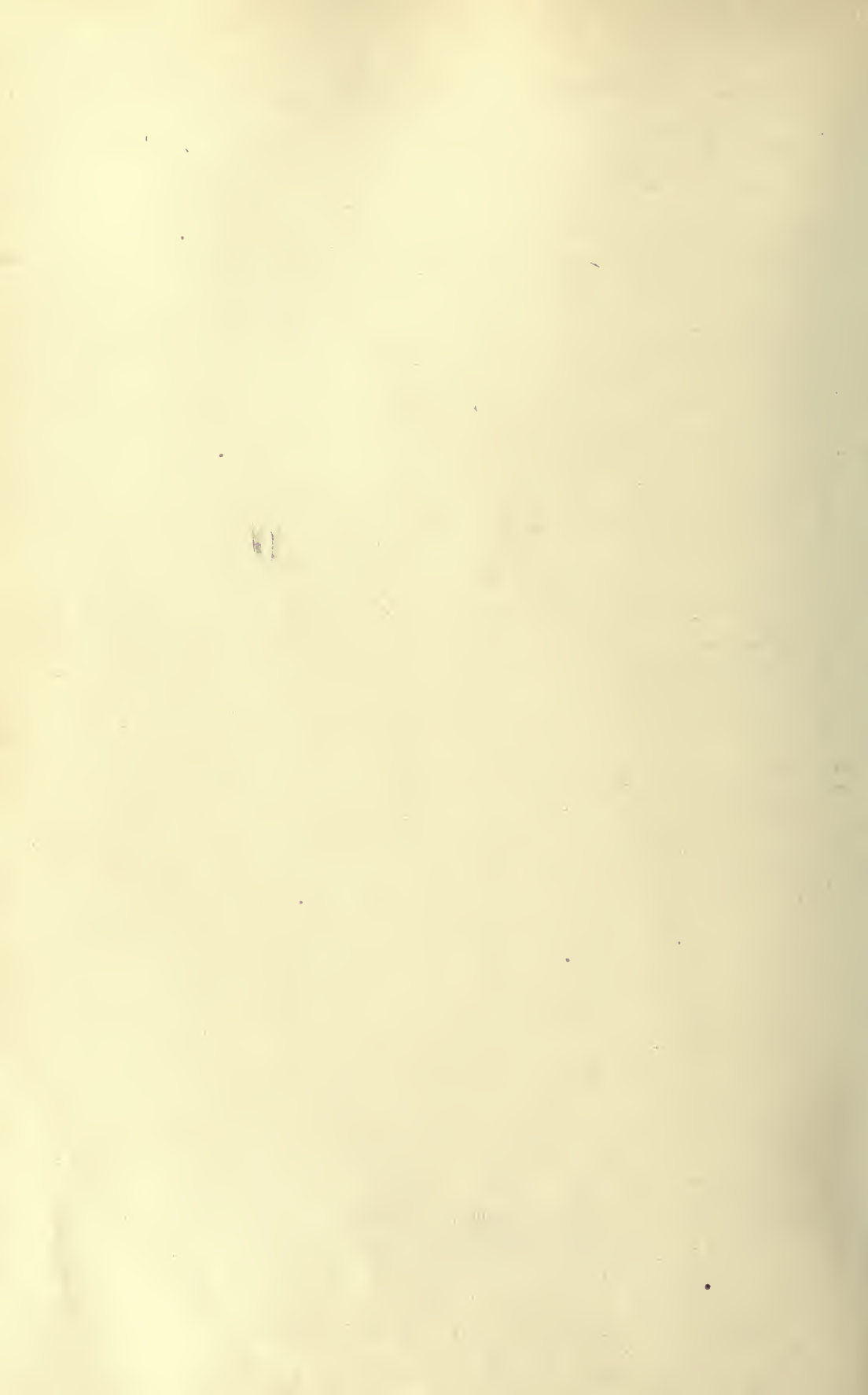
There are carried over from the earlier part of the session a number of motions and bills on the order paper. I would suggest first of all that the members who have those motions or bills on the order paper might consider before tomorrow whether it is their intention to have them considered, because some of them have already been dealt with by legislation in the earlier part of the session. I only raise that point now so that we may be able to proceed with knowledge of whether they are to be dealt with. I notice, for instance, that the third order is one by the hon. member for Wellington North,

which obviously was dealt with by earlier legislation, and I think there are other orders in the same category. However, that can stand until tomorrow, when we shall proceed with the order paper in the usual way.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the Prime Minister if we may expect legislation this session arising out of the report of the Forestry Commission?

MR. DREW: As the Leader of the Opposition is already aware we have dealt with one very important aspect of the Forestry Commission's report already by regulation. It is not the intention of the government to introduce legislation based on the report at this resumed part of this year's session. I do not need to elaborate, but this is one of the most comprehensive reports made in the history of the province with respect to one of our great natural resources, and the report will necessarily involve very careful examination before the government is prepared to put before the legislature legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. I do take this occasion to say that the decision which has been made already to limit the export of unprocessed logs is one of immense importance to the province and was not put forward merely as a statement of what we intended to do, but the regulations have actually been passed and the cutters of logs have been notified of the basis on which the reductions will take place this year. I now move the adjournment of the house.

Motion agreed to and the house adjourned at 3:57 p.m.



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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Thursday, October 23, 1947

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

RULE SUSPENDED

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy;

That the provision of Rule No. 63 of this House, sub-rule No. 1, fixing a time limit for the reception of reports of Committees on Private Bills be and the same is hereby suspended so far as it relates to the presentation of a report by the Standing Committee on Private Bills of its action following consideration of "Bill (No. 16) An Act respecting the Township of Calvert" and "Bill (No. 30) An Act respecting the City of Brantford", the delay in presenting such report not being attributable to any action of the petitioners but resulting from the adjournment of this Session of the Assembly on April 3rd, 1947.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): These bills were considered by the Private Bills Committee and it is just a question of presenting the reports, is it?

MR. DREW: It is just a question of regularizing the proceedings. The bills

have not been finally disposed of, and this relieves them from any penalties because of the delay in dealing with them. Motion agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with the introduction of bills I wish to move the adjournment of the house to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. I refer to fees for university students. As hon. members know, this year the fees for students have been increased from thirty to fifty dollars. I feel that this is a very important matter, and that the government should take it under consideration at this time.

The fees have been increasing over a number of years. If we go back to 1925, between 1925 and 1945, the fees in the Faculty of Arts were increased perhaps 110 or 115 per cent. The fees in Engineering were increased much more, and in Medicine perhaps a little less, perhaps 80 or 85 per cent. Again, this year, the fees have been increased by a considerable amount, approximately 25 per cent in all faculties. We feel that this increase works a hardship on students attending the University.

At the present time, there are approximately 17,000 students attending Toronto University, and the imposition of this increased fee has meant a hardship to students coming from poorer families. To refer again to what has happened between 1925 and 1945, we find that pupils or students coming from the rural sections of Ontario have decreased considerably in number. This decrease was

from 21 per cent of the total enrolment to, at the present time, an enrolment of 7 per cent from the rural areas. In other words, Mr. Speaker, this means that increasing the fees, plus the increased cost of living, is shutting out the children of poorer families and to increase the University fees at this time merely increases the burden.

Earlier in this session, before we adjourned on April 3, the Minister of Education brought in an amendment which provided that the transportation of university students would be paid where that transportation exceeded \$10. That was a very commendable piece of legislation. It assisted students travelling from distant portions of the province. But this increase in fees has completely wiped out that benefit. That provision for transportation assistance would benefit perhaps 5 to 10 per cent of the students of Ontario because a ten-dollar railway fare would take you some considerable distance from Toronto, and therefore that provision would only benefit those in northern and north-western Ontario. The increase in fees has placed a burden on each and every pupil or student in the University of Toronto.

It is not the fault of the Governors of the University that they have had to raise the university fees. We know what it costs to administer a university. The Governors have to get the money somewhere, and they have taken perhaps the easiest method. They have assessed it on the students in the shape of fees.

I believe it is up to our provincial government to increase the grants to the universities to compensate for the extra amount of money the Governors require to properly carry on the business of a university.

I think the government has broken its promise to the people of Ontario by permitting—

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say to the hon. leader of the C.C.F. party that if he is to continue about government costs, the question is, of course, not debatable. I want him to go on, of course, but I do not want him to get out of order.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that the Government take some action now to remedy this situation in which the university students find themselves. The Government in the 1943 election had 22 points, and point No. 10 was that every child should be given an education to the full extent of its mental capacity, and that our educational system would be completely revised so that every child in this province would have the opportunity to be educated to the full extent of its mental capacity no matter where they might live or what the financial circumstances of their parents might be. To implement that promise faithfully and completely, I believe that it is necessary for the government to step into the breach now and provide some means of raising the money to take the burden off these poorer families so that they may be enabled to send their children to the university, and I urge the Minister of Education to take that step immediately.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I assume that the introduction of this subject prior to the Orders of the Day is related to the press report yesterday of a student rally in connection with fees to be held in Queen's Park, and I will combine my comments on that assumption.

In the first place, may I say that the time has come to speak plainly about these rather loose statements that are made by the hon. member about broken promises and matters of that kind. I naturally have followed his loose statements about dictatorships and things of that kind, in spite of the fact that no member of the Legislature has received more consideration from the Government in regard to the introduction of Bills and delaying any particular sections that might require further examination than the hon. member.

I am not going to review the many very loose statements he has made about this particular statement of the government that it would ensure to the children of this province an opportunity for an education. We have carried that out. As the hon. member knows, we have in-

creased the grants by nearly \$30,000,000. There is no province where anything like the opportunities for education are afforded as in the province of Ontario. Amongst the additional assistance we have given has been an enormous increase in the grants to the universities of the province, but that does not deal with the point at issue. I merely make these remarks in regard to a particularly loose political comment in relation to something else.

This Government has made it possible for new schools to be built throughout the whole of Ontario, in places where never before have they had schools at all. This Government has made it possible for schools to be built such as never could have been contemplated before. Within the past week I had the opportunity of attending the formal opening of schools which today are not surpassed anywhere on the North American continent; schools built in the most outlying parts of this province. If the hon. member has not already done so, I would suggest that he stop on his way back from Toronto to his own riding and see what has happened at Utterson, where there is today a school that is a model not only for Canada but for the whole North American continent for schools of that type. It is being visited by architects and representatives of school boards from the whole continent so that they may see what can be done under modern construction methods. That has been made possible by the fulfilment of the very promise to which the hon. member referred, and by a method which has given advantages to the rural areas about which he spoke.

We undertook to absorb 50 per cent of the educational costs throughout the province, and we have carried out that promise. We did not make a flat 50 per cent contribution across the board because we recognized the very point that has been raised, and properly raised, that there are difficulties in obtaining an education in the rural areas because of the distances and the lack of assessment values to support the schools. For that very reason, the grants were made on a sliding scale based on population, start-

ing with 30 per cent in the large urban areas and going up to 90 per cent in the rural areas, and in certain cases in the rural areas 95 per cent, so that practically the whole cost of education there is being borne by the Government of Ontario. Because of that there are under construction at the present time sixty-one new public schools of the most modern type, with an actual value in the neighbourhood of \$12,000,000 and the plans for constructing more are under way. That has all been made possible by our fulfilment of that very promise to which the hon. member referred.

Now let me deal with the particular point my hon. friend raised about university fees. No one is more anxious than I to see that an education shall be afforded to our pupils in whatever level they may be at the lowest possible cost, and it is because of that desire there have been substantial grants, grants higher than ever before, made to the universities of this province.

So far as this immediate question of fees is concerned and relating this to the publication yesterday of the news of a student rally, strangely enough, to be held at Queen's Park, I may say that that is a subject to be dealt with first of all by the Board of Governors of the University. I think it is quite likely that the two things are associated. I might read into the record a letter I have received from a body which describes itself as the Joint Student Committee on Fees.

It was addressed to me, as Minister of Education, and reads:

Toronto, Ontario,
October 23, 1947.

"Dear Sir:

"As a group of undergraduate organizations at the University we have formed a committee for the purpose of meeting with your Government to discuss the matter of the recent raise of tuition fees at the University of Toronto. It is proposed that the membership of this organization gather at the Legislative Building on Friday, October 24th, at four o'clock. We would appreciate the opportunity for a

representative delegation to meet with you to discuss the matter."

Now, I may say that the procedure to be followed is for any body of that kind to deal first with the Board of Governors of the University and then at such time, if there is occasion for further consideration, to obtain an appointment at a time mutually agreeable. Even with the utmost concern for the welfare of our student body, the Government does not permit that we be told by outside bodies what time to meet delegations. I am communicating with the writer of this letter, pointing out that I feel sure that the Board of Governors will be prepared to consider any representations that may be made, and also indicating that if delegations are desired at any time, that the procedure is first to suggest, and then agree upon a mutually satisfactory date. What I have said, however, does not in any way limit the fact that we are greatly concerned at all times about every aspect of education, and this whole question of fees and all other details will, of course, be matters to be reviewed from time to time by the Department of Education and by the Government. Nevertheless, as far as this particular request is concerned, I would suggest, if the request today is made in any way coincident with the other representation I have received, that the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) who has just spoken, indicate to those who suggested it that the proper course will be that which I have stated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I made a request on behalf of the pupils of Toronto University, and I resent the remarks that the hon. Premier has addressed to me. I can only conclude that my reference to the 22 points has got under his skin.

MR. DREW: Since the hon. Member in question (Mr. Grummett) has seen fit to go so far, I may say that the only reason I spoke with some firmness was because he was carrying into this Legislature his continued irresponsible statements about governmental action, and otherwise I would suggest that he demonstrate that

he is a lawyer and observe some accuracy in the statements he makes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): He would not be a lawyer.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I take it that since a motion is before the House—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There is no motion.

MR. MacLEOD: There is a motion that this house do now adjourn to discuss a matter of public importance. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has been in this house perhaps as long as anybody, excepting possibly the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and he ought to know that it is quite proper for any member of the house to speak on such a motion.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Who made the motion?

MR. GRUMMETT: I made the motion.

MR. KENNEDY: That the House adjourn?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, that is correct.

MR. MacLEOD: It is a good idea to listen, sometimes. Well, Mr. Speaker, I feel that the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), the Leader of the C.C.F. Party, was quite within his rights as a member of this Legislature, to raise this very important question. I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), that a motion at this time dealing with a specific subject ought not to develop into a general consideration of the pledges and promises made by this Government, and their fulfilment, or lack of fulfilment, because that covers rather a wide area.

As I understand it, the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett), is motivated by a desire to have this Legislature consider the serious hardship and handicap placed upon the students of the University of Toronto as a result of the recent increase in university fees.

Now, this matter has been discussed in the public press of the Province, and has received editorial and news comment, long before there was any suggestion of a delegation of students coming to interview the Government and the various parties represented in this Legislature, and, frankly, I do not think the hon. Leader of the Government (Mr. Drew) should be so contemptuous of the contemplated action by these students.

I think it is a very good thing that the students at the University of Toronto, or any other university, feel that it is within their right to come to members of the Legislature and discuss with them something which affects their ability to complete their university education.

Now, the fact of the matter is that for two-thirds of the people of this country of ours, it is extremely difficult to gather together sufficient money to get a university education. The figures released not so long ago by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa informed us that 45 per cent of the wage earners of this country receive one thousand dollars a year and less for a year's work, and that close to 80 per cent receive two thousand dollars a year and less, and I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. members of this House, that it is next to impossible for the children of wage earners in those two categories ever to get onto a university campus, but if, by dint of sacrifices, they do manage, perhaps by the assistance of relatives and friends who are more fortunate than they, to enter the university, I suggest that it is the duty of the Government, and of the Board of Governors of the University, to see that they are permitted to get that higher education without having to have too great financial strain placed upon them.

I noticed a letter in a Toronto paper the other day—and under the rules of the House I am compelled to give the name of the paper; it happened to be the *Toronto Daily Star*—as I say, a letter in a recent issue, October 20th, I believe, by Edwin C. Gullett, who presented a very excellent and comprehensive brief to the Royal Commission on Education, and Mr. Gullett points out that it cost

the 17,000 students at the University of Toronto from \$450 to \$800 a year, even if they live at home, and he points out, as well, that if they come from the rural areas of Ontario, they must pay an additional \$400 for transportation, room and board, apart from other expenses. Then he points out that as a result of an innovation in the School of Medicine at the University of Toronto, it is now necessary for medical students to buy their own microscopes at a cost of \$185 each.

In previous times, those were available to them without charge. Possibly as a result of the inflated enrolment as a result of the war veterans entering the University, they do not have enough to supply them on that basis, but I do suggest that a young struggling citizen of this country who is equipping himself to serve in the medical profession, ought not to have imposed upon him the need of "forking over" \$185 to buy a microscope.

MR. R. H. TAYLOR (Huron): We did it thirty years ago.

MR. MacLEOD: This is not thirty years ago. Thirty years ago a dollar was worth a dollar; today it is worth fifty cents, thanks to the federal Government at Ottawa in permitting prices to sky rocket to the point where it is next to impossible for the people in the low income levels to "get by".

Now, some years ago, Dean Johnston of the University of Minnesota pointed out that the college on an average receives only one boy or girl from the labour class out of every 1,600 adult labourers, whereas it receives one son or daughter for every 21 adult bankers, and one for every 24 adults in general business, and only one for every 350 adults engaged in farming. Then, Dean Johnston went on to point out that from 1931 to 1935, when the poor children of farmers and labourers received federal aid, 58 per cent became successful students, and 15 per cent secured honour standing. Meanwhile, among the children of well-to-do people, only 48 per cent became successful students, and only six per cent received honour standing. In other words, out of 1,300 students who, without federal aid, would have

been denied higher education, twice as many of them became honour students as was the case from a similar number from the well-to-do homes.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I see you are getting restless, so I will close with this observation. I say that in a healthy democracy, so far as education is concerned, we should recognize only one aristocracy, and that is the aristocracy of capacity. Whether the student has the good fortune to be born into a home of wealth or the misfortune to be born into a home of poverty, so far as state supported education is concerned, all the advantages of education, technical, professional, and so on, should be made available to all on the basis of their capacity to rise and develop in the profession of their choice.

I think it is possible for the government to do something about this situation—

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has spoken over the ten minutes.

MR. MacLEOD: I did not know there was a ten-minute rule. May I finish?

MR. SPEAKER: One half minute more.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Read Rule 38.

MR. MacLEOD: May I just finish? I did not know there was such a rule. I say that the Government finds it possible in the year 1947 to hand \$38,000,000 to the federal government at Ottawa on a silver platter, to give them an opportunity of making a lot of propoganda that they have a \$400,000,000 surplus—if you can throw away \$38,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, why can you not have supplementary estimates and give the University of Toronto a grant equivalent to the increase in the student fees?

MR. DREW: I do not wish to interrupt, but sometimes it is hardly worth while correcting the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. MacLeod), but simply for the purpose of the record, and since no doubt very much capital will

be made in this Legislature and with their Communist associates outside, out of his remarks I must say that there is no reason why the Government should be so contemptuous of the contemplated action of the students. Not one word that I uttered indicated any such attitude. I said that we certainly were giving consideration to the welfare of the students, and when I spoke with some vigour, it was on something entirely unrelated to that. I said that naturally we are interested in the welfare of the students, and the proper procedure, I am sure, will be followed when it is properly pointed out to them.

In regard to our "handing over" \$38,000,000; parliamentary rules do not permit me to describe in the proper words exactly what should be said about a statement of that kind.

MR. MacLEOD: Is it true or untrue?

MR. DREW: There is not one atom of truth in that statement. This government has not handed over one cent.

MR. MacLEOD: Ask the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Frost; he will tell you.

MR. DREW: We are not taking instructions from the back row commintern.

MR. MacLEOD: Just another red hering.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Orders of the day.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

HON. GEORGE DREW (Prime Minister): Before the Orders of the Day, Mr. Speaker, I wish to deal with a matter that is of very considerable concern to this Legislature, and one which I think it is appropriate I bring up today, because it will be within the course of the closing of the 1947 session that we will be discussing certain subjects that are somewhat related to the subject now under discussion.

I noticed that in the *Toronto Daily Star* of July 27th there is a report in which the words are given in exact quotation of a statement of hon. Leader of

the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and it has reference to a Bill which was introduced in this Legislature, and is now law. That was a Bill in respect to the Toronto General Hospital. I have no intention in this Legislature of taking up the time with any debate on things that may be said in political speeches on any subject unrelated to the Legislature itself, but this is very directly related to the Legislature, and not only to the responsibility of the government, but also to the responsibility of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), to which he so appropriately referred yesterday.

The *Toronto Daily Star* had one of its usually false reports, and it apparently put that report before the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The report was to the effect, in extensive detail, that this government had seized control of the Toronto General Hospital, by what they described as "Bill 127".

That Bill is, of course, a part of the proceedings of this Legislature, and in relation to that report, the Leader of the Opposition at that time (Mr. Oliver)—and not only the Leader of the Opposition, but confirmed in the leadership of his own party, said this, in quotations, and it has never been corrected:

"The Drew Government has not been honest with the members of the Legislature."

It may be one thing for the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to say that he does not approve of what we may have done, or it may be proper for the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to use the strongest terms about his views of what was or was not done as a Government in this Legislature, and outside, but it is most improper for the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to attribute dishonesty to the Government, unless he is prepared to follow that up in this Legislature with evidence that the Government is dishonest, because our whole system of responsible Government rests upon the honesty of the Government with the Legislative body, and the Government is under that obligation all the time.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) as an integral part of our

governmental system is in a different position to any other honourable member of the Legislature outside of the Government. Quite properly, he is paid an additional salary for the purpose of performing his duties in relation to the combined work of government. And as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), he has not only certain duties to place before the Legislature those things which he thinks should be placed before it, and it is in the light of that duty that he is paid an extra salary. But he also has a duty to recognize his responsibility and the importance of his statements in relation to matters of this kind.

Now it perhaps is hardly necessary to say that this statement in the *Star* as to what happened in regard to Toronto University is false in almost every detail. The unfortunate part about it was that, with complete disregard for the decencies or for the feelings of anybody affected by the concoctions they produce, the *Star* has created the impression that certain things that were done reflected on certain individuals. In addition, dealing with this statement, I do wish to deal with the implication behind those statements which drew from the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) the comment he made.

It is stated that without disclosure we proceeded to take over control of Toronto University—I am sorry, of the Toronto General Hospital. Now one of the numerous statements it makes to support that preposterous nonsense is the following; it claims that this Bill provided:

"That, for the first time, the Government has direct control of thirteen appointees of the twenty-five-man Board of Trustees, thus gaining the majority."

The fact is that the Bill that we have presented did not change the representation by a single appointee. For twenty years they have been precisely the same as they are now. The Act provides, and has provided for twenty years, that the twenty-five Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital—will be made up of eight appointees by the Lieutenant-

Governor-in-Council, five by the Governors of the University of Toronto, five by the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, and seven by the subscribers of the Hospital. No change has been made in the number of appointees. The change made provided that the Chairman of the Board would be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that was done by a Bill introduced in this Legislature, clearly setting out all the facts.

Just to indicate how utterly false is any attempt to create the impression that this Government withheld essential information, may I point out that this is the copy of the Bill that was before every member of this Legislature. We did not attempt to follow the practice of a preceding government and try and hide away in the Statute Law Amendment Act anything that might create comment or discussion. We presented a complete Bill dealing with the Amendment to The Toronto General Hospital Act, and, in the first place, the Bill is clear in terms. Anyone who read the Bill would require no special knowledge to know exactly what the Bill meant. But in the event that anyone was not able to so read, the practice was followed—and correctly followed—of putting on the opposite blank page of the original printed Bill, exactly what was intended in regard to the one change that was made as to appointments. It states quite clearly in an explanatory note that appeared on the opposite page of the Bill that was before every hon. member of this Legislature, including the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and these are the exact words of the explanatory note:

“The purpose of the Bill is to clarify the provisions of the terms of appointment of the various classes of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital. The Bill also provides for the appointment of the Chairman of the Board by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.”

Now there isn't a new hon. member with the shortest possible experience in this Legislature, who doesn't know perfectly well what those words mean, and to suggest that the hon. Leader of the

Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who has been in this Legislature a very long time, did not know perfectly well what they meant would be an insult to his intelligence and to his ability to even sit as an hon. member, let alone accept any more responsible position.

It is perfectly obvious that he knew, it is perfectly obvious that every hon. member knew, and it was so clearly stated that the fact is that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) asked no questions in regard to the Bill at any time during the discussion. Now to suggest that the Government was dishonest with Legislature when this Bill not only sets out in clear terms every provision but in an explanatory note points out their effect is more than a reflection on the Government. It is a very grave reflection indeed upon the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) for putting himself in the position of saying, “I do!” to the strange, imaginary concepts of *The Toronto Daily Star*.

There was only one point in regard to this that I wish to deal with, because, unintentionally perhaps, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) made himself a party to a very unfortunate impression that was conveyed. In the statement, the *Toronto Daily Star* built up a story out of whole cloth that we had ousted Mr. Robert Fennell, K.C., as Chairman of the Board and had provided for the appointment of another nominee.

Now that is utterly untrue. Mr. Fennell was not Chairman of the Board. I am quite aware that it had been discussed with Mr. Fennell and that Mr. Fennell had indicated a willingness to become Chairman of the Board but Mr. Fennell was Chairman of a very important body, also very important to the public, the Royal Ontario Museum. In discussion it was regarded as not being consistent with general policy that an appointee as the Chairman of one very important body should be Chairman of another important body at the same time, where the Government had that power of appointment. Moreover, it was pointed out that insofar as the Royal Ontario Museum was concerned there is a tremendous task to be undertaken there and that the Govern-

ment had full confidence in Mr. Fennell's ability to carry that out and was most anxious that he should do so.

I may say that my relations both as head of the Government and Minister of Education with Mr. Fennell are intimate, they are friendly, and they have been on a very close personal basis for a long time. Not only I myself but the Government as a whole have the utmost confidence in Mr. Fennell and have demonstrated that confidence by our appointment of Mr. Fennell as Chairman of the Museum Board and by our support of his many extremely useful actions in that capacity. I might also say that it is indicative of the confidence of the Government in Mr. Fennell that we have appointed him as a member of the Board of Governors of Toronto University. These are not things that are indicative of the attitude or the frame of mind that was suggested by this article.

On more than one occasion I used the words "TORONTO UNIVERSITY" and that was a slip into which I was led because of the headline in front of me which, with the usual methods followed by the *Star* in attributing a statement to an individual, gave the following:

"MISLED BY DREW ON BILL TO GRAB HOSPITAL RULE LIKE VARSITY, OLIVER"

Well, I must say that the words which are quoted below and which I have quoted, do not go quite as far as that, but even that is still within the realm of accuracy as far as the *Star* is concerned. But since it has referred to the University of Toronto as well, may I say that the silliest nonsense that has been talked by that press—and, I say, by those who have subscribed publicly to any part of this statement—is the suggestion that we carried out any practice in relation to Toronto University which was not fully before this Legislature and fully before everyone in a position of responsibility in relation to the University itself.

Since this is all part of one subject, I want to deal with it in view of the fact that there will be a Bill introduced in which I would hope the remarks I intend to make will prevent any further misrepresentation of this nature.

Every hon. member of this Legislature will recall that we dealt with a very extensive Bill of the University of Toronto this year. That Bill, wide open before the hon. members, was not rushed and I may say came before this Legislature with an opportunity for preparation such as is not ordinarily available. The Bill was presented to this Legislature after nearly a year's examination by a Committee set up by the three representative groups of the University of Toronto: the Board of Governors; the Senate; and the representative body of the graduates. When it is suggested that anyone in the University was unaware—that is, anyone in a responsible position in the University—was unaware of the contents or the effect of this Bill, that I might say is absolutely impossible if they were attending to their business, because this Committee that was set up was a committee of equal representation of those three bodies—the academic, the administrative, and the graduate. This Bill came forward to me as Minister of Education and was presented to this Legislature with the unanimous approval of that Committee on which had sat the Chancellor of the University at that time and the other senior officials most directly concerned, so that they were fully aware of what the recommendations were; and each of those recommendations had been the subject of continuous examination for nearly a year.

That Bill, then, was presented here and I was fully prepared to answer questions in regard to that, and did, wherever they were asked, and a number were asked. Every procedure that has followed has been a procedure entirely within the ambit of the Act and with the very broad and open provisions which it contains.

I wanted to clear this up today because there will be a Bill coming through in which I would hope there will be no repetition of loose statements of this kind, and I do want to say most earnestly to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that while I have no thought that the millenium has come, and that he will be going around the province extolling our legislation, at least when he does criticize I would ask him

to remember the difference between imputing a failure to comply with what he thinks should be done and suggesting dishonesty, which is something that no Government may permit to go unchallenged and which should never be said unless the man who makes it is prepared to back it up to the limit in the Legislature and on the outside.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I am all but bowed down under the terrific attack on my hon. friend the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). I would be very militant in respect to what he said if I did not agree with some parts of it. I am not in the humour, nor have I any intention of accepting directions from the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear Hear!

MR. OLIVER: . . . as to what I should say, or should not say, on public questions and public matters, either in this House or beyond the House itself. I want to make that abundantly clear.

Now, coming to the more particular item under discussion, and with which my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) took a very just issue, if I might be pardoned for saying that—I do not mean pardoned by my friends opposite, but by myself and my colleagues—he refers to a statement which I am supposed to have made to *The Toronto Star*, in which the word “Dishonest” or “Less than honest” was used in respect to a particular question under discussion.

Well, now, I think the hon. members of this House will grant me this, that however aggressive I may be in speech-making, either here or outside, in over twenty years of political campaigning in Ontario I think I have the reputation of choosing rather carefully the words I use; and certainly I would not, and did not, use the word “dishonest” or “less than honest” in respect to this particular item. It may have been in my thinking but it was not expressed. I mean that I know quite well, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) so aptly said, that one cannot put the fingers of dishonesty on a

government without being able to back it up. I am not foolish enough to believe otherwise.

Now may I say, while I am on my feet—and it has a bearing on this matter—that I have during this last year, as every public man has had occasion to, I am sure, been called on the long-distance telephone from not only one paper but many papers in this province and asked to comment on certain matters that were at the moment under public review and public discussion, and many, many times I have made the comment over the 'phone and in this one instance there is a variation, definitely, between what I intended to say and what I actually did say, but it is upon . . .

MR. DREW: I do not want to correct, but I think the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) would be leaving on the record something he does not intend. He says that there is a variation between what he said and what he intended to say. I do not think that is what he meant.

MR. OLIVER: That is not what I intended to say, and I thank the Hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for the correction. What I intended to say was this: That in making comment over a party-line and a rural-line and over a long-distance line to various cities in this province on pertinent matters under public review at the time, I think it very apt for the person at the other end of the line to misinterpret what the one said who is making the comment. I do not know what happened on this occasion and I say to the House that I am not sure at this moment what I said in respect to the query advanced, but I am sure of this one thing: that I did not say the Government was dishonest, or I did not say that it was less than honest in respect of this legislation. I have within my own mind the right to think, but the right to express is an entirely different matter when you use certain words and certain phrases.

The lecture of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) this afternoon will not have

any very widespread effect so far as I am concerned. I am going to keep on saying the things that I think should be said, irrespective of whether they agree with the thinking of my hon. friends with whom he is associated on the Treasury benches. It is true that I have made a good many speeches on public matters, but I think one of the difficulties in this province is this: that the Government have made very few speeches on public matters. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and his silent crew take their seats in their offices and they very seldom go out into the country to acquaint the people with what is going on in the affairs of government. Now that is an indictment of this Government, or any other government. The people are entitled to know what is going on and the interpretation placed on it by the Government and the Opposition.

I just say to you in sitting down, Mr. Speaker, that I did not use the words connected—put forth by the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in reading the extract. I did not use them at all. I am not in the habit of using such words as that. I will use many words, but never ones that carry that imputation.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, since I raised this point and since the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has emphatically denied that he used these terms, I am only too happy to accept that denial, because it was with very great regret that I saw these remain unchallenged and unchecked since July until the present time. I only want to say this, that I did not at any time—in fact I was carefully guarding against suggesting that I assumed any right in this Legislature to check his vocabulary. I had to point out the responsibility by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

MR. OLIVER: I knew that. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) had no need to point that out. That is an elementary question.

MR. DREW: The net conclusion of his statement is simply that, once more,

the complete dishonesty of *The Toronto Daily Star* is confirmed.

HON. MEMBERS: Hear, Hear!

MR. OLIVER: I just want to add one more word to this dialogue, and that is this: I do not know how I am going to make sure that every reporter who records my speeches and every paper that prints them has printed exactly what I said. It is almost an impossibility when you are speaking all the while; the only thing I can rely on,—it is my tendency to have the firm conviction that I possess in these speeches made throughout the province, I am going to hew to the line. I am going to hew to the truth insofar as it is possible for me to do every time. I am not going to put forth a false front and if the newspapers misquote me, then I have something else to do beside running around and hunting up what they say I said in a speech the night before. I know what I said, in fact, I am quite sure of what I said, but it is not always quite the same when you see it in the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister). Ninth Order.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, second reading of Bill No. 50, an Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944. Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker and hon. members of the House, it seems that this is the beginning of the annual slaughter that we experience at every session with the one exception, that this year the slaughter is in broad daylight instead of the late hours of the evening or the wee hours of the morning.

It has been customary for a number of years for the Government to allow the best pieces of legislation proposed to

the House to accumulate, to be blocked until the adjourning hour, the dying hours of the session, and then to have the Government "steam-roller" ride rough-shod over them, one after the other. The bloodiest experience was one night when we divided twelve times, if you recall, and every private member's Bill was defeated in a most mechanical fashion.

This year the same experience was had. Legislation proposed by private members was not called, it accumulated. The citizens of our province were denied the benefits of that excellent legislation which we proposed, and now the slaughter 1947 begins.

I feel particularly sad that one of my Bills is the first to go into the slaughterhouse. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) suggests I would be happy to accept his suggestion that the Government may be prepared to approve of the Bill. If so, I would even forego the privilege of speaking, and that is a privilege that one does not forego, either.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has indicated, before we had the brief adjournment in April, that they did not favour this and similar Bills, and I am right in concluding they have not changed their opinion. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) says "No." I have a bit of paternal attachment to this Bill—you will pardon me for attempting, at least, to say that I know the axe is ready, I know the axemen are all ready. The packinghouse strike is over and we are all happy, and now bear with me, if I plead for my Bill, the first one that is lined up for the slaughter.

The Bill is one that seeks to establish a 40-hour week in all industries of the province, and to assure the working people that the reduction of the hours from their present forty-eight level to forty will not result in a reduction of their earnings.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and members, that this Bill should carry. I am convinced that it meets with the essential need of this industrial province of the Dominion, and I submit also that we would be in tune with history if we

were to adopt this Bill at this time. It could be defended and attempts could be made to sell it to the hon. members who are in such enormous numbers here, when it comes to voting, that the Bill is necessary for the health of the people.

I am mindful as I look across to the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres)—am I in the right direction?—we used to work longer hours and we were stronger and better than we are today. I, too, worked longer hours; my first job was ten hours a day, and the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) will like to hear that I only got \$3.00 a week for a ten-hour day.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Were you overpaid?

MR. SALSBERG: I would not be surprised my employer thought he overpaid me at that time.

We understand that modern methods of production take so much out of the worker it would be idle to compare it with the occupations of fifty years ago in a pick-handle factory somewhere in a small village; a different type of operation. There is a speed-up, there is a monotony, there is a drive that reduces the health and resistance and vitality of the worker in the modern industry that we should take account of, and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) should be the first one to pick this up as a slogan that he should use in his correspondence. He has very good slogans on the letters. It should be "A forty-hour week for a healthier people, if you vote for this Bill." I am glad to see the hon. member is writing it down. I hope to see it in a letter from him as a slogan.

There is an argument that is perennially brought out in opposition to legislation for a shorter work week and that is that productivity would decline, we will have a declining standard of life if the hours were to be reduced. May I remind the hon. members of this House that when the working people of this continent began to fight for the ten-hour day such dark predictions were also made that the ten-hour day will destroy production, impoverish the people and we will have less to pass around.

The same argument was advanced when this city and others went out for a nine-hour day and when the eight-hour day was raised by organized workers. A prominent editor of one of the largest dailies in New York at that time predicted that grass will grow on Broadway if the eight-hour day is introduced. Of course, no such thing happened, no grass grew on Broadway and the productivity of the worker has increased; everybody knows that. I can tell this House, Mr. Speaker, that, according to the figures of the United States Department of Labour, the average increase in productivity of a worker in manufacturing industries has been between three and three and one-half per cent annually—annually. It has been estimated that during the war period productivity of Canadian labour was raised by about thirty per cent and the reduction of hours will not result in a decrease of production because our rationalization of industry, and modern methods of production more than keep pace with it. In fact, we must reduce hours because of the rapidity of the increase of productivity of labour. Nor is it a question of the ability of industry to stand it. Industry in Canada is well able to stand a forty-hour week without reduction of pay. According to the statistics of the Bank of Canada, the earnings of the selected group of companies that they use for statistical purposes has increased in the following manner: in 1934 the same group of 380 Canadian companies had a net operating profit of \$378,000,000; in 1946 they had \$604,000,000 net operating profit.

Dividend payments of industry in this country for the last few years are shocking, they are positively immoral. The increase of dividend payments, month by month, creates a picture which is seriously alarming the people who are aware of the import of that trend of economy and the future economy of Canada.

The Financial Post told us up to October of this year dividend payments have been \$270,000,000, as compared to \$252,000,000 for 1946, the same period. And that was an increase over 1945.

May I also, Mr. Speaker, point this out that in the United States the average hours of work in industry was in March, 1947, 40.4 hours; in Canada about the same month, 43.4 hours. The earnings here are not behind the earnings of the United States, the productivity of Canadian workers is not behind that of the American workers; wages, however, of the Canadian workers are about 30 per cent lower than the wages paid to the workers in the United States manufacturing industry.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that from every consideration, this is the time to introduce legislation of this sort and carry it. Remember also that the reduction of hours of the work week, without reducing the income, will also provide additional employment opportunities.

While no one looks towards a return of a crisis, economic trends in this country, however, are menacing, very menacing, indeed. The introduction of the forty-hour week will also provide additional employment opportunities, will maintain purchasing power. If we safeguard the workers' wages, while we reduce their hours, we will safeguard their health and we will be accomplishing that which is on the agenda universally, which we are a bit tardy in introducing.

For all those, and a great many other reasons, Mr. Speaker, I believe that this Bill should definitely receive its second reading, hastily go through Committee stage, receive its third reading and become the law of the Province of Ontario.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I have listened a great many times to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) introduce Bills, but I just regretted a little today that he did not put a little more serious effort behind this. His attitude seemed to be he did not expect to get this Bill passed and possibly did not want to.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I point this out, I am quite prepared to receive a humorous remark but certainly no restriction of my desire insofar as this and similar legislation. If I was humorous in speaking about the

slaughter, it is because the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has already, on behalf of the Government, announced they would not support the Bill. I have done the best I can and I hope he will change his mind.

HON. MR. DALEY: You see, Mr. Speaker, he has really no alternative but to oppose it; he actually put the words in my mouth.

MR. DALEY: There are a few important facts in connection with this bill proposed by the hon. member which I should like to bring to the attention of hon. members before they decide whether to support or oppose this proposed amendment to the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

I think in fairness I should point out that this Bill and some other bills that the hon. member seems to think are going to be led to the slaughter this afternoon or in the near future were all submitted by the Labour Progressive Party or the Communistic members of this Legislature. This fact alone is not too important, but from various things that have happened recently, it would seem to be an established fact that the activities of this particular group are more concerned with disruption than with development and the orderly disposition of labour-management difficulties. I say that because it might be the opinion of some members of this Legislature that the views expressed by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) are the views of organized labour. That, in my opinion, is not the case.

MR. SALSBERG: You know that it is the case.

MR. DALEY: I must draw to the attention of this House what happened recently at the two big Labour conferences in Hamilton and Toronto, namely, the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. The member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and the member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) were at those meetings, on the outside of course, but it was quite evident that they were trying to direct their

fellow travellers how to proceed, and their rout was terrific. It was complete. The sound thinking of those two great labour organizations which represent the large proportion of the labour people of this country, directed by such outstanding leaders as Mosher, Bengough and Conroy, made a clean sweep of the Communist element, and when the smoke had cleared away they had fallen like tenpins. The hon. member for St. Andrew was never so excited and disturbed in all his life before. I was not there, but I got a direct report of the proceedings day by day and hour by hour, on the hour, and I tell you that when the smoke had cleared away, there was nothing left in those two great labour organizations of the party that our friends over there represent. An outstanding young man who had held a very important position in one of them was defeated. I could not understand it because I know the fellow very well and I like him. I was told that he was defeated because he had been too friendly with those who had Communist leanings.

The results of those two Labour conferences indicated that these two great labour organizations were determined to carry on their own business in their own well established way, which has, without doubt, throughout the years of organized labour improved the living standards and the working conditions generally of the working people of this province. I give the unions a lot of credit for what they have done for the workers, and if left alone and not pushed, shall I say, by the Communistic way of thinking, they will continue to be of great service and maintain a great balance in the history of this province.

I point out these things, Mr. Speaker, so that there will be no doubt in the minds of the members of this Legislature that the views expressed here by the hon. member for St. Andrew are not the views of organized labour. They are not. Organized labour wants no part in them, and that has been demonstrated.

Our Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act establishing a maximum

number of hours of work per week, forty-eight, but permitting a certain amount of overtime to be worked, has certainly given the worker in this province protection against excessive hours. That is what it was intended to do. For years the workers have been called upon to work fifty, sixty, seventy and, in some cases, eighty hours, but this law of this Government protects them against having to work this excessive number of hours. It left to these two great labour organizations of which I have spoken the opportunity to negotiate even better terms if possible, and it can be safely said that they have done so. In some industries, particularly those working on a twenty-four hour basis, the forty-eight hour week fits in and can be adopted, but it cannot be done in all industries. There are cases where through Labour-Management agreements,—I have witnessed many of them—it has been agreed that organized labour shall work a fewer number of hours than forty-eight; it may be forty-six, forty-five, or forty-four, according to the needs of the particular industry.

If there was a surplus of labour, Mr. Speaker, I think it might be well that we should consider shorter hours. But there is no surplus of labour in this country. It was stated that during the recent packinghouse strike, eighty per cent of the men on strike immediately went to work elsewhere. So there is no surplus of labour at this present time. Business is booming, and industry is expanding in this province almost every month, at an average of six to seven million dollars a month, as can be seen from the figures passing through the plans and inspection branches. So actually, there is a surplus of labour, not a shortage, and knowing as we do that the world needs our goods and that we have the raw materials and the ability to process them, and that the world is starving for them, I say to you that we should go on and improve our position industrially and increase our prosperity, as we can do if we are

willing to work, and there is no other way.

So we must be realistic, Mr. Speaker. It is all very well to say: Enforce forty hours. But there are many industries in this province and every province where, if you enforced a forty-hour week, other workers engaged in a branch of that same industry would only be able to work about thirty-six hours a week. I will give an illustration. Take the concrete-mix industry. Today the system is to mix the concrete and take it to the job and dump it into the forms rather than mix it as they used to do with a shovel on the job. Now if the carpenters and masons are going to work forty hours, if they are going to be ready to pour when these great trucks arrive there, and if the men building the walls are going to work only forty hours, the truckers must, of necessity, work longer because they have to get there with the load of material and leave after the day's work is done. So to enforce a fixed number of hours on every industry is an impossibility. You must be realistic, and that is why in our Act we have made it possible to work overtime.

I can justify our position in this matter, Mr. Speaker. I say in all sincerity that the interests of the workers are the interests of this government. The welfare of the workers is our chief concern, and we will not be jockeyed into the position of enacting legislation which, in our opinion, is not in the best interests of all the people of this province. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation which the hon. member for St. Andrew proposes is not in the interest of the people. It would seriously curb our productive efforts and would eventually lead to a lower standard of living for our people. Therefore, I must ask this Legislature to oppose it.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I think the case for this bill has been presented very ably and comprehensively by the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and I do not think it is necessary that I should

make any extended remarks. I might not have spoken at all had it not been for the remarks of the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), who is a very pleasant gentleman and, as I have told him a number of times in the corridor, probably the finest Minister of Labour that we have had since Peter Heenan, and we give him credit for having reached that stature. I think he has moved a long way since he made his maiden speech in this House in 1944. After all, it is not an easy thing for a man who has spent a considerable part of his life in the commercial world to become a Minister of Labour, not that the Minister has not done physical labour with his hands, for he knows what physical labour is. Nevertheless, for a man who had not been in the Legislature before, to take over the important Department of Labour was a severe test, and we have watched his actions and his handling of the department with very great interest. We say that he has had some successes and he deserves the commendation of the Legislature and of the public of Ontario for the successes that he has achieved. I hope that he will have many more as long as he is in that office, which I hope will not be too long, but we wish him well.

However, when the Minister airily dismissed the Bill before us on the grounds that the mover of the second reading is not speaking for the two great trade union bodies in this country, I think—I shall have to be careful in the light of what happened a short while ago—but let me say I think the Minister could have been more honest. May I put it that way without getting myself into trouble. He might have been more honest because the fact of the matter is that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour in convention assembled have for many years past given unanimous support to resolutions calling for the establishment of a forty-hour week as well as to other measures that are on this order paper, and they have asked for legislation along this line.

It has never been claimed by my colleague nor by myself that the idea of the

forty-hour week or any of these other bills that are to come before us was patented by us, but in a legislature of ninety members it seems to me that every member must recognize his responsibility of presenting in legislative form those reforms and advanced measures for which a large body of our citizens are asking.

I would be very glad indeed if some member on the Government benches, like the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Elgie)—who is not in his seat today, but who made a very eloquent speech here last year supporting the 40-hour week and two weeks' vacation with pay, and so on and so forth, but was not in the House when the division took place—as I say, it would be a very good thing if it emanated from the Government benches, and it might very easily have happened, if my hon. friend from Temiskaming (Mr. C. H. Taylor) or my good friend from Fort William (Mr. Anderson) might have brought in such a bill before it came from my colleague, but that was not done. Their position on this question is well known; they fought for all these things just as hard as anybody, and I am sure will continue to do so in the future, but I do think when the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) was giving his graphic description of what happened in the two Congresses of Labour, that he should have told the whole story, and not only have chosen the things which helped him to obscure the issue. You never lose anything by being completely honest.

Now, the picture is not quite so bad as you painted it. It is true that in the Canadian Congress of Labour, under circumstances which I regret, and which I think many of those who attended that conference may regret, certain resolutions were passed which were not particularly complimentary to us, if I may put it that way. However, it should be pointed out in the interests of truth, that the same attempts to do the same thing in the Trades and Labour convention at Hamilton failed abysmally—failed abysmally. It was taken off the floor, and in case the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) doubts that, may I tell him—not that I want to wave the flag over this fact—that the member of the Labour Progressive party who stated on the floor of that conven-

tion, that he was a member of the Labour Progressive party, was elected vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Now, of course, I do not want to go into a discussion on the votes in the congress here in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel. It is true I was there. I followed most of the proceedings, as I do at every convention, and as I think every hon. member of this Legislature might do, if they can. But you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley) only turned up for the banquet.

HON. MR. DALEY: That is right.

MR. MacLEOD: I was not even invited to that. You got a free meal; I did not get anything.

But let us deal with these matters on their merits. There are things said here from time to time which I think all of us in our inner hearts regret. If a Bill comes from that side of the House, as many Bills do, we speak on those Bills; we discuss those bills on their merits, and I have said on many occasions since I have been in this House that this Government has brought in good legislation. No one denies that. The first time I ever spoke in this House I took issue when people claimed it was senseless to expect anything from this Government. That has never been our position. We give you credit for the things you have done, and it ought not to be considered a crime, or something warranting vicious personal attack on one's integrity because one wants the Government to move a little faster in a given direction.

I was very much interested in picking up a copy of the *Globe and Mail*, which I read religiously every morning at seven o'clock, to read eight rules laid down as necessary for good living by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) of this Province. I will not deal with all of them now; I may refer to some of them a little later on, but Rule No. 2 is concerning "good posture". The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) wants everybody to sit up straight and not be slumped over. Well, that is good. I am in favour of that, but I do suggest that in modern industry today, with this speed-up, and this monotony, after a man has worked even eight hours a day at some mundane

task, twisting around as the car goes along the assembly line, or if a man puts in eight hours a day up in Timmins, or in Kirkland Lake, or Sudbury, by the time he gets home to his family he is not perhaps in very good condition to follow the advice of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley).

But I am interested in rule No. 3—this is really good; he says: "If you are over fifty"—and this applies I think to a majority of the hon. members of this House—"If you are over fifty, rest after every meal. When people call at my office to see me at 1:45 p.m. my secretary says I am busy. I am busy; I am having a nap."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh; oh.

MR. MacLEOD: I am all for that. I think even though the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) is paid \$10,000 a year—more than that now; it is \$11,000—that he should lie down on the lounge in his office at 1:45 p.m. I think I called him about that time myself and was told he was busy, and I remembered the third point, and so I did not bother him until I thought it was time for him to get up again, but I say if it is good for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) to lay down and have a nap at 1.45 every day, then it is a good idea that the representatives in your rubber plant in Kitchener, the workers in the Ford plant in Windsor, in the Chrysler plant, and those in the General Motors should also lie down and have a nap at 1:45, and if the boss comes around and says, "What are you trying to 'get away with' here?", you simply take this clipping of the *Globe and Mail* and say, "I am instructed to take a nap at 1:45 p.m. by the Minister of Health of the Province of Ontario."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh; oh.

MR. MacLEOD: Then the hon. Minister goes on and gives a lot of other advice, sufficient rest every night, and so on and so forth, and then he finally ends up—and this is a grand smash, and incidentally a plug for the Government's favourite newspaper, the *Globe and Mail*—he says, "Look on the sunny side of life; do not argue, particularly at meal

time", and then finally, "Read your morning smile." That is found in one of the columns over on page 1.

Well, when I take into account the attitude of this government on progressive legislation, I am inclined to think that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley), for whom I have the most affectionate regard, a very fine gentleman in every sense of the word—I think he has become addicted to his morning smile, because I clipped one of them out not so long ago that told the story of an old Southern lady who was a very easy-going person—a very easy-going person, like the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), never worried, never harassed—and a friend said, "Madam, how do you happen to be so easy-going anyway? How are you able to throw off the worries of every day life?", and she said, "Well, it is like this. When I sit I sit easy, and when I worry I goes to sleep," and apparently, judging by point No. 3, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) is basing his behavior in life on the behavior of the Southern lady.

But I do say that we have reached a point in modern civilization, with the advance of industrial techniques, with the attendant monotony, as the result of the speed-ups and "rationalization of industry," as my friend calls it, where the forty-hour week is possible, and where it will serve the interests of the community as a whole.

We have in the province of Ontario today a Minister who devotes his full time to developing the various summer resorts, and so on, so that people can come here from the United States and enjoy a holiday, but I suggest to you that a week's statutory vacation with pay made possible by this legislation in this province does not permit the worker to get that kind of relaxation which is necessary after his year's work.

What we want is to make it possible for the average man who works in the mines, in the mills, or the factories, to have a little more time to spend with his family, and with his children, and enjoy some of the amenities that are available in a modern community today.

I think it would enrich the life of Ontario if that additional leisure were

possible. And I do not speak as a novice on this. I may not look it, but I am forty-six years of age, and I know what it is to work long hours. When I first went to work in the steel plant with my father in Nova Scotia in 1915, when I was thirteen years of age, I worked eleven hours by day, and thirteen hours by night, and once every fortnight I worked a twenty-four shift. My father did that for thirty years, and it had an effect on our home life. My father was so tired at the end of a day's work in the stock sheds of a blast furnace that he was not in any mood to have the kind of fraternity with the family which should be possible in this modern age.

I tell you, I found it very arduous to come into a skip with a wheelbarrow with five hundred pounds of scrap iron, and dump it into a furnace. I know; I have had experience in that. Of course, there are many hundreds of thousands of people in the province of Ontario today who actually work longer hours than even the forty-eight-hour week. Those who have to travel some distance to work, by the time they leave the job and get home, sometimes it is very late on into the evening.

I do not agree with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that this type of legislation would not be good for the province. I think it would, and I repeat again that it has been asked for by the two major trades union centres in Canada; it has been commended by great church organizations in Canada, like the United Church of Canada, and the Church of England in Canada; it has been advocated by men like Dr. Mutchmor, of the United Church, and Canon Judd, of the Church of England in Canada, and there is a very large body of people in Canada which favours a forty-hour week. I think it is possible, and I think we have reached that stage in the development of our economic system where it is possible to reduce the working day and the working week, in order to prove that modicum of leisure which is necessary for good living and good health in this mechanical age in which we are living, and I wish very much that the government would be

willing to accept this Bill, and if you support this you may support some of the other practical measures proposed by us from time to time. But if you still believe that these things are only brought in to make talk—well, the best way to end talking is to pass the legislation, and then you sort of wear us down.

AN HON. MEMBER: You would think of something else.

MR. MacLEOD: That is quite true. We are like *Oliver Twist*, we would ask for more. But put this thing through. I think it can be defended on its merits; I think it is worthy of the support of this Progressive - Conservative Government, and if it is enacted into law, it would be in line with the functions of Port Hope, which all but passed out until the Young Progressive-Conservatives a couple of days ago asked this Government to keep its promise on housing. Many fine speeches were made at Port Hope heralding the dawn of a new day, and ushering in a better social order, and I do suggest that the government can hardly feel in its heart that it has done the job, when it enacts into law a piece of legislation, the struggle for which began—when? About sixty or seventy years ago. Men were hanged in the City of Chicago for advocating an eight-hour day, and now, sixty years later, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) of the Progressive-Conservative Party in the province of Ontario gives legislative effect to something that was started back that long distance, and which was considered a communistic proposal in those days, but it was something the labour movement fought for, and for which people made great sacrifices, and that is something which is now being enacted into law. But, keep on going, and go forward; try and redeem yourselves from some of the justifiable criticism that has been aimed at you from various quarters of this House, and from amongst the public, by rising in your places and saying, "You have convinced us we were wrong," or saying, "I will leave the members of my party free to vote according to their conscience and not be bound by a caucus decision." That would be the wise thing to do. If

the hon. member for Beeches (Mr. Murphy) would only get the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Elgie) into his seat when the division comes, as I hope it will come on this Bill, I would like to see how the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Elgie) would vote after the speech he made last year.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo, North): Mr. Speaker, representing an industrial district as I do, and with this Bill before us, I feel it is my duty to pass a few comments and make a few remarks on this issue.

I happen to know thousands of workers, and as I have told the hon. members before, I was a worker myself. I know that many of them are favouring the forty-hour week, but I can also truthfully say that I have discussed the matter with many others who are opposed to it at the moment.

I personally feel that the time, at the moment, is not right to make this legislation into law. I am very critical of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at the moment; had the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) kept his word, and he gave us the assurance on the floor of the house that he was going to form a labour committee, and there were to be four, I believe, from the opposition and eight from the Government benches, which at that time appeared to me to be very top heavy, and still does as a matter of fact, with the result that we have had no action, we would not be faced with the situation we are today. For two years we have had no meetings. They were prepared, they said, to bring in something, but today we are confronted with this Bill, and we are put in a position where it is either "Yes" or "No." It is very difficult for me to make a decision "Yes" or "No." At the moment, on this issue, I am going, I believe, to vote against the bill.

What I would have liked to have seen would be to have the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) and his colleague (Mr. Salsberg) withdraw the bill at the moment, and let us force the issue that the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would call this meeting as he has promised he would

do. Two years ago he made that promise, and had he done that we today would be in a position where we could vote intelligently, and probably make some representations, and probably add a little more to this bill.

I think the onus is on the Hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew) irrespective of what happens, and I think the time has come when the men working in industry should be able to support their families and live respectably, and take the health cure, as the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) has pointed out.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is on the second reading of Bill No. 50.

Motion for second reading negatived.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Tenth Order.

ACT TO AMEND HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT
CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order; second reading of Bill No. 51, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944. Mr. Carlin.

Mr. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to move second reading of Bill No. 51, an Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, I feel that perhaps there is nothing that I can say that would change the opinions of the people, who perhaps have indicated they are going to vote against this measure. However, I do know there are a number of people who suggest, and perhaps at times try to convince people that they speak for labour when they are in the House, and certainly when they are out of the House.

I know of only two bodies in this province who speak officially for the labouring people of this province; one is the provincial section of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the other is the provincial section of the Canadian Congress of Labour, and I note here from a slipping from a memoranda submitted to this Govern-

ment, one by the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Ontario Federation of Labour, which is the provincial section of the Canadian Congress of Labour, presented to this Government on March 15th of this year, and in respect to vacations with pay—and that is one of the measures in this bill now before this House—which would change the present one week vacation with pay and extend it to two weeks vacation with pay. I notice in connection with “vacations with pay” this is what the Ontario Federation of Labour has to say, and I quote:

“This Federation is convinced that the workers of the province require a minimum of two weeks vacation annually, for the same reason that they require a working week with a maximum of forty hours.”

I say, Mr. Speaker, when this bill was drafted I tried to get the feeling of the working people of this province, not my own feeling.

I discussed the matter with members of the unions and members, or workers, that were never privileged to be members of a union. From the very nature of their work they have demanded a forty-hour work week, today, as they demand since the beginning of this century a forty-eight-hour work week. Now there are two ways that the forty-hour work week can come into being; one, we can help to put it on the statute books—we can put it on the statute books; we can make it legislation. Or the other way is to let management and labour fight it out, because the people who fought against decreases in the work week and in the work day are the same people who are fighting against the forty-hour work week today. They use the same slogans; they use such slogans as these:

“Just implement the forty-hour work week and you’ll bankrupt this company. Yes, and finally you’ll bankrupt the economy of the country.”

When it comes to vacations with pay they have the same argument, that they cannot possibly give you—a few years ago it was the one-week vacation with

pay, they couldn't give you that; now that workers demand—and they are entitled to it—two-weeks vacation with pay, we have the same cry go up, that the companies cannot afford it. And it seems the Government cannot afford to embarrass the companies who say that they cannot afford it.

I say we have got two alternatives; we can go through the strikes and the struggles that labour has gone through to bring about this progressive legislation that all of us are enjoying and that has helped to build this country, or we can, as intelligent people, pass a law that is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I say—nothing much I can say, I know that—but I do say that in this Bill is embodied the wishes and aspirations of the working people of the province of Ontario and if you do not know that now you will before many years know that that is what they require, when you get to speak to them. The forty-hour work week—this is what the Trades and Labour Congress says in its brief submitted to your Government on February 27th:

“To provide additional time and leisure for recreation for the wage-earner, we recommend that The Hours of Labour and Vacations with Pay Act be amended to provide a forty-hour week with two weeks vacations with pay, and that the forty-hour week be made effective without reduction in pay.”

I say that is what is in this Bill here. That is what the workers want and I stand here to represent the workers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, those Bills can be killed, they can be voted down, as they have been in the past, but you can kill them, you can vote them down, but as long as I remain a member of this Legislature, I will continue to bring them out and one day, make no mistake about it, that will be the law of this province.

I move second reading of Bill Number 51.

The House divided.

Ayes: 11

Nays: 59

Motion negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

MR. DREW: Eleventh Order.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order. Second Reading of Bill No. 52, an Act to amend the Minimum Wages Act. Mr. MacLeod.

MR A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of Bill No. 52, an Act to amend the Minimum Wages Act, I want to make a few observations, a few remarks rather, which will indicate the need for legislation of this kind.

If I may refer back for a moment, I notice that my hon. friend the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) was shaking his head a little earlier when I declared that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had for many years been supporting the previous Bill—measure—introduced by my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) and this Bill that I am about to discuss.

Just so that there will be no misunderstanding on it, I want to quote from *The Toronto Evening Telegram*, a very truthful source which never colours the news in any way, March 7, 1946—this was the 1946 Congress:

“The Congress went on record for a minimum floor under wages of sixty-five cents an hour. They went on record for a forty-hour week with no reduction in pay; and they went on record for a two weeks annual vacation with pay for all workers.”

Now you may accept that from *The Toronto Evening Telegram*, if you are inclined to doubt me, and I think if you look over the documents that have accumulated in your office since 1944 you will find that many representations have been made by the two labour congresses for just such measures as this.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think it would be impossible for the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) or any member of the Government to deny that wages in the province of Ontario today are adequate to meet the increased cost of living. I make just this one observation in support of my claim that wages are far

below the figure required to enable the average working person in this province to maintain himself as a healthy citizen. We find on the basis of statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and by various welfare and health agencies in Canada that the amount of food that \$1.85 would buy before the war—that is, to say the amount of butter, grade eggs, bacon, tea, coffee, sugar and milk—the amount that you could buy for \$1.85 before the war requires nearly \$4.50 today. Indeed, a prominent health authority—and, if I am not mistaken—yes, the Canadian Medical Association itself, has declared that the minimum food for a healthy body today costs 65 per cent more than the diet approved by the Canadian Medical Association in 1940. I repeat that: the minimum for a healthy food body today costs 65 per cent more than the diet approved by the Canadian Medical Association in 1940.

We find that the increase in the cost of living in the last number of months and over a period of years has jumped as follows: Between August first, 1939, and December first, 1941, it increased by 14.9 per cent. The next increase shot it up to 24.5 per cent. The next increase up to 26 per cent, then to 27 per cent, then to 33.8 per cent and on September first, 1947—before the last sweeping decontrol of the federal Government—it had risen to 38.3 per cent.

I said earlier in remarks I made in another speech, that from 75 to 80 per cent of the wage earners in this country of ours are in the \$2,000.00 and less category, and I said that 45 per cent of the wage earners throughout Canada—of which Ontario has a very large slice—earned \$1,000.00 a year and less. So that over the war period a total of 3,757,000 Canadians, during the most prosperous period in the history of Canada, earned less than \$2,000.00 a year.

Most of the members of this Legislature live in relative security—relative security! Some are more secure than others. Some men in this Legislature have more of this world's goods than others. The vast majority of them who have what I call relative security work very hard in order to attain it. I do

not think there are any get-rich-quick people in this House. I am speaking for you,—you are not all doing too bad. Mr. Abbott told a delegation of women the other day that he found it extremely difficult to get along on \$16,000.00 a year. He said that he took three friends out to have a meal in New York and and it cost \$17.50. I don't know where he went to, but I have been in New York. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has been in New York many times. I guess he knows it costs a lot of money. Even in the equivalent of Bowles you cannot get a meal under two or three dollars. While prices have not risen to the same level in Canada as they have in the United States, Mr. Abbott on more than one occasion has warned us that the process of increase is likely to continue until we do reach a point approximating the price level in the United States. I say, Mr. Speaker, members of this assembly, that if that happens you are really going to create a shocking state of affairs for the vast majority of wage earners in this country.

This authority that I quoted—the Canadian Medical Association, its Committee on Nutrition, has stated that 60 per cent of the people in Canada today cannot afford the food they need. Sixty per cent of them cannot afford the food they need!

I notice that the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) in the first point of his program that I referred to earlier, said that one of the first rules of good health is to go on a proper diet, and he says the best things are often the cheapest. Well, I don't know. I had always believed that milk and eggs and meat and things of that kind—bacon, butter bread—that those are the staples of one's existence. But all of these items have risen catastrophically. In the province of Ontario a year ago we had an increase in the price of milk of three cents, from thirteen cents to sixteen cents, and as a result, according to the figures issued by the Department of Agriculture, milk consumption in the province of

Ontario over a period of months dropped 3,000,000 quarts, and it dropped by 3,000,000 quarts because it is impossible for these wages earners, who have families of three and four, the wife and husband, it is impossible for them to buy the three quarters of milk that they need, according to our nutrition experts, at that price. Milk, of course, is not the only commodity,—the price of butter, bread, etc.,—all of these things have gone up.

Now, what I want to say is this: whether we like it or not, the people of Ontario will have to pay for that state of affairs which keeps health levels far below the price level. I was shocked not long ago to pick up a copy of Hansard and make this amazing discovery which, I think, it is timely to reveal right now. You know negotiations are going on now between the federal Government and Newfoundland with a view to have Newfoundland—that oldest British colony—become the tenth province of Canada, and there is great interest in it. I think that generally speaking most people in Canada would welcome the sturdy, hardy, splendid people of Newfoundland as citizens of this Dominion of ours. But that country has a population of somewhere around 325,000, and, as I say, we are very happy that there is a prospect of our getting 325,000 new Canadians without having to fly them in by air. But do you realize, Mr. Speaker, as a father, I believe of a splendid family of children,—do you realize that during the twenty years from 1926 to 1946 we lost the equivalent of the total population of Newfoundland in babies in the first year of their lives. That is a shocking thing, and there is a very close connection and a very close relationship between the loss of those potentially fine Canadians—because that is the best form of immigration that we can have. I am not criticizing the bringing of other people here. The more English, Scotch, and Irish that come over here the better, and I hope it is preponderatingly weighted by people from the isles of Scotland. But I do say that these babies that come over here by

the oldest transport system in the world, the stork,—which is considerably ahead of the trans-ocean air people—we should try to keep these potential citizens of Canada alive, and I say the health levels of Canada and the low standard of living which exists in this country of ours is in part responsible for the fact that babies born are unable to survive after the first year of their lives. I said before, and I repeat it again, we lost three times as many babies in the six years of war than we lost men on the battlefield. Riskier to be born in Canada than it was to go on the battlefield in the last war.

I do not think for a moment—I am sure that the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and members of the Progressive Conservative party in this Legislature are not callous enough to want the wage earner—the average man or woman who works in a mine, mill or factory, or in some other service—to be earning a wage so low that they cannot possibly keep body and soul together for daily survival, to say nothing of winning that kind of practical security for which all of us try.

The minimum wage of the province of Ontario is far too low. Even though you bring it up to sixty-five cents an hour, what does it mean? It means that the average wage will climb up to something like \$1,650 a year. That is all it amounts to, and surely to goodness, in this country of ours that last year was able to produce the equivalent of twelve billions in wealth,—farm goods and services,—surely to goodness, a country which had developed as ours did during the war and which suffered no terrible consequences of the war as did countries like England, France and the European countries, surely it is possible that this new prosperity that enables the great corporations to show profits beyond anything that has ever existed in the history of this country up to now, that enables the Dominion Government in the first six months of this year, to show a surplus of \$400,000,000, with the prospect they will add another \$400,000,000 on that before the end of the

year—surely in these conditions it is possible for us to establish now in the year 1947 a modest minimum wage level that will enable our people to live in some semblance of health, decency and good living.

I say again that the two main labour bodies and the churches and the C.C.F. and, if they do not feel too embarrassed in my mentioning it, the Liberal Party, which, in its manifesto to the people of Ontario in 1945, advocated a wage close to this, that they could not with good conscience vote against this Bill. I realize the dilemma in which they found themselves the last time and I suppose they derive some satisfaction now from the fact they are voting with the Government, temporarily, at least, and gets for them a state of righteousness and away from a state of unrighteousness, when the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said the other day the Liberals, C.C.F. and the L.P. on the one side of the river, with the good, pure, honest, dyed-in-the-wool Tories on the other, and there is no middle half.

I hope since it is the practice of the Liberal members of the House and the practice of the C.C.F. and ourselves to criticize the Government, with justification, for not having kept all of its promises. For goodness sake, I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, or his deputy, don't you go back on the promise you made in 1945 as to what you would do if you had the good fortune to be elected to office, because there is going to be another election. I am told the ballot paper has been bought and the contract is being negotiated, and the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) is grabbing for his boots and saddle getting off to a husting, so see that you are in the clear and let us have that kind of unity of action on this Bill. It is in the same category as the other. Let us stand together and do not feel too badly.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): I would like to make just a few remarks in connection with this Bill. I am going to read just a few lines from it—my eyesight is not good enough to leave the document down:

“ . . . it shall be unlawful for any employer to pay any of his employees, with the exception of an apprentice as defined by The Apprenticeship Act, less than sixty-five cents per hour.”

I believe that this bill, as worded would create a definite hardship on certain people within the province, particularly the farmers. I am not suggesting the farmer should not pay good wages where he can afford to pay it, but quite often a farmer has occasion to make use of what might be termed young people who have not reached the age where they could expect a full day's pay, and according to this Act, the way it is drawn, it would not permit them to do that. I think it would be very fine if the Government would concur on the principles of this Bill and re-draft a Bill that would fit into the picture, and be more satisfactory.

I see, too, that there are a number of small business people in the country who, regardless of how much money the federal government may show as a surplus, or how much money some of the large industries have made this year, nevertheless, they themselves are not in a position to pay the type of people they employ as much as is laid out in this Bill at the present time.

I also do not want my remarks to be misunderstood; I feel sixty-five cents an hour is little enough. As a matter of fact I believe most of the people that are working today in industries and for municipalities and so on are earning that or more. I know our own civic employees are earning more. We pay a minimum wage much higher than that, but at the same time I do realize there are a number of employers who, if they were compelled to adopt this bill as it reads, it would constitute a hardship on them.

I will be accused of riding the fence, but what I am going to do is vote for this in principle. I would like to see it re-drafted.

MR. MacLEOD: If I may, I am sure the difficulty that my hon. friend (Mr. Anderson) points out can be handled very nicely when the Bill moves into committee stage.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) do the Minimum Wage Regulations in any case apply to agriculture?

HON. MR. DALEY: Yes, if it were—at the present time, Mr. Speaker, the minimum wage only covers female help, there is no minimum wage for men in this province at the present time.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take any time particularly on this Bill. I think at the last session we discussed the possibility and advisability of putting a minimum wage for men in addition to the one in effect covering the rates of pay for women. I think the goodly number of arguments that I could think of have been expressed by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson). I can only say today there are a few people working, that is able-bodied people, that are working for less than sixty-cents an hour, which is proposed by this Bill. The basic rates are far above that. I can picture how, if conditions are as bad as the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) pointed out with starving people around us, I do not think raising the rate to sixty-five cents an hour as a minimum would correct that in any way.

I will agree with him that costs are very high, that everything is dear and that wages are reasonably high in a great many cases. I can only say that the establishment of a minimum wage for men at this time would have some unsatisfactory effects. There are a great many handicapped people, for instance, who have a small pension but are able to go out and do minor tasks here and there for which they pick up a little money. There are delivery boys who work after school delivering parcels and in that way make a little money to help clothe themselves and keep some food on the table and be of some assistance to their parents. Others cut lawns for somebody for a fixed amount a week and by getting half a dozen lawns to cut they make a satisfactory little income. To say that every one of these people must be paid sixty-five cents an hour would in my opinion eliminate a great many of our people from doing this extra work. I

think it would be a terrible blow to these people in this time of rising costs, a terrible blow to those who live on a small income from investments they have made and to pensioners of all kinds whose income is fixed because the average citizen, especially in the smaller towns, would not be able to meet this wage of sixty-five cents an hour.

In addition, in these days of rising costs no one can say how high they are going to go. They may have reached the top now; I do not know. This proposal was made in this House some six or eight months ago and costs have certainly gone up a lot since then. Certainly I do not say that 65 cents an hour is too much for a man who has to support a family or even himself, but I would say that maybe it is too much for the type of jobs I have mentioned, and as this proposal is all inclusive, they would be eliminated.

I think people sometimes get confused between a minimum wage and a fair wage. A minimum wage is a floor below which in periods of falling markets and falling wages you cannot go. That is the purpose of a minimum wage and it should not be used or thought of as a fair wage. I am sure that even in these days, where few people work for sixty-five cents, there are still employers who would feel in their own minds at least that if they paid sixty-five cents they were fair employers because they were paying an estimated rate.

I can see no advantage in establishing a minimum rate at this time, but as I told the House before we have made a survey in connection with the matter as we did when we increased the minimum wage for women, and we have all the statistics for the various areas and the costs, at that time at least, in those areas so that a wage could be established almost overnight if it was thought desirable to do so. But seeing no advantage in it at this time and seeing a great deal of harm that might accrue from it, I must recommend that this bill be not carried.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Might I ask the Minister of Labour whether there is a minimum wage

for women in agriculture areas and not for men?

MR. DALEY: I shall have to look up the details and give my hon. friend an answer later.

MR. FARQUHAR H. OLIVER (Grey South): Does it cover domestic servants?

MR. DALEY: Not domestic servants.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): If this Bill became effective the minimum wage would apply to all male employees, would it?

MR. DALEY: Yes.

MR. NIXON: Then is there any blanket exception of agriculture from the effects of the minimum wage law of the Province?

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, I refrained from speaking on the other labour Bills presented to the House because I know it is the desire of the government as it is the desire, God knows, of all of us to expedite matters as much as possible in this tail-end of the 1947 session, but in view of the fact that we have had a division in this house I want to take advantage of this Bill to state my position, and I think the position of many members on this side of the House on all this labour legislation which is being introduced. There is a multiplicity of these bills. There are variations between one and another and there is overlapping between one and another and there are issues raised by some of these Bills which, as we see, put the Minister as well as the members in a quandary. So in my opinion, and I as a labour man from the word go—I want equal opportunity for leisure throughout the whole province of Ontario, and as a matter of fact throughout the whole of Canada, and I want a living wage for everyone—but we must be very careful that what we seek to enact will work out in a practical way.

At the most humble convention taking place anywhere there is a committee on resolutions which is set up for the very purpose of having referred to it all resolutions in order that they may be drafted

properly in order to see that there is no overlapping and in order to amalgamate those that deal with the same subject, and so on. Surely we should not be required here to take the draughting of just one man in these very important issues and be asked to say yes or no on them. I think there is only one sensible thing to do, and it is the sensible thing that is done by every deliberative assembly, and that is to refer all these measures to a committee of experts who will study them and bring in their recommendations. There is no other way. I would not be doing my duty either to the House or to myself if I were to take issue with or adopt offhand the proposals that are being made in connection with these labour matters. What the Minister has said is very sensible and what the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) said is very sensible. They are both labour men and have the interests and welfare of the labouring classes at heart just as much as the sponsors of these Bills. So I think the only sensible thing to do it to refer these bills, every one of them, to a committee and let the committee bring in its recommendations and the reasons therefore. The whole issue can then be threshed out and we shall be able to vote on the proposals in an intelligent way.

MR. DALEY: I might answer now the question asked by the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing). The minimum wage law does not apply to employees engaged as servants in any private residence nor to employees engaged in farming operations. But the Bill before us would take in everybody.

MR. OLIVER: Assuming that we passed this bill and it becomes the law of the province, would there be anything in the Minimum Wage Act to exempt agriculture workers from its provisions?

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): No. I would say no. This Bill would include everybody who works, except apprentices.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I want to endorse wholeheartedly the remarks of the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). I want

to merely cross the t's, and dot the i's of what he said, and it is this; that this Legislature has a standing committee on labour, and that is the committee which should have received all these Bills, and studied them, and listened to evidence and expressed opinions, and amended the Bills if necessary, and I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is to the discredit of this House—and the Government is solely responsible—that they have not convened the labour committee for about three years to my knowledge, and the confusions and misconceptions that we are now confronted with are an expression of that failure of the Government to convene a committee that is duly appointed but which has yet never been brought together. I think that we should from now on, if this House continues—and if gerrymandering is “out”—which is nothing to quarrel about as others will come—but in the life of this Parliament or the next Parliament, the committee on labour should meet and Bills of this character should be submitted to them for study.

Now, just a word on the economic aspect of this Bill. I appreciate it is late, and I appreciate we do not want to spend time unnecessarily—

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carleton): Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I ask the hon. members of this House to seriously consider the points that are involved in this Bill, whether perfectly worded or not, or whether changes are required or not, because the principal feature involved in this Bill is so profoundly significant for the future economic welfare of the province and the country, that the least we can do is at least listen to some contributions on that score.

Every person in this country, and elsewhere, is fearful of an economic crisis. Some will say, of course, “the Reds will be responsible for it” or “the Reds want it.” Well, that is as ridiculous a statement as it would be to blame the thermometer for the cold weather or the doctor for diagnosing an illness—to say that they are responsible.

My colleague, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has covered very fairly the social aspect of a minimum wage law, but there is the economic aspect, and it is this; that the trend in this country is a trend which is fraught with all sorts of dangers for another economic collapse. What we are experiencing is a widening of the scissors; on the one hand and increase in profits and in dividend payments, on the other hand, a steady decline in purchasing power brought about by the price increases. I ask the hon. members to remember these words. I do not presume to be wiser than the average person here, but what I express is an opinion which I believe to be very sound, and that is that continuation of this widening gap is bound to throw us into an economic crisis. The purchasing power of the broad masses of people in the cities and on the farms is being reduced progressively by increased profits, increased prices, and a reduction in the consumption of goods. A continuation of this trend, Mr. Speaker, cannot possibly do anything else but return us to a crisis that may even be worse than the one we experienced in the “thirties.” The principle, therefore, of a floor under wages for all is an extremely sound principle. Mr. Speaker, I would say it is crisis insurance. That is what it is, if you want to look at this Bill from its purely economic implications; it is crisis insurance to retain the volume of purchasing power that is necessary to keep our wheels of industry and of agriculture going.

I agree there could be questions as to the application of it in one or another occasion. That could be dealt with either in Committee of the House or by referring it back to the labour committee. But the principle is so important, so essential, in the struggle against the economic crisis, that I could not help but bring these observations forward, Mr. Speaker.

I have no doubt about the outcome of the vote but I feel this should be said, if only for the record, and I ask the hon. members not to dismiss this Bill so lightly, not to laugh it off, not to jeer at

it because it is extremely important for the farmers, the workers, and all—

MR. ACRES: No, no.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member (Mr. Acres) says "no". I could, of course, say to the hon. member, "you did not apply such legislation in the twenties, and we had the tragedy of a crisis." The Communists were not responsible for that. Why, in the United States we even find Mr. Truman (President) asking for a minimum wage; Mr. Wallace is asking for it, the official economists of the government are asking for it. Do you think they are all crazy?

MR. ACRES: Yes.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) says "yes". I tell you they are not. The government that was in power before the crisis, was responsible for it. I hope that hon. members of this House will not vote this bill down, and as I interpret the head-shaking and the remarks of the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres), in order to avoid an international crisis, I do not think he referred to the President

of the United States as being other than absolutely normal.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? Is it not true that in a vote on second reading we are, in effect, voting on the principle of minimum wages, and a vote for or against does not necessarily commit a person as being opposed to the principle of the bill. The sections of the bill, and an explanation such as we had from the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) at the earlier part of this Session can be taken care of in committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you desire a division?

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. The motion was negatived on division.

AYES, 15; NAYS, 44.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House to now adjourn.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned 6:07 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1947

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1946, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if there is an important change in this amendment?

MR. BLACKWELL: It is, like all the legislation of the Attorney-General, important.

MR. OLIVER: That is open to argument, of course.

MR. BLACKWELL: If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) wishes an explanation, perhaps he would defer till I introduce my next bill—they are rather complementary — I will do them both at the same time.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a

Bill intituled An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) I would say about both these Bills that they are not expansions but amendments to cover merely mechanical matters, and I am quite sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) does not wish me to dwell on this. For instance, some improvement in clarification is required in the voting provisions without any change in the substantive provisions. Also, there is a provision to provide for recount in the same way as municipal voting, and I know he does not want me to elaborate on this.

There are, however, one or two matters of important policy in these Bills.

The principal one of these has to do with the broad question of government policy in relation to areas where the Canada Temperance Act is in force, or by reason of a vote thereunder, might come into force. And there is an amendment to both these statutes to make it clear that there will not be enforced in this province two completely inconsistent policies as exhibited by the dominion and the provincial legislation.

It is entirely necessary for the purpose of good law enforcement that there should be one policy and one principle. So these statutes provide that where the Canada Temperance legislation is in force in Ontario, the provisions of both the Ontario Acts will lapse. Where Canada

Temperance legislation goes out they will come into force, so there will be one set of laws being enforced.

The other important amendment relates to what happens in the event of repeal of the Canada Temperance Act as to licensing. There it is necessary for me to remind the House that the Canada Temperance Act, if in force, is on a county-wide basis, which includes a number of municipalities, whereas the Ontario legislation is on a municipal basis. Therefore on the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, where it has been in force for any length of time, a confusing picture develops.

By legislation perhaps long forgotten now in the light of more recent legislation, there would result immediately in such an area under the old legislation, or would presumably be affected in some way or another, both "dry" and "wet" areas. Naturally the people in voting on the question of repeal want to know, with some certainty, what the result would be.

I will briefly state what the provision of this statute would develop.

Where there was an area that was "dry" prior to the Canada Temperance Act, it would remain "dry" and there would be no facility of any sort. I am referring to both stores for home consumption and public licensing—neither would come into effect without a subsequent vote under the Ontario legislation. Where, however, the municipal area within the county was an area where there was no by-law at the time, there should be equal certainty about what the result would be, and this Act provides that what would come in, there would be a store system only for home consumption and there would be no public licenses of any sort issued unless there was an affirmative vote first taken under the local option provisions of the Ontario legislation.

Now, other than a purely mechanical amendment, those are the really important features that these two bills deal with.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Are you introducing the second one?

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. Mr. Challies, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What is the effect of this Bill?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the same situation applies; there is a companion Bill and with the permission of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) I will deal with both at the same time.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of hon. Mr. Challies, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend the Power Commission Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, to give the explanation asked by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, these Bills are complementary. The Power Commission Amendment Act enables the commission to declare a state of emergency in relation to power distribution and by regulation, regulate, restrict and so on, the distribution of power. The amendment to the Public Utilities Amendment Act is to give the municipal commissions corresponding powers.

ACT TO PROTECT CERTAIN CIVIL RIGHTS

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled an Act to Protect Certain Civil Rights, and that the same now be read a first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read a first time.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled The Royal Ontario Museum Act, 1947, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

PORT CREDIT STRIKE

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to make a statement which I think is in the public interest and in the interests of this Legislature. It has to do with the strike taking place at the St. Lawrence Starch Company in Port Credit. I would like briefly to outline what has taken place in this particular plant.

On April 30 last, a strike took place in this plant which lasted until July 8. At that time we had numerous conferences in my office with both parties, and an agreement was reached. Subsequent to that agreement, there was a further agreement that on the resumption of work by the employees a vote would be taken in the plant to determine whether the employees wished to have the International Chemical Workers Union continue to represent the employees in that plant. The vote was taken under the auspices of the Conciliation Services in the Department of Labour, and the result of the vote was 105 in favour of having the International Chemical Workers Union continue to bargain for the employees, and 36 opposed. Altogether, 141 votes were cast out of 142 eligible. So it was a good vote. Everybody voted and expressed themselves, and the International Chemical Workers Union continued to bargain for the employees.

They proceeded then to negotiate an agreement, and an agreement was reached between the company and the union. In that agreement there is a clause which specifically sets out ways and means of taking care of the situation that developed in the plant just recently, and

caused this strike. I shall read to the House that clause in the agreement but I think I should say first that what caused this strike that is taking place there now was that a man was fired for reasons I am not sure about, but at any rate he was fired and he was one of the executives of the union. Subsequently another member of the union was discharged for some cause. I am not debating at all the merits of these discharges. Now I will quote that clause in the agreement to which I referred. Clause 29 reads:

"A claim by an employee that he has been unjustly discharged from his employment shall be treated as a grievance if a written statement of such grievance is lodged with the plant Superintendent within three days after the employee has been given notice of discharge, or ceases to work for the Company. All preliminary steps of the grievance procedure prior to Step No. 3 will be omitted in such cases."

So they merely had to take it up with the Grievance Committee. Then Clause 27 reads:

"The proceedings of the Arbitration Board will be expedited by the parties hereto, and the decision of the Chairman of such board will be final and binding upon the parties hereto."

I point that out because here we have a case where all this trouble and loss to the workers and the industry and inconvenience to the public is taking place after an agreement had been arrived at between the company and the well-supported union, for as I pointed out 105 were in favour and only thirty-six opposed to having the International Chemical Workers Union continue to represent the employees in that plant. But the employees went out on strike when there was every procedure provided to take care of the situation and avoid this inconvenience and loss.

The reason I have mentioned this—of course, we have lots of strikes taking place that are not mentioned here—is because there was a request from the municipality, because of pressure I sup-

pose from the citizens, that proper police protection be provided for the employees who wished to go to work in that plant. From the best information I have, there are some eighty people who wish to go to work there and are working there. That would lead one to think that, as only thirty-six employees in the plant were opposed to the union and as eighty have returned to work, there must be some 44 members of the union themselves who disagree with that kind of action. In view of the fact that there was this definite agreement between the company and its employees, and yet nevertheless this strike has taken place, I would draw to the attention of those in organized labour that when there is procedure provided and an agreement has been reached which is final and binding both parties it should be lived up to. This sort of thing can only lead public opinion to insist upon governments being more restrictive in their legislation against labour, to which I am very much opposed. But I say that if that kind of thing goes on it can have no other effect.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew) : Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement made by the hon. minister, I would like to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: I am only requesting the privilege of asking a question of the hon. minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well.

MR. SALSBERG: Does not the hon. minister think that in the absence of information by members on both sides of this House—I know no more than has appeared in the press—the statement made by the minister prejudices the case against the workers. His statement will receive publicity which can only help the anti-union forces. I personally regret and resent that such a statement has been made.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

PRIVILEGE: MR. BELANGER

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER: (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders

of the Day I would like to make a personal explanation. Under our rules of procedure which have been evolved through centuries of wisdom, perhaps the most important privilege which the ordinary member has is to protest against any fabrications made against him or against any misrepresentation of his motives or attributing to him a certain course which is not in accordance with the facts, inspired very often, sometimes in the House but more often outside in public meetings and especially in the public press, the partisan press, where, for the sake of a little partisan advantage, whoever is responsible for the statement goes out of his way to impute motives, sometimes maliciously and perhaps sometimes not, as to what has taken place in this House.

I take advantage of this rule to protest against a report that appears in this morning's *Globe and Mail* on page 3, recording the vote which was taken in the Legislature on the Bill of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) to establish a minimum wage of sixty-five cents.

The heading in the *Globe* reads: "French-Canadians vote with Reds on Wage Bill." We are hearing in this House practically daily very strong strictures and sarcasm against another paper in this city in respect to very slight matters, but I know nothing that has been published by any paper which more deliberately falsifies the attitude of the French-Canadian members of this House than this report in the *Globe and Mail* on the vote on the Bill yesterday.

Strange to say it is the truth that the rest of the report is quite accurate. The French-Canadian members did vote against the Bill. But they did not vote with the "reds," as the report points out, but voted on the question of whether the Bill should pass, and, of course, it was their privilege to take a stand on that question. To have introduced in the report in the *Globe and Mail* this question of communism is low, debasing, degrading, shameful procedure, to say the least. Strange to say someone wanted to bring out this reference to communism in the

heading. Some people read only the headings. They are perhaps too busy or too much interested in other things than politics to read the whole report. The first edition of the paper issued last night which I read had a paragraph at the end which stated that the member for Prescott had said that he could not vote properly yes or no on the Bill as it was framed and introduced. But in the next edition of the paper that last paragraph had been dropped, so that the full force of French-Canadians voting with the "reds" would be there for whoever reads only the headings.

Let me say this, Mr. Speaker, it is known all over that the French Canadians not only of this province but throughout the whole country are as one opposed—I do not like to use the word ideology because I do not like it—but they are opposed to the tenets, the maxims, the programme and the propaganda of Communism in this country, and when many in this House may have been converted to the Communist doctrine, the French-Canadians in this country will still continue to be a rampart against the spread of that doctrine.

Mr. Speaker, those gentlemen who voted as they did in favour of the minimum wage of sixty-five cents were actuated conscientiously in their voting by the very best of motives, the interests of the public and the people of this country and of this province. There is nothing to be ashamed of in voting with the hon. members of the House of the Labour Progressive party. I know of nobody in this House who brings to their discussions, and to their debates, under very difficult provocations, more clever, more earnest, more intelligent discussion than the two hon. members, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg); gentlemanly, to the last word, dignified and respectful under unwarranted sarcasm thrown at them in this House. And I will say this, although as I say, I am opposed thoroughly to the doctrine and methods, propaganda and so forth, of Communism, still I have a lot of admiration for these two gentlemen, who are carrying on their duties in this

House as they see them. It is unfortunate that talented men as they are, intelligent men as they are, eloquent men as they are, they should not see the light.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: It may be of some consolation to them if I tell them this, that the very first day that they see the light they will find the arms of the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) wide open to receive them, and very glad to do so.

Mr. Speaker, with this correction I will take my seat. Of course, it is very simple why that was done, because the electors who elected these hon. members are French-Canadians, and means may be taken to spread that in their ridings. Otherwise it has no reason to be. And if an election comes along, of course, that will be cast in their teeth by their opponents coming from the other side.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker—

MR. BELANGER: Are you rising to a point of order?

MR. DREW: I am. Mr. Speaker, it is most proper that the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) should discuss any report in a newspaper in as vigorous terms as he sees fit—

MR. BELANGER: As you do.

MR. DREW: And he will not find me in disagreement with that in any way, but the contemptible suggestion that anything was designed for the use of this Government is beneath the ordinary conduct of the hon. member (Mr. Belanger).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: I cannot see why the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) takes up the cudgel for whoever is responsible for this article. I do not see why he should come to the defence of that, I am saying that—

MR. DREW: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker. It is not often I have to correct the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) who is ordinarily the soul of courtesy and an example of the grace of the race

to which he belongs. Not one word I said could be construed as "taking up the cudgel" for anybody. What I said was that it was proper and appropriate that the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) should deal with any report, but to connect that report with anybody else but the newspaper is contemptible beyond words.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: I am very thankful to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for the diploma of courtesy which he has just awarded to me. But in the same breath he uses the word "contemptible," and that is not very courteous. However, I will not say I am surprised, knowing what has taken place in this House since the beginning of the Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us deal with the matter under discussion.

MR. BELANGER: I am through now, but I do wish to say this, that I felt it was my duty to myself and the other hon. members that I should rise, as I was connected with it by the fact that the part I took in the debate, as reported, after having been inserted in this report, was taken out, and the fact that the heading as it stands seems to point out that all the French-Canadian members here have voted with the "reds," and the fact that their motive is impugned by innuendo, stating they have been voting as they did, because it was a question introduced by the Communist or Labour-Progressive party in this House. I will sit down now, Mr. Speaker, but I stand by every word I have said.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): First order.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order; second reading of Bill No. 53, An Act to Amend the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, Mr. Carlin.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr.

Speaker, before moving second reading of Bill No. 53, I think I ought to make a few observations on that Bill.

Now, I agree with organized labour, people of good will and common sense everywhere, that the provincial code is not just the answer to our labour relations problems here in Canada, but since it appears as though we are not going to have the type of national code that the people of Canada, the working people particularly—are entitled to and deserving of, not perhaps in our time, definitely not as long as the present Government remains in power, then I think it behooves us in this Legislature to implement the type of code during this Session of the Legislature, that we promised to the people of the Province of Ontario. I hope that no hon. member here has forgotten the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) words, when he said that if elected he would give the working people of the Province of Ontario most advanced legislation. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that there is not one clause in P.C. 1003 that is either progressive or advanced. If it ever did serve a useful purpose, it certainly has outgrown that usefulness now, and I would say that the people best prepared to judge whether that is a workable labour code or not, are the people who are governed by it, the great working people of this nation.

As I travel through this nation—and my duties are to meet with and talk to the workers of this country, not only in the Province of Ontario—although it is true most of my activities are confined to this province, but they are not altogether confined to this province, I am privileged to talk to workers all over the Dominion of Canada—I have yet to find men who find labour codes, who know something about labour relations, who will say that they feel that this code is up-to-date, and meets the demand of organized labour and industry and the communities at large.

Now, with that in mind, I drafted this Act. I was in hopes that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) would come in with an Act. I recall one time, and

perhaps I will not quote this exactly, but he did leave the impression at one time on my mind that he did have an Act drafted, and if so I trust it is a good one, and if he does not accept this one that he will introduce his Act, because I am sure that his experience has taught him that P.C. 1003—which is not his own creation, but the creation of a man whom I am sure, and certainly the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would be likely to be the first to say, was drafted by a man not competent to draft a proper labour code—so I hope he will bring in this Act very soon.

Just before, or shortly after it was drafted, I sent out copies or a breakdown of the Bill to various trade unions of this Province. I even went further than that, and I submitted copies of it to great authorities in the United States, and to one whom I believe is the greatest labour attorney, or one of the greatest labour attorneys in the United States, who, upon receiving a copy of it, made this comment, "If you succeed in passing that code, you can have it said that you have passed the best labour code on earth." And I say that that man knows labour.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): You did not submit it to Taft or Hartley?

MR. CARLIN: No. Perhaps I would not have to go out of this Legislature to get some Tafts and Hartleys.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CARLIN: First of all, what do we want in a good labour code? I say that one thing we should not have is fifty per cent or one hundred per cent of all the people signed up before we apply for certification. We do not have to have that, under present conditions or at the present time. But I do say this would be a proper procedure, that a vote should be taken upon application of twenty-five per cent of any group of workers in a given plant, and then a Government vote would be taken, and if fifty-one per cent of the people voting voted in favour of that union, that union should be certified

and not have the procedure as it is today. Today we must have a majority vote of all those affected. Now, what does that mean? To say the least, it is grossly unfair, utterly unreasonable, and definitely undemocratic. Suppose we conducted our federal and provincial elections on that same basis; I doubt whether there would be a man sitting in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and if we had conducted the 1945 elections here in the province of Ontario on that basis, there would only be one man sitting in this Legislature, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), because he was the only man who got a majority of all those affected, in other words, a majority of all the voters whose names appeared on the voters' list.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. If the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) is referring to the overall majority of members, I suggest that he look over his figures carefully, because there are quite a number on this side of the House in that category.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): And on this side.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not want any further interruptions.

MR. CARLIN: I say he is the only hon. member in this Legislature who got a majority of all the votes of the voters whose names appeared on the voters' list, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) was second, and if it had been a horse race, he would have won.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. The hon. member (Mr. Carlin) said there was only one man who would be sitting in this House. I ask him to use a little bit of intelligence and of common sense.

MR. CARLIN: I made the statement, and if you will check the records, you will find that to be correct. And I say that that situation exists with labour, requiring a majority of all those affected,

which is tantamount to the same statement that I made, that an hon. member, in order to be elected to this Legislature, should get a majority of the votes of the total voters whose names appear on the voters' list.

MR. ROBERTS: Do you want compulsory voting?

MR. CARLIN: I say it is unfair, and we should not discriminate against labour in that way. It seems that only labour are the people discriminated against in that manner. I say it is most undemocratic, and labour resents it.

Then I say that one of the main things that labour wants at this time is the security of a union. It is not enough to recognize a union and then go out and attempt to render it impotent in practice, and as you secure union security, that is just what happens to your unions, because industry is not governed by the will of good people as a rule, but by the will of the most evil-minded ones. My experience has taught me they are never satisfied until they go out and destroy your unions.

Now, rightly or wrongly, I intend to prove that it is not only labour that is talking for the union shop, the check-off, the maintenance of membership, and so forth; people of wisdom and understanding, kindness and consideration all over this country are demanding, or at least have acknowledged, it is a reasonable request of labour. I say that one thing that, so far as organized labour is concerned, is a "must," is union security, and I am not alone in that. I say that union security, where we have got it, is not only, as some people say, of assistance to the union in collecting the dues' dollars, that is not too important in the union, I can assure you, but we were able to have it in Sudbury, and we have learned the benefit of that. We have signed our third, and will be going in to sign our fourth contract, and we have very good relations exceptionally good relations, because we feel we are a partnership with that industry. In the first contract we signed, we were successful in getting union security, something we

have had to fight for in all other sections in the mining industry. You would not forget Kirkland Lake.

You won't forget Kirkland Lake. You won't forget Rouyn, Quebec. That was the cause of the strike. Of course, I know there are arguments against it. They will say it is most undemocratic to insist that a man working in a plant, who does not wish to join a union, being forced to do so. I think that for every logical argument that can be put up in that respect scores of more logical arguments can be put up to embrace the argument of the people who say that all should be members of the union. I think of no greater authority perhaps than Mr. Justice Rand, and Mr. Justice Rand had this to say in his reasons for judgment in the Ford strike, and I quote him:

It is unlikely that the closed or preferential shops compel employers to accept inferior men in appreciable numbers provided the doors of the unions are open to new members. The reason is obvious. A union which is strong enough to gain the closed or preferential shop in many plants in the community is also likely to attract most of the best workers in the trade. Men may be reluctant to join a labour organization when they fear that membership may hinder them in finding employment, but they are usually eager to join when membership helps them to obtain work. Consequently, the very success of a union in establishing the closed or preferential shop in an appreciable part of the industry helps it to attract the best and fastest workers in the trade.

I submit that is correct. That is the contention of organized labour everywhere. We have got two ways of securing that. We can secure it through the medium of this Legislature by making it law as they have in Nova Scotia, as they have in Alberta, as they have in British Columbia and, definitely, in Saskatchewan where it has certainly rendered that Province a great service, because I say first of all—we all dread strikes. Nobody dislikes them more than the people affected most by them, the

workers themselves. We try to prevent them. But there is one way that perhaps we can reduce them. I agree that we will never prevent them as long as we have the social set-up that we now live under, but there is one way that we can minimize them—to do away with some of the things that cause strikes, and I submit a great number of the strikes that have taken place during the past few years have been strikes caused on the issue of union security. Union security to the union member is as of individual security. Without the security of his union he is subject to being discriminated against by his employer, if he works for that type of employer, and I have had four experiences of it myself. That can happen. But when you have a strong union he is secure in his position, and that does not usually happen. We can go on and give endless testimony why we should develop a proper labour code. I said a moment ago that I did get a breakdown of this labour code out to a great section of the trade unions of this province. I got a wide response in a number of letters and I am quite conscious of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province also got letters from various local unions regarding this, and also the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I got a number myself. I would like to read some of them. I think they are worthwhile reading, to let the members of this Legislature know how the working people of this Province are thinking regarding labour legislation.

Here is one that I received from a man who nobody will deny represents a great number of working people in this Province and I would like to read it. He says:

I have received and read with great interest and satisfaction the Bills which you have introduced in the Ontario Legislature to amend present labour legislation in this Province. Personally and on behalf of the United Steelworkers of America, I wish to assure you that they have our complete endorsement and support.

Although all the amendments contained in your Bills are important and essential if labour's requirements are

to be met and labour relations established on a basis of justice and equity, I want to lay special emphasis on the provisions in the Act to amend the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which make mandatory and check-off and modified union shop at the request of the trade union representing the majority of employees in the bargaining unit.

I am convinced that such legislation is imperative in the interests of harmonious labour-management relations and the solution of production problems.

It is my belief that, if the legislation you are now seeking to have enacted had been on the statute books much of the industrial trouble of the past few years, and particularly of last year could have been avoided. The Ontario Legislature can do much to ensure industrial peace and goodwill in the future by enacting your Bills at the present Session.

That is over the signature of National Director, Charles Millard. Now, I could go on, I have a number of them here. I have letters from various unions. I would not laugh at all. Those are letters from people who represent the trade unions of this Province, who have been democratically elected to that position and this is their thought—and I know the thinking of the trade unions, and if we perhaps represent them to a degree when we cannot just laugh these matters off.

Finally, Mr. Speaker,—and I am not going to prolong the work of the Legislature. I do not suppose anything I can say will convince you who are already going to vote against it, but I do say, when you come up to Sudbury and other labour centres, ask them if they think you did right when you voted against this code, and I am sure that the only trade unionists who will say, "Yes, you did right," will be the company unions, and we hope you do not represent them.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker I certainly will

not go up to Sudbury and ask, as he suggested, because that is your bailiwick. You certainly would have them all lined up up there.

MR. CARLIN: How about going to Windsor, then?

MR. DALEY: However, I think that I can reiterate that in this Province we have labour laws that are certainly as generous to labour, and in a great many ways . . .

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Has the question been put to the House? Was not there a motion moving a second reading? That has not been put, so that we cannot talk on it.

MR. CARLIN: I did move second reading.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I am quite certain the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) moved second reading and did not do so with the intention of cutting off debate.

MR. BELANGER: You cannot speak on a question which has not been put by the Chair.

THE SPEAKER: I apologize to the House for my ignorance.

Moved by Mr. Carlin, second reading of Bill No. 53.

MR. DALEY: I will let what I have said be as said, but I will continue that I believe that our labour laws and our labour legislation, while certainly not essentially meeting all the wishes and desires of organized labour, because if they did there would be actually nothing for organized labour to strive for. There must be a limit some place. I will say that as Saskatchewan was mentioned here and the question was brought up—what could happen in Saskatchewan? Well, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, and through you the hon. member, that what has happened in Saskatchewan could not happen here under our laws, where a plant taken over by the Saskatchewan Government—and the men had some justification maybe or other for dis-

satisfaction—and they were simply told by this great socialistic labour government of Saskatchewan to get in to work or we will close the plant, and they did close the plant. You could not do that in Ontario because they would be subject to prosecution for a lock-out or some other thing under the very legislation that you claim is so faulty.

The question of all the details as brought out by the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) I am not going to go into. It is a question whether twenty-five per cent of the men working in a plant—be it large or small—should have the right to dictate how that plant should be run. Whether there should be a certain union or another union I am not going to go into that detail today but I do say that the Bill as presented by the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) proposes to amend by bits and pieces, shall I say, an Act that has been in effect now and an Act that was constructed by labour and by management and by government, all co-operating. It was accepted by the big congress. True, they may have changed their ideas on some of the causes at this time, but it has stood the test of time, and if anybody has profited by it it is organized labour. They have certainly made progress under the present legislation of this Province and some other provinces of the Dominion and, as I say, it is accepted by labour. You will recall that a year ago or so a session was called of ministers of labour at Ottawa to deal with the possible bringing in of a national labour code—not necessarily a national labour code in its entirety, but a code that might be suitable to all provinces so that it could be put into effect in the various provinces and being, in effect, a national labour code. Now, you all know what took place. They met and it was finally bandied about and handed to a labour committee of some sort in Ottawa and that is the last we heard of it.

But I will say that any delay was caused by maybe too great a willingness on the part of this province to co-operate with the Federal Government and the other governments in order to bring

about something that might be uniform in character.

So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, I will not accept a Bill that just tried to tear apart an Act that is doing a job reasonably satisfactory, I think, and so I must ask that this second reading be opposed by the House.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, this Bill by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), Bill 53, seeks to improve the organizational status of labour in the province. It is a very comprehensive Bill, it envisions very definite departures from the existing law in the province.

I want to say at once that so far as I am concerned, and I think those that sit around me, that we see in this Bill a great deal of merit and I do not follow the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in that he wants to keep his labour laws intact, and no one should walk into that sanctum and seek to disrupt the machinery that is there. I think we only make progress as we amend from time to time, in the light of experience and in the light of sound judgment of the different peoples who are interested in labour relations and labour legislation.

The point I want to make, Mr. Speaker, and make it emphatically, is that while the Liberal Party in the Legislature favours, by far, the greater part of this Bill, in principle, we have some doubts about some particular sections thereof. I do not want to see this Bill go into the waste-paper basket without an effort being made to get the best that is in it, and with that, amend the existing labour laws of the province. I do not think that the floor of the Legislature is the place to debate and to decide finally what is good and what is bad in this particular proposed legislation.

We have set up under our parliamentary rules a labour committee which most certainly has not been overworked in the years that have passed, and I think, quite properly, we could place this proposed legislation before that labour committee, realizing two or three things; in the first place, that there are many angles

to this proposed legislation, that there are many parties that would be affected by the imposition of some of the proposals in the legislation. I think my hon. friend for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) would be one of the first to agree that the general public, labouring people and the industry itself, all those three have a very great stake in effecting in this province the very best kind of labour legislation. All of those parties and all of those groups that make up the public of this province should have an opportunity, before this Bill or one of this nature is finalized, to make their submission before a committee of this House to which expert evidence could be brought and expert testimony obtained.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that we cannot properly do a job on this Bill at this time, in this place, unless it has been considered in detail by the labour committee of the House. That is the purpose and the function of a labour committee. It is appointed at the opening of every session of the Legislature and it has as its duty to go into matters of this kind, to go into them thoroughly and exhaustively, and to hear all sides of the question and give a decision and make their report to the House and then the House, in its judgment, can take whatever action it sees fit.

I am suggesting to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), that he allow this Bill to go before the labour committee of the Legislature and so far as we are concerned as Liberals, we will give our most sincere attention to the matters that come up there in the earnest endeavour to bring out in this province labour machinery which will be satisfactory and will be endorsed by labour and by the general public. There is not any use, I suggest, in labour having a bill which is endorsed only by labour. I think labour itself would agree with that. If you are going to have laws affecting labour or affecting the farmers, these laws must not only be supported and endorsed by the participants, but they must

be endorsed by all those with whom the Act comes in contact, the general public, and all those who have dealings with the legislation to be proposed.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I make a motion, seconded by Mr. Nixon (Brant), that Bill No. 53, An Act to Amend The Labour Relations Board Act be referred to the standing committee on labour.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say, I do not know how regular that procedure may be, but I think the Bill must get a second reading first.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Is the amendment before the House or are we discussing second reading?

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing second reading.

MR. SALSBERG: I just want to make a few remarks on this legislation before us that is very important. I am speaking in support of Bill 53. I think that the Bill will go a long way towards improving a situation in the most industrialized province of the Dominion, that is in need of improvement. I think it is commonly recognized in the ranks of organized labour that there is a very definite hardening of attitude on the part of the provincial labour machinery that causes more than anxiety in the ranks of organized workmen. The fact that the Deputy Minister, who replaced the late Deputy, did not come from the ranks of labour, the fact that the appointment to head the board was not with the approval of labour, has caused labour to be suspicious, and the experiences lately have not been altogether happy.

There are a few points that could, perhaps, be cleared up at this time, Mr. Speaker. I hoped they could be cleared up without getting educated about it, and without unnecessary digressions. I think it is correct and it is fair at this time to ask this question of the Government: Has the Government changed its position in regard to Dominion authority on labour legislation? As one member of this House, I am definitely under the impression that in 1944 the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon.

Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) at that time emphasized that they were prepared to have the Federal Government—

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), I think he is outside the second reading entirely in this discussion.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry if I gave you that impression, I am merely coming to the content of the Bill in this manner because, Mr. Speaker, if the Government still believes, as I was of the impression they believed in 1944, that the Dominion government should enact labour legislation which would be applicable to the whole country, a unified legislation, then, of course, the whole question of the Ontario Bill could be approached from a different angle.

However, the Government in the meat-packing strike did not show anxiety to let the federal government deal with that question, which means we must have provincial legislation.

If the Government has changed its view, has altered its position, then we must have provincial legislation that will meet the need.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, such improved legislation is necessary. I do not want to remind again, as I did once before, and as many other people have done, that the Government has promised the best labour legislation anywhere for this province. Now, the Government has promised this. We have not gotten the best labour legislation. The Government is now speaking a federal legislation which they originally acknowledged to be deficient and inadequate, and said so on the floor of this House and it is recorded accordingly. Now, the Government—

MR. SPEAKER: Cannot the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) stay within the scope of the second reading as I have asked him? Otherwise, he is entirely out of order when he gets away from it.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am trying, I assure you; I appreciate your guidance. I understand on second reading you discuss the principles of the Bill

and I trust you will see eye to eye with me. I am discussing the principle of a new labour code in this province. That is what we are actually dealing with.

I do not think that 103 is a satisfactory piece of labour legislation, and the Government and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to now defend Ontario legislation which is considering 103 as being satisfactory, is, I would say, renegeing in the position they took three years ago and trying to pan off something that they themselves recognized as being inadequate. The question of labour legislation, Mr. Speaker, is a matter of great concern.

People are disquieted. Labour people know that there is at this moment a reactionary tie on this continent that seeks to introduce repressive and oppressive labour legislation. In the United States the nation is involved in a bitter struggle, and we are concerned about a news item that appeared in a Toronto daily only a few days ago, saying that this Government is planning to introduce an Ontario equivalent of a Taft-Hartley Law during the spring session of the Legislature, if there will be a spring session.

Now certainly that is a serious matter. I hope that the Government has no such intention, and that it will not introduce a Taft-Hartley Law, but it is a serious matter if such a possibility is even considered and discussed in the newspapers.

I submit to you that we should lead the way, not be imitating the most reactionary legislators on this continent, that we should not strive to introduce in this Province legislation of which even the President of the United States disapproves and which was put into effect over his veto, but that instead we should adopt legislation of the sort contained in Bill 53.

I am not suggesting to the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that he go to Sudbury to inquire, and I am not challenging him to go anywhere else. He goes where he pleases, but I assure him that his own constituency, and certainly the working class population of his constituency, would give him a very positive answer if he were to inquire of them now whether they want legislation of the sort

contained in Bill 53 or whether they prefer going along on the old legislation.

I appeal to this House to accept this Bill that is now before us.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, the matter before us, Bill 53, is not a new question on the floor of this House. We have been discussing it since 1944 and at the 1945 session of the Legislature. As the members will recall, this House, on motion of the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), set up a committee to give consideration to a piece of legislation which would correspond to the principle, and principles, embodied in the Bill introduced by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin).

Now on that occasion, after the committee was set up—we had rather a pleasant time in setting it up—proposals were made that the committee be all-inclusive, and the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was good enough to agree that all sections of the House should be represented. On that occasion, the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) gave it as his view that—and these are his exact words:

“There should be uniform labour laws throughout the whole of Canada.” and the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said that when he and his colleagues went to Ottawa, to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in August, 1945, they would do their utmost to achieve then what they were unable to achieve a year and a half prior to that.

In the course of his remarks, he reiterated that—and I quote his words again—“there should be one labour law for the whole of Canada.”

“If, however,” the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) stated, “we should be unable to realize our hope and desire for a single National Labour Code, then the committee established by the Legislature would be convened and would give consideration to the establishment in Ontario of a Provincial Labour Code.”

Now I think I am being quite accurate on that; if I am not accurate, I shall be glad to be corrected.

Well, it is quite obvious, Mr. Speaker, that the protracted negotiations and discussions between this and other Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government has led to no agreement of the necessity of establishing a National Labour Code; and in those circumstances, and because of the widespread desire on the part of the labour movement in Ontario for a satisfactory labour code, it was natural that some member of this House should feel the obligation to introduce on the floor of the Legislature something which would correspond to the demand and the need so far as labour legislation is concerned.

If the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) has not already said this—I was out of the House for a few minutes—it should be stated here that the recent National Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour, on which we had such a graphic report from the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) yesterday afternoon, among other things gave its unanimous support to this bill introduced by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). It is not, therefore, to be regarded as an emanation from a small group of eight hon. members of this House, it is rather to be regarded as something which bears the stamp of approval of an important—of one half the trade union movement in the Province of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do feel that the Government should do one of two things: either it should support the principle contained in Bill 53 and permit the Bill to move forward to the committee stage, when an opportunity will be provided for any necessary amendments, or the amendments in line with the commitment made by the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in 1945 should constitute a new committee which would receive this Bill and consider it and perhaps bring it to the Legislature at a later date.

I am only speaking for myself on this, and I am thinking of ways in which this measure could be carried along to another stage. I know that the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) in introducing the Bill has done so in the hope and

expectation that the Bill will be adopted, because the principle contained in it has already been recognized and has on a number of occasions been approved of by this House. But I do suggest that we are with the Legislature if we go through the motions of establishing committees, select committees for a given purpose, and then just ignore the fact that that committee was set up.

I say again that if there is no hope of achieving a National Labour Code, which the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has expressed a desire to exist in this country, then the Province of Ontario has no other alternative than to put on the statute books a measure of its own which will meet all the aspects of collective bargaining, union security and so on and so forth. I don't know who has spoken for the Government on this Bill, but I do feel that it is timely and appropriate that some spokesman of the Government should refer back to what transpired here in 1945 and the commitment that was given to the House at that time, that the committee set up by the Legislature would meet and deliberate upon and discuss this matter; and in addition that, regardless of how they may feel about the details of this Bill, that they should give their support to the principle and then, on their own initiative, allow it to go forward to committee stage and discuss whatever amendments may be thought to be desirable.

I say in closing that the Bill before us corresponds to the desires and expresses the wishes of the trade union movement in the Province of Ontario. It is in line with the principles already enunciated from the Government benches on this question, and it provides us with a document which, after discussion in the committee stage, will give the province of Ontario a Bill which might serve as an example for all the other provinces in Canada, and once having been adopted might very greatly expedite the placing on the statute books of the nation that kind of National Labour Code which the hon. the Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew) has commended both to this Legislature and to the public.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate, or support my colleague from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) in his Bill, I feel that probably it is a futile effort at this time to persuade the Government to accept this Bill, but I do feel that there are one or two things on which we should be put right: Number one, the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in referring to Saskatchewan had a strike on its hands, because it was a government-owned plant and they would close it down if the men did not do what they were told.

I think, if he will look into the facts of the case in Saskatchewan, he will find out that the Saskatchewan bill was the means of preventing a very unhappy situation in that plant at Saskatchewan. They had the legislation there to deal with it. There were two men fired, it is true, and this Bill, or the Bill in Saskatchewan, does not give labour all the things that the hon. the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) would claim it does do.

I was also interested in the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that this legislation should be supported and have the endorsation not only of the Leader of the House but of every member. That is the situation in Saskatchewan. We have in Saskatchewan a government for the farmers and the common people.

I read in the *Globe and Mail* the other day that the Progressive-Conservative Government in Ontario should not ape the Socialists, but this Government in its labour laws is aping the Liberals, because it has simply accepted P.C. 1003, and that is all the labour code we have in the province of Ontario today. You are aping the Liberals by adopting their legislation.

MR. BELANGER: They might do worse.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): I agree that it would be worse if we did not have that code. But, Mr. Speaker, there is a demand for legislation that is now before the House. There is nothing radical about it. The right of labour to bargain collectively is undisputed.

I well remember the Minister of Labour rising in his place and saying that just as soon as the Federal controls were taken off, this Government would present to the House the most advanced labour legislation in the world. But all we have is their aping of the legislation of the Liberals. I certainly feel that this Bill should receive the endorsation of the whole House.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that I feel called upon to make a few remarks because I referred to this situation yesterday. But here we are again confronted with a Bill which a good many of us hate to turn down although we are opposed to certain of its clauses. But we are practically forced to vote against the Bill as the situation stands.

I concur in the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition, and I would plead with every member of the House to support the second reading of this Bill so that we may have the opportunity to present amendments. Then, if it is desired to throw out the Bill, throw it out on the third reading, but if it is thrown out now, the members are not given a fair chance to express themselves in favour of amendments they may have in mind.

It would be very a unfortunate thing if this Bill were relegated to the scrap heap by voting down the second reading. The Prime Minister not only in his election campaign but often on the floor of this House has said that he would appoint a committee and go into conference and come out with the best labour legislation not only in the province of Ontario, but on the whole American continent, or the British Empire, of which he is the champion. Last year the Prime Minister said that people were preaching blue ruin and talking of a depression. In effect he said they were silly to be talking that way.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I ask the hon. member to keep in order?

MR. MEINZINGER: I am trying to show, Mr. Speaker, why it is necessary to have advanced labour legislation. I do

not believe that the Conservatives in this country know whether they are coming or going.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the hon. member to try to keep his remarks in order.

MR. MEINZINGER: I think I am in order, Mr. Speaker, and before I get through I think you will agree with me. Mr. Bracken said the other day that we are facing a depression. Whose words are we to take, Mr. Bracken's or those of the Prime Minister? I suppose at the moment we shall have to take the word of the Prime Minister.

Today some industries are asking men to work for fifty cents an hour. I ask the Prime Minister whether he could live on fifty cents an hour. Such wage does not make sense. It will pay a man's rent but that is about all. I do not wish to prolong this discussion. I simply plead with hon. members that we be given the opportunity to examine this Bill in committee and present amendments because we are going to face a depression sooner or later, and think what that will mean to returned men who are buying homes for six or eight thousand dollars when wages go down and unemployment is rife. I think that with this great immigration programme which the Prime Minister has our labour market will be flooded, and that many men will be out of employment and will have to accept low wages.

MR. DALEY: On a point of Order, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in this Bill to set the price of wages or prevent a depression or do any of the other things that the hon. member is talking about. I submit that he should confine his remarks to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already drawn his attention to the fact that he should confine his remarks to the Bill, if he would only read it.

MR. MEINZINGER: I think I am pretty well on the Bill, Mr. Speaker. In fact I am standing right over it now. I plead with the Minister of Labour and with the Prime Minister and his colleagues to have this meeting called before this Bill is relegated to the scrap

heap. We must have good labour legislation. We are having strikes taking place in one industry after another and men are walking around the streets looking for work.

The Prime Minister has preached against communism but what is he doing to solve it? The way to solve it is to give us good labour legislation so that the people will not have to listen to those who would entice them with doctrines that are not within their reach. If this Bill is voted down I say to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Labour, whom I have always respected as a labour man and with whom I have been associated and whom I admire but who is now tied by the Government—I say that if they allow this Bill to be defeated, they are traitors to labour.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I agree very heartily with what the hon. member for Russell (Mr. Begin) said yesterday, that legislation must be regarded as part of a composite picture. There is a great deal of question about the advisability of the introduction of bills by the opposition except under unusual circumstances or unless they deal with a separate subject by itself, for the simple reason that the drafting of a bill, the form of a bill, and its ultimate administration, are under our system inseparable. Any attempt to change the laws by piecemeal additions will not produce the results that are desired even by those who sponsor them.

I know that the hon. member for North Waterloo does not expect to be taken seriously, and so I shall not take him seriously, but when he speaks about my not being with labour or representing labour, may I remind him that I happen to represent a riding in which there is a very large labour vote. The result of the vote was not unsatisfactory as an evidence of what labour's attitude was. I would also point out that the supporters of this Government represent most of the great labour ridings in the province of Ontario. So the time has come to put a stop to the suggestions that we are remote from the interests of labour. We are not.

In spite of the constant repetition here of the statement that our labour laws are weak and unsatisfactory, I will say emphatically, repeating what the Minister of Labour has already said, that there are no more generous and no more effective laws in the Dominion of Canada than we have in the province of Ontario at the present time. The only suggestion anyone can make that there are on the North American continent any better labour laws than we have would be to suggest that the Taft-Hartley Bill is better than ours, and I was not under the impression that those who are supporting this Bill would go that far.

Might I, apropos of that, refer to a remark by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) that a statement had appeared in the press that we had in mind the introduction in Ontario of a Taft-Hartley Bill.

MR. CARLIN: I made no such suggestion.

MR. DREW: One hon. member did.

MR. SALSBERG: I did.

MR. DREW: It still was a statement made in the Legislature. I am not surprised that it was the hon. member who said it because it appeared in the *Tribune*, and I do not think the *Tribune* at any time speaks on behalf of labour, as every member of this Legislature knows.

MR. MacLEOD: In order to keep the record straight, let it be understood that the news item to which my hon. friend referred appeared in the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, which is not known for being hostile to the present Government of Ontario.

MR. DREW: I must say that it first appeared in the *Tribune*. I have it in front of me. The heading is: "Mr. Drew Plans Spring Vote on Phoney Communist Issue". It goes on to say that we are going to introduce a Taft-Hartley Bill. The fact is, as members of this Legislature well know, that we have never introduced bills that were copies of other bills. We will introduce no Taft-Hartley Bill nor any other bill that is not intro-

duced by this Government to deal directly with the problems that are before us.

This Government is in no default in regard to the committee that was set up. The reasons why it has not sat have been explained on several occasions and I do not need to repeat them. This Government will take full responsibility for introducing its own labour legislation as it will for introducing legislation on every other subject. That is responsible government, and that is what we are going to do. When the time comes there will be ample opportunity to examine what is placed before this Legislature and to consider the points of view expressed by every member. But this Government is not prepared to accept a bill when there has not been the opportunity or examination by the legal officials, and introduced in this way as a separate piece of legislation. Consequently we shall vote against this Bill.

HON. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER: (Leader of the Opposition): Does not the Prime Minister see merit in having this Bill go before the labour committee?

MR. DREW: No. When a bill goes before the labour committee it will be a bill introduced by the Government.

DIVISION

The House divided. The motion for second reading of the Bill was negatived on division.

Ayes: 11

Nays: 62

VACATIONS WITH PAY

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Second order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order. Second reading of Bill No. 56, An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, Mr. Parent.

MR. SPEAKER: Before this order is brought forward, may I say that I would like to advise the House that I find the amendment proposed in this Bill is the same as subsection 2 of section 1 of Bill 51, which was dealt with

by the House on October 23rd. Therefore, Bill No. 56 is now out of order, and must be removed from the order paper. May I refer you to rule 49 in that respect?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Third order.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order. Second reading of Bill No. 57, An Act to Amend the Public Schools Act, Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of this Bill, I think it is perfectly obvious to all the hon. members of the House who have it before them, that its purpose is to give the Boards of Education in the Province of Ontario power, if they so desire, to provide milk for children of school age. The Boards of Education do have some power now to provide such things in certain cases to school children, but in view of the fact that the report of the Royal Commission on Milk recommended that needy children should be provided with milk, I think it is necessary that the Public Schools Act should be amended to give that necessary authority.

I am hoping that as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Milk, that the Government, during the remainder of this session, will bring forward legislation which will make it possible to provide every school child in the Province of Ontario in our public schools with one half a pint of milk at the recess hour every day. This is a measure which was advocated, if I am not mistaken, by my friend, the hon. members for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) who included some very impressive figures in his submission to the commission of Mr. Justice Wells. The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) pointed out in his submission that it would cost approximately four million dollars a year to provide one half a pint of milk each day for every school child in Ontario, and I think that when the hon. members of the House take into account that this Legislature makes an

appropriation every year of some eighteen million dollars to safeguard the health of our people, and that the people of Ontario themselves spend one hundred million dollars a year, according to the figures given by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) on various health services, then I think it is clear that an expenditure of four million dollars a year to provide this important food to our school children would be the best form of health insurance that could be instituted in the Province of Ontario. I think that it would repay great dividends in the days to come, and I propose that we provide milk for all children, because I think to give it only to the so-called "needy children" would merely call attention to the fact that some children in our public schools are less fortunate than others. I think the democratic way to handle it is to recognize that the one half pint of milk a day, or the glass of milk a day, would help to build up the vitality and resistance of our school children, and it should be made available to all.

I do not desire at this late hour of the afternoon to make more extended remarks on this question. Perhaps there will be an opportunity a little later on to deal with other aspects of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Milk.

This Bill is very simple, and it provides for Boards of Education in the Province of Ontario who desires to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission, to proceed in that direction without in any way overstepping the bounds of their authority, and since the amendment is a simple one, comparable to an amendment which I think will come before this Legislature a little later on in respect to municipalities, I think this is one occasion when the Government might see some merit in an amendment proposed from this side of the House. We are not in a position to be as well informed as the Government, which has access to the advice of the civil service of one kind and another, but in this case, since the matter has been very widely discussed in the public press, among the many submissions to

the Royal Commission on Milk, I think the amendment is timely. I hope very much that the Government will be willing to accept it as something that is both necessary and desirable.

I move second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The Government is not prepared to support this Bill, and I do not want it suggested at any time, outside, by anyone who accepts any responsibility for their statements, that this indicates any lack of interest on the part of the Government in this subject. One statement which was quite correctly made was that this cannot be dealt with on the basis of the needy children alone. It is something that has to be dealt with from the broad field, and that requires an examination of the report and an examination of the whole, overall situation. That will be done by the Government and appropriate action will be taken in due course.

MR. ROBERTS: I want to say a word, but as I understand it, the motion is not before the House.

MR. ACTING SPEAKER: Mr. MacLeod moves second reading of Bill No. 57.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the hon. mem-

ber for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has made reference in this case to some remarks of mine, and I have no quarrel with the accuracy to hear the remark from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at this point.

If this Bill goes to a vote, Mr. Speaker, I will vote against it at this time, but it certainly is no indication of the abandoning of the arguments I presented before the Royal Commission on Milk.

DIVISION

The House divided; the motion for second reading of the Bill was negatived on division.

AYES, 11; NAYS, 57.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): As I know that a number of the hon. members would like to leave early on Friday afternoon, I propose to move the adjournment of the House at this point. I think, in order that we may proceed with the business of the House, and get forward with this rather extended order paper, we should sit on Monday night. I propose having a Monday night sitting.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 5.05 p.m.

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House adjourns.

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

Reading and receiving Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

ACT TO PREVENT IMPROPER REMOVAL OF BUSINESS RECORDS FROM ONTARIO

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to prevent the Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

Mr. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Would the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) give us a brief explanation of the Bill?

MR. DREW: On moving the first reading of this Bill, An Act to Prevent the Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario, I believe it is desirable that I should give a fairly comprehensive explanation of the reasons for the introduction of this Bill and what it is intended to achieve.

In March of this year, on the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, subpoenas were issued against more than fifty Canadian pulp and paper companies, which export newsprint to the

United States, under the Anti-Trust laws of the United States. Similar subpoenas were also issued against officers of those companies.

This subpoena is under the heading, "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and then bearing the name of a company or individual to whom it was directed, began with these words: and I quote:

"WE COMMAND YOU that all business and excuses being laid aside, you appear and attend before the GRAND INQUEST of the body of the people of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, at a District Court to be held at Room 514, in the United States Courthouse, Foley Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York."

Then follow the usual directions as to date of appearance and the requirement to testify and give evidence, and furthermore, to produce records, correspondence, contracts, memoranda and other business records of these companies. Later the subpoena contains these words:

"and for failure to attend and produce the said documents you will be deemed guilty of contempt of Court and liable to penalties of the Law."

It must be remembered that these subpoenas were directed to companies and officers of those companies doing business entirely within the province of Ontario, except insofar as they may engage in selling activities related to their export business in the United States. Furthermore, most of the companies in question, if not all, are companies operating under

charters issued by the Canadian Government, or by the provincial Governments of Canada. They are strictly Canadian companies and it happens that they are also companies of the utmost importance to the Canadian economy since their combined production for export constitutes our largest type of export in dollar value.

First, let us examine the effect of compliance with such a subpoena. It would result in most of the important records of all Canadian companies exporting newsprint to the United States being moved outside the jurisdiction of our own company and other laws for an indefinite period. Those records are an essential part of the daily business of great industries giving direct and indirect employment to scores of thousands of Canadian workmen.

Serious though this result would be, of infinitely more concern to every Canadian must be the far-reaching implications of such a procedure. It implies the right of the Government of the United States to invade the territorial integrity of Canada without application to the Canadian Government, to any provincial government, to any Canadian Court, or to any established channel of international representation in regard to international business. There has been no similar proceeding during the long and happy relationship between Canada and the United States which has asserted the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States and of United States Courts over Canadian corporations and individuals doing business within Canada under Canadian laws. These proceedings are particularly improper in view of the fact that we have our own Anti-Combine laws in Canada under which there are just as wide powers to prevent improper combinations in restraint of trade as are contained in the Anti-Trust laws of the United States.

If the Attorney-General of the United States does in fact believe that there has been any improper combination in restraint of normal trade, then the correct procedure would be for him to lay the facts in his possession before the proper authorities at Ottawa who could then take such action as was deemed advisable upon the evidence placed before them.

I can best illustrate the full measure of the impropriety of these proceedings by referring to only a few of the sub-headings under which these Canadian companies and individuals are directed to produce their records and memoranda before a court in the United States. They are for instance required to produce all records relating to, "Prorating and allocations of quantities of newsprint production and supply, whether under governmental or private control and regulation." It must be remembered that this subpoena relates to records of business done since the first of January 1939.

I need not remind the members of this Legislature that prorating and allocations of quantities of newsprint production were under government direction in the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec from the date mentioned until wartime controls were introduced by the Canadian government under the War Emergency Act. That being so, it is putting it mildly to say that the inclusion of this requirement is a direct affront to the Canadian government and every provincial government which has exercised its legal authority in this field.

There is another very significant item. Under the subpoena, the companies and individuals are required to produce all records relating to, "New newsprint mills, machines and producing units." I would emphasize those words: "New newsprint mills, machines and producing units". I need hardly point out that correspondence between companies and between governments in regard to new newsprint mills, machines and producing units could not, under any conceivable circumstances, relate to any offences which it is alleged have already taken place.

I will refer to only one other specific item of the more than twenty sub-headings under which production of records is required. Production is demanded of all records relating to "change-overs from the production of newsprint to other paper products." Under no conceivable circumstances could information in regard to this subject be properly a part of any inquiry under the Anti-Trust laws of the United States. Remember these are all directed to Canadian companies and in

regard to Canadian operations. I question if there has ever been such an assertion of extra-territorial authority as this demand upon Canadian companies, and Canadian officials of those companies, for all details of what they propose to do or may be considering in regard to the production of new types of papers and of the changes in the machinery and other details of mill production. This government objects very strongly to fishing expeditions through our own Courts, and it is certainly not prepared to approve of fishing expeditions of this nature into the affairs of our companies through the Courts of the United States in regard to something which is not properly before those Courts.

That being so, I am introducing a Bill which makes it a legal offence to comply with any requirement of a judicial authority outside of Ontario which would cause to be removed from this province to a point outside of Ontario any of the essential records of businesses being carried on in this province. It further provides that if the Attorney-General, or any person having an interest in a business so affected, has reason to believe that such a requirement has been made or is likely to be made, proceedings may be taken before the Supreme Court of Ontario to insure that such records will not be removed.

While this Bill is directed to the particular situation arising from the subpoena served upon Canadian newsprint companies and their officials, it will also be effective if at any time in the future other improper proceedings of the same nature should be instituted by any administrative authority outside of Ontario.

It may well be asked why such an obvious protection to our own economy and the orderly conduct of business upon which that economy rests should not have been in existence long before this. The simple truth is that at no time in the past has any such extra-territorial authority been asserted, and it would appear that no government anticipated the possibility that such an improper proceeding would ever be undertaken.

I need hardly say that when this Bill becomes law it will affect only companies

operating in Ontario. I recognize that in population Ontario is a very small jurisdiction compared with that of United States. Nevertheless, I trust no citizen of the United States will forget that Canadians are just as proud of their own nationality and just as jealous of their own sovereignty as is any citizen of their own country. I hope that the Government of the United States will see fit to withdraw these proceedings and follow the course which is in keeping with that close international friendship which has been an example to the whole world.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): May I ask a question for clarification? What jurisdiction does the federal authority have in this matter? If this Bill becomes law in the province of Ontario, would the federal jurisdiction have power to sanction the removal of records from Canada, so to speak, rather than from some particular province?

MR. DREW: No.

MR. MacLEOD: No jurisdiction whatever?

MR. DREW: No.

MINING TAX ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, for leave to introduce a Bill intitled an Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act (No. 2) and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Would the minister explain the purport of the bill?

MR. FROST: At the beginning of the present session last February, we passed an Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act. Since then the dominion budget has been brought down and there are certain changes in certain orders-in-council which have been passed arising out of dominion government legislation. The effect of the Bill is simply to make our Act effective as of December 31, 1947, instead of on the date mentioned in the Act. It regu-

larizes payments and avoids overlapping and duplication.

REGISTRY ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Registry Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

SURROGATE COURTS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Crown Attorneys Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

HON. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Attorney-General if those three Bills are related?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I am now introducing a series of small Bills which will be followed in a moment by the Statute Law Amendment Act, and I wish to explain to the Whole House that the reason the small Bills are being introduced separately is that they contain money provisions.

JUVENILE AND FRIENDLY COURTS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Juvenile and Family

Courts Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

CORONERS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Coroners Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intituled the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947, (No. 2), and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

DENTISTRY ACT

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Griesinger, that leave be given to introduce a Bill, intituled an Act to amend the Dentistry Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Griesinger, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act,

and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be granted to introduce a Bill intitled the Public Service Act, 1947, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Minister, is there an important principle involved in this amendment?

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, there are several important provisions in this Bill; it is the Bill which was referred to in the early part of the session. It was forecast at that time. With the permission of the House, I will make a brief statement of the main changes which are involved.

The principal purpose of the Bill is to revise the superannuation or pension plan of the Ontario Civil Service which, although it has been amended in some respects since its original introduction in 1920, is out of line with present practices and standards.

The principal changes in the superannuation provisions are: 1. The compulsory retiring age is reduced from 70 years to 65 except for magistrates and that for reasons of peculiar skill or fitness a civil servant may be re-engaged. The expectations of those who are now in the service and over 55 years of age are also preserved. 2. The rate of contribution to the superannuation fund is retained at four percent of salary for those now in the service but is increased to five per cent of salary under \$1500 and six percent of salaries of \$1500 and over for new employees, with equal contributions from the Consolidated Revenue. Provision is made for contributions from those on leave of absence without salary

so as to preserve their seniority for pension.

3. Superannuation allowance on retirement and disability allowance are computed at present rates and on the same minimum years of service but the maximum years of service which may be counted are increased from 30 to 35, the maximum allowance from \$2000 to \$3000 per annum, and the minimum allowance is set at \$600 per annum with certain exceptions in section 21.

4. A compensation allowance not exceeding \$2000 per annum may be granted at the former rate on dismissal but without later increase to full superannuation except for present employees.

5. All employees, as newly defined will contribute. Those who serve less than three years will be refunded their contributions. Those who serve more than three years without becoming entitled to an allowance will be refunded their contributions plus interest at three per cent per annum and if they reach retirement age or die in the service, will also be paid the government's contribution and interest.

The provisions for payments and allowances to widows, dependent children and personal representatives, are similar in principle with some widening of definitions.

Transfer to and from The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund and the Civil Service Fund is systematized and the position of the teacher who becomes a civil servant is improved. That is section 34.

Provision is also made for agreements which will apply the Act to transfers to and from the Civil Service of Ontario and of Canada on boards, commissions and public institutions.

The revision of the superannuation provisions involved the re-writing of many sections of the Act, and the opportunity was taken to consider a general revision which was necessary by reason of the frequent patching of the Act without regard to order and arrangement of the whole over a period of many years. In the course of this review some desirable changes in the other provisions of the

Act relating to the Civil Service and the Civil Service Commission have been put forward, as follows:

1. The definitions are revised for greater clarity.

2. Provision is made for the appointment of a Civil Service Commission of not more than three persons instead of a single commissioner and the section defining the duties of the Commission amended.

3. Appointment of civil servants as at present is by Lieutenant-Governor in Council or a Minister upon the certificate of the Commission but with two modifications: (a) Because appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council qualifies a civil servant to become a contributor to the Superannuation Fund appointments of civil servants made by Ministers are limited to one year from date in order to assure that all civil servants shall become entitled to the benefits of the pension arrangement at least within one year of their engagement; (b) No person shall be appointed a civil servant until the Commission has certified that such person is qualified and has assigned him to the classification and salary to which he is entitled. This confirms, in a positive way, what has been the practice for some years but has not been specifically provided for since an amendment made in 1935.

4. Oath of all civil servants. A provision now incorporated in The Public Officers Act requiring an oath of allegiance is brought into the Bill and the form of the oath is revised in accordance with present-day practice in other jurisdictions.

5. An oath of office and secrecy is required.

6. Regulations relating to the Civil Service may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Civil Service Commission, subject to approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and similarly by the Superannuation Board with respect to superannuation for the purposes specified in the respective sections and the better carrying out of the Act.

7. The Act is to come into force upon proclamation.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend the Public Lands Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend the Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

REPORTS PRESENTED

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

Report of the Settlers Loan Commissioner for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1946;

Annual report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police from January 1st, 1946 to December 31st, 1946.

Report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Loans for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I received your permission to raise the question and I shall direct my very brief remarks to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I received a telegram an hour or two ago. Possibly other hon. members of the House received the same telegram, from the home city of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

This telegram is from Ernest Wheatley, the president of Local 199 of the United Automobile Workers of America, and the telegram expresses some concern over the

presence of provincial police at the St. Lawrence Starch Co. More particularly, the telegram urges that the conciliation services of the Department of Labour be used to effect an early settlement of the dispute between the union and the company.

Now, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) made a brief statement on that situation a few days ago and as hon. members will recall, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) gave a very precise account of the steps leading up to the organization of that plant by the Chemical Workers Union. He also quoted one section from the contract which he considered was violated by the calling of the strike, and he also gave us very precise statistics on the number of employees of that plant who had returned to work in protest against the policy of the union.

Well, today's press suggests that there has been no improvement in the situation at Port Credit. On the contrary, there appears to be a very marked deterioration in the situation, if one can believe the evening paper that I make a habit of reading. What I want to say is this, for the consideration of the hon. minister (Mr. Daley):

The union in question is certainly not a rambunctious union. This union has agreements in forty plants in the province of Ontario and over a period of years has an admirable record in its dealings with management, as I am sure the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) will agree. As a matter of fact, there have been only two strikes conducted by this union in the period of its existence, and both of those strikes have been at the plant of the St. Lawrence Starch Co.

Now I would suggest to the hon. minister (Mr. Daley), that in his remarks the other day he dismissed in rather an airy fashion the cause of the dispute. He said he knew that two people had been fired and he was not prepared to discuss the merits or demerits of the case. Suffice it to say that the union had violated a section of its contract. But I would suggest this to the hon. minister (Mr. Daley), that, in view of the fact that things are getting rather hot out there, nothing should be done to exacerbate the

high state of feelings in that situation, but that, on the contrary, the hon. minister (Mr. Daley), who has shown quite considerable skill as a conciliator, should take advantage of the earliest opportunity, if he has not already done so, to call the two parties to the dispute together and see if that situation cannot be straightened out and settled amicably.

In the province of Ontario today there is a high degree of industrial peace. I believe this is, perhaps, the only serious strike in the province of Ontario and that is a situation that we do not want to see maintained. In view of the fact that the union's record is a good one and even though there may have been some violation of the agreement, I suggest that the use of conciliation services will achieve better results than any show of force that may result in breaking the strike and doing injury to the reputation of what is, after all, a union of very high standing.

I would like very much to hear the hon. minister's up-to-date account of the situation.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Well, Mr. Speaker I also received a telegram from St. Catharines and I might say one or two others. I think I should reiterate again what I said the other day in regard to the police situation. There are no police in the Department of Labour, that is certain, and police—provincial police, that is—at no time have ever gone to a situation unless they have been requested by the local authority to assist them where some situation, some incident, has arisen that leads them to believe they must have assistance. I don't think, while I have nothing to do with police being any place, that there is anything else that the people of this province expect other than when a municipal council or commission requests assistance, but what it should be given.

Now I pointed out the other day in some detail what has transpired there and to the best of my knowledge I was correct. I examined the situation very carefully and I knew what I stated to be correct and that there was simply a violation of a contract. It is unfortunate that these

people engaged in that plant did not give a little consideration to what they should do before conducting the strike action.

But, I will assure the hon. member that, as I did in the packers' strike and as I admitted here that probably I did err, I did not just sit down on these things. We have conciliation officers and what I consider the finest in the country who have created and established themselves as outstanding men recognized by both labour and industry as being fair, impartial people. I have these men and I have them working all the time. I would assure the hon. member they were on this thing today and I hope we can do something, although to actually just send a conciliation officer there,—what is he going to conciliate,—just to try to get somebody to agree that a contract was broken and if you agree it was already broken, it is just a little difficult down there. But we are doing what we think we can to bring it to an early conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Sixteenth Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth Order, second reading Bill No. 147, an Act to amend the High Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving that this Bill be given second reading, I will briefly explain the reasons for this Act.

The High Schools Act was amended in 1946 to provide for one uniform rate within a High School District for both maintenance and capital expenditures levy to be paid to the High School Board. This legislation endeavoured to spread the entire cost of secondary education equally over the municipalities present in large High School Districts. The problem that has arisen here relates to a particular municipality, but it has such general application, it was felt very important that this amendment be made during this present session.

Previous to 1946, expenditures for

maintenance only was levied at a uniform rate and then paid to the Board and the issue of debentures to be apportioned on the basis of equalized assessment. That sometimes happens; questions have arisen in the meaning of equalized assessment, and this Act simply clarifies that in this "meaning" section by declaring equalized assessment, the words contained in the High Schools Act, shall have the same meaning as equalized assessment has in the Assessment Act.

Then, there is also the requirement that with the large districts combining several municipalities, they are to be proportionate not only with the monies required for maintenance and expenses, but also for the payment of bond requirements that had not actually been covered. It was found also there could not be completely uniform level of taxation throughout the whole district, but this provides a mechanism to apportion both maintenance and debenture obligation.

As will be realized, some municipalities will have a disproportionate burden of debenture obligation as against another and it was essential that the Board be empowered to apportion the funds it collects to the requirements throughout the bond district. No change in principle is involved, it is merely a case of meeting the points that were raised under debenture issues of the whole municipality and when they were raised it was seen it was desirable that any doubt be removed by these "meaning" sections which clarify the various provisions of the Act already in force. I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion carried.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 20.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twentieth order, second reading Bill No. 148 An Act to amend The Milk Control Act. Mr. Kennedy.

MILK CONTROL ACT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of this Act, my mind goes back to the session of 1934 when the first Act was introduced and when

we had no charted course to go by. We looked into the future wondering what would happen to the Milk Control Bill in years to come. We built wisely since with a great deal of success. I think we are going to build wisely again. We are charting the right course in bringing this Bill in today.

I might go back to some of the reasons for the Milk Control Bill to show you how far we have travelled in the last few years. I remember so well going to London, there was a milk dealer who started in Ottawa, went to Kingston, then to Hamilton and then landed up in London. His mode of operation was to buy milk from the farmers at a standard price. He was a little backward in paying and by reducing the retail price was able to build up quite a business for himself. Then he would leave each time owing the farmers thousands of dollars. We caught up to him at London. I visited his place, a very dirty cellar where he was supposed to be pasteurizing milk. True he ran the milk over a pasteurizing plant but it was not working. That man can no longer operate.

Again, I remember a dairy in the city of Toronto I think the price of milk was one dollar and twenty-five cents a hundred; his mode of operation was to go out to the cheese factories and buy milk at 80 cents a hundred from the cheese factory and bring it in and say to the farmers, "If you do not take \$1.00 a hundred, I will not take your milk." He was able to beat his farmers down that way.

And the third event, I remember this so well, in a smaller city of this Province, an outbreak of scarlet fever, quite a serious outbreak, and after the Medical Officer of Health looked around for a while he discovered it in the milk dairy. He went back and found the farmer had scarlet fever and was selling milk to this dairy. True the milk was going over a pasteurization plant, but again the pasteurization plant was not working.

We have gone a long way since that day and I want to say to everybody in this province: no place is there a better quality milk sold than in the province of Ontario. With cleanliness and high quality

of nutrition we have come to the top, and I again say we have come a long way since we started this Milk Control Board.

One year ago the beginning of this month we found there was some doubt whether the Board had a legal right to set the price of milk or not and then an argument took place and many things happened. One thing the government decided to do was appoint a Commissioner, not only to find out something about the cost of milk, but to find out something I particularly wanted to know about this tremendous dairy industry of ours. I wanted to have some independent point of view away from the department that would perhaps give us a thought of something we might do for the benefit of the dairy industry in Ontario, the cheese, butter, whole milk and condensories, so he was asked to make a report on that, I had hoped the report might have come in last fall but it did not. We got it just a few weeks ago. In reading this report for the first time, I received a new vision and I am quite sure everybody here did and I am also quite sure there is no hon. member in this House that agrees with everything that the Commissioner says. I know I do not, but I have tried to think it over and I have come to this conclusion that a very capable man made a very honest effort to bring in a very honest report and I checked it myself. I do not agree with it all, and perhaps you do not, but after all this is an independent report and you may be too close to the picture, so I say we should be very thankful as I am myself for this very splendid report of Commissioner Wells.

I want to say a word about the Bill for just a few minutes. I want this emphasized just as in 1934; the Bill that I introduced was my own thought, my own working out. I want to repeat this to all the hon. members, this Bill is not Commissioner Well's Bill, it is the Minister of Agriculture's Bill that he thinks is an important thing to bring up at this Session of the House. I was very pleased with the report given on the Milk Board by the Commissioner. The Milk Control Board is composed of seven people of which three is a quorum; Mr. C. M. Meek,

Mr. Chas. Milton, Princeton, Mr. Willmot, Newmarket, Mr. Frank Way, Ingersoll, Mr. Marshall, Jarvis, Mr. Ovens, Peterboro, and Mr. Doyle of Toronto. I think we should be thankful for the splendid work they have carried on and for the people they have succeeded ever since the Milk Board was set up in 1934. As the Commissioner pointed out, they have done a splendid job, tried to do what is good for the trade and I think they deserve thanks. I suppose as everybody read the report, different thoughts came to their minds; such as what is the most important thing in that report. Probably no one else knows what I thought was the most important thing. That was Dr. Tisdall's evidence. Dr. Tisdall, recognized as one of the great authorities on nutrition, made it very clear how important milk was to human consumption.

That has been so at all times. Some years ago, the farmers themselves formed a Milk Foundation in conjunction with other people, to try to sell to the public how essential milk was to human beings, and every time I have been talking to any producer, they always bring forward this fact, that the cheaper they could get milk to the consumers, the more milk they will consume, and, therefore, their efforts have been directed toward getting milk as cheaply as they can, and being paid for producing it.

Dr. Tisdale put it so well; the United Nations put it so well, Great Britain put it so well, and they list agricultural products in relation to importance as 1, milk; 2, eggs; and 3, fruit and vegetables. From a national health point of view, these three farm products are needed in England more than any other farm products today.

I was influenced and extremely interested in what a lady said who wrote from the county of Carlton. I do not know whether you have seen it in the report or not, but there was a woman who wrote a letter to the commissioner, and he thought so well of it that he published it in his appendix, and as I read it I could visualize in my own mind, woman after woman, woman after woman, woman after woman, who is now, with their

husbands, looking after the milk business. One of my closest neighbours had to sell his farm this summer, and the reason he gave for doing that was that his wife was a little sickly. I know of three farms who are going out of the milk business, and it is rather interesting, Mr. Speaker, that each one of those three farms blamed their wives for their going out of business, one was sickly, one had to go to hospital for an operation, and the other was getting too old, but in no case did the farmer blame himself. I think that shows you the influence of the woman, and the hard work the wives on the dairy farms are doing. Most of our farms are from four to six can production, which means they are family affairs.

Now, I want to say a word about the price of milk. The United Nations Food Organization estimated they are short seventy-five per cent. of the milk they need in this world of ours, and they point out it will be many years before they get caught up.

Last Saturday I was talking to a trucker, who ordinarily trucks three hundred cans of milk from the farms to the city of Toronto. Today the production is a little over two hundred cans. There the question of cost comes in. There is a great number of cans go from a great number of farms, but because the cost of feed has gone so high, it was decided not to buy the concentrated foods they used to buy, so they are just producing the milk from the feed which the farmers themselves have.

I think I should say this about the price. We always set the price by what we call the Hare formula, and when I say "we", I mean the Board. We have always used the Hare formula. It has been some years since that was first reported, and I can refer to the report by Mr. Commissioner Wells, in which he set out the price this year as the farmers' price. You will find that on page fifty-four of the report. If you will look at that, you will see he shows there that one hundred pounds of milk at a cost—not "the" cost—but a cost, he thinks is fair—that it costs the farmer \$3.67 per one hundred pounds of 3.4 milk. That report

was made last spring, and since then, labour has gone up from eight to fifteen per cent., and may I point out to this House, as I feel it is my duty to do, that the young people are not milking the cows three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, as they used to do. It is true, the fathers and mothers are doing it, and the large dairies who own some of their own pastures, can stagger the hours of the men, but the small farmers, who produce the most of our milk, have to work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and are milking at a twelve-hour period. I was surprised to learn in England this year that they milk there every eight hours, they start at eight o'clock in the morning, and I saw it; they started again at half-past three in the afternoon, and I saw that, and then they started again the next morning, and the production has dropped seventeen and one-half per cent., showing that the cows do not understand anything but regular milking. I am sure that if they started again to milk at midnight, they would get at least twenty-five per cent. more, but the farmer here has to milk three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, Sunday nights, Christmas days, and I think they deserve a lot of praise, a lot of credit, and more money.

I have a note here concerning concentrates. Since this price was set out by Mr. Justice Wells, the price has increased forty to sixty per cent., and in some cases one hundred per cent. So I can say to you that when this Bill comes into force next week—or, as I hope, this week—that next Monday or next Tuesday, I believe there will be an application made for an increase in the price of milk for the farmers. When this Bill comes before this House, this week, signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, I believe an application will be made for higher prices. I think we would be very foolish to close our eyes, and say that this will not go down to the consumer. However, it may or it may not. This is the responsibility of the Board, or the people who are looking after that.

The Commissioner said something about cost accounting. Three years ago

we said we should have more farms' cost accountants, but we could not find them, so we put on a new option in farm economics at the O.A.C., and at the graduation in April, 1949, we hope to have some graduated students on the cost of production. I understand that some of them may be available this year, and some next year, but I agree heartily that we must have more men trained in the cost of production.

Now, somebody has said, "What are you doing as a department to lower the cost of milk to the farmer?" I said then, that as milk gets cheaper to the consumer, the more the farmer is interested, because he sells more milk. He knows that. We have taken some stand in trying to cheapen the production of milk, along with everything else. We are getting the cost of production, not only in bacon and eggs, but in many things besides, so that we can find out what the price should be, and find out how to make it cheaper, for a higher quality. I think it is very important that we should know what the costs are. If one man is producing for one dollar, and somebody for eighty cents, and somebody for one dollar and twenty cents, do you not think it is good business that we should know how that man can produce at eighty cents, so that we would be able to reduce our costs by modern methods, to bring the farm products down as cheaply as we can, with a profit to the farmer? We started on this two years ago. We originated the thought, and worked it out through the Ontario Crops Organization, one of the many live organizations we have in the province of Ontario. We gave to a farmer in every township enough seed of a certain mixture, and a certain amount of fertilizer, and that enabled him to put down a certain number of acres of pasture, and then a pasture was put down of his own, to see by comparison how they operated. And we saw that the pastures we helped them put down produced better cattle, and produced more pounds of milk. That is a direct way of lowering the cost.

Two years ago I was up at London at a sale, and I went up to see Mr. Howard Fraleigh's pasture. There were two eighty-

acre farms side by side, one eighty acres belonged to Mr. Fraleigh, and on it there were eighty big, black Aberdeen cattle, fat, and with lots of pasture; the next eighty acres, there were only seventeen skinny cows, and not enough pasture to feed a goat.

Last year I went to one farmer, and he said to me "My cattle are doing awfully well in this new pasture". Then I came to another one where they are not doing so well, not nearly as well as they should.

This year we did something we had never heard of before. We went to thirty of these pastures, and took a sample of the pasture from each of them. We used twenty-four counties, and we took that soil to the Ontario Research Foundation and had it analyzed, and we found that the protein value of these pastures, from the same grasses and the same fertilizer, was from seven per cent. to twenty-seven per cent. protein. Now, every farmer knows that cattle will do well on anything over twenty per cent. protein. Where there is seven per cent. protein, you will have to feed these cattle grain, and that makes more expensive feeding and more expensive production of food.

We did the same thing with the calcium, and I would like you to study Dr. Chisholm's report, and you will see how he deals with calcium. He pointed out how they are getting better butter fat where calcium is present, and the calcium content went from .32 per cent. to 1.20 per cent., and thrifty cattle are raised on 1.20 per cent., and unthrifty cattle on .32 per cent. calcium.

Many of you have heard that a mother loses a tooth for every child that is born to her, which means that is has not enough calcium for both, and the baby is taking the calcium from the mother's bones. The same is true of cattle. If you have a pasture with low calcium count, no matter how well you feed those cattle they eventually become skinny and will not produce. That is as true as that night follows the day.

So we have planned to follow up this research, and by watching the soils to find out if we can raise the protein of all

the pastures, and raise the calcium count of all the pastures, and in some way or other see if we cannot produce better milk, cheaper.

We have done the same with hay. This is an interesting fact, Mr. Speaker. Probably you know that this year is the first time all the grass seed has been utilized. We started with two pounds in one mixture, and now we have enough grass seed of that certain mixture that we feel this will be the last year that the Government will grow any seed. Some of it will do well in dry weather, some of it will do well in wet weather, and some comes down in the spring faster than the other where a man's pasture is poor, we have to go and try and get the pastures improved there. Some pastures will do better in the fall, and so we are working over a six-months' period, or even eight months, so we have samples of pastures for the you full eight months. Where there is an increase of six per cent in hay protein; as you may know, hay runs from eight per cent to twenty-four per cent in protein; that means \$4.50 a ton increase in value. Poor hay will raise twelve pounds of milk, fair hay will raise eighteen pounds of milk, and good hay will raise twenty-four pounds of milk. Perhaps that is in the report, I am not sure. If not, you will find that the State of Missouri has run a splendid experiment on that.

We hope to produce more pounds of milk. These are the things we are doing to lower the cost of production of milk, and all the farm products which we have.

I said I would mention something about the Bill, later on. This Bill has two parts, the first part has really to do with the control of the price of milk, and may I pay tribute to the distributing firms which held the price of milk for one year without any increase. There was no law to prevent any increase in the price for the last twelve months, but they have held the price of milk, waiting for this report to come down.

On Monday, or probably some day next week, there will be very likely an application for an increase in the cost of milk. Now, where does such an application go? It goes before the Board. And,

by the way, I would like to suggest to the Commissioner that it is a judicial board, and there will be an Administrator, and I would like very much if Mr. Meek could be the administrative head of that Board. His knowledge of milk is tremendous. And, may I say, that I also think that there should be no one from the civil service on that Board.

The application goes before the Board, and the Board will say to the producer, "All right, name a man," and they will say to the distributors, "All right, name a man," and those two men will meet and name a third man, and before the week is out, probably it will happen in this province as has happened in so many provinces of Canada today, that arbitration will take place, and negotiations will take place, as to whether the price of milk will go up or stay stationary. If it goes up, the distributors will have the ceiling price only. That is the responsibility of the Government up to now, at least in this Bill, and I would like to take the responsibility of recommending to the Government certain things I believe are right. I do not want to dodge behind anybody else until we know more about this Bill. I am hoping I will not be put in a position of having to take sides on anything. I hope these two gentlemen will meet, and select a third man, and there will be a competitive price for the consumer, as there has been in New York State, and many of the other States in the United States. That is the way it goes. On that ceiling price of milk, the Government will pass an Order-in-Council.

I want to close by saying that this is just for the present. In February I will be here—I want you to remember that; I will be here; do not make any mistake about it—to introduce my third Milk Control Bill, and in that Bill we will take another forward step, the same as we did in 1943.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kennedy moves second reading of Bill No. 148.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I was hoping that others

would speak up before I make a few brief observations, but in the absence of anyone else, I want to say a few words.

Now, what the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has said about the farm problems and of his efforts to improve agricultural production to solve the problem I found very-very engrossing and extremely interesting, and I have no doubt that he is doing that, and more, all of which is good. But I find that his legislation does not quite meet the requirements of the province, and that some of the facts and information given to us by the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), valuable in themselves, have no importance or direct bearing upon the legislation.

In the first place, I want to say that this legislation is inadequate; it is piecemeal, and it is not based upon the report of the Royal Commission, a report that everyone in the province waited for. Whether it was physically possible to prepare complete covering legislation between the issuance of the report and our present sitting, I cannot say. Undoubtedly it would have been a bit difficult. Perhaps the Commission could have been speeded up a little during the summer months by some process that the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) knows about better than I, and then we could have secured the report earlier, but I dare not speak about this now, because I am told by the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) that the cows in Great Britain do not accept the socialist policy of the Government and want to be milked more than twice a day, but they are working the eight-hour day. I would then be in an awful position.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Bill that is before us recommends certain things which I definitely take objections to, and I think the House should give some consideration to these sections of the Bill. Even though it is temporary legislation, the Board may have certain achievements in its record, but the Board has been largely, and in some places more than largely, criticized. The Board has been considered—and I think it is correct to come to that conclusion—as, to quote the *Globe*—that is safe—as “leaning too heavily on the advice of the operators of existing

services." I would go further than that, and I would say that the fact that the milk industry is monopolized and in the hands of a few dominating monopolies and trusts, and the Board is used, or they desire to use the Board, to retain and extend their monopoly at the expense of the small dairies, at the expense of the farmers, and at the expense of the consumers. The Royal Commission suggests more competition in the industry. Now, whether that is correct or not, we would have to discuss and carefully analyze it when the full legislation is before us, but the minister (Mr. Kennedy) in this legislation does vest this Board that has been criticized, the Board that is considered to be leaning toward the big operators—he vests this Board with authority to fix prices now. He is giving them authority to do more than that, to regulate and control the delivery routes of the distributors. This is tremendous power vested in the hands of the Board that is suspected being influenced by the big distributors.

I do not think that is in the interest of competition, I do not think that is beneficial to the consumer; I do not think that is fair to the small distributors, and to my knowledge there is no consumers' representative on the Board. At least, that was the last statement I recall having been made by the Mayor of the city of Toronto a year ago when the fight was on against an increase in the price of milk. One is therefore compelled to conclude, Mr. Speaker, that with the very interesting introduction given by the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) he nevertheless leaves for the people of this province only the following: First, the promise that there will be an increase in the price of milk within a week—

MR. KENNEDY: No, I do not think I said that. I said an application would be made but I did not say an increase would take place.

MR. SALSBERG: I think the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) said an application would be made to increase the price of milk, but that is the news that he gives the people of Ontario, and that is bad news, I suggest.

Second, that the legislation vests tremendous powers in the hands of a board that I do not think represents the consumer sufficiently, does not reflect the interests of the small distributors, is leaning towards the big monopoly forces in the milk distribution industry, and I therefore feel that that Bill is not acceptable, should not be if only for these reasons I mention.

There are other clauses in the agreement that may be desirable should they pass, but certainly when the Board says there should be competition and this legislature vests power in the hands of a board to further restrict competition, when we know that application will be made—I do not think that this is the legislation that is required at this time. There is a most regrettable decline in the consumption of milk in the province that I am sure everyone regrets. Something should be done to make possible an increase in the consumption of milk.

An official of the C.C.F. has stated that low paid groups are now consuming less milk than reliefees consumed. That is an alarming state of affairs, a result of the increase in the price of milk that took place.

We need opportunity for the extension of co-operative distribution of milk. There is no inkling, in the legislation but there is a vesting of powers in a board on which the consumers are not represented. The small distributors will be at the mercy of the influence of the large ones when we give them authority to control delivery routes. I do not think that is the kind of legislation that is required. At any rate, Mr. Speaker, I certainly think these points should be further discussed when we are at this stage of the legislation rather than let it go through without the fullest and the most exhaustive discussion of a vital matter.

THE SPEAKER: When I said to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), just a few days ago he checked me—and I thanked him for checking me—that when the debate went on it went on before the motion was put to the House, and what I told him he

was out of order because the motion was not before the House yet.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I want to say a few words on this Bill 148. I listened very carefully to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) as he went the route in speaking in support of second reading of the Bill, and I had the impression that he was not too happy in the position in which he found himself. He, of course, would be the first to suggest that I was wrong in that, but, at any rate, one can have his own opinions in that respect.

Now, this question of Bill 148, an Act to Amend the Milk Control Act, that brings before the legislators—whether we are farmers or labour men or what we are, the great ramifications that are present when one seeks to intelligently discuss the whole milk question of this province. We have on the one side those men and women who produce the milk back on the farms. We were told this afternoon—with that part I sincerely concur—of the long hours of toil that go into the production of milk—Sundays and weeks, no exception allowed. Cows have to be milked and milk put out to go to the factory. Then on the other side we have consumers. The consumers of milk, of course, are those for whom the farmer produced the raw product in the first place, or the pasteurized product as we have it now, and if the consumer can receive a quart of milk for a decent price it is natural that he and his family will increase the consumption of milk.

All these elements are present as one seeks to discuss and analyze the ramifications of this question.

I want to direct my attention principally and particularly to the Bill that is before the House. It was not, and it is not now, my intention to discuss the whole Milk Board's Report. I do not know whether it has added very much to the knowledge that we already had in respect to this question, but that can be gone into more fully at another time. I would just make this point in respect to the report of the Milk Commission.

I understand when this Commission was formed that one of the knotty problems with which it would have to deal would be to find out whether the Milk Control Board had authority to do the things that it had been in the habit of doing. The Commission was to go into this problem specifically. As we all know, the Milk Control Board has exercised rather wide authority in the years that have passed in respect to getting the parties together and getting prices fixed, and then seeing that that price was finalized and became effective.

If one reads the Commissioner's Report, he says on page 149 in his recommendations:

"Further, that the power of the Board be made clear to enable it to ultimately determine a price for fluid milk either to the producers or to the consumer".

Now, that is an important point, Mr. Speaker, in our discussion this afternoon. The first thing to remember is this: That after the Commission's Report is in we are not any clearer now than we were before it was appointed as to whether the milk Control Board went beyond its authority in exercising the powers that it did exercise. He says in two or three places in here—if those powers are not wide enough then they should be made wide enough. That is gone over two or three times in the Report. So that we are not any further towards solution of that phase of the Commission's Report than we were when it started its deliberations.

Now, with this Bill before us this afternoon I suggest to you that we are going exactly opposite to the recommendation of the Milk Commission's report, which the Milk Commissioner in the section I read says if the authority is not there, it should be there to fix prices and determine what they are to be to the producers and to the consumers. In this Bill this afternoon that is entirely done away with. The Milk Control Board under this Bill have no function in the fixing of prices and I think the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) will agree with me in that. There is not an entity so far as the fixing

of prices either to the consumer or producer is concerned. Now, that is a logical and definite departure from the powers that the Board exercised, but whether rightly or wrongly—I am not arguing that for the moment—for a long period of years. In this bill this afternoon, I would point out quite definitely that nothing is to be done before the Milk Control Board would reach final conclusion. All it does is subject to ratification, to endorsement or to the hon. body, Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. In other words, the Milk Control Board under this Bill, so far as fixing prices is concerned, is no longer master in its own house, and is no longer able to be responsible for its conclusion. That is one point we want to bear in mind.

The hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) this afternoon spoke about what can happen in the price of milk in the next week or the next month. He intimated milk might go up. The hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) indicated this afternoon that powers are in this Bill to enable producers and distributors to get together and to agree on the price for milk. Now, the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) nods his head. I just say to you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) and to this House that the regulations embodied in this Bill which tend towards getting these two parties together are most cumbersome and will be most delaying and you will not be able to get a decision in its final form from the travelogue of arbitration that you have in this bill, and not for weeks but for months both producer and distributor will be at his wits' end to know what is going to happen.

First you set up a collective bargaining agency and the parties try to get together. If they cannot, the Government or the Board steps in and appoints a third person. Then if they cannot agree it goes to a board of arbitration appointed by each side, and if they cannot agree on a suitable fellow, the board steps in and appoints a chairman. And so on, all along the line. It is the most cumbersome and delaying feature of the Bill. I suggest that it is not a proper thing to include in the bill at this time.

There is one more point which I want

to make. In section 2 of the Bill, authority is given to set the price of milk to the producer and to the consumer at prices as they were on October 22nd. There are just two points I want to make about that. The first is that any change in the price of milk by arbitration or by agreement between the interested parties would, in my judgment, take many, many weeks and perhaps months to finalize and bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

The other point I want to make is this. In the first part of section 2 you say that the price set on October 22nd shall be the maximum price charged to the consumer. I want to say a word on that, Mr. Minister, and I think perhaps you will follow me. You know, as well as I do, the set-up there is in the milk distributing business in Ontario today. Two or three large operators control, I would presume, about half the milk distribution business in Ontario. The rest of the field is divided up among many other smaller operators. Over the years, the Milk Control Board has insisted, and I think, succeeded, that the small operators before they can get a license from the Milk Board to sell milk to the public must be financially responsible. That is one reason why the Board came into existence. There was utter chaos in the milk market at the time the Board was brought into being. People were going into the milk distribution business, many of whom were not sound financially, and so the milk board had as a part of its duties, the duty of seeing that the men who engaged in the production of milk were sound financially so that the producers, and in some cases it might be the consumers, would not suffer loss.

By this Bill, it seems to me, you are saying to the big distributors of milk: You can, if you desire, cut the price of milk to the consumers. If that is the fact, if that is in essence the substance of this amendment, I very seriously question the wisdom of it, Mr. Speaker, and for this reason. The big producers are strong and powerful, and part of their strength comes from the fact that they sell not only milk to the consumer but a variety of other products, and through that variation in their manufacture, they

are able to absorb the production costs to a greater degree than is the small operator. These big distributors, if they so desire, can reduce the price of milk to the consumer and start a price war in the sale of milk to the consumers of this province. If that war were carried on as it might be done, it would be to the detriment of a large group of small distributors whose financial ability to stand any kind of price war is not to be compared with that of the big fellows at the top.

I would suggest that in this amendment we are opening the gate wide to the possibility that in the days ahead we shall have a price war in the sale of milk to the consumers of this province, which will re-act ultimately to the detriment of both producer and consumer. You have seen enough of these price wars to know that they have no sound basis in fact, and in the long run, can bring no benefit or service to the people of this province.

I do not like this Bill, Mr. Speaker, and I am going to vote against it.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I notice that section 3 of this Bill provides:

"Section 13 of the Milk Control Act, as amended by The Milk Control Amendment Act, 1941, is repealed and the following substituted therefor"

Previously section 13 contained provisions whereby consumer representatives could be appointed by municipal councils. These consumer representatives could appear before the Board and require the Board to give them certain information and could put their case before the Board. But with the repeal of section 13, the municipal representatives will no longer have authority to appear before the Board because there is no provision made in the Bill for municipal representation.

The Commissioner, in his report, was very critical of the information which the Board has been giving to the consumer representatives appointed by municipal councils. I would like to read from page 13 of the Commissioners report. He says:

"From the evidence before me I would be somewhat dubious as to whether consumer representations were as effective as these reports would indicate. Every consumer representative that I heard, including the Mayors of Toronto and Hamilton, gave me the general impression that as a rule the Board did not disclose to them sufficient facts to enable them to come to any intelligent conclusion on the problem with which they were asked to deal. Confidential information in the possession of the Board as to the position of both producers and distributors was apparently not disclosed to them, and in my view the intention of the Act in giving consumer representation has been largely defeated by the administrative policies adopted, and has in fact been an empty procedure."

Again, at the bottom of page 22, the Commissioner says:

"Almost without exception in the evidence before me the consumer representative suggested that at no time were the facts and records in the possession of the Board revealed to them when they were asked to sit in on the fixing of prices in the market in which they represented the consuming public. They were in practice, it would appear, left on the outside rather than taken into the Board's confidence in that respect. This proceeding, if consumer representation is to mean anything at all, seems utterly irrational and fantastic. It was said that a great deal of the information was confidential, but it is surely quite possible to see that consumer representatives are sworn to secrecy in the matter and treat them with the responsibility which their position warrants. There was no actual evidence before me which would suggest consumer representatives as they existed were unworthy of that trust and confidence."

This section 3 completely eliminates the possibility of consumer representatives appearing before the Board. It takes away from municipal councils the right to have these representatives appear before the Board. I think that is a backward step. You are taking away from the

consumers the right to know what is going on and the right to appear and place their case before the Board in a proper manner.

Again, on page 149, the Commissioner says:

“Consumer Representation on Milk Control Board:—

In respect of consumer representation on the Milk Control Board, as I have said I do not think that representation of special interests adds greatly to the strength of such a body. The present provisions in the Milk Control Act for consumer representation in special markets, should be continued, but the administrative practices in respect of them should be changed and the intent of the Act followed more closely. I would recommend that where a consumer representative is accredited to the Board and enters on his duties, he should be required to take an oath of secrecy and that all the information available to the Board be completely disclosed to the consumer representative in respect of the matter under consideration.”

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this amendment takes away from the consumers any protection whatsoever, and I fully agree with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) when he states that the result of the Act before us will be a price war between the big concerns.

MR. A. A. MacLeod (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, in dealing with the principle of the Bill before us I think it is both desirable and necessary that there be a brief review of the events that led up to the appointment of the Wells Commission and the legislation now before us in the name of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

Like other members of the House I listened very carefully to what the minister had to say. He is always interesting to listen to; he is so disarming that you almost hesitate to criticize anything he says because he speaks his piece in such a charming manner. However, I have the distinct impression that he skirted around the issue and failed to come out in a forthright manner and criticize some of

his own actions which have placed us in in the unfortunate position in which we stand today.

Briefly, the events that led up to the increase in the price of milk, the illegal increase in the price of milk which the minister now proposes to legalize—just a moment, the hon. member should hold his peace because recent events have proven that he is not entirely infallible and he should not be too quick to jump on every statement or shake his head. I propose to outline the steps leading up to the appointment of the Commission.

MR. BLACKWELL: Might I ask the hon. member if he is prepared to state in what respect the minister did act illegally? I think he should go further than his mere statement of illegality.

MR. MacLEOD: I will go to the head of the Ontario Milk Producers League who is quoted in a Toronto evening newspaper as follows:

“I think that the powers of the Board will be reinstated so they can go ahead and administer the whole milk business. They have not been able to fix the price since October, 1946, when legal opinion obtained stated that the Board had not the power to fix prices and the Minister of Agriculture really had to fix the price illegally.”

The Milk Control Board had no authority to increase the price of milk, and the Minister of Agriculture of the province of Ontario had no power to sanction an increase in the price of milk without some additional legislation being passed by this Legislature. I think that is true. If it is wrong I am sure that the Attorney²General will correct it when I am finished.

MR. BLACKWELL: At this point, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to interrupt the hon. member now that he has stated the facts on which he relies. They can be dealt with in the usual way.

MR. MacLEOD: If the minister had the authority to increase the price of milk in the province of Ontario I am sure that the members of the House would be interested to know under what section of

the Milk Control Act or any other act he had power to authorize that increase.

MR. KENNEDY: I never increased the price of milk. There was no suggestion of it, and I think the hon. member knows that. The price of milk was arranged between the distributor and the producer, and that settled it. I may have taken a hand in the discussions but not in fixing the price of milk.

MR. MacLEOD: I suggest that under the Act the two parties just mentioned had no such authority.

MR. KENNEDY: They did not need any authority. The producers and the distributors met just like any other two men, like you would go into a store to buy a suit of clothes and the agreement would be between you and the merchant. The arrangement was made between the distributors and the farmers' organization from whom they bought the milk. That is what happened.

MR. MacLEOD: Is it not a fact that the Milk Control Board did fix the price of milk at 13 cents previous to the recent increase?

MR. KENNEDY: You know better than that.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not know better than that. I am asking the question, was the price of milk fixed by the Milk Control Board at 13 cents at any time?

MR. BLACKWELL: I do not think it is entirely fair to expect the Minister of Agriculture to answer every technical legal question the hon. member desires to put. The answer is simple. If it was illegal, that is a question I am prepared to deal with, but I do not wish to deal with it now. I just wanted the basis on which the hon. member founds his illegality. If it was illegal to fix the price at 16 cents it was equally illegal to fix it at 13 cents but there was no illegality there. The price was reached by agreement in the absence of power to fix a legal price.

MR. MacLEOD: I have no desire to get into an exchange with several ministers of the government when I am pre-

senting a review of the events that led up to the increase in the price of milk. Briefly, as I have them summarized, they are as follows:

1. Prior to October 1st, the Milk Control Board held two hearings to consider the request of the Whole Milk Producers' Association for an increase in the price of milk. At these hearings the Milk Control Board declared that it was proceeding under section 4 of the Milk Control Act. On this ground it denied that it was bound by subsection 2A, of section 13, requiring the Board to give information in its possession to consumer representatives and to hear representations of the consumer representatives. At these hearings the Milk Control Board repeatedly asserted that it was its intention to proceed, following the hearings, to fix the price of milk under section 4 of the Milk Control Act.

2. On September 26th, an announcement appeared in the press purporting to emanate from the Milk Control Board, to the effect that the price of milk, by their decision, had been increased to 16 cents per quart, in the city of Toronto.

3. The Board of Control and City Council of the city of Toronto called the attention of the Ontario Government to the opinion of the City Solicitor of Toronto and the Corporation Counsel of Toronto, viz., "that in their opinion the Milk Control Board would be acting beyond its jurisdiction in making an order to fix the price of milk in the province, under section 4 of the Milk Control Act."

4. An announcement appeared in the press emanating from the government of Ontario, to the effect that the authority of the Milk Control Board, in fixing the price of milk, was questionable, and further to the effect that the increased price would remain in effect pending an inquiry by a Royal Commission. In this connection it is to be noted that the government of Ontario made no reference to any legislative authority for its action in confirming the increased price of milk.

5. On October 5th, an announcement appeared in the press to the effect that the increased price of milk was based on an agreement, dated September 30th, be-

tween the Ontario Whole Milk Producers' League and the Ontario Milk Distributors' Association which had been approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

6. About October 10th, a copy of a letter of the Milk Control Board, dated October 1st, and addressed to all milk distributors in the province of Ontario, was received by consumer representatives setting forth the terms of the alleged agreement between the producers and distributors increasing the price of milk. The closing paragraph of this letter reads: "This agreement approved by the Board through the Minister of Agriculture, is on a temporary basis and the situation will be reviewed at the end of thirty days by the producers and distributors".

7. At this time copies of the above mentioned agreement were made available to the public for the first time and it was found that this agreement was invalidated by its own terms which read—"The following changes in existing orders of the Milk Control Board in the various markets of the Province are acceptable on the understanding that this agreement has the approval of the proper authorities".

On the basis of this brief summary I think it should be pointed out that the Milk Control Board by affidavit before the Supreme Court of Ontario or a Supreme Court judge and the Attorney-General was represented by Mr. W. B. Common—declared that it had not increased the price of milk at all. When the Royal Commission was set up it was generally understood that while the Board had no authority under the terms of the Act, nevertheless the increase was authorized by someone and the public was appeased by a statement to the effect that this increase of three cents would stand in effect until a period of thirty days had passed. Whether the Minister of Agriculture expected that the Wells Commission would complete its work in thirty days and that the matter would be reopened after its report was received and that if there was anything wrong with the action taken the price of milk would be reduced by three cents, I do not know. All I know is that the

Milk Control Board had no authority to authorize the increase in the price of milk, and the Milk Control Board declared before a Judge of the Supreme Court that it had not increased the price of milk, and the Minister of Agriculture had no authority to place the stamp of approval on an agreement concluded between the producers and distributors without additional legislation from this Assembly.

In that respect I say that the increase in the price of milk was an illegal increase and that the Bill before us simply attempts to give legality to something that was done quite illegally with no authority from anyone.

I think the important thing in all of this is that, whether the Minister likes it or not, the fact remains that milk consumption in the province of Ontario in the past twelve months has dropped catastrophically. The last figures I saw showed that the consumption of milk in this province had dropped by something like 3,000,000 quarts a month. That is a scandalous state of affairs, that the government, without any authority whatsoever permits an increase in the price of milk that takes 3,000,000 quarts of milk out of the stomachs of the young children of this province, for that is what it amounts to. I have figures here, showing the breakdown. They show that in the city of Hamilton milk consumption dropped by 8.4 per cent; Ottawa, 9 per cent; London 9 per cent; Kingston, 15 per cent, and so on and so forth. We have penalized these people who need this necessary food. It is a food that Dr. Tisdall convinced Commissioner Wells was absolutely necessary in order to build up strong bodies and build up the resistance of those bodies to disease.

I think that instead of having what the Minister calls this temporary legislation—and whoever heard of temporary legislation?—I suggest that it is very much in keeping with the character of this temporizing government, which has always failed to meet the problems ahead and has always sought refuge behind some royal commission or other which was given the responsibility of investigating a question which, as the Leader

of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) pointed out last session, the Minister himself was in a better position to investigate than any judge of the Supreme Court.

Because, so far as we know, Mr. Justice Wells is not a farmer—certainly doesn't have the knowledge of these problems that Old Man Ontario has, and who could have supplied on much shorter notice everything that is of any value in that report.

I say that, recognizing the mistake they made, this government should have brought in legislation at this closing session which would do two things, taking into account the facts as presented by Mr. Justice Wells. First of all, it is the responsibility of the government to place a floor under the price paid to the producer for his milk. The producer must receive a fair return for his labour. No question on that; no one in this House would doubt that, or question that for a moment. Secondly, taking into account the price spread between the producer and the consumer, this government, it seems to me, should have brought in a bill which would place a ceiling on the price that any distributor could charge the consumer. That would be the way to go about it. And if the price spread stands at something like five point something cents, then there is a nice margin to play around with there. Mr. Justice Wells admits that the increase of three cents was too high and that Borden's and the other milk monopolies could have made a handsome profit at two and a half cents, so why are you fixing the price higher than that set by Mr. Justice Wells as a reasonable profit to the distributor?

Now the legislation is bound to be a let-down to the people of this province, who expect that the commission's report and the government acting on that report would return things to where they were in October, 1946, and that milk would be fixed at its old rate of thirteen cents a quart. This price of thirteen cents will still enable the big milk companies to make a profit and if steps are necessary to protect the farmer, then I say this Legislature could fix a fair price to the farmer and compel the distributor

to pay the farmer that price, and at the same time curb the profits of the big distributors by saying: "You sell milk for thirteen cents a quart, or you don't sell milk at all."

Now, like the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) I shall certainly vote against this Bill.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I would rather like to commend the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for bringing before this House on such short notice after publication of this report, this Bill dealing with parts of the report. I know that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has a duty to perform of being critical and in opposing, but I must say that he did indicate before the Commission report was received that he expected it would be of no value, and that when it was received it would be pigeon-holed like many other reports of previous governments, without any action. But we have here an Act to give some action immediately and assurance that there will be further legislation after a more complete study of the report has been made.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is my hon. friend (Mr. Roberts) suggesting that the proposed amendment followed out the report?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am suggesting that as far as they go they are in line. . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh no.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Forty-four per cent maybe.

MR. ROBERTS: I would, however, like to address some remarks to this House at this time because I do realize that later there will be further legislation and I hope that I may be able to contribute something to this debate by the way of food for thought, which may have some bearing on that future legislation.

I want to refer particularly to the consumption of milk and milk in schools.

Children constitute a tremendous national asset and the efforts of every well-meaning, straight-forward individual, group, or organization for better social services or for more social security along sound lines and for a better chance for every child will always meet with sympathetic consideration by me. I believe that all children should get a fair start in life—good education—proper nutrition and proper health services, and with that in mind I was very pleased to hear the reference to Dr. Tisdall's evidence and you will find that, Mr. Speaker, in the very first appendix of the book on appendices given in full, and I would commend the reading of it to every hon. member of this House. I would like to direct a few words to that evidence.

I would like to quote from the evidence of Dr. Tisdall as given before the Royal Commission on Milk. After referring to tests on aircrews which showed that additional riboflavin caused disappearance of certain symptoms of fatigue, sore eyes, etc., after long flights by airforcemen, he stated as follows, and I am now quoting:

"That evidence was so important from a health standpoint when presented to the proper authorities, the milk ration of Canadian armed forces was raised to the highest milk ration of any armed service in the world, that of twenty ounces per day," that is about one pint, "that was the milk ration of the Canadian armed services, which was higher than the United States, Great Britain and than any other armed services in the world. We gave it largely but not entirely for its riboflavin content. If you want to get the amount of riboflavin which is obtained in one quart of milk, you would have to eat two pounds of roast beef, two pounds of dried beans, two and a half pounds of fish, four pounds of cauliflower or a dozen eggs and those are the better sources. Calcium, iron and iodine most important minerals in Canadian climate of thirteen varieties of minerals found in milk. One and one half pints of milk (30 ounces) are required a day to give 800 kilograms of calcium which is required a day by

the human being. Thirty ounces of milk or four ounces of cheese will supply this required calcium. One and a half pints for a child for calcium and other requirements which are greater than for an adult. A pint for an adult".

Dr. Tisdall says that the highest requirements are for adolescent children, growing rapidly. Inquiries which I have made through the schools in my riding of St. Patrick confirm the appreciation there of the benefits of milk for the children. One principal says. . . .

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? Would the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) tell us whether his inquiries in his constituency show what the decline in consumption of milk was in the last year?

MR. ROBERTS: I am sure that is not relevant to what I am talking about now. You will hear what I have to say if you let me continue.

One principal states:

"We find that the pupils who drink milk, gain in weight and derive more energy to put into their work and become more alert mentally. That effect is noticed especially in the primary class."

I find some diversity of opinion amongst the principals as to the necessity for the supply of a half pint of milk per day to all school children. They all mention the work of the Progress Club, and I would like just here to pay tribute to the splendid work that Club has been doing. I think it is a fair summary of the views to say that there is reasonable agreement that such a supply of milk for children in schools might become essential in any period of economic depression.

As to the cost of supplying one half pint of milk per day to children in the schools on the assumption of two hundred school days in the year at the uniform price of three and one-half cents per pint—I might say here is an opportunity for some of the large dairy companies, large distributors to make a very worth-while public-spirited gesture by taking a step that would enable the cost to be kept down to a minimum to the public. I

would estimate the cost to the city of Toronto for pupils in the elementary schools at \$515,000 and if the children in the secondary schools are included, \$667,000. If the same figuring applies to the rest of the province, I would estimate the cost at \$3,788,000 to cover elementary and secondary schools and \$4,665,000 to cover both elementary and secondary school children. Of course, if a price of three cents per half pint could be obtained, these figures would be substantially reduced.

In passing, I would remark that it is obvious that if a child requires a minimum of one and one-half pints of milk a day and he gets a half a pint at school, the amount he receives at home can be regulated to take into account what he gets at school, and there would be some compensating saving in milk bills.

In my submissions to the Ontario Royal Commission on Milk, I stated that the Commission might draw attention to the facts which I have just given and might recommend consideration by the responsible authorities for the inclusion of the supply of at least one half pint a day of milk to children in the schools of Ontario and particularly in the schools of the cities and larger centres of the province, the same to be regarded as part of the education and physical training of children.

I am therefore particularly glad to be able to draw attention to the following recommendation contained in the report of the Royal Commission, and I quote:

“Finally, it is recommended that consideration be given to supplying milk to school children in primary and secondary schools through public assistance at cost, or in cases of necessity, free of charge; and that in considering the same, attention be paid to the provisions of the National Milk Scheme of Great Britain”, which has been in effect for something like fourteen or fifteen years, and has much that is worthy of study.

Again in this connection let me emphasize that with respect to two young children—one the son of some well-to-do parents, the other the son of less fortunate ones, each receiving their needed

milk ration, whether that milk is being paid for by the parents or by the state, the actual right to receive the milk in the name of humanity is the same with respect to both children.

I want to speak with regard to the possibility of increased cost of milk to the public. I do hope that the Milk Board will study very carefully the provisions of this report before any study of increased cost to the consumer is taken. Certainly the Commissioner anticipates no increase in the cost, but rather the opposite, and he recommends very specifically that there should be no increase in fluid milk price at the present time to the producer, and also indicates he does not see much possibility of a lower cost price of milk to the consumer at the present time. He does, however, point out that there are two avenues where a considerable amount of increase in price may go to the producer without affecting the consumer. One of those is in the case of a price being paid for secondary milk, which he says very definitely is too low, and an increase as much as ten per cent might well be given to the producer of secondary milk where purchased. The second is—and he was rather annoyed that this had not been brought to his attention fully by those that should have brought it—the second is the standard of butter-fat, 3.4 per cent in every hundred pounds standard weight of milk, be taken as a standard and where there is an increase in butter-fat, if over one-tenth of one per cent above that standard, there is a fixed price paid for an increase and that is based on butter-fat of thirty-five cents a pound. It is quite obvious that prices today on that substance have gone up tremendously since that price was fixed.

He draws attention to the fact there is a regulation in the Milk Control Board regulations that certainly needs correction in that respect.

There are two instances where a very substantial amount may accrue to the benefit of the producer without in any way affecting the consumer.

Lastly, I would like to draw attention to Table 15 of Appendix 18, Page 111 in the report of the accountant to the Royal

Commission on Milk. He says in his concluding words—I will just read two short paragraphs, one on Page 110 and the other on Page 111. Page 110:

“It is not clear to us whether the price increase of October last was intended to make the fluid milk business self-supporting. If it was, then we are of the opinion that the price increase has achieved that objective.”

And in the last paragraph on page 111:

“In our opinion many concerns could well afford to reduce the present selling price of milk by one-half cent per quart while others might lose money and eventually be forced out of business unless there were other compensating factors such as the industry giving effect to economies recommended or outlined in this report and those embodied in the official report of the Royal Commission on Milk.”

I say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I do hope the very greatest study will be given to these recommendations by the Milk Board before any possibility of increase of price to the consumers of this city and this province is likely to be an eventuality.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, no doubt, following the contribution to the debate made by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), the Legislature would expect to hear something from the Attorney-General on the question of the legality or illegality of what has happened in Ontario on the price of milk.

In order to make that picture quite clear, and the circumstances under which the Ontario Milk Control Board was asking to function, may I remind the Legislature that an emergency was laid on the door-step of the Ontario Board. What had happened during war time, while wages and incomes were advancing? The price of milk was held by a subsidy paid by the Dominion government, a subsidy of very substantial size and effecting to the extent of several cents per quart the price of milk. That is an important matter for the Legislature to remember at the present time.

One of the very reasons for the

abandoning of that subsidy, which represented a change in policy on the part of the Dominion government, were pressures that were accumulating there for a great increase of subsidy necessary to meet the problem of obtaining two things, the price to the farmer in the province that would enable production to continue, and a flat price that would enable the distributors in the province to continue to stay in business and see that the milk was distributed in the market areas.

Under those circumstances, that problem was dumped in a merchant fashion on the door-step of the Ontario Board. Then, the Board, as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has stated, has functioned for a number of years fixing the price and when it proceeded to consider that problem, it did so in good faith that it had that power.

I want to emphasize that they unquestionably did so believing in good faith they did possess that power. On the legal question, I am sure the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) is quite as well informed as I can possibly be because there were proceedings in the courts about this and I suppose they still have some grievance. They failed to get the injunction they were seeking in the courts for the purpose of stopping the Board from functioning and stopping the fixing of any price.

I want to relate to the legality of that because legality can be a sound thing or also a slavish regard for certain regulations can lead to nothing but disaster. On the sale prices it was a problem to be dealt with by somebody, the milk had to be produced at a price that would pay the cost of it to be distributed and that problem had to be met.

Now, I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that is the opinion of the City Solicitor of the City of Toronto, and I did what I am compelled to do in my job. I had to have some regard for the probability of that opinion being right or wrong. I had to have regard for the disaster that would have ensued in this province if reliance had been placed upon a power to fix prices in emergency, and then it was de-

clared that that power did not exist. That would have added to the emergency of the situation, and not having the desire, Mr. Speaker,—which I am sure is not shared by most of the members of this Legislature—to utilize an emergency of this nature to create even more dislocation than already exists, the government did not temporize with the matter. The government received an opinion, and wisely they refused to have proceedings continue, under a statute always thought to be illegal, but about which there was real doubt. So let us be frank about it. The producers and distributors of this province accepted the judgment of this Board, which could not be made legal by order, but which we have carried into effect by agreement, but today has no legal sanction behind it, and may I emphasize—there would be no stability in this province unless producers and distributors exercise common sense, have milk brought to market orderly, rather than in chaos, because we had farmers of that character in this province, and distributors in this province who did not want chaos, but who wanted order.

That brings me, Mr. Speaker, to one of the prime purposes of this Bill and the first floor that has to be erected under this is one of legality. That must be done by some Bill of this legislature, and this government would be remiss in its duty to not only producers and distributors but also the people who expect to get milk in the market if it did not have a floor of legality. That is done by this Bill.

Now, very strangely, the Bill does one thing that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) urged—it fixes a floor to the primary producers. The Bill does that. The next thing that the Bill does—it fixes not a frozen but a flexible ceiling. The Bill prevents any possibility of any irresponsible individual, in connection with the whole set-up going crazy on the price except under the mechanism of the Bill. Now, what the mechanism of the Bill provides is this: It initiates a principle. This principle is surely acceptable to every citizen of the province of Ontario by now. For a long time it has been accepted as policy by every single party that I know of—that in the factories

the worker today has the right not to depend on his own single resources only, to have the value of his services as a worker determined. He has been given the advantage of collective bargaining, and this government takes a position under this Bill that the farmers of this province are just as entitled to have the value of the services of the farmer and his wife on the farm fixed by that mechanism as the worker in the factory have it fixed by that mechanism. I am sure that any fair-minded citizen of this province—be he a worker in the factory or be he a white-collared worker or a farmer—will say that if that process of collective bargaining results in adjustments,—if those are fair adjustments—I have enough confidence in both the worker and farmers of this province that they will accept all adjustments. I have little doubt about that when the object of this Bill is understood.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted as a minister of this government, who listened to the frank statement of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), in this Legislature. He knows the business of the farmer. He knows what has happened on the farm since the Milk Commission reported and he tells us here, and has given detailed reasons why costs have all advanced.

I want to relate back to what the Commissioner said, and in effect it amounted to this: whether the Milk Control Board may or may not have followed the most desirable procedure in arriving at its result, the fact remains that when the matter was all sifted out by the most detailed examination, it was not found that either the wholesale price—if you like to call it that—to the producer or the retail price to the consumer was very much out of line in any overall picture. And whether the Board had power or whether it functioned in the very best way it could or not, it, at least, did a conscientious job for the people of this province and the Commissioner had little to complain of.

Now, the government would face up to its responsibilities in this respect, and they are simple. The responsibility is to

see that this matter is handled in a way that producers or farmers will get a fair price in relation to the cost of production, and that the distributors of this province will be able to distribute, and, Mr. Speaker, I say in all seriousness, if there is not a flexibility in this Bill that will enable upward adjustments to be made, if they are necessary, it will be a tragedy in some of the areas of this province, because neither will milk come to market, nor will distribution be made. If that is the sort of dislocation some people would like to create, I might say that this view is not shared by the members of this Government or those who support it.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) did have something to say about the complex and difficult procedure. The fact is that there is nothing of complexity in the provisions in connection with collective bargaining. They are all there really only in case of a tie. There is nothing to prevent distributors and producers getting down to the business of discussing and negotiating these matters, no impediment whatsoever, but there is necessity, I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will agree that if difficulties are created as to who will be represented, and so on, there must be a mechanism for unscrambling it.

Now, the design is if between that floor and that ceiling—and that ceiling is subject to adjustment where it is necessary—fair collective bargaining may take place. And if that Bill is examined, you will see that the milk producers of this province have there the mechanism, and once the Bill passes this Legislature, there is no necessity on this earth to strike to be able to be properly represented, but they will get their just desserts under that Bill. It provides a measure of compulsory arbitration settled between the producers and the distributors.

Now, let us take the position of the distributors in this picture. If, with the simple mechanism, he cannot agree to a price, and the producer expects a price that will enable him to distribute, what then happens, Mr. Speaker—and this is important—that the people of the province appreciate the negotiations that are going on, the orderly way in which they

will proceed, have confidence in the mechanism, and then, if the parties have to come to the Board and say on the facts that are thereby established no agreement can be reached, the Board makes a recommendation on the price, then, this Bill establishes the confidence that is necessary for the consuming public of this province to have that the price of milk is being fairly dealt with.

I feel that every hon. member of the Legislature will appreciate that this must be an open and known system in which the people of the province can have confidence. I do want to say this, Mr. Speaker, in all seriousness; there is no hon. member of this government who views with more distaste than I do the proposal that even for an interim period any adjustment in the ceiling price should be made by an Order-in-Council on the recommendation of the Board. But I will put it this way, here is a new Act, interim in nature, to meet the urgent problems of the moment which have to be met before the Department of Agriculture can do its job and make its recommendations on the report as a whole. It represents some change in design, and the feeling of this government is if it puts that in force, it has some responsibility to see that the policy we are talking about in this Legislature and so frankly explained, is, in fact, being implemented. I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will appreciate this just as much as I do. It is one thing to say, "Let us have a policy and let us do something," but there has to be an administrative agency that can administer that policy, and until the administrative agency that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has in mind has demonstrated that it is "on the beam" of that policy and is doing the job as this policy contemplates, then I think it is an honest thing for the Government to step up and say it will take a responsibility that under ordinary circumstances might be quite unsound, and that, Mr. Speaker, is a responsibility that I hope will disappear before too long, but which may be entirely necessary through the transitional period.

I felt, Mr. Speaker, that I might make some contribution to this debate in a

plain and factual explanation of the legal situation. The simple fact is there is no law that I know of that prevented the farmers and the distributors of this province acting like good, respectable citizens in an emergency, and accepting a judgment which it would have been legal to translate into a Board order and enforced as such, which no law in Ontario prevented. This Bill adopts a policy to carry through to the benefit of all the people of this province until such times as this matters can be examined, and a policy, even of an interim nature, could be brought down. I hope—I do not know—but I hope that something I may have said will have influenced the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in his view, to some degree.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. A. MURRAY (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, I have heard a great many discussions this afternoon on the milk situation, and I surely have enjoyed them. I don't know, but it seems to me this is one that I think we should be very careful with. This is a hard year to even pass anything about the milk business. I was home on Saturday, and the feed bills came in, and my men were saying, "I do not think we will get enough out of the milk to even pay the feed bills, seeing the condition of things as they are." I do not know.

Now, you take this milk business. I was wishing I had had this report of the Royal Commission, but I only received it when I got home, and have had no time to study it. I was hoping that the Milk Control Board would be able to act both ways, without taking too long. We all know the milk situation is a funny thing. This is one of the worst seasons I think ahead of us, from now to next spring, that we have ever had, at least in my time. By next summer, if we have a good summer, if we can grow and raise better crops, to satisfy the producers, the cost of production may be a little more. We hear remarks about the consumption going down. We all know that. It has gone down. But how is any government or anybody else going to keep it up if we cannot produce it cheaply enough? It is

impossible when we consider the cost of feeds and everything, including the cost of labour, and so forth—that all makes it impossible. The consumer has to pay the right price for it, or he will not get any milk. That is what I am afraid of in eastern Ontario this winter. You pick up the paper, and you see that everybody is trying to get rid of their cows, because they say they cannot exist, they do not care what the price is. That is one thing I do not like about this Bill. That is the hold-up. Maybe I am wrong, but to me it seems as if it is a hold-up, and to either raise or lower, takes too much time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Five days.

MR. McEWING (Wellington, North): Wait and see.

MR. MURPHY: That is all right. I have been on the Producers' Association, and as far as the producers and distributors getting together, that is pretty nearly out of the question entirely. We can talk it over, and so forth, but it has to go before the Board, and the Board is expected to get the milk for the consumers.

As far as representation is concerned, I think it is all right to have the consumers on, but these producers are producing at a certain price, and the distributors are distributing at a certain price. We know in some places it could be distributed cheaper, such as in the bigger centres, where they can trace their streets, and so on, but there are places where they cannot carry on much longer, with the cost of help and everything else climbing up. I am told that some of them may have to close down. But anyway, I have had a very enjoyable afternoon hearing about the milk situation in Ontario. I have learned a great deal about it, and the only thing I would have liked would have been time to study this Royal Commission report, which I intend to do, from one end to the other. I thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I enjoyed the remarks made just now by the hon. member for Stormont (Mr. Murray) because he is a

farmer, and the farmers are the ones you hear from the least in this House, and this Bill is affecting them the most. It is surprising to me that in this House, since the 1943 election, we have listened about labour collective bargaining, but it seems to me that when collective bargaining is spoken of concerning something outside of labour, up they pop and condemn it. The farmers are willing to accept collective bargaining in this, but I have noticed that the people advocating collective bargaining here all the time, to which we have spent many hours listening, object when it comes to the farmers having collective bargaining.

I am quite in accord with this government's policy, and I intend to support it. This Bill the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has explained very well, is a temporary measure, because of the conditions of things, as any hon. members knows, and the position that the farmers are in today. This year they have been hit the hardest, the hog producers, the egg producers, and the milk producers, harder in Ontario than they ever have been before. As far as cattle is concerned, it appears somewhat better, because of good grass and ensilage, which has not been too bad, but when we come to consider the price of concentrate—well, today the price of concentrates due to this strike where the labourers of the packing house had the use of collective bargaining if they had wanted it, the price of concentrate has risen from \$2.10 to a little better than \$3.00, and the price of western grain in the last ten days has jumped from a little better than \$13.00 to around \$20.00 a ton. Now, any person knows that when this Royal Commission started things may have been said about the cost of production, but what was said then is altogether out of line with the costs of production today. It makes things just impossible. There is not a farmer shipping milk to the city of Toronto today, or any place else, for that matter, who is not losing money. He may not be losing money altogether, because he is probably grinding what grain he produces this year, and is using that, but that will not hang out. It is not every farmer who can stand the winter

feed bills, and the coarse grain which he produced in Ontario will not last many of them throughout the winter. I am not speaking of the legality of the Bill or anything else, or what it has done. I think the Milk Board in the past has done a very good job under the circumstances under which they have had to work, and I am sure there are several government members here in the house who are milk producers and they will welcome this Bill to carry them over until such time as we come to the point where the consumers will have to pay larger prices for what they are going to buy, over this period.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo, North): Mr. Speaker, I am not an authority on the milk question, due to the fact that we have not had a lengthy discussion on the matter. I feel that, also due to the fact that we had such difference of opinion that we are put in somewhat of a dilemma. As far as I am concerned, I have not held office for some time, but viewing this whole situation, it looks to me as if again the government is playing to the monopolies. When I say that, I am thinking back to 1932, when I was in municipal life. They came in with the pasteurization question. Just prior to that they said, "We have to get rid of some of these small dairies," and big industry came into Kitchener and bought out the little fellows, but as fast as they bought them out, the brothers or the uncles or somebody would start another dairy at some other corner. Then the next move was pasteurization. At that time the mayor fought it very bitterly, and I was a supporter of his. I am not suggesting that there should be raw milk provided, and do away with pasteurization, but the mayor at that time was opposed to it, and the very night these big dairy men brought pressure on the health officers and the Board of Health to bring pressure on the council, the mayor proved, and conclusively, that at that very moment, in the Freeport sanitarium they were serving raw milk to the patients, and they hoped none of them would die. They had to have raw milk, and yet the opponents said it was con-

taminated, and would kill everybody who dared to drink it.

Mr. Speaker this is just another move along this line. Now, the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) commended the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for having brought in this legislation in such a hurry. Well, it seems to me it was well timed on the part of the government, not to give us sufficient time to discuss it properly and intelligently and arrive at a decision. We know how the government feels about these things. We are probably all convinced on this side of the house, as well as those on the other, what the ultimate outcome of this bill will be. But again I say that the hon. Leader of the Opposition in this house (Mr. Oliver)—the official Opposition—is a man who studies these questions, he is a successful farmer, and I have no hesitation in saying, that before he says anything in this Chamber, he weighs his words very carefully. He has a lot of backers, and public has a lot of confidence in this man, and will have a great deal more in the future. When he tells us there is liable to be a war, that is the very thing we are confronted with. They are going to try and close out the little men. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) said there will be no increases in prices at the present moment, and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says the Bill will be flexible. Well, as far as I am concerned, that is the trouble; it will be too flexible; it will give the government too many loopholes to crawl through, and we will be the “goats”.

Mr. Speaker, those are my remarks, and I wish to say in conclusion that we have farmers on both sides of the house. They differ in opinions, but I would stand behind my hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) and will vote against the bill.

The House divided on the Motion.

Ayes 43

Nays 21

Motion agreed to. Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 149, An Act

to amend the City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, 1935. As I explained on the first reading it arises out of the composition of the board of education in Windsor. Under the City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, the municipalities were brought together in one municipality, and some question arose as to the necessity for an advisory board for the vocational school, which is an ordinary requirement. There were certain provisions in the original Amalgamation Act, which avoided the necessity for such an advisory board. So in order to clarify the situation and satisfy the desires of the local educational authorities and others concerned, this amendment adds two members to the Board of Education, one of whom will be an employer and the other a worker in industry in the area, and both of whom will deal only with vocational matters in their activities on the Board. It is in accordance with the wishes of the local authorities in Windsor that I move the second reading of this Bill.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

The House resumed at 8:00 o'clock.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Seventeenth Order.

SECURITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth Order. Second reading of Bill No. 31, The Securities Act, 1947, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, before proceeding to move second reading of this Bill, I think I should remind the House that on first reading I made a reasonably comprehensive statement of the important principles of the Bill that this recodified act deals with.

Now those members who were in the House in 1945 when The Securities Act, 1945, was dealt with, realize the extreme amount of time it would take to start out and deal comprehensively with all the principles in this Bill.

Now I wish to say to the House I feel I have an obligation to deal with any question of principle that the hon. members would wish and so, if I may have the permission of the House, I am going to suggest to my hon. friend opposite (Mr. Nixon) and the House Leader of the C.C.F. Party (Mr. Grummett), that if they wish me to elaborate on any principle involved, I will be very happy to do so, otherwise I am going to suggest that I move second reading and that the matter can be discussed in committee from section to section. I am prepared to follow whichever design the House would prefer, and with that I would invite any suggestion you wish to make as to the course I should follow. I don't want to bore the House to extinction with a speech on this Bill of anything like the length I made on the Securities Act, 1945, and I am quite sure it is not at all necessary, so I would invite suggestions on that.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in connection with this Bill, I am quite agreeable that we follow the suggestion of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). He has assured us that any amendments put in this Bill are merely minor details and clarification. It isn't the principle. We had the principle in the Bill of 1945, and as suggested by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), I believe the best procedure would be to follow it more closely section by section. We will then be able to ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to explain the new sections which he has incorporated in the present Bill. I am quite satisfied to accept his suggestion.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that while we were a little surprised that so soon after the 1945 Bill, which was supposed to carry the Government's best policy into legislation with respect to security administration and we had thought that that Bill would stand the test of time for a number of years on the Statute Books,—it was rather surprising that the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) should now seek to bring in an entirely new bill, to re-

write the entire ruling into the new Act. But we find nothing in this Act that we feel justifies particular criticism. We have no thought of opposing it in principle in any way, and the suggestion that the Bill should be in committee stage in different sections, is, I believe, quite satisfactory to our hon. members.

If that is the help the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is asking from the opposition group, in the absence of the leader (Mr. Oliver) I think that that would stand as our attitude on the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I feel I should express gratitude for the attitude of the hon. member from Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) and the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Nixon), which I think is the best way of facilitating the business of the House, except for one thing, I am a little disappointed in the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Nixon) that he would infer that this Bill brings any important change in policy. It does not. I would have thought that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would have been rather inclined to commend the government, that it wouldn't hesitate, after two years of administrative experience on the very competent commission, to come forward and improve the Act as a result of that experience. If that indicates a similar situation and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would have an obstinacy on that point, and wouldn't do it, I will say I hope I won't take the position in the House that a measure cannot be improved. I will be very glad to get on with it, but now that this has come up there is an aspect of criticism I might refer to.

We had the statement of policy that emerged from the Liberal Convention recently, and one of the statements of policy was a completely innocuous one that "objectionable regulations" were to be removed from the Securities Act. Now might I say as the result of salutary actions of the Department, there have been a number of people removed from the securities business in this Province whose removal was overdue. Of course that sort of resolution conveys to those people some hope of comfort in case

there should be a change of administration and so I wish the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would convey to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who is absent from the House now, that during the course of committee on this Bill I would be delighted to hear a specific statement with regard to those regulations that now should be removed.

I think they should be brought up at that stage and fully debated and I would appreciate if you would convey that to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). With this observation, Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in moving second reading of The Securities Act, 1947.

MR. NIXON: May I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), do you expect the present Commissioner to administer this Act or is there any truth in the report that his resignation is in your hands?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in reply to that, possibly some statement should be made to the House about it. When that Act was proclaimed, it was recognized by the Government that it would be an extremely difficult matter to put the administration of the Securities Commission on a sound plane and for that reason the Government was extremely anxious to get someone of the qualifications of the present Commissioner, who had both judicial and extensive administrative experience, and the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) will recall that his qualifications were recognized by his acceptance as arbitrator in the packinghouse strike among other of his experiences. Now I think I should say to the House that when he was approached with that, it took more than one approach to persuade him that he should undertake that job as a public service he might render in the province. It was on the understanding that he would accept it for a limited period only. He at no time contemplated a permanent acceptance of a position in the public service of the Province. Now just how long that may continue I am not prepared to say at the moment. Under the circumstances I

would think that we would be able to prevail upon him to continue with the post for a sufficient length of time to bring under actual administration what we think are the improvements in the design of the Act as between 1945 and 1947. Just how long that may be I am not certain as I stand here tonight, but that is the position.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask a question of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: May I put the motion first.

MR. SALSBERG: This afternoon, perhaps, I was a bit ahead of myself.

MR. SPEAKER: I still think the hon. member is a little bit ahead of himself. Let me put the motion and then he can ask his question. Mr. Blackwell moves the second reading of the bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am sure that before the end of the session we shall all get straightened out and ask questions at the proper time, and I am sure that you will give us the opportunity as you have always done. Spokesmen for the other groups have indicated that they are prepared to accept the principle of this Bill and discuss any amendments in the committee stage.

As I gather it, the main departure made by this Bill is the furtherance of the self-disciplinary method in the trading of bonds, securities and so forth. This amending Bill seeks to place responsibility for discipline upon the associations. If that is so, I was wondering whether this is not the time rather than the committee stage for the Attorney-General to make sure that we are not creating another body that might perhaps become the possession of a select few and be used for the benefit of a few. I confess that there are very few people in that line of business who support my party particularly and our members in the House. I am interested, however, as a member of this legislature in protecting every citizen regardless of how he votes or earns a living.

The Stock Exchange is, of course, a

closed corporation as every one knows. Not only that, but membership in it has become a commodity in which you can trade and on which you can realize a profit. Those who are members can also trade in their trading rights, and if the market is on the up-and-up, the price of a seat on the exchange is so much higher, and others pay tribute to them accordingly on that commodity. Will we not be setting up another association, the Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario, which may restrict its membership and gain advantages for the few who are in the organization and collect a tribute from outsiders who may want to trade in securities. I believe it would be in the interests of the community at large, while exercising strict control by the government, that trading be wide open for every honest person who wants to trade and deal in bonds and securities. I think he should be able to do so. That is a suggestion that I think deserves consideration by the Attorney-General at this stage of the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, that was an extremely long and involved question.

MR. SALSBERG: Because it is a legal one.

MR. BLACKWELL: I wish to confirm the general impression that the hon. member has that it is extremely improbable that any people either of large estate or small who are engaged in this business will be of the political party of the hon. member, because unquestionably they are of that group in the community that does not regard it as a sin to make a profit.

The answer to my hon. friend's long question, to come to the point, is "No". I do not feel, however, that that is a completely adequate answer. I can only repeat to him what I said on the first reading, and that is that the associations being established under this Bill are only closed associations insofar as their own membership is concerned, but the Securities Commission still remains completely free to grant registration to any applicant. That answers that part of his question.

Perhaps I should add that the design of this Act simply bears out, I think, everyone's administrative experience, and that is, that it is so much easier to get salutary results for the community when you are dealing with people who can speak in a representative way for a group, and, again, who by their own efforts bring about salutary results than it is to depend entirely on policing. As I explained the Stock Exchange is already in existence. It is not being created under this Bill, and so far as they are concerned, that is a representative body in the field for the Commission to deal with.

Sofar as the investment dealers are concerned, who deal largely in bonds and high class securities, the fact is they have had an organization for many years and there it is quite simple for the Commissioner to point out something that he believes is off the track and invite their co-operation, because nine times out of ten they will go out and get the thing fixed themselves.

The Broker-Dealers' Association is that great group of people who engage and have been engaged in the marketing of mining securities. The formation of this organization and their own interest in it enables the commission to do a great missionary job in improving the ethics in transacting business in this field. The commission feels—and I am prepared to say to this House that many salutary results can be accomplished in the public interest—that by the existence of a representative organization whose co-operation can be secured, much more accomplished in that way than by the bare bones of legislation that has to be enforced by policing.

MR. SALSBERG: If I may ask another question, would it not be more correct if the Bill before us were to provide that any dealer who secures a license from the commission should be eligible for membership in the association? In other words if a man or an organization is good enough to receive a license from the Commission, should not that almost automatically amount to membership in the association? Because undoubtedly there are benefits in the way of prestige and

other things to be derived from membership in the association.

MR. BLACKWELL: I have no desire to be dogmatic about whether it would be better or whether it would be worse to adopt some particular course in some of these matters. The very fact that we come here and say, here is something which we think will work better, indicates that there is always something that might be better, and I hope that what I am about to say will satisfy the hon. member. In the opinion of those charged with responsibility of administration and in respect of whom it can be said that in the last two years a splendid job has been done, and the operation of the Act has inspired public confidence. This will be the better way and I would ask the hon. member to accept the judgment of the people who are responsible for administration as to that small matter of opinion.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

BROKER-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 32, an Act to provide for the Establishment of the Broker-Dealers' Association. I presume that the discussion on the Securities Act itself is applicable to this. I am not attempting to close off any discussion, but on the assumption that the previous discussion is applicable, I move the second reading of the Bill.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): May we have a definition of what constitutes a broker-dealer. The Bill does not contain the definition.

MR. BLACKWELL: I should say to the hon. member that that is a question I think possibly should be asked.

The Securities Act refers to this specific organization and in that Act a broker-dealer is defined by section one, paragraph b. Does the hon. member want me to read it?

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Oh no, I can read it if it is in the Act.

MR. SALSBERG: To pursue the point

I raised further, and I think the Attorney-General will also agree that this is a permissible question, I agree with him that there has been an improvement in the situation, and I am not questioning the wisdom of those who are charged with the responsibility of administering the Act, but as a member of this House, I do not necessarily accept their opinions as being final and beyond question. I think it is our duty to examine very carefully and to question thoroughly any legislation that is recommended by the department. I do not question their sincerity; I simply question the legislation, and if there is any question in the Attorney-General's mind, I am wondering why he will not agree to a change. All I am suggesting—and I am no authority on this question—I simply try to understand it as a layman and a member of this Legislature who wants to see the best legislation adopted on this and other matters, and let me say that the fact that they contribute to election political slush funds of other parties, not to my party, has nothing to do with the point—all I am suggesting is that this legislation will permit a small group to dominate this kind of business to the exclusion of newcomers. I would like to see the legislation framed so that every citizen or business organization or association that is able to procure a license from the commission become eligible for membership in the association.

For the Attorney-General simply to say that this is better in the opinion of those charged with the administration of the Act is not enough, for we have had experience of Acts having been revised, altered and amended continually. I think it would be good legislation to provide this safeguard so that any person or company that is able to secure a license from the Commission could become a member of the association the moment they are given a license by the Commission. I think that is fair and reasonable and would not permit the formation of any closed association. I submit again to the Attorney-General that he consider my suggestion.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 151, an Act to amend the liquor License Act, 1945. In moving the second reading, Mr. Speaker, I feel that I described on the first reading quite comprehensively the principles of this Bill. They are self-contained in separate sections and I therefore suggest that the merits of any of them can be debated as we reach the different sections. If that is satisfactory, I now move the second reading.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 156, intituled the Royal Ontario Museum Act, 1947. In moving the second reading of this Bill, I might refer to the fact that I make a brief explanation of its purpose on its first reading. To summarize the purpose of this bill, it is to integrate more closely with the activities of the University the functions of the Royal Ontario Museum where there is a great deal of integrated work going on all the time.

The property is vested now in the Board of the Royal Ontario Museum. Under this Bill the museum would still be directed by a Board of twelve members, three of whom would be the Chancellor, the President and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. They would be ex officio members of the museum board. The other nine members of the Board are to be appointed by the Board of Governors and two are to be representatives respectively of the University of Western Ontario, and of Queen's University, and be nominated by those Universities.

The main purpose of the Act is to make it possible to effect the most efficient possible interchange of staff, and to supervise the administrative activities of the museum insofar as they relate to the many activities of the University with which it is connected, and also to sim-

plify the general administration. If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them, but those are the broad purposes of the Act and as I indicated on the first reading, it comes forward with the recommendation of the Chairman and the whole Board of the Royal Ontario Museum.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I wonder if the Prime Minister would indicate how the Museum Board has been chosen hitherto. What is the present set-up?

MR. DREW: They are appointed now by the government by Order-in-Council, except for the ex officio members, but it is felt that it would be more effective and more desirable that they be appointed by the Board of Governors, through the continuing association there will be and the fact also that the members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the government. This does not in any way remove the relationship between the government and the institution itself but makes for a much more effective relationship between the museum and the university in a case where there is a very close association.

MR. C. H. NIXON (Brant): What is the advantage expected in transferring the property of the museum to the Board of Governors of the University?

MR. DREW: It is simply for the purpose of simplification of procedure. There is a parallel in the case of the Royal Conservatory of Music. In that case the property is vested in the University and the Board is appointed in a similar way, with the chairman being a member of the Board of Governors of the University, as the chairman of the Museum Board will be. The functions are of course very different but the relationship is very similar.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

UNCLAIMED ARTICLES

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker I move the second reading of Bill No. 150, An

Act respecting Unclaimed Articles of Clothing and Household Goods.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 152, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act. As I explained to the House on the first reading of this Bill, this in the main is a companion Bill to the Liquor License Act. Its sections are self-contained and so far as any principles are concerned there will be an opportunity to debate them in committee as the different sections are reached. On that basis I now move the second reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to and bill read a second time.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS' ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers' Act, 1946. This is a bill in respect of which I feel I should make a statement to the Legislature.

The hon. members will recall that some time ago there were news accounts in the press relating to the procedure under the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act which took place in a Toronto police court. There, the magistrate made some observations on the Bill of a critical nature, which were justified, at least in part. Later there was a discussion, and there were editorials, and further criticism of the Bill. Now, I feel I can say again to the Legislature that there was a feature of this Bill that was deserving of some criticism. Some criticisms, however, which were made which I do wish to indicate to this Legislature were quite irrelevant. I would like to deal with the question of the bureaucratic aspects of this Act, because that is a question about which I hold some personal convictions, and I would remind the Legislature that at the time this Act was passed, it was a re-codification of previous legislation,

roughly the same principles were followed as were followed in the Securities Act, and that was simply that wherever it was possible to do so, exceptions were removed from the administrative body, and insofar as the law could be determined, it was to be determined in this Legislature, a course which I have advocated here.

Now, I come to the point at which this Bill offends, and I feel I have no alternative as the Minister responsible for the administration of the Department and for the recommendations of policy that come forward from there to the Government, translated into policy, and then presented in this Legislature, but to say there is a mistake in policy in that Bill.

At this point I wish to make this observation. Some of the criticism was regarding the drafting, and I feel that the experienced and able officials who serve this Legislature so well in that respect, should have something said about their efforts.

I am sure that every hon. member of this Legislature, regardless of the political party or group of which he is a member, will agree that the Legislative Counsel have attempted to do, and have done, a good job in relation, not only to Government bills, but those which the hon. members of opposition parties have wished to introduce. In the main, having regard to the volume of work they have to do, they serve this Legislature admirably, and I should like to make that statement on their behalf. For me to say in this Legislature that it was a drafting mistake would be to demean myself as well as them, because I can read, and I am not ashamed to say so when a mistake has been made for which I have the responsibility.

The nature of the mistake was this: In the preparation of that Bill there had been numerous cases in the previous exceptions under the old Act to enable isolated transactions to take place, and that had resulted in definite instances where real estate brokers, or those who had been brokers, or who wished to be brokers but were unable to obtain registration, being unregistered, would enter into this sort of nebulous transaction.

They would hold themselves out as being engaged in the real estate business, and not holding themselves out as registered brokers, they would not commit an offence under that section, but in that guise, they would gain the confidence of some member or members of the public. They would then acquire property and transfer it, instead of acting on a commission basis, and that is the very reason that such people could not procure registration, and that is why that system persisted.

The case that came up in the police court, despite what I say to the Legislature about the Act, was one of the nastiest frauds of that description which could possibly be perpetrated. There an individual, in the category I have mentioned, obtained the confidence of this purchaser, a woman, on the basis that he would represent her or act for her, and then he acquired and transferred a house to her at three times the normal commission. That was the exact transaction. As far as the result in the police court is concerned, I say with great emphasis that justice was done. But, the matter of fact is that a householder in this province who has real estate probably relied on the fact that prosecutions could not be brought under this section without the consent of the Attorney-General. Now, I cannot emphasize too strongly that although there may be cases where the consent of the Attorney-General is required, this is not one of them. The obligations of the parties should be set out and removed from any such misconception, insofar as it is possible, and that is why when I made a press release for the purpose of reassuring the property owners, at the very same time I indicated that even in the short period of several hours during which the early criticism took place, I felt the criticism fully justified a reconsideration of that provision of the Act.

The present Act is directed at the removal of any possible legal impediment under the Act—quite aside from the consent of the Attorney-General—to people freely disposing of their own property. And the section that is proposed is directed at creating an offence, on the part of those people who start out as un-

registered or unlicensed agents, and gain somebody's confidence, and then translate the transaction into one of those vicious principal transactions, where on the pretence of serving somebody, they are taking from their pockets many times the amount of a normal commission on the transaction.

With this explanation, which I felt under all the circumstances I owed to the Legislature in its completeness, I now move second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to Amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers' Act, 1946.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I do feel that somebody on this side of the House should say a word on this Bill inasmuch as the entire House was castigated rather severely by the chief morning newspaper in Toronto, for permitting this Bill to find its way onto the statute books, without some proper query of its contents.

Now, I think everyone here will desire to be associated with the tribute and commendation which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has spoken for the law officers of his department. I think anyone here, who has had any experience with them, and contact with them, in the matter of preparing Bills will admit that they are very obliging and accommodating gentlemen, and that, having regard to the extreme pressure under which they work during the Sessions, the surprising thing is not so much that an error was made, but rather that they do not err more frequently, as they are very hard working and zealous people, and their task is a very difficult one.

But, it seems to me, it would be very wrong if we in this Legislature did not draw the main lesson from this incident, namely, that of acquiescing in second readings of Bills that are not before us. I have no desire to crow over this, but I think Hansard shows that when second reading was moved, I happened to be the first to get to my feet and point out that the Bill was not before us, and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) in good faith, I am sure—assured the House that the amendments of the section

of the Bill were of a technical nature, and that the hon. members could feel quite free and fully assured in accepting his judgment that its provisions were sound.

I think that the *Globe & Mail* was a little unfair to the opposition members for not insisting that the bills be before us so that we would have an opportunity to look at the various sections. I think the hon. members who sit on this side of the House, laymen, very inexperienced in matters of this kind, nevertheless do their best to take an intelligent interest in every Bill, and where a question is merited, direct that question to the responsible Minister. I say that insofar as it is humanly possible the government, and any government which may succeed it in the future, should make it a practise to not ask the House to give second reading to any Bill when the Bill is not actually in the possession of the hon. members, and under those circumstances, of course, the opposition members, like the hon. members on the government side of the House, will have to accept full responsibility for any oversights that may be theirs in permitting a faulty Bill to go through.

Now, I will admit very readily—I will admit very readily—that even though we had the printed Bill before us on this occasion, the result might have been the same, but nevertheless I do feel that this circumstance arose as a result of a very bad practise which we have followed here from time to time, that of giving our assent to second reading of a measure that we have not even looked at. I do not think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) will object to my making these observations on the matter. We are all anxious to be “in the clear,” and none of us believe, however much the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) may try to convince us to the contrary, that he is always infallible. He is a very hard working Minister, he works under terrific pressure, and he accepts full responsibility for the error in the Act, and so far as this side of the House is concerned, I think there were extenuating circumstances which might have absolved us from the rather savage attack which the *Globe & Mail* made on the official

opposition. While they said the government is responsible, they also said the opposition is even more responsible for permitting a measure of this kind to go through, without study.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that certainly I take no objection to the remarks by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). I made the somewhat lengthy statement that I did, because I appreciate very much that the hon. members of this Legislature have been inclined to take statements which I make as being made in good faith.

MR. MACLEOD: We believe you are an honest man.

MR. BLACKWELL: I might say in this matter that I felt such a responsibility, not only to the government, but in my function as the Attorney-General, I felt a sense of responsibility toward the entire Legislature, and I wanted to make that clear.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, while we are speaking on the principles of the Real Estate and Business Brokers' Act, I may say that I had a sad experience in Ottawa somewhat similar to that chap in Toronto.

If I may offer a suggestion, I might say to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that while we are proceeding to amend this Bill, it might be a good move for the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to include in the Bill some kind of a standardized form of agreement as between the real estate agent and the prospective vendor. Now, I have in my mind that each real estate agent has practically his own form of agreement. One of the most objectionable features I have found is that usually there is a clause in them that they shall have “exclusive listings” for, say, three months, or six months, or a year. Now, the Act, nor the regulations do not define what a “listing” consists of; it may consist only in writing down the name of the prospective vendor, and the real estate agent, giving him exclusive authority to sell the house for a year, which means that the prospective vendor may not obtain

any action from a real estate agent, and if he should secure the services of another estate agent, he may be compelled to pay two commissions.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that in the amendments he is proposing to bring in, possibly some standardized form of clause could be inserted as between the real estate agent and the proposed amendment.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with the next order, I wish to assure the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) that if he would care to see me about that proposal, I would be very glad to examine it with him. I would not like to give an indication at the moment, and I am sure he does not expect me to, but I would be very happy to examine into it with him.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-fourth order.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fourth order, second reading of Bill No. 152, an Act to amend the Liquor Control Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the Bill.

MR. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, in section 6, subsection 2, I see the words "upon the Canada Temperance Act ceasing to be in force in the area." Are you anticipating that the Canada Temperance Act will cease to be in force? The vote in my hon. friend's riding (Mr. Blackwell) did not seem to bear that out. Why should we anticipate such a thing being likely in legislation of this kind? It is rather unusual legislation, I think, myself.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) suggested that this is very, very unusual legislation, and what not. Perhaps were he still the Prime Minister, his view might

prevail, but being responsible, I realize that there is an obligation on the present government to foresee the problems which might arise in connection with the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, in other words, that there should be clear statutory provision designed so that (1) People may have a clear picture of what results may follow from a repeal of the Act, when voting, and (2) So that that result will then flow forward in an orderly way.

Now I wish to assure the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) as I stand here, personally I have no particular interest in whether the Canada Temperance Act is repealed in one of the four areas in the Province where it is still in effect or whether it be voted in elsewhere, but what I am interested in, as a responsible minister in the matter, is that we handle our administrative problems well. I have gone to that much trouble to try to give the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) the background, and I am sure if he will follow me from this point in, he will understand why it is desirable. The situation is this, in a Canada Temperance area and in the areas where the Act is in effect now, it has been in effect for a long time, but prior to its coming into effect there was a licensing Act in the province of Ontario and, as the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) knows, under this old licensing act there were local option votes not on the county basis but on the municipal basis. The question naturally arises, if the Canada Temperance Act is repealed then what system of licensing is or is not in existence in the area? That is a very essential thing for the people to know.

Now, it will be found in all these areas that under the old licensing laws that were in force when the Canada Temperance Act came into force, there were municipalities that were dry and there were municipalities that were wet. So, these provisions simply say that where an area was dry under the old acts before the Canada Temperance Act came into effect, if it goes out again then under Ontario legislation that area will remain dry unless there is an affirmative vote for some form of public licensing,

with this exception, that such a vote, under the provisions of this Act,—and there will be great doubt about this otherwise—will enable the Liquor Control Board to establish stores for home consumption,—no, I am sorry, may I make a correction. In any area where it is dry, nothing will be issued. In an area that is wet, under local option, before the Canada Temperance Act was enforced, if it goes out again on that vote, rather than that area being completely wet in all aspects of the Liquor Licensing Act, what this statute now before the House provides is that only stores for home consumption may be established, until in that area there would be an affirmative vote on the licenses for public consumption. That is until a further vote is put to the people on the municipal basis as to what, if any, form of public licensing for public consumption they wanted, there would not be any.

I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will agree that that has some purpose and object, and there should not be a state of confusion either when the people vote or as a result of the vote. The law should be clear as to what happens. Perhaps now the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) might agree the proposal has some merit.

MR. NIXON: I wondered if it were an inducement to beat out the Canada Temperance Act to get this provision that is now dangled before them as bait.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): They do not get as much, it is just the opposite.

MR. BLACKWELL: You know there are two ways of accepting expressions. There are two ways of holding out baits or inducements. I know it is not the desire of the at-the-moment Acting Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Nixon) to create an impression that the government is pushing some particular result of a policy, because that is not so. What the government says is, under local option provisions of our legislation wherever they are in effect, without the government taking one side or the other in any of these decisions since they should be

purely local, the people there will decide these matters. I do not think it should be described in such terms as “bait” or “inducement”.

Motion agreed to.

Second reading of the Bill.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Twenty-fifth Order.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth Order, second reading of Bill No. 153, an Act to Amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Challies.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 153, an Act to amend The Public Utilities Act, may I just simply say that this Bill is complementary to the next Bill, 154. That is, the authority that is granted in 154 to the Commission is enabled to be passed on to the local municipality or the local commission. That is the only way it ties in with Bill 154. I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to.

Second reading of the Bill.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Twenty-sixth Order.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth Order, second reading Bill No. 154, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act. Mr. Challies.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill 154, An Act to Amend the Power Commission Act, may I just simply say I understand the purpose of the Act was explained by the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) in its introduction. If there is any further information I can give to the Act, I would be very pleased to do so. I move second reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to.

Second reading of the Bill.

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

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, second reading of Bill No. 58, An Act to amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before moving second reading of Bill 58, An Act to amend The Municipal Act, I would like to say a few words about this Act.

The Act seeks to accomplish that which may have far-reaching effects but which appear as a simple amendment to the existing Act. The purpose of this Bill is to provide in clear and unambiguous terms that municipalities shall have the right to engage in the municipal distribution of milk. This question of the rights of municipalities to engage in the distribution of milk has been before the House and is a matter of general public concern and discussion.

There has been a great deal of confusion on this question. There has been a belief in many municipalities that no city corporation has the right to enter the public distribution of milk without special legislation from the Ontario Legislature. In fact, that has been used as an excuse by opponents of municipal distribution of milk in opposing every movement that develops in municipalities seeking the achievement of municipal distribution of milk.

We know that powerful milk distributors, the big monopolies, we know industries are violently opposed to such a project. They know municipal distribution of milk would result in the guaranteeing of a fair price to the producer, the farmer, and a lower price to the consumer through the elimination of the widespread and the unreasonable financing methods that the combines and monopolies use when they gobble up the smaller dairies and refinance them into subsidiaries in their colossal chain.

They have undoubtedly been responsible for the confusion spread on this question. Now, I have been told by responsible persons in the service of the government that no special legislation was required.

I was told that under the existing legis-

lation any municipality can enter the field of milk distribution and does not require any special act. I am prepared to say, Mr. Speaker, that the former Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs held that opinion, and the former Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs expressed that opinion in discussions with people, that no new legislation was required. The press is reporting the great struggle that goes on in and around the City of Brantford, and a special Bill has been introduced to authorize the City of Brantford to go into the milk distributing business.

MR. DUNBAR: No, that is not municipal, that is public utilities. That is not distribution you are speaking of. You are away off the track.

MR. SALSBERG: I see the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) has notes there and will speak in due course.

MR. DUNBAR: I do not require any notes to reply to you.

MR. SALSBERG: At any rate, Mr. Speaker, here were opinions held by responsible civil servants, and I heard that opinion from legal minds outside of the Government service, that there was no law necessary. But every time the movement was started in a municipality, that the people wanted the municipal distribution of milk organized, the bogey of special legislation was raised—opposed the movement, sweep it back, kill it, until the movement would be resurrected at a later date.

In order to make it abundantly clear that no special legislation is required, I have moved this amendment to the Act, which is incorporated in the Bill that is before us.

It will state: that any municipality may buy and store fuel or milk or such other articles of food as may be designated by order of the Board and may sell the same to dealers and residents of the municipality.

Now, I have been advised since this Bill came before us that those who perhaps oppose all municipal distribution of milk, that there is still a block in this

Bill that I sponsored here, viz., that it does not say the processing of milk.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I would like to rise to a point of order. You are making a statement that we opposed that principle. We did not. In discussing the Bill the other night, I pointed out to you that there was no provision for the processing of milk.

MR. DUNBAR: You do not mean to tell me these two people were discussing the matter and coming to an agreement to oppose the Bill?

MR. GRUMMETT: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) need not come to any such conclusion. In passing down the aisle the other evening, Mr. Salsberg mentioned his Bill, and just in fun we said to him: "It is out of order. There is nothing in the Bill allowing the processing of milk."

Now, Mr. Minister, do not jump to any conclusions.

MR. SALSBERG: Whether the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) will jump to conclusions or not, I may say I am prepared to discuss any Bill or any piece of Legislation with any member of this House regardless of what side he sits on. I am sorry the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) misunderstood the remark. I did not mention him or anyone else. I said it was said to me that the absence of few words "and the processing" might be used in municipalities as an argument against the municipalities entering the milk distribution business. The milk has to be processed. When it reaches the committee stage it can be amended to also include those words "and processing," so that we can process and distribute it.

However, there is a principle involved in this Bill, and I suggest to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that the Government should, without hesitation, vote for this Bill. What it seeks to accomplish is undoubtedly in the best interests of the farmers and of the consumers. There is only one group that would object to what this Bill seeks to attain, and that would be the milk distributing group. I have no doubt that a municipality like Toronto, if it were to

enter the milk distribution business, would come to better terms with the farmers of this area, in purchasing milk from them, and I am certain that the consumers, the citizens of this city, would get milk far cheaper than they are getting it now, if every possible impediment in the way of the corporation of the city of Toronto entering the milk distribution business were to be removed, and that is the objective of this Bill, and I, Mr. Speaker, move the second reading of this Bill, No. 58, and trust that every side of the House will vote for it.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I was out of the House for the moment when this Bill was called, because I was under the impression that the whole evening would be devoted to Government Bills, but we expedited matters for the Government to such a degree that they ran out of legislation, so they have to take refuge in what we put on the order paper last March.

I would have expected that when my colleague rose to move second reading of the Bill the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) would have sprung to his feet to give it his apostolic benediction. So we are afraid . . .

Because if one can believe the Toronto Daily Star of October 20, 1947, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) is reported to have—and I quote—predicted:

"That the Municipal Act will probably be amended to permit municipalities to go into the milk business if they so desire. That will automatically take care of Brantford which last session tried by private bill to obtain this power and was finally asked to withhold the private Bill until the publication of the milk report."

And then the Minister continued, "I don't like private Bills for such things. Everybody should obey the law and there should be a general law covering such things."

And now, of course, I think that the amendment, the bill, of my colleague is designed to achieve the very purpose which the hon. minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) had in mind in the sense that it is blanket legislation available to

all municipalities who, in their wisdom, desire to take advantage of it, and it seems to me that he might on at least one occasion give an opposition member credit for having something ready for him who presents it on a silver platter, so that the government does not have to bother the law officers of the crown to draw up another Bill. It is already printed, the government saves money and he achieves the laudable purpose that he had in mind when he spoke so freely to the *Toronto Daily Star* on the 20th of October.

Now, I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that it is necessary for us to pass some remedial legislation on this vexed problem of milk. We have already given second reading to a measure which some of us in this House, on this side of the House, feel to be woefully inadequate, and I hope the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), kindly, righteous man that he is, will not object if I say that this whole milk crisis which has developed in the province of Ontario as a result of incompetence on the part of the Milk Control Board was, to use the words of the Scriptures, with which the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is almost as familiar as myself, that this milk crisis, this increase in the price of milk, was "conceived in sin and born in iniquity", and instead of recognizing that fact, what you did today was to merely give it a certificate of legitimacy.

We are not finished with that yet; we will have to deal with your Bill in committee stage, and we will still have the opportunity both in committee and on third reading to propose improvements and, if necessary, on third reading to move that it be given a six months' hoist.

Now, I think that we have to reckon with the fact that the proceedings of the past year, the mistakes that have been made, have cut in rather heavily to the nutritional standards in the province of Ontario. I said to the Royal Commission on milk when I appeared before them that I didn't believe that it was possible just to press a button here and there and disentangle this whole mess, that any improvement in the distribution and any enlargement in the consumption of milk by

the public would have to be the result of a very carefully worked out plan. The first part of it would necessarily have to be that of guaranteeing a fair price to the producer of milk, because if there are no farmers producing milk—no farmers raising cows to produce milk—there won't be any milk.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, has that got any bearing on this bill before the House?

MR. MacLEOD: Oh yes, it has.

MR. DUNBAR: I don't see that it does.

MR. MacLEOD: We are discussing the principle of the Bill, and as a man who sat in opposition for many years, and will probably sit there in opposition again, you should understand that when you are discussing the principle of something, you must of necessity have freedom to discuss it in all its ramifications. . . .

MR. DUNBAR: Don't throw any of those punches at me.

MR. MacLEOD: No, I admit that you are rather a formidable punching bag and I have no desire to punch you at all, but I say, Mr. Speaker, and I know that you agree, that I am quite within the terms of the principle of the bill. I am not discussing hogs or onions or anything of the sort. I am discussing milk. I am saying that one of the first steps that should be taken to straighten out this horrible mess that was permitted to develop by this government is to give the municipalities of the province of Ontario the opportunity to engage in the milk business if they so desire and there should be blanket legislation. I don't think we should just put on the type of legislation which will permit one municipality to do it. It should be permissive legislation for all who want to take advantage of it, and place on those municipalities the onus of working out the mechanics of their distribution. I think that milk, being the important factor that it is in the maintenance of public health must be regarded in the same category as water. No one would sug-

gest that Bordens and Acme and all those other people should go into the water business and sell us water at sixteen cents a quart. Water is an essential to people, and therefore we provide it at low rates. Milk, I think, is in the same category, and as for the cost of maintaining a rational distribution of milk, as for giving the farmer an adequate return for his labour in producing milk, I would say that if we can distribute federal treasury subsidized coal and subsidized steel and subsidized this that and the other thing, then there is no reason why the federal government and the provincial government and the municipal government cannot, in combination, undertake to subsidize this vital product which is essential to the maintenance of health.

I hope that this Bill will receive second reading, and those inadequacies in the Bill proposed by my colleague can be improved and straightened out when we reach the committee stage.

I was very sorry that my hon. friend from Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) took objection to a quite innocent remark by my friend (Mr. Salsberg). No reference was made to anybody in this House. It had been pointed out that the Bill had some flaws in it, and that it didn't quite meet the purpose that my colleague had in mind, but that might be true of any Bill to which we gave second reading. We straighten out all the kinks, and put it in good shape in committee stage.

Now I put this to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy): How can you possibly improve on that? This is what you said you were going to do, and you have given no indication whatever that you have in mind to bring in a bill of your own, so why not accept this as a model? It has been well drafted, a very good lawyer did the work on it, and if it can be improved a bit, then we will do it in committee stage, and let us get on with it. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) will be happy, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) will be happy, and quite a number of municipalities will, I am sure, take advantage of this permissive legislation to bring those adequate

supplies of milk at reasonable prices which the Progressive Conservative Party promised in 1943 to the people in their cities and towns.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, as the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has stated, he has hoped I would be happy. . . .

MR. MacLEOD: I always hope so.

MR. DUNBAR: I always am happy and especially so when I hear you wandering all over the lot and talking about the farmer this afternoon and collective bargaining and talking of fuel and those things when there was only a change of one word, "milk". Evidently you don't consider milk food.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, but I do.

MR. DUNBAR: You do? All right I will read the Act to you.

"38. With the approval of the Municipal Board and within the limitations and restrictions and under the conditions prescribed by order of the Board: 1. For buying and storing fuel and such articles of food as may be designated by order of the Board and for selling the same to dealers and residents of the municipality."

You consider milk a food, and you want to change the Act to say "milk" and this covers all food, not only milk—the Act as it stands today.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Why not put it in now. It is better.

MR. MacLEOD: If you will permit me, please; I permitted you.

MR. DUNBAR: Certainly.

MR. MacLEOD: If I am not mistaken, I heard you say down in the committee room when the Brantford Bill was up, that all that was necessary was the addition of one word to the present Municipal Act.

MR. DUNBAR: Oh, no, pardon me, Mr. Speaker, you never heard me say anything of the kind. I have always stated that that covered all food, including milk, and therefore that was all that

was necessary; and can you tell me of one municipality that ever applied to the municipal board in the proper way and was turned down for the distribution of milk by the municipality? If you do, I would like to know the name.

MR. MacLEOD: May I ask you this question: did the City of Brantford ask the municipal board if it had the power to engage in the milk business?

MR. DUNBAR: No, they didn't go to the municipal board at all. They brought in a private Bill asking for a monopoly if they would purchase all the dairies, and there would be one brand of milk in Brantford, all the dairy products also—there would be one brand of ice cream, one grade of milk; how would the people of Brantford take to that? Had they gone to the people with a vote asking for the money—even if they went to a municipal board first—then they would ask for a vote of the people to decide whether the folks qualified—

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I think under the rules of the House the Brantford Bill cannot be discussed here since it is coming up.

MR. DUNBAR: Both you and your colleagues have mentioned the Brantford Bill. If you do not wish me to have the same British fair play that you have had, that is quite all right.

MR. SALSBERG: It is perfectly all right with me, Mr. Speaker, if the Honourable Minister (Mr. Dunbar) does go against the rules. No one mentioned the Brantford Bill. I will just give you your own little play.

MR. DUNBAR: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) both referred to the Brantford Bill, so in reply I had to refer to the Brantford Bill.

MR. MacLEOD: I have referred to it. I do not think there is anything wrong with referring to it. There is a difference.

MR. DUNBAR: I would ask in fairness that the hon. member for St. Andrew

(Mr. Salsberg) admits mentioning the Brantford Bill tonight.

MR. SALSBERG: If I recall, Mr. Speaker, I said there is a separate Bill being brought in for the City of Brantford.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

MR. SALSBERG: And that my opinion was that was for legislation to cover all this, but that is not discussing a Bill that is coming before this House.

MR. DUNBAR: We will have an opportunity of discussing something similar in a few moments from now, but I have just gained from you my point that you do consider milk "food", and the word "food" is already in the Bill and as there is under consideration a report from Mr. Justice Wells and in that Report there is a recommendation regarding municipalities handling milk. I would say that this is not the proper time to interfere with any bill in connection with the handling of milk by municipalities, and I, as the minister responsible for municipal affairs, say this is not acceptable to the government.

MR. SALSBERG: May I ask the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) a question?

MR. SPEAKER: If he consents to the question.

MR. SALSBERG: Does the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) agree to a question?

MR. DUNBAR: Certainly.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) if he is not opposed to the policy of municipal milk distribution, why should he object to this Bill, which only adds one word "milk", as he says, to the Bill, unless he is opposed to the policy of municipal distribution—

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Ask the question and get through with it.

MR. SALSBERG: It is a long question.

MR. KENNEDY: It is a funny one.

MR. SALSBERG: You are opposed to municipal distribution, that is what you are.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take the time of the House on this, but I would ask the hon. members from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) whether they divide the House on this measure because if there is to be a vote I would like to make a statement. If not I do not want to take up time in making a statement.

MR. MacLEOD: Are you asking that as a question?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes.

MR. MacLEOD: I would put it this way, that it is very much our desire to divide the House on the question and we need your cooperation. If you would facilitate matters for us by having three members rise on your side we will have a division. Otherwise we shall have to wait for the next election.

MR. BLACKWELL: I do not know whether the members for St. Andrew and Bellwoods will get assistance anywhere else in the House but they have indicated that they propose to make that effort and therefore I would like to remind hon. members of certain considerations concerning this proposed amendment. I intend also to refer to the Bill, and there is no objection to my making that reference. It is under debate and I do not propose to debate its provisions. The fact of the matter is this, and this will indicate the perplexity of thought that will enter the minds of many people unless there is some clear perception of what is involved.

The City of Brantford took a vote on whether the municipality should enter the business and in relation to that I think there was some confusion of thought in their own minds as to what they wanted to do, because they asked for an expression of view as to whether The Municipal Act would permit them to engage in that business. Of course that is a matter of opinion, but the opinion of my department on that act was that they

can do so at the present time under the present provisions of the act.

But entering the milk business is not just so simple as that. You do not turn milk on at a tap the same as you do water in a public utility system. It is an entirely different matter. There is the question whether the municipality is going to engage in the milk business in competition with existing dairies in the area or whether what is proposed is to make it a public utility that will undertake the distribution of milk exclusively within the area.

I gained the impression from the Brantford situation that there was perhaps just a little measure of disappointment, that after the vote on the question of entering the milk business was taken, they got that particular opinion. I think most municipalities might decide on, thinking it over, that it might be a losing game. After all, it has been tried in other activities and unless it is to be a public utility with whatever advantages can be argued for that, they were not very keen about it. Under those circumstances I want to say to the House that this whole question of whether the Statutes of the Province will be put in the condition that the municipalities can go on the basis that I mentioned, that is, the public utility business, is part of the subject matter of the Milk Report and will receive, among other questions, the very careful consideration of the Department of Agriculture, which, through its Minister will make recommendations to the Government for its consideration. Under those circumstances the last thing that this Government would wish to do in the proper discharge of its functions would be to spread in the public mind that going into the milk business on this simple basis represents the public utility aspect. That would require a statutory overall bill if that should be the policy of the Government after the consideration which this matter is now receiving.

Therefore the answer to the impression which I think both the member for St. Andrew and the member for Bellwoods wish to create is that the attitude of the Government on this question at the moment is not yes or no on the question

of municipalities engaging in the milk business. It is a question which again I say the Government through the proper department is going to consider in an orderly and careful manner and when that consideration is given the Government will announce the policy for which it is prepared to take responsibility. I think it is highly desirable that this statement should be made to the House because the act which received second reading this afternoon was clearly explained as an interim Bill and by no manner of means did it seek to deal with the recommendations of the report which are receiving detailed study. It only sought to do what is expressly done within its terms. I do not propose to leave this House or anybody else under the impression that the Government's refusal to accept this particular amendment is any indication whatsoever of what the policy will be when the matter has received the appropriate consideration.

MR. MacLEOD: Would the Attorney-General permit a question? I would just like to be satisfied that the Cabinet is not divided on this question, because I understood the Minister of Municipal Affairs that under the present wording of the Municipal Act, if any municipality appeared in the proper way before the municipal board and requested that under the act it be permitted to engage in the milk business they would be assured they had that power. That is what Hansard will say tomorrow. Does the Attorney-General agree with that or does he not?

MR. BLACKWELL: If I were to undertake to agree or disagree with everything that everyone in the House says, including my colleagues, I would be trying to earn for myself a reputation for infallibility which I have no thought of doing. I think I have made a very clear statement of the nature of the study that will be made leading to determination of public policy. I think, generally speaking, the members of this Legislature appreciate that there will have to be an examination of what functions of the municipal board will properly apply in any municipality to milk distribution. This is a question that requires very

careful and comprehensive consideration before the Government can take the responsibility of determining policy, and it has no intention of doing that until it has had the opportunity of giving the matter the necessary consideration.

MR. MacLEOD: That means, I take it, that the Attorney-General is speaking officially for the government and we can ignore what the Minister of Municipal Affairs had to say.

MR. BLACKWELL: I did not say that.

MR. MacLEOD: Who is speaking for the Government?

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I be pardoned a word? If there is to be a division perhaps I had better explain my stand in this matter.

I have always favoured the right of a municipality to go into the distribution of milk if it so desired. The Attorney-General says it is a matter of opinion whether that right is in the Statutes now or not, but that he and his department think it is. But Mr. Justice Wells in his report, at page 152, says:

"It is recommended that the necessary amendments be made in the Municipal Act and the Milk Control Act to permit the setting up and operation of municipally owned distributor plants with power to deal in all dairy products and that in so doing such distributor operations be made liable to Municipal and Provincial taxes in like manner as other Distributors."

But that is quite aside from the principle that is before us in this particular discussion. But your own Commissioner recommends that the necessary amendments be made to the Municipal Act to enable municipalities to go into the business of distributing milk.

The Bill before us does not suggest that a municipality have the exclusive right to milk distribution in a municipality. The explanatory note to the Bill says:

"This paragraph empowers cities, towns, villages and townships to pass by-laws for buying and storing fuel and food and for selling the same to dealers and residents of the municipi-

pality. Such by-laws must be approved by the Municipal Board and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and be passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of council."

If there is any question about the application of the present law I do not see why the House should not clarify this particular matter at this time and I intend to vote for the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I was extremely interested in the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who is taking the responsibility for leading the Opposition. The remarks he has just made, illustrate the extreme danger that there is of creating misapprehensions about this matter. The Royal Commissioner did make the statement in his report that has just been read to the House by the hon. member for Brant, but nothing that the Royal Commissioner said could be construed as a suggestion either to the government or to the members of the Legislature generally that at this particular time, without the consideration that these matters deserve, we should engage in legislation upon the subject. The Commissioner's statement, it is true, does not relate to utilities, it relates simply to engaging in the milk business. I would think that any municipality in this province that engaged in the business, encouraged by a simple amendment as the hon. member for Brant describes it, and that then later found the government giving effect to the further recommendation that the municipally owned plants should pay these taxes would be annoyed that this government ever adopted such legislation.

That is one illustration of the mess we might get into in dealing with just one point, and I hope that the hon. member from Brant will accept that as just one more indication of the careful study that this report must receive before the government takes the responsibility for introducing its policy.

Motion for the second reading, negatived.

ELECTION ACT

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods):

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill 59, An Act to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Speaker, this measure is not new to this House. In 1944 it will be remembered the Legislature set up a select committee of the House to revise the Election Act, and at the session in 1945 its recommendations were incorporated in a whole series of amendments to the Election Act. We made considerable progress in Committee in dealing with the Act after it had received second reading, and when it came to that section of the Act which sets the voting age it will be remembered that the then Leader of the Opposition speaking for his group of 34 members and the then Leader of the Liberal Party in this House supported an amendment of mine to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Had the vote taken place on that amendment there can be no doubt whatsoever that the amendment would have carried because the three Opposition groups who, at that time, numbered 52 votes in a House of 90, had declared their support of the measure. However, the Attorney-General, exercising the prerogative of a Minister of the Crown very skilfully decided to defer further consideration of the motion because the government at that time had other thoughts in mind, and did not want to suffer the humiliation of defeat in the House on that amendment. We had hoped, however, that after the government had weathered the storm of the 1945 election it would have brought back to the House a bill on which thousands of dollars had been expended, for this select committee had sat between the sessions and it ended up its work with a very fine banquet at the Granite Club where we were the guests of the amiable Attorney-General of this province. That was the only time I was ever there and I have not been there since.

At any rate it was generally recognized that the Committee had done a very fine piece of work and it is unfortunate that the whole Act has not been before us, so that when the government decides to take the plunge into oblivion it will have a streamlined Election Act. But as I intimated the other day, things are be-

ginning to hop, and we know not the day nor the hour when we shall appear on the election battlefield. Before that time comes, I think it is desirable to give effect to what was the majority sentiment in the House in 1945, a sentiment, which, I hope has finally penetrated the reactionary minds of the members of the present government.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that there is a widespread public support for lowering the voting age. In the province of Alberta the voting age was reduced to 19 a few years ago, and all citizens of the province on obtaining their 19th birthday are permitted to vote in the province of Alberta. It is a very progressive forward-looking province and there is certainly no evidence that either the government or the people regretted making that change.

Then moving a little further east, in the province of Saskatchewan, with its C.C.F. Government, the voting age has been lowered to 18. There again I do not think there is any doubt that it was a step in the right direction, which will be of benefit to the present government of Saskatchewan when it goes to the polls in the not far distant future.

There are also a number of organizations, very responsible youth organizations, which have given approval to the lowering of the voting age. Among them is the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., a very well-known and highly-respected organization of which I was at one time Secretary or a member of the executive. They are on record as favoring at their 1945 convention on April 1 and 2, the lowering of the voting age.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement, a very lively and vital youth association, associated with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has been very active in seeking public support for this measure. In addition to that if I am not mistaken, the Canadian Youth Commission, which is a body made up of representatives of all youth organizations of all religions, denominations and youth bodies, have given approval to the principle.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh; oh.

Now, when I introduced my amendment to the Election Act of 1945, I pointed out that I personally had cast my first vote when I was 15 years of age, over in Bramshott, I believe it was, at the time of the war elections in 1917, and I admitted that I had voted for the Union Government headed by Sir Robert Borden. That seemed to be the proper thing to do; the government was leading the nation's war efforts, and asking for a mandate from the people to continue the job, so I voted against D. D. McKenzie, down in Cape Breton North, in Victoria, and I voted for the Tory candidate. Just imagine that.

MR. MacLEOD: The hon. member from Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey) said that he committed the same sin.

We did, at the 1945 session, give legislative effect to the principle established in the recent war in giving the franchise to all men in uniform regardless of age, and in so doing we recognized that if a man was good enough to have the vote while he was in uniform, he was good enough, and wise enough, and perhaps even better qualified to exercise the franchise after he had laid his uniform aside.

Now, the proposal that I put forward in the course of my remarks was this: that if a young lad of eighteen years of age, or nineteen years of age, or twenty years of age, who wore the King's uniform during that war was considered to be qualified to cast an intelligent vote, why should we withhold the vote from the young lads of eighteen, nineteen or twenty who made the munitions and the war equipment that the soldiers on the battlefields used? I think it must be generally recognized that as a result of the past fifteen or twenty years, the young people in their teens, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, are perhaps much more mature than they used to be in days gone by, because they have had to come to grips with so many serious problems, and have had to make so many adjustments. But, even aside from that the youth of eighteen, nineteen and twenty are permitted to marry, are permitted to have children, and they are held accountable for any misdemeanor

or crimes they may commit, and so on, and so forth, and the question rises at that point, they are held responsible to society, should they not be held to assume its obligations. I put it this way, that I think the time has passed when we should be thinking in terms of making youth simply responsible to the community. I repeat what I said in 1945, that we live in a day and age when we should expect our young people to accept responsibility for the community. I think that it would have a very sobering effect on the young people of Canada who have attained the age of eighteen, to place upon them the responsibility of playing a part in the election of their government, on the municipal, provincial, and federal levels. I cannot accept the proposition that a man sixty-five years of age, or seventy years of age is more competent to pass judgment on a government or on a group of candidates than a young man or young woman of eighteen years of age.

I think the young people of today, in their teens, are much better adjusted to society than the old people. I think that Samuel Butler pointed out in that great book, which I hope everyone here has read, including the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost)—that great book called "The Way of All Flesh" by Samuel Butler, a very fine book; I recommend it—in which he makes the observation that when people say "I am old; I am aged," they try to make that mean that they are wiser, when as Butler observes, as a matter of fact, they are inexperienced; they find it very difficult to attune themselves to new problems and new conditions of society. They are irritated by modern music and "jitter-bugging," and all that sort of thing; they think that the youth of the nation is going crazy, but these are simply new forms of music that do not have any relationship whatever to the old barn dances, that would make even, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) get up and strut on the floor. So I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is about time we began to treat our young people as being mature beings, who are perfectly capable of making wise judgments in any given situation.

We had a young girl here last year who was escorted to the Chamber by the gallant Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), and who received tributes from various sides of the house, and I will tell you she made a much better speech than a lot of the hon. members of this House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): And a much shorter one, too.

MR. MacLEOD: And she was a very intelligent girl. Well, if she was wise enough and disciplined enough to leave the shores of this country and go off to Sweden to win the figure-skating championship of the world, then I am sure that she is good enough and wise enough to be able to decide on the next election day that this government now in power should be defeated, and I am sure she would vote that way, if she had a chance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh; oh.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that it is necessary for a person to attain the age of eighteen to be able to pass sound judgment on the present government. I think that we could lower the age to twelve. And my son who is only four years of age, I am sure would vote against the government tomorrow, and be doing the right thing.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): Considering the environment in which he lives, he sure would.

MR. MacLEOD: I wish, Mr. Speaker, that this government which bears the contradictory title of "Progressive-Conservative" would begin to recognize that times have changed, that young people are wiser, simply because they have had to accept a larger share of responsibility than they did in the years gone by; life is changing; problems are greater than they used to be, and the young people are, in fact, deciding all the obligations of citizenship in this land of ours long before they actually attain the age of twenty-one.

In my own family, my son-in-law, who was in the Air Force during the war, was nineteen at the time of the last election, and he had a vote, but my daughter, of the same age, was not permitted to vote. I am sure she could cast just as intelligent a vote as her husband. I think he voted Liberal, but I'm sure she would have voted Labour-Progressive.

AN HON. MEMBER: Just equalizing the vote, that is all.

MR. MacLEOD: I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the government should not hail now, in 1947, a measure which the Legislature approved of overwhelmingly two years ago. After all, they will get their share of the youth vote. I do not know how old you have to be to be a Young-Progressive Conservative, but looking at their pictures, they look like young people in their teens, and they were wise enough to pass a resolution at their convention a few days ago to the effect that this government ought to do something about housing. They passed it by a wide margin, but when it got to the senior gentlemen, somehow it seemed to get to the wastebasket some place, and never saw the light of day. And look how more progressive the Young Progressive-Conservatives are, than the old fellows.

Give them a chance, and let us signalize the fact that we have moved forward to a better and healthier conception of our young people by giving them the right to vote when they attain the age of eighteen.

I see you are rather tired, Mr. Speaker, so I will second the amendment.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker—

MR. SPEAKER: The motion has not been put before the House.

MR. ANDERSON: I was going to say that the previous speaker, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has covered the reasons why we should pass this Bill. I have just one observation to make, which he did not include, and that is this; the election results across this country show that a very

large number of people who are entitled to vote, did not vote. Now, that situation is becoming increasingly alarming, and I believe one of the reasons is that we do not permit the younger people to vote. This Bill, of course, has to do with the Election Act, but when we get into the field of municipal elections, we not only deny the young people the right to vote, but there are property restrictions tied on as well, so that a man might be a very capable citizen, he might have a responsible position in the community, he might draw a salary of several thousands of dollars a year, but as long as he occupied quarters which were assessed for less than four hundred dollars, he would not appear on the voters lists. I think it is because of these two reasons; the fact that we do not permit the young people to vote until they are twenty-one in provincial and dominion elections and we do not permit them to vote in municipal elections until they get sufficient wealth so that they can either own or rent property of certain values, that people are losing interest. These are some of the reasons. I do not think those are all the reasons, but they are some of the reasons why a number of people who have the right to vote are so indifferent about it. I think probably another reason is this, and while it is not in the Bill, I may be permitted to say this,—I think another reason is that in our educational system we fail to impress upon the child that while there are a lot of opportunities and freedom connected with our democratic form of government, there is also a lot of responsibility, and I think if that were impressed more upon the children, that would awaken in all our people the absolute necessity of taking a greater interest in the elections.

This is a pretty short address, but that is all I will say at this time.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to enter into a long dissertation on this subject, but I do wish to express my regrets that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) although he represents his riding, actually resides in my constituency, and I am now stripped of any illusion I may have had, that he might have voted for me.

However, he made one observation in which I wish to express some interest. He was good enough to point out that in the Legislature, prior to the dissolution in 1945, the government party had thirty-eight members in the House, and the Opposition parties, between them, mustered fifty-two. He also said that in that Legislature those fifty-two all expressed themselves in favour of this reduced age for voting, and seemed to think that carried some weight. Unfortunately for that theory, when the election took place it was demonstrated that a number of the fifty-two hon. members in opposition no longer had the confidence of their constituencies.

I have just risen to say that the government is not encouraged to accept that proposal, and that the Bill will be unacceptable to the government, as a matter of policy.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of speaking on this Bill, having spoken myself almost sick on the previous Bill and in view of the fact that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) my colleague, and my leader in this House, has covered it so fully.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has spoken, and I feel I should just say a few words.

First the defence of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is really a very poor one. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) pointed out that the majority of the hon. members of this House were, in his opinion, very favorably inclined toward the newly proposed legislation for lowering the voting age, and I maintain that the majority of the people of this Province still favor it.

I further want to remind the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that although he speaks for a large majority group in this house that they in toto represent a minority vote of the people of the province of Ontario. It is good to remember that fifty-six per cent of the people who went to the polls voted against the Tory party. Now then, we are, therefore, still justified in assuming that the majority will is not expressed by the

majority in the House, because of the peculiar circumstances.

However, having said that, Mr. Speaker, and having reminded the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) of something he wants to forget I merely want to add this, that this Bill is really a Bill for a widening of democracy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I say to those who woke up to say "Oh"—otherwise I would never have known they were awake—and I am prepared to repeat it, that this Bill expresses an aspect of the struggle for a widening democracy.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): You know what Hitler said.

MR. SALSBERG: It is peculiarly appalling that you are afraid to trust the masses and the young people. It is true, that a few recent experiences were not so happy for the Conservative Party. A year ago I had the privilege of participating in a Hart House Parliament, on a very important issue of the day. I was on one team, and a great exponent of private enterprise, a professor who gave up his professorship because it was more profitable to serve big business, was on the other side, and I am very glad to report to this House—and I am sure the majority will be happy to hear it—that my side won, believe it or not. The students voted a majority against private enterprise.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): You must have worn them down.

MR. SALSBERG: Later, in the same year, the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew) was present at another session of a parliament of students, and he was defeated, and only a week ago there was a session in this House, with the students taking our seats—in fact one of them left a note in my desk, not to me—but they filled this great and honourable Chamber, and they voted decisively against the government, which was to have been a Tory government.

But that should not, I submit, cause you to vote against this Bill. Have con-

fidence in youth; have confidence in the young people who certainly are seriously eager in their desire to take their place in society, and in the community, and in the shaping of the policies of our country that will effect their lives far more than they will affect certain hon. members who are in this House, and whose life plans have been very rigid, I am sorry to say that the outlook is rather limited.

The young people are the people concerned with the future, and I suggest that even though you suffered the three defeats I mentioned, and although you find it difficult to control your own youth, when they get together under the banner of the Party, trust them, widen democracy. Let the young people feel that they are desired by the older generation in the shaping of policies, and tangling with the issues, and the shaping of things for a better world. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that every hon. member here should vote for this Bill.

The House divided on the bill.

The motion was negatived.

Ayes 16

Nays 43

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): May we have order four, it is much the same as we have just debated.

MR. SALSBERG: No, Mr. Speaker, I think it deals with a little different aspect.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Fourth order.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order; second reading of Bill No. 79, An Act to extend the Right to Vote at Municipal Elections to the Classes of Persons that may Vote at Elections to the Assembly, Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before moving second reading of Bill No. 79, I would like to make a few remarks.

I shall be short, I assure you. This Bill seeks to give the municipalities the authority which we should certainly not withhold to accomplish a reform which is long overdue. It is, Mr. Speaker, in-

excusable, to say the least, that under our present legislation the right to vote in municipal elections is still restricted to property qualification. The battle for the franchise, for the extension of the franchise, is a battle that has been going on for an awfully long time and I say in most countries of the world, even the municipal vote has already been extended to all citizens who have a right to vote in elections in which they choose their federal or provincial government. Here we are still backward in that regard, and I submit there is no valid argument, no justification for the continuation of this reactionary policy in our municipal elections.

It is wrong, of course, basically wrong, to assume that municipal governments deal only with money spending problems, and I know there is a restriction even there where certain citizens have a right to vote on money by-laws and others have not. The municipal government to-day deals with all phases of life, and it is not the essence of democracy to deny a citizen of a community the right to vote and select his municipal government only because he has not yet come into possession of property or certain property qualifications. We arrive at this ludicrous situation where it is possible to conceive of a professor of civics of our university living in perhaps one furnished room, being denied a vote in a municipal election, while a moron who happens to have nine properties in nine wards is taken around and he votes to select a government. What a ludicrous situation!

A decrepit person, who is no longer able to soundly choose, can be taken around and vote nine times in our city, and a most enlightened citizen holding a position on our university staff is denied the vote because he may not own a house or an establishment that would enable him to vote under the Act. It is an anachronism. It is a remnant of the reactionary past that we should sweep away and permit our municipalities to extend the franchise for all those who have the right to vote for you and for me and for federal authorities. It is wrong to assume that they shall not vote because they do not pay taxes.

It is true that every person pays in one way or another towards the financial needs even if we limit to that consideration. Every tenant pays indirectly for the maintenance of municipal services, just as most people do indirectly for the maintenance of federal services, even if they do not pay an income tax. In fact, Mr. Speaker, we have reached the stage where the federal rent regulations have been so interpreted as to permit a landlord to ask his tenant to assume the difference in taxes between a certain party and another for the purpose of rent increases, and I do not mind at all. I assume the obligation for the tax increases on my apartment that have grown up in the last few years and it was quite legal to demand it and I was quite willing to assume it. To continue to deny citizens—yes, leaders of the community, teachers and writers—yes and a poor working man that lives in a furnished room, the right to vote in municipal government because he has no property up to a certain degree—is, I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, something that we should get rid of. There are sections of our country where this has already been eliminated, and I appeal as a member of the House to give Ontario that reputation which other citizens would like to see it have, in our province and in the Dominion and elsewhere, by voting for this Bill, and extend the municipal franchise to all citizens who vote to select a federal member and their provincial members so that they too may vote for the selection of the mayor, the aldermen and board of education that administer affairs most directly and immediately.

I therefore move second reading of Bill No. 79.

Motion on the Bill was negatived.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Fifth Order.

FINANCIAL PROTECTION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, Second reading Bill No. 91, an Act to provide Financial Protection for Persons who have suffered Substantial Impairment of Income owing to Illness or Unemployment or any other cause beyond their control. Mr. Grummatt.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is in effect my turn to step up to the chopping board. At any rate, I am going to make a few observations on the Bill.

This Bill, Mr Speaker, is intended to extend protection to people who have, through no fault of their own, suffered financial impairment of their income or earning power. It does not deprive anyone who may claim from them the repayment of loans or the collection of any other security. It does not deprive those persons of any rights; it merely prolongs the date of payment.

The Bill provides for an application to be made to a judge and the judge hearing the application will decide the merit of the application when it is heard by him. That is, no person who has not a just and legitimate cause would get beyond the hearing in the judge's chambers when it came before him. Then, after hearing the application, the judge is empowered to say to the applicant: you have such and such a period of time during which these proceedings are stayed. After that date, this person, if he is still in the position in which he finds himself, not able to pay the account, can again go before the judge and have the time further extended. The opposing party has every right to bring whatever evidence he wants before the judge; he has every right to show that he has equal need of the money, &c., and place his case fully in the hands of the judge and then abide by the judge's decision. In other words, Mr. Speaker, no one is hurt, but we are granting some measure of relief to someone who may lose a considerable amount by having different court proceedings taken against him.

For instance, if a man has been out of work for some time, owing to illness and payments on his furniture or household effects have piled up and seizure has been made of those household effects, he is liable to lose all his equity in them if some protection is not given to him. I think, if we look back over the years, we will remember that there was a special Act drafted to give assistance to farmers who had purchased farms at

inflated prices. This Act does not go nearly so far as that Act, but that Act was used extensively in Ontario. Considerable numbers of Ontario farmers took advantage of that Act. This Act does not do anything to hurt the security of the person who has advanced goods, loaned money or to anything which caused the other party to be indebted to him. He loses his security in no way. It merely means that the person who is unable at the present time to pay has given to him the right to go before a judge and have those payments postponed.

There are several sections in the Act, Mr. Speaker, and those sections could be dealt with in the House in committee. I am only going to refer to the one main principle and that is, protection of a man's equity when he lost his earning power through some situation not his fault, and I would ask the government to lend its support to this Bill. It is only fair. It is only equitable and I am asking the government to allow this Bill to go on the statute book. I would move the second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, the Bill that has been moved by the hon. leader of the C.C.F. group in the legislature (Mr. Grummett) is quite unsound in several principles. I will take a number of them in order:

In the first place, there is already on the statute books of the province of Ontario certain legislation to give exemptions from execution and seizure. I believe the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) made the statement that a person might lose all their possessions. That, of course, is not so. I agree that what is covered by the present legislation of the province is much more limited than this Bill, but nevertheless it does exist.

This Bill imports an entirely new and highly undesirable principle of legislation. The furthest we go now is that an Act enacted by the legislature may contain therein a power delegated to some other authority such as the executive council of the province, to make a further law under that statute by way of regulation, but this Act goes further still. It delegates to the sixty some odd county

court judges in the province of Ontario legislative authority according to their judgment to legislate in relation to every single application that comes before them. What it does do is to create an entirely unsound position in that for the first time in this province we would have a principle of a matter coming before a court with no adequate legislative guide and the judges instead of constituting courts and having a judicial function would in fact become legislators. To that principle I wish to express opposition.

Another principle of importance is this: we have in connection with marketing of all types of commodities what are known as conditional sales agreements. That simply means this, that the title in the goods does not pass—the vendor remains the owner until payments are completed, at which point the title is then transferred to the purchaser, but during that process of payment the purchaser may have, hold, enjoy and use that chattel. Now, the whole operation of our industrial system depends on a reliance of that system of conditional sales and the fact that the goods on conditional sale will remain subject to those conditions. And to say that such business could be considered by county court judges, and that the only thing that would be at stake would be some postponement of payment with just as much security is not in line with the experience of that form of transaction, because obviously as the goods are used they deteriorate and they depreciate and the fact remains there would be a progressive loss of security in relation to every postponement.

This is just one of those measures, Mr. Speaker, that on the surface has that beautiful appearance of being for the benefit of that person who is termed the common man, but which in its actual operation of one end of the transaction, that is, in your industrial system, would tend to slow down the payment for goods on that rather convenient method of purchase and on the other side would operate to deprive countless people in the community of the extremely favourable and simple credit terms that are available. It seems that in the type of community that we have there has to be some sacrifice of some of the security that some of

the people would wish, so that there may be liberty on the other side to freely transact, to freely acquire and to freely use the tremendous variety of articles.

For these reasons I would like to indicate on behalf of the Government that the principle of this Bill is unacceptable.

The House divided on the Bill.

The motion was negatived.

Ayes, 10; Nays, 50.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Sixth Order.

HOME OWNERS RELIEF

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order, second reading of Bill No. 92, An Act to provide Relief for Persons who have suffered Substantial impairment of Income owing to Illness or Unemployment, or any other cause beyond their control, in respect of their homes. Mr. Taylor (Temiskaming).

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, this is a companion Bill to the one introduced by my leader (Mr. Grummett) which he went into at considerable length, so that it is not necessary for me to elaborate upon this Bill. But the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) made one or two remarks to which I would refer. One in particular was that if legislation of this sort is to be administered by a judge, the judges will become legislators. To me that indicates a lack of confidence in the judges, and therefore it is surprising to note how many judges have been called upon to act on Royal Commissions and prepare legislation on various subjects for this government.

I have no desire to prolong the argument or delay the proceedings. It is our intention to have a division on this Bill, but in order to save time, if it would be satisfactory to the government, we would be satisfied with the recorded vote on the last Bill. I now move the second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, the

hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) saw fit to make reference to remarks I made on a previous Bill. The point he was referring to was the question not of delegating legislation to a government, which in turn is responsible to this Legislature, by regulations, but, without any legal basis delegating legislative functions to a judge, and he suggested that my remarks indicated a lack of confidence on my part in the judges. I am sorry that he made that remark because it indicates a lack of familiarity with our legislative and judicial system. Under our system of government the legislation is made by those who are responsible to the legislature and they can continue to make it from time to time but only so long as they are responsible to the legislature. They in turn, must refer to the public for support in relation to the program they have carried out or failed to carry out.

The function of a judge is entirely different. His whole function is to be there free from that legislative and political responsibility to the public. I did not want to let that remark of my hon. friend to pass, that by expressing that very sound principle of our constitution I was indicating any lack of confidence in the judges in their judicial capacity.

There is one additional point I would observe on this bill. The remarks I made on the principle of its previous companion Bill stand, but this of course would create an entirely different situation. The whole basis of having mortgaged moneys available would be destroyed by this Bill. It contains a particular provision and in that respect it is unlike the other Bill, that the judge may, in the case of a mortgage and security transaction which makes money available to those who are seeking it, declare it a rental proposition on the basis of valuation. If that were ever to happen it could only have exactly the opposite effect to what the hon. member desires. It would have the result of not making available to the people of the community as a whole the financing that is necessary to enable them to acquire and own homes. I am sure that the Bill is put forward in a sincere desire to benefit those for whom

it is intended, but actually it would have exactly the reverse effects.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I am not going to prolong the discussion but I would ask the Attorney-General if he would approve at this time of the provisions of an act similar to the Farmers Relief Act, I think it was called, by which the judge had the power for some considerable time after a sale had taken place of reducing the sale price no matter who held the mortgage. I have known several cases where mortgages had been transferred and where the judge had the power to reduce the value of the mortgage by maybe fifty per cent.

MR. BLACKWELL: That was enacted by the Dominion Government under its powers to enact bankruptcy legislation, which comes within its jurisdiction.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I think this Legislature passed the Farm Loans Development Act, which affected only monies loaned by the Government.

MR. BLACKWELL: I am afraid the hon. member is confusing that with out Moratorium Act.

MR. NIXON: My recollection is quite clear. There was a provision that these mortgages might be reviewed and written down in some cases.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): That is quite true. The province was the creditor and a large sum of money was loaned on farm mortgages. Hundreds of them got into bad shape and it was a question of trying to rearrange them and of getting what was possible out of them. That Act was passed by this Government. It was an Act passed to rearrange loans which this province had made.

My hon. friend the member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) must know this, that acts such as he proposes look all very well on the face of them, but their effect is to dry up mortgage money. They destroy the possibility of

people getting money on mortgage loan, so while such legislation might help some person who was in difficulty it would, on the other hand, prevent thousands of people who want to get money to build homes or improve property from getting the funds to do it. That was the effect of the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act passed at Ottawa a number of years ago. It is generally recognized that legislation of this sort has a very damaging effect in making money available and so far as I am concerned, that would be my real reason for opposing legislation of this sort.

Motion for the second reading, negative.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Taylor, the member for Temiskaming, suggests that if it is satisfactory to the House, he would like to have the vote recorded on this Bill which was taken on the previous Bill. Is the House satisfied with that?

MR. DREW: I am satisfied with that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

MR. MacLeod: Is it possible to know tonight what business will be taken up tomorrow.

MR. DREW: We will proceed, first of all with the introduction of any material on the orders of the day, and then with second readings on the order paper and printed, and then go into committee on Bills that are ready for the committee stage, and then proceed to deal with the remainder of the order paper. I presume we will be able to deal with those tomorrow.

MR. MacLEOD: There will be no night session tomorrow?

MR. DREW: I think it would be well if we sat tomorrow evening, then we can see how we are situated as to the balance of the week.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: May I inform the members of the House that the Bill book has become crowded to its capacity and as the Bill books are in short supply it has been decided that all bills from No. 157 on will be filed in the Votes and Proceedings book, so if hon. members do not find a particular bill in their Bill book it will be found in the Routine Proceedings book, from Bill No. 157 on.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the fifth and final report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presents the following as its fifth and final report:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:

"Bill No. 16, an Act respecting the Township of Calvert.

"Your Committee would recommend that the following Bill be not reported, the petitioner having requested that it be withdrawn and Your Committee would further recommend that the fees

less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted;

"Bill No. 30, an Act respecting the City of Brantford.

"Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 30, an Act respecting the City of Brantford, on the ground that the petitioner had requested that it be withdrawn."

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intitled an Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a first time.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the minister indicate the nature of the amendment?

MR. FROST: I will read to the hon. member the explanatory note:

"The Fuel Supply Act provides procedures and powers designed to assist in the supply and distribution of wood, peat and other fuels in periods of emergency when fuels are in short supply.

"Clause (d) of section 8 empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations granting to the Minister of Mines such powers, in addition to those expressly conferred by the Act, as may be deemed necessary in order to provide a sufficient supply

of fuel to the inhabitants of Ontario or any locality therein.

"Section 9 provides that the Act 'shall not include, or apply to oil, natural or artificial gas or electricity.'

"The amendment extends the application of the Act to natural and artificial gas and products that are used to supplement the supply of natural gas."

As the Leader of the Opposition knows very great difficulty has been occasioned by a shortage of natural gas in south-western Ontario. This Act simply supplements the powers of the minister to deal with such a situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

AIR IMMIGRATION PLAN

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I think this would be an appropriate occasion, for a particular reason, for me to give a report to the Legislature of some of the more important details of the Ontario air immigration plan.

As the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) very properly said the other day it was of importance for the Legislature and the public generally to be informed of the things that are taking place which are of importance to this Legislature and the people. There is a special reason why I rise for this purpose today. This morning what might be described as the second stage of this plan began. A number of families arrived by train, having come from the British Isles by boat. They were the families of men who had come here first as air immigrants, and then having established homes of their own and having been able to show that they had established themselves in a job, their families followed. This is merely the beginning of the very large second stage of this movement, which is related to the original movement by air.

Having said that much I do think it would be appropriate to outline exactly what has taken place in connection with this matter which is of very considerable concern and interest to this Legislature

and which has not yet been placed before the Legislature in detailed form, or in fact in any comprehensive survey at any time. There has in fact been no earlier opportunity.

I think it would be well to clarify the relationship of this plan to the immigration arrangements of the Dominion government because there has been some misunderstanding in that respect. The Dominion government widened its immigration provisions earlier this year and provided in explicit terms that British subjects resident in any of the nations of the commonwealth who could pass the health requirements of the Dominion immigration provisions and had in their possession sufficient funds to pay their fare and enough money besides to take care of them until they had obtained employment could come here upon obtaining transportation.

I am not going to be critical in any way of any of the statements which have been made that did indicate a misunderstanding of the relationship of this plan to the Dominion immigration arrangements.

The Dominion government has the authority to establish the conditions upon which people shall cross our national boundary and come into Canada. That is their jurisdiction, and when they widened the provisions to that extent it then became possible for us to facilitate transportation within the immigration terms of the Dominion government. At no time have we ever sought to make immigration conditions of our own nor have we sought to establish any new immigration provisions.

That also explains why it was possible for us to do this in the British Isles and not elsewhere. The provisions to which I have referred are Dominion government provisions and relate only to British subjects resident in one of the nations of the commonwealth.

Upon finding that the Dominion requirements had been relaxed and relaxed very considerably to this extent I then flew to England in May to determine what could be done to facilitate the movement of people to this province. I

discussed this matter with various members of the government of the United Kingdom and, quite contrary to what might have been conveyed by statements that have been made on different occasions, I found the most sympathetic attitude towards our ideas, and they in fact facilitated in every way they could the arrangements which we sought to make.

We were then confronted with the question of making appropriate arrangements to bring people here. I had discussions with the shipping officials in Britain and I was informed that while they were anxious to make shipping facilities available as soon as possible and on as large a scale as possible there still would be considerable delay in that respect, and so I opened negotiations for the bringing of people here by air at a reduced rate. We then made tentative arrangements with a highly experienced charter company, the Trans-Ocean Airways. We made a preliminary agreement with them shortly after my return from Britain.

When we had completed these preliminary arrangements, which were of course subject to the over-all approval of the Dominion government in regard to certain details of landing arrangements and so on because of their control of our air activities, the Hon. Dana Porter, the Minister of Planning and Development, then made an appointment with the minister who was acting as the minister in charge of immigration, the Hon. C. D. Howe, and placed a proposal before him and obtained his complete approval of every detail of that proposal.

Immediately after having obtained that approval, we then proceeded with the details of the plan, and, as I believe will be recalled by the hon. members of the Legislature, made a simultaneous announcement as to what we proposed. While I was in Great Britain I had discussed the procedure to be followed, if we were able to go ahead with this plan, with the Agent-General at Ontario House, and with his officials, and, secondly, as soon as we had completed the details and had obtained the necessary formal approval in regard to flying arrangements, we then gave instructions to our officials

there to proceed with setting up immigration offices in London in relation to this airborne immigration plan.

Our officials in London were fortunate in being able to obtain the use of a very satisfactory building in Piccadilly in the very heart of London, which had been used by the American forces during the war as a recreation centre. This building has been used since that time and will be occupied for some weeks yet.

I just would like to say at this point again, to remove any misunderstanding which may exist, that the arrangements were made with Trans-Ocean Airways for the one very simple reason that it was the only air system at that time which was in a position to furnish us with machines to begin immediately with the plan. Some statements have been made to the effect that we could have used Trans-Canada Airways machines from the beginning. That statement is incorrect. I had discussed with officials of Trans-Canada Airways the possibility of obtaining machines. I knew exactly the number of machines available, and I knew that they were not in a position to furnish us with even a very small fraction of the machines required for this purpose.

Perhaps I could best illustrate how important it was that we were able to obtain the services of Trans-Ocean Airways by giving you the number of flights operated in bringing over the first 3,186 immigrants by air. Of those eighty-two flights which brought that group—and that, remember, is some little time ago—sixty-four aircraft were Trans-Ocean Airways and eighteen Trans-Canada Airways, and they were furnishing us with all the machines that they could. The Trans-Ocean Airways have done a superb job and they have organized an extremely efficient service, which deserves the utmost commendation from every one of us. The Trans-Canada Airways are in a position to furnish us with increasing services, and as the remainder of this programme advances, they will be supplying a higher proportion, but we are still very largely relying on Trans-Ocean for the aircraft available.

Now, so that you may be completely up to date as to the situation, not only did to-day mark the beginning of what I described as the "second stage" of this operation, but this week there will have come to Canada by air under this plan well over 3,500 people from the British Isles.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: It has been a very substantial and extremely efficient operation on the part of the air companies which have carried out the transportation details under the direction of the Department of Planning and Development here and of our offices in London.

I would like to review some of the essential details in addition to that very substantial movement of people, which will continue at an increasing tempo until the seven thousand contracted for in our original contract have been brought here by approximately the end of this year. The first flight left London on August second last. I think you will agree that this, in itself, was a not unsatisfactory achievement having regard to the fact that the Immigration Branch of the Ontario Government was only established by order-in-council on June 26th, of this year and on the same date, a Director of Immigration was appointed on the recommendation of the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter).

On that subject I might say that there is an interesting feature of that appointment that should not go unnoticed and that is that the Director of Immigration appointed on that day was a very efficient civil servant of this province, Mrs. Brownell, who is to-day occupying much the most responsible position occupied by any lady in the Ontario public service. She has directed the affairs of that branch with the utmost efficiency and despatch from the date of her appointment.

Within those few weeks, offices had been opened, the appropriate steps had been taken to provide facilities in London, and the first flight left at six o'clock from Northolt Airport on the evening of August second, and that machine put

down here at Malton Airport at 1:36 in the afternoon of August the third. It is not without significance that the first time that the wheels of that great four-engined aircraft touched Canadian soil was right here at Malton on the outskirts of Toronto.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: That is the mere statement of the mechanics of the flight. But before that had been possible, much had been done which is of great consequence not only to this particular plan but to such immigration as may come to Ontario from the British Isles in the years ahead. In order to handle this movement of people, a completely new concept of immigration organization had been adopted. The building that was opened in Piccadilly for this purpose provided facilities which made it possible for the prospective immigrants not only to obtain information in regard to every feature of this plan but, if they decided to proceed and qualified on the grounds of the immigration requirements of the Dominion government, every single step related to their movement to Canada was covered in that one office. Having demonstrated that they qualified for immigration to Canada on the ground of their nationality, their citizenship, they then received their medical examination in that building. If they qualified on the medical ground, they then were given full details in regard to such things as passports, exchange of money and other arrangements of that nature. They obtained their transportation in that building, so that a person seeking to come to Ontario was in no confusion, was in no doubt about where to go; it was all done right there. If they qualified on the medical and other grounds laid down by the Dominion government, they were able to get their transportation ticket, their allocation of space and their money was exchanged, because right in that building we had provided officials who were carrying out these various duties.

Now again to clarify one point which has been under discussion at different times. I might say that these medical

examinations are conducted under the authority of the Dominion government, because these are Dominion government arrangements from the point of view of actually entering Canada. Insofar as the exchange of money was concerned, we arranged for an official of the bank to be right there to give information as to what could be brought here, how it should be done, and to complete all details of the transmission of funds permitted under the arrangements made by the Government of United Kingdom.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Before you leave that point, is there any limitation of the amount of money the United Kingdom allows to leave the country?

MR. DREW: Yes, they can bring up to five thousand pounds with them, but payable in four equal annual instalments of twelve hundred and fifty pounds each. Before they leave, arrangements are made for the transfer of the funds through the Bank of England. They are allowed to bring the first instalment of twelve hundred and fifty pounds, or it can be transmitted here, and then after that the twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year for four years is sent forward, that is, any amount up to that. As I say, those arrangements are made right in the offices, with the officials of the banks present to carry out the necessary details.

So great was the response in London to the opportunity to come to Canada in this way that it was deemed advisable to open a second office, and an office was opened in Glasgow. The first all-Scottish flight arrived here on August thirty first direct from Prestwick, Scotland, which as I believe all the hon. members know, is not very far from Glasgow.

Whether anyone has Scottish blood in their veins or not, I assure them that it was a most heart-warming sight to see that first all-Scottish plane come in because it was a very much more colourful arrival than the others, simply because of the fact that there was a very marked evidence of their Scottish background. Most of them were wearing tartans or other evidence of their Scottish background or, shall we say, their local affiliation.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Bring their pipes with them?

MR. DREW: Oh yes, I should say, and not only that, but they had a few musicians along and the captain of the flight told me that never in his flying experience—and he is one of the most experienced trans-ocean pilots in the world—that never in his experience had he flown such a happy, cheerful group of people. He said they hardly stopped singing since they left Newfoundland that morning. I need hardly add, of course, that there were also pipes on hand to greet them when they arrived.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Then again, because of the increased evidence of interest in this plan, another office was opened in the Midlands. The first flight entirely made up in the Midlands, flew here directly from the English Midlands, and arrived here on October 21st of this year. There again there was a very special characteristic about the people who came in that flight. It was mostly made up of highly-skilled Midland engineers, and skilled workmen who are, I should think, equal to any in the world in the measure of their skill in their work.

Now, as to a break-down of the people who have come here, it may be of interest to know that approximately eighty per cent of those who have come have been men, and twenty per cent of them women. Arrangements have been made here for providing for those who were in need of housing accommodation until they obtained their own and obtained employment. I may say that the average time that it has taken each of these immigrants to get a regular job has been within three days, and the interesting thing is that a great many of these people have been employed even before they left the air port. Many people have now learned that it is not a bad idea to get in touch with these people as soon as possible, because they represent a very high degree of skill. In the very nature of things these people have been of a vigorous and adventurous nature. Because of the arrangements which have been made, most of them are quite young. Of the

first thousand, for instance—and I simply take that as a convenient grouping—sixty-three per cent were under thirty years of age, and they are mostly people with some special skill, which makes their placement very easy.

Quite apart from any arrangement that may be made otherwise, the first thousand—and I am simply giving this as a convenient number—had dependents to follow, consisting of two hundred and seventy-nine adults, and one hundred and ninety-eight children. If anything that percentage of relatives to follow has increased as time has gone on, and those figures relate only to the first thousand. What we have found, of course, is something that was not declared in the original declaration, nor was there any request for it. It is the fact that a great many of these young lads were engaged, and as soon as they have established themselves they begin to take steps to bring their fiances out here. I mention this for a reason. It has a bearing on the importance of this movement to the province. It cannot be measured in terms of the original seven thousand; it must be regarded in terms of the number that will follow them, and that is not only based on the family dependents who will be brought here, but also based upon the efforts that are made by many of these people to bring their friends out. Whether it is under this air plan or whether it is by boat, the most vigorous people we have now urging the movement of people to this country are those who have come here and have found the conditions extremely satisfactory.

One of the things I think should be cleared up is this. No one questions the importance of avoiding any operation which will aggravate the housing shortage. For that very reason, every single person who has come here under this air immigration plan has been informed in the most explicit terms that there is a housing shortage here, and that they must be prepared to accept accommodation suitable to a single person in rooms that they can rent. Whether it is generally known or not, there are rooms available in this city all the time.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On that point, did the province place itself under any obligation to find them housing accommodation?

MR. DREW: None whatever, but the Department has taken appropriate steps to determine the availability of accommodation, and we know that there is rooming accommodation available, and these people have all been able to find accommodation in that way. They were also clearly informed that they cannot bring their wives and children to this country until they have established a home of their own, and also been given assurance of a job. I have already said we are seeing the first evidence of the success of that plan by the fact that there are many of these people coming by boat, to follow.

As to the question of whether this does not add to the crowding. In any event, may I say that nothing in this plan will have contributed more to the building of houses than the type of people we have brought over here. We have brought many people with a very high degree of skill in the building trades, and they themselves will be the very people who will be able to assist in the construction of houses, which is so important.

Now, it would not have been possible to have carried out this operation, were it not for the fact that we had in London the Ontario House organization, and a staff capable of handling the London end of this movement. Here at this end, the Department of Planning and Development has done a magnificent job in setting up the facilities which are made available for those who come here.

Every one of the aircraft is met at Malton by representatives of the immigration branch. Even before they leave the airport they are brought together in a group, are given printed information in regard to the various problems which they will face, the various details of local information that is essential, and the official in charge of that gives them a briefing very similar to the briefing that would be received by a group of people going on any organized operation of any

kind. They are then brought into a reception centre established under the Immigration branch, where they are immediately welcomed by representatives of the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. All further information they require is given them there, and they are helped to make contact with any people they may wish to meet here. In the very nature of things, a very large percentage of these people already know some people in Ontario, and only need assistance in establishing contact with them.

At the airport, there is a simplified system of clearance which is new, and every stage of the immigration requirements is dealt with right there.

They go through their medical examination, their customs examination, their passport examination, they declare their money which they have brought, and before they leave a series of offices which are engaged in a separate hangar, and which has been set aside for this purpose, they are completely cleared to go anywhere in this province.

At the reception centre they are met, not only by the officials of the Department, but by girls of the Red Cross who are doing a wonderful voluntary work. Many of these girls have taken up where they left off with their war work, and uniformed Red Cross girls are on hand all the time to help in giving these people information, and guiding them to the places they want to go, and so on. Some fifty-odd of these girls are devoting a great part of their time to this extremely important work.

Then, just north of the reception centre, there has been arranged a hostel, under the direction of the Salvation Army, where comfortable accommodation and excellent meals are furnished those who are not met by friends or relatives and are required to spend some time before they get their jobs, and find their own quarters. In that respect, I might say that more than six thousand night accommodations have been given in that hostel to date.

In both of these cases I want to pay my very warmest tribute to the Salvation Army and the Red Cross for the volun-

tary work they have done in making this operation a success. I want to say also that the man who is mainly responsible for the efficiency of this operation which has gone with the smoothest possible daily movement, is the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) who has been in touch with every detail.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: He established the flying arrangements in Ottawa, and having laid down the plan, he flew to England to co-ordinate the organization between the British Isles and Toronto, and he has been in direct charge of the supervision of this at every stage, and to him, and to our agent-General in London, go the major credit for the efficiency of this extremely successful plan.

I think perhaps I should introduce one comment here, that we are not working only on the immigration of people. Coincident with the efforts that are being made in that behalf, a part of the work the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) did in England this year—the Department of Planning and Development—was working on the immigration of industry as well. We have already, through the offices of that department, established many new industries in this province through arrangements made in England by British manufacturers who come here. Because of certain restrictions which have been imposed, that movement has slowed down, but, without going into any details at the moment, I might say that official discussions are taking place in England, which it is hoped may clear away any barriers to any further developments of that nature.

I think it would be appropriate for me to say that we have had the most convincing evidence of the satisfaction that has been felt by those who have come to our country in this way. Letters come in every day; people come in themselves to tell of the success of their location here, and I thought that simply as an illustration of the kind of letters we have received almost daily, I would read one which came in to-day from one of those young men. This reads:

"This is to confirm that I have made arrangements to accept my wife and two children at this address just as soon as you can fly them over. I would be pleased if you could give me some indication as to when I might expect them.

"I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the overwhelming welcome received on arrival, and the subsequent sympathetic help from your department principally, and also from many Canadians in Toronto who were strangers previously.

"It is five weeks and one day when I arrived, knowing no one in the country anywhere, a complete stranger here for the first time.

"I found the Canadian people warm and friendly in the four weeks I worked among them in a busy Dining Room. Clean and pleasant also describes them, with a good sense of humour that makes for easy sociability.

"Wednesday morning 10.30 I landed from the plane after an enjoyable trip. Same day 5.30 p.m. I had a job to start the following morning, and still the same day two hours later I moved into a furnished room which I rented with another immigrant for seven dollars a week together.

"The employment officials went out of their way to suit me to a job of my own requirements, and make painstaking enquiries, without exception to all immigrants there.

"I want to thank you for the letter of introduction to the Dept. of Lands and Forests, it carried great weight and proved an "open sesame". I want to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Maddigan of that same department who gave me much of his valuable time, and proved so generous with invaluable advice. Regarding a fox and mink fur ranch I was purchasing, he may like to know I went through with the sale feeling much more knowledgeable and confident about it.

"It would seem clear to me that there are many fine prospects in this country as it is in its infancy, there are plenty of jobs and no one need starve, but also the fact is that this country

offers no easy pickings, but *hard work* and a very pleasant way of living, and it is this latter opinion I feel should be conveyed to future immigrants to save them any disappointment.

"The journey that brought me here was a wonderful opportunity I do not regret, and the fare well worth it when I consider the future, undisputably beneficial to my wife and two children, one and a half years, the other six months, when they arrive."

And then he goes on and asks that his gratitude be conveyed to the officials of the Department.

So much for that. We have heard some suggestion of the regret felt in Britain for these people coming. For that reason I would like to read the closing paragraph of a letter which was delivered to me on arrival of the first all-Midland plane, written to me by Lord Nuffield, probably one of the largest manufacturers in England. The closing paragraph reads:

"Your scheme has happily been put into operation at a stage of history which demands the closest co-operation and the strengthening of friendships as never before. It will still further consolidate the bonds of mutual respect and affection in the two countries."

That, I may say, Mr. Speaker, does not indicate any great resistance to this plan on the part of one of those industrialists in Britain who are themselves greatly concerned with the need of skilled workers there.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) permit a question on that point?

MR. DREW: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. MacLEOD: In your discussions with the officials of the British Government, did they, at any time, suggest there were certain classifications of workers they would prefer not to be encouraged to come to Canada? I am thinking, for instance, of coal miners, and so on?

MR. DREW: No. No indication of that whatever. I might say in that respect that any one who wishes to obtain what might at least be regarded, I should

think, as a semi-official view of this, might well read an article that appeared on September 25th of this year in the magazine of the British Broadcasting Corporation, headed "London Calling", in which they expressed the greatest satisfaction and admiration for the efficiency of this scheme.

Now, so much for what has already happened. At this point, naturally, the next thing to consider is what of the future. This has established a completely new system of movement of people to this country. Not alone am I referring to the fact that this is the first airborne immigration in history, but I am referring more to the fact that it has established a system of handling people at both ends, which has been so satisfactory that it could not be allowed to drop.

I imagine there are a number here who know that the Canadian immigration organization is conducted in a very different way. There is an immigration office on an upper floor in a building just off Piccadilly, a very small office, to which enquirers must go up by a rather narrow stairway. They go there merely to find out the immigration requirements and get certain details and to be directed to certain places. Then they must wander around on their own account trying to find transportation, trying to find out what the arrangements are and how to carry them out and trying to carry out, in their own way, the various details that are strange to them, and probably in a city that they are only visiting on one of many rare occasions. There is among them those who have a sense of exasperation and uncertainty, which I do not think is in keeping with an important decision of that nature and which, I do think, is not in keeping with what one might call our 'front door' in the British Isles.

I believe the Dominion Government is planning a more suitable arrangement and I hope that this will soon be put into effect. I can only say that it is our intention to carry forward our own arrangements. We have the building we took over and which we cannot continue to use beyond this year. We have just made arrangements for a very satisfac-

tory building for this purpose within one hundred yards of Ontario House for three years, under which this very system will be carried forward.

I might say these arrangements have been made with the complete co-operation of the officials in London and of the medical officials connected with the Dominion offices.

This has established also at this end a means of assisting, by information and by guidance, which is of very great value and which undoubtedly will be of great use in the future. This is only the beginning. It cannot be measured in terms of seven thousand or of the multiple of that number which may result from their wives and children coming here or the homes they will establish here. What I think should very properly be said is that through the activities in relation to this rather challenging way of coming to Canada, the idea of moving out here has gained a hold of the imagination of the people in the British Isles in such a way that we are going to see the results of this for years to come.

Anyone who goes out to see these aircraft coming in will recognize that we have never, at any time, had finer immigrants than these young people who are coming in this way. As I said before, the satisfied customer is always the best advocate. The best immigration agents we now have are these young men and women who are writing back to their friends what has happened. I know there has been a handful who did not find things satisfactory, but it was only a handful, only a very, very small number out of the 3,500 odd that will be here with us this week. It would have been more than human to have expected that every single person was so completely perfect that no single case of discontent would have developed. But the record is clear that the overwhelming majority of these people are more than satisfied, more than happy and they are doing what they can to urge others to follow.

This is not something that is done for a matter of a few months or for a matter of the time that its operation is concerned, but something which has created a centre which, in itself, will be of immense

value in building and increasing the friendship between this country and the British Isles.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I just rise to ask my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) a question. If he has the information I am sure he would be glad to give it to the House; does he know how many immigrants came into Ontario in the period in which the provincial scheme was in operation by other than these provincial auspices. I mean, other than what we brought in under this provincial scheme. Does he know how many other immigrants came into Ontario in the same period of time?

HON. MR. DREW: I cannot answer that myself. It is possible the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) may know. I am very glad the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) raised this point—I am not attaching these remarks to any individual in this Legislature,—but some remarks have been made to the effect that we have been only interested in this particular plan. The fact is that we have not only accepted but have welcomed the largest proportion of immigrants from elsewhere in Europe to any part of Canada, we have accepted the largest percentage of the Polish War Veterans, we have accepted the largest percentage of Dutch immigrants and we are accepting the largest percentage of the D.P.s. As may have been noticed, it was announced just two days ago the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has a team of its own in Europe today selecting two thousand workers for the power development of the Ottawa River. There are many people coming in all the time. We are not balancing our system with them. We simply say this to facilitate the movement of people and the effect will have far-reaching consequences and we place before them an opportunity to come to Ontario. I can only repeat these people represent the best type of immigrants we can get.

MR. OLIVER: I was not arguing with that intention. I want the picture complete in my own mind. I think it is important we try to assist on this matter.

There is one more matter I would like my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) to answer if he would; do you separate a certain percentage of those coming over to go into farm districts and farm work? Can you tell the House what percentage are actually engaged in farm occupation? If my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) has not that information, perhaps the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) can enlarge.

MR. DREW: I can answer the first part of the question. We do not limit the personnel because of their occupations. We encourage people of certain occupations to come here by public information given to us. It is possible the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) has some detail as regards the composition of the immigrant group which has actually come here.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I might say in the first place with reference to the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that there are no figures available as to the number of immigrants coming in to any particular province. After all, immigrants coming in from ordinary channels are recorded at the border but there is no effort made to keep any record as to what provinces they actually settle in. It may be possible to get the general immigration figures as to the Dominion of Canada but I, unfortunately, have not those before me at the present time.

In view of the very comprehensive statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) with reference to this plan there are merely a few of the details of the movement that perhaps would be of interest to this House by way of supplement. At the outset, I wish to say that in preparation for this plan, steps were taken in September, 1946. At that time this particular type of movement perhaps was not definitely visualized but it had become very apparent in this country following the close of the Great War that a very substantial pres-

sure of people from the British Isles was being built up to come to Canada. A very large proportion of these people wished to come to this province. Therefore, it was assigned to the Department of Planning and Development to make a general survey of employment and particulars of the general possibility of the movement of people from different countries in Europe and the British Isles, and to obtain some sort of comprehensive view as to what the situation was, how an influx of people might be reasonably employed and so that, when it might be decided to take any definite and positive steps we would be acting upon sure ground.

During the months of September, October and November a survey was made of an informal nature from which a number of interviews were held with people representing various avenues and openings for employment and various organizations that had an interest one way and another in increased population and the welfare of that population as it expanded.

As the result of that survey a report was prepared for the use of the government to provide us with some facts upon which we might make up our minds as to any steps that might be taken. It became very apparent in considering the information that we were able to derive in this way that this province has undergone considerable change within the last twenty or twenty-five years and has undergone even more dramatic change during the war years and those that have followed. This country now is an industrial country predominantly and the opportunities for employment today cover a very wide field. I was very much impressed when I was over in England in July with a conversation I had with a man who came out to this country many years ago from Denmark and who at the present time occupies a very high position in one of the great labour organizations here. He was over there representing that organization at a conference held at Geneva this summer. He pointed out to me that when he came to this country before the first world war, just at the turn of the cen-

ture, there were only two avenues of employment open to immigrants. One was agriculture and the other was construction work, when this country was in the process of building railways and developing buildings which were being built at that time. But, he said, at the present time any young man coming to Canada has not only two choices of employment; he has more like two hundred. It seems to me from the information we had received that today this country can absorb a great variety of skills and a great variety of people of different backgrounds, and the potentialities for employment in a great variety of fields are far greater than we had ever imagined they could be, far greater than they have ever been before in the history of this country.

So it was decided that if any movement of immigration should be stimulated or sponsored by this government we should be prepared in the first place to bring people in here who would be free to make their own choices just as the citizens of our own country are free to make their own choices as to whether they will go into this line or that line of production and take whatever job they may decide to take in view of all the various jobs that are offered at the present time.

In the light of that viewpoint and in the light of the information that we had, you have heard, as the Premier has described, how tentative arrangements were made and these were followed up by more definite arrangements in the month of June for the transportation of immigrants by air. I do not know whether it is appreciated by the members of this house how difficult it is at the present time in Great Britain for people to obtain passage by the ordinary lines of transportation, either by sea or by air, to come to this country in any numbers. The passages by sea are booked up sometimes by one year and sometimes by two years in advance, and passages by air are very difficult to obtain, and on the regular airways the price of the air fare is somewhat higher than most immigrants of moderate means are able to afford. So that if we were to take advantage of the offers of the many thousands who had

expressed their desire to come to this province, and we had substantial evidence of that at Ontario House where many applications had been filed, it would be necessary to enter into some arrangements some how to bring people by some different means other than those that were open to them through the regular channels of transportation. It was as a result of that situation that this original agreement was made.

The Premier has pointed out that when the terms of the agreement in principle were set I attended the Minister of Reconstruction who is the minister in charge of Trans-Canada Air Lines and at that time was also acting Minister of Immigration, and discussed this whole proposal in considerable detail with him. At that time we desired to establish flights commencing in London from one of the London airports and landing at Malton, but it was found in the discussion that it would be difficult for a foreign air line company to be allowed to land at Malton airport. As a result of some agreement or some decision that had been made in the interest of the established air lines, companies of foreign origin were not permitted to land at Malton. As a result of that we were prepared to make arrangements with this air line company for the landing of these planes at Buffalo, the passengers to be transferred across the border by some other means. This air line company had the arrangements made for that, but it was something which might have been regrettable if it had been necessary to carry it out. But at that time in my conversation with Mr. Howe the minister said that possible Trans-Canada Air Lines would be able to handle this business or some of it, and accordingly negotiations were immediately opened with that organization. It soon appeared that the corporation would not be able to carry out one single flight until some time late in the autumn and even then they were not prepared to give any definite undertaking of any kind at all. So it became necessary to enter into a contract on the best terms we could with the one organization we were able to find that could carry out this business.

I was assured at that time by the mini-

ster that every co-operation would be given by the immigration officials in Great Britain to have these people who came in quickly and efficiently cleared, and there was nothing but approval of the idea and approval of the execution of it. The only regret was that this was not being done by a Canadian organization but by one of foreign origin and therefore it would not be able to land these passengers at Malton but would land them at Buffalo.

Then the first task before me as the minister charged with the administration of immigration affairs was to determine what sort of organization we should set up. I wish to point out that the agreement we arrived at with Trans-Ocean Air Lines provided for the first flight on August 2nd. This agreement with Trans-Ocean Air Lines was not completed until towards the end of June. There was in fact very little more than four weeks in which to arrange the organization for reception and to arrange the necessary organization in London to screen these people and to arrange for passages and all the various other steps that had to be taken to put this movement into motion. Immediately the Director of Immigration was appointed and it was decided that by entering into negotiations with certain private organizations such as the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, voluntary associations of very high standing in the community and organizations that had had vast experience in looking after situations of this kind, if we could gain their co-operation we should perhaps much more effectively and much more expeditiously handle the problems of reception and of clearing as well as the vast multitude of details that have to be looked after in such matters. We immediately got their co-operation and the reception centre was set up and the Salvation Army Hostel was set up. These became ready for use and ready for business within four weeks of this decision being made.

It became evident that very quick work would have to be done at the other end if we were to find people ready and willing to come on such short notice by air from Britain to Canada, to pull up their

stakes and sell their houses if they had them, get rid of their leases if they had them, sell out and break with their families if they had family ties, and come out to this country to settle here for the rest of their lives. That was the sort of quick decision with which many of these people were faced and it was by no means certain at that stage that some of the earlier planes scheduled for flights would be very easily filled. So it was felt that I should immediately go to London to see that the arrangements there were quickly and expeditiously carried out for the purpose of getting the movement in motion there. I travelled by one of the planes of this same company with which we had entered into contract, a plane that happened to have space in it. The purpose of that was that I could see for myself what sort of operation this company performed. As a result of that flight I was fully satisfied with the efficiency and the standards of safety that were observed by this organization, and the following procedure was carried out with added confidence.

Immediately upon arriving in London I was met by the Agent-General, who had certain very definite recommendations as to the kind of organization that should be set up there. I remember arriving there at 7.30 on Friday morning and by 12.00 noon the major decisions were made as to how the organization should be set up and set in motion. The Premier has described the system that was established at Rainbow Corner, but only if you had actually seen it in motion could you realize the great contrast and the smooth procedure that was provided there as compared with what people have been accustomed to in dealing with line-ups and queues and so many other things which generally result from government activities.

In that one building we provided what might be called and what has been referred to as a production line operation where everything was done from the medical examination to the passport application, so that once a person interested in coming to Ontario under the air plan went into that building and decided to carry on through the differ-

ent offices that were set up there, within a matter of perhaps a couple of hours he would have everything arranged for if he made up his mind that he wanted to come. Not only was he screened, questioned and found to be a class of persons who obviously were readily employable in this country but he had his medical examination carried out there by the dominion medical officers who were put in there by the Dominion Government authorities to assist in every way, as the Minister of Reconstruction had intimated, in the carrying out of this programme. Not only that but there were in that building representatives of banks who would change money and provide travellers' cheques where they were wanted. There was another office there where all the passages would be bought and paid for.

I might say that this plan is not and was never intended to be an assisted passage plan in any sense. This plan provides for the payment of the passage by the immigrant, and the price that has been arranged is 67 pounds, which comes to approximately 260 dollars for the trans-Atlantic passage from London to Malton. That was all set in motion within in matter of days. We were then in a position to see that some publicity was given to this movement and that notices were sent out to the persons whose names had been filed with Ontario House, and it was not very long before line-ups were forming and before people were thronging into the building for the purpose of buying a passage as early as possible to come to this country. As it turned out there was no difficulty in carrying out these plans.

While in London I heard in one or two cables that were received that some difficulties had been encountered and that it might be possible that this whole programme might not be allowed to proceed. One point I might mention is that prior to leaving Canada I had a conference with some of the officials of Trans-Canada Air Lines and I proposed to them at that time that in order to overcome the difficulties that necessitated landings in Buffalo, Trans-Canada Air Lines could, in view of the fact that they

were unable to provide passages themselves, very readily enter into a contract with us and sub-contract that to Trans-Ocean Air Lines to make it possible in that way for this very simple procedure to be followed in departures from London or Scotland and landing within our province. But at that time they were not interested in that. We knew it could be done if any question of that kind were to arise and we knew that in the long run it would be done in order to provide proper landings at Malton rather than the very cumbersome procedure of landing at Buffalo and crossing the boundary by some other means.

So we provided for the planes and we provided for passages and the planes were booked up during the month of August and some of them well on into September. As it happened the very sort of agreement was brought about which I had suggested in the very early negotiations with T.C.A. An agreement was finally entered into at the very end of the month of July, only a few days before the first plane was to leave, whereby T.C.A. became the primary party and the operation was carried on by machines belonging to the Trans-Ocean Company. As it happened the Right Hon. C. D. Howe was to arrive in London on Saturday morning and I decided that I would stay there until this matter had been settled. I was able to see him in the morning and obtain his definite assurance that the matter had been settled and there would be no further difficulty, and I was able to come home that night.

That is the background of the negotiations and the background of some of the difficulties with which we were faced and the manner in which they were overcome.

The reception of these immigrants when they arrived has been described. The same type of organization is set up here as we have at the other end.

There is one point I wish to stress and that is as to employment. It was decided that it would be quite inappropriate for this province to enter into the work of an employment agency that would replace or compete with or cross wires with the Dominion Employment Service which

is at the disposal of every citizen of this country who is looking for work. The National Employment Service having more than seventy offices in this province was obviously the machinery that we wished to use for ready and quick placing of these persons.

We find the greatest co-operation from the officials of that organization, and in our reception centre, where these men come in and spend perhaps their first night—I might point out that some of these planes arrive at two or three o'clock in the morning—and it was necessary, therefore, to provide them with some over-night accommodation at least. Then five minutes after they arrive at that centre they have the privilege, if they wish, to go in and discuss work, to discuss job opportunities with officials of the National Employment Service, so that by co-ordinating and co-operating with the various agencies that we built to contribute to the success of this whole scheme, we have seen that it has worked very smoothly.

One other final reference I wish to make, and that is to the question of the housing situation generally as it affects these people, and our own people in connection with it. There is no doubt that whenever we are in a period of full employment—and we are in a period of full employment today—whenever we have a great industrial expansion with new factories being built, new jobs opening up—we are bound to find ourselves in a situation where housing is very short. People flock into the places where jobs are offered, and it is quite beyond the limits and the capacity of the construction industry and the building trades to keep pace very often with the sort of expansion and sort of progress we are going through at the present time. Now, what we are faced with is a decision of this kind—is this country to say that we refuse the admission of people simply because at the present time there are difficulties in finding accommodation, or are we to say: let people come in when the jobs are open to get their foothold and to establish themselves in times when times are good, whenever there is a falling off of the conditions as they may

exist, then housing shortages turn into the opposite situation. Then is the time when it is most inappropriate to bring in too many and too quickly people to swell the population. Now is the time when they can best come in and best establish themselves. Not only fill jobs, but the sort of people who have been coming—with the skills they have, the experience they have, the background that they have—are the sort of people who are going to create jobs for more and more of our own citizens. That is a viewpoint that we must begin to see in connection with any movement of population within the commonwealth of nations. The society in which we live is no static society. We are living in a dynamic society which is growing and changing, in which new jobs are opening up—new jobs of employment never dreamed of before are being developed on every side. If we are to close the door and say: no, we are stationary, we will not go ahead until this and the other thing is done, then we have missed the greatest opportunity that any country has laid upon its door. So this movement of people—and which I may say in supplement of what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said—has not only been approved by certain individuals in Great Britain but it has been discussed fully with the Department of Labour, with the Department of Dominion Affairs and ministers of those departments, and with officials of the Bank of England in connection with the transfer of funds. Nothing was suggested in any case that a movement of people on a good sound basis of this kind—free movement of free people who come into this country where opportunities are staring them in the face—that that is not a good thing, not only for us, not only for the countries of the commonwealth, but for Great Britain itself. We have had nothing but co-operation and approval and Godspeed from the departments of Governments in Great Britain that have had any dealing with us on this scheme at all.

So, Mr. Speaker, in outlining some of the plans that have been made and the steps that have been taken and some of the issues involved, I wish to leave this

subject by simply reminding the hon. members of this House that there is no country now—and perhaps in this country there is no province—that has greater opportunities before it than we can see with our own eyes here at the present time.

THE SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move that the House do now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

The House in Committee (Mr. Reynolds in the chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): First Order.

INSURANCE ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order—House in Committee on Bill (No. 63), An Act to Amend the Insurance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, before the different sections are considered I would like to make a brief explanation to the House regarding a number of sections of the Bill. They are concerned entirely with the question of using the descriptive sections relating to the Department of Insurance, and these sections that I am now referring to are all sections in this Bill which remove the descriptions, and which leave the conception of that office, an office of Superintendent of Insurance of which the Superintendent of Insurance is the chief official. Now, that appeared at the time a desirable amendment to make because the fact of the matter is the Department of Insurance in a technical sense is not a department of Government. But I have since discovered that that term has been so long in use that it is of the greatest possible concern on the part of those people who transact business with the Government, particularly people from abroad, who might think there was some loss of prestige and importance. With that explanation I now move to strike out the follow-

ing part of this Bill which will remove that question from consideration. Those parts are subsection two of section one, sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eleven and twelve. I move that they be stricken out and that the Bill be revised accordingly. Having done that, if that is acceptable to the House to accept that motion, then we can deal with the other sections of the Bill which contain different types of amendments which are desirable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Section one agreed to.

Sections two to seven inclusive deleted.

Sections eleven and twelve deleted.

Former section eight is now section two.

Former section nine is now section three.

Former section ten is now section four.

Section five agreed to.

Bill No. 63 as amended reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Second Order.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill (No. 147), An Act to Amend the High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

Sections one to six inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 147 reported.

MR. DREW: Fourth order.

CITY OF WINDSOR (AMALGAMATION) ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 149, An Act to amend the City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, 1935. Mr. Drew.

Section 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, might I bring to your attention the fact that we have not got a quorum in the House. There is not twenty-one hon. members in the House right now.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty is plenty.

MR. HABEL: Is that enough?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: That is enough.

MR. HABEL: Lucky enough for the government.

Bill No. 149 reported.

MR. DREW: Fifth order.

SECURITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 31, The Securities Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

Section 1 to 25 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 26:

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Have any of the other provinces similar legislation to this, Mr. Attorney-General?

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, in reply to the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I would say this, that prior to our Act of 1945, the legislation of the different provinces in Canada was very similar and what has developed from there was that the Securities Commission or the corresponding agency of government had entered upon a control system entirely different in its conception to the provisions of this Act. They were dependent upon the decision of officials as to what might be sold and what should be done and all other matters through the Act.

The Ontario system, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows, is covered by the three broad principles I stated, and that is the licensing system for brokers and salesmen, the public disclosure system of filings with the commission, and the system of prosecution for offences under the Criminal Code, and that is the distinction.

Now to complete that answer. There has, I know, in the province of Quebec been a great deal of consideration given to this question, and I think that they have reviewed their legislation somewhat in the light of the Ontario principles.

That is, I think, the best account of the situation all over the country I can

given the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

Sections 26 to 35 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 36:

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, might I request the indulgence of the House by requesting a slight delay while we determine one of the sections? We don't want to pass it. I will just be a moment. All right, Mr. Chairman, will you proceed now, please.

Sections 36 to 38 inclusive agreed to.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, before we proceed, may I, with the consent of the House, revert to 34. There is a small amendment I wish to move for purely technical reasons.

The section is 34, subsection 3, the second line from the bottom of the page; hon. members will see the expression "the technical rules of evidence". That matter is now before the courts and there are conflicting decisions, western decisions holding one way on what "technical" means, and the decision of a California court holding the other way. Judgment has been reserved on the expression; I had hoped that before this Act would reach the Legislature that the decision would be available. As it is not, I would like to move that before the word "technical" there be inserted the words "legal or", so that the expression will read "the legal or technical rules of evidence", which will amend the situation; and I so move.

Motion approved.

Sections 39 to 42 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 43:

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of subsections to 43. It is rather an important section and I want to speak to Sub-section 9 of it. I don't know whether there is anything coming ahead of that or not. In Sub-section 9 there is a provision that where there are any substantial changes the amending prospectus must be filed within twenty days of the time of its issue. There is, however, the possibility of a hiatus there of twenty days when it would be possible for the old prospectus to be completely out of date,

actually, with the information required, and still be made use of during the period as the basis of a sale. I am sure that it is not the desire of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that that should take place. I have a number of suggestions from time to time—perhaps you will not accept those suggestions—they can be accepted or not, as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) sees fit; I do not propose to offer any motions in regard to them.

MR. BLACKWELL: Not as the Attorney-General sees fit, as the Legislature sees fit.

MR. ROBERTS: I just said I don't propose to make any motions, I merely propose to make suggestions, and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) can then deal with them as he sees fit. I am not taking him by surprise in regard to any of these suggestions.

I think that this sub-section nine would be improved and be less misleading, if we inserted in the fifth line, after the word "misleading", the following words:

"No further sales shall be made thereunder unless and until."

So that it would then read that unless and until an amended prospectus had been filed, and they would then have the twenty days in which to file the amended prospectus.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for St. Patricks (Mr. Roberts) has not taken me by surprise. I would like to confirm that. I understand he discussed these proposals—I do not know how extensively—with the officials of the Commission before I knew what his express proposals were, and I think—

MR. ROBERTS: I am afraid I am not catching what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is saying, if it makes any difference.

MR. BLACKWELL: I had a memorandum delivered from the hon. member from St. Patricks (Mr. Roberts) last night, I think contained the proposals that he will make. I think it is only

proper that I should try and deal with them as they arise.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): In his own name? Was it under the name of the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) or on behalf of a group?

MR. BLACKWELL: I am not able to answer that, but I would not like to infer otherwise. I feel that the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is interested in the matter by reason of his desire to review the legislation. I want to make it quite clear, that I make no other suggestion.

Dealing with the sub-section in question, the hon. member should remember this in relation to the Act as a whole. The Act prohibits in its whole structure and design the making of material misrepresentations, and the twenty-day limit that is in this section is not a limited period in which a prospectus may be used, which contains information that is changed in a material way. It is a twenty-day period merely requiring the filing of that amended material whether there is selling going on, or not. The Act is quite adequate in its general provisions to deal with the question of making any statements in relation to securities where the material information is not correct. Due to the growing like and dislikes of different persons, adding all sorts of expressions, this Act has grown in volume, and departmentally we are not prepared to take the responsibility of that section of the Act which is suggested. The Act as a whole is an Act that is intended to prevent selling on false statements or any statement where the material information is not disclosed.

On section number 42.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): The same observations would apply to sub-section nine of section forty-four, as to sub-section nine of section forty three.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the same observations would also apply. The point is exactly the same. A further explanation from me would be redundant.

Sections forty-four and forty-five approved.

On section forty-six.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, in regard to section forty-six (b): I noted that this section makes the provisions of sections forty-three, forty-four and forty-five not applicable to a sale of any securities which are listed with any recognized stock exchange, for sale through such exchange. This is the same as it was in the 1945 Act. It has the effect of permitting primary distribution to take place through a recognized stock exchange, without the necessity of producing a prospectus, which otherwise would be required.

Now, I think I should bring to the attention of this House the fact that in that section—not “in that section,” but that section was involved—an enquiry took place last year when the 1945 Act was in force, currently known as the Beaulieu Yellowknife Mine Limited, under investigation and a finding was brought in, a copy of which I have here—an eleven-page finding—by the Commission, or rather by Col. O'Connor, senior solicitor, and Mr. J. H. Collins, senior accountant for the Commission, and bears date the 13th of October, 1946. Briefly, in this case, the report indicated a shocking method of high financing. A group which were at once vendors of certain mining properties, officers and directors in some cases of the company, and the group which obtained from the company options at relatively low prices on the treasury shares of the company, after carrying out certain preliminary financing, which, incidentally, enabled them to distribute more than \$50,000 amongst the group, which the Commission says represented a return of more than their original investment, and left them still holding 786,975 shares, took in a man described by the Commission as a New York “professional market operator” to help secure distribution of Beaulieu shares. Five weeks after the first New York operator came into the picture, a second one, and probably a far more notorious character, was taken in and given a call on certain stock at prices well below the market

prices. The Beaulieu shares it must be remembered were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the time. The transactions at this stage brought in no new money into the company's account.

This last operator was at the time, and I believe still is, known to the authorities in Canada in such a way that he would scarcely venture to set foot on Canadian soil. He apparently, however, had sufficient connection in Canada to enable him, while not himself personally coming here, in the space of approximately seven weeks to purchase from the group who held the options from the Beaulieu company on its shares 225,000 of these shares, and to sell these and other shares including short sales, so as to make a profit of approximately \$195,000 on his Beaulieu trading, according to the Commission's report, in a space of a matter of seven weeks, I think it was.

A great volume of sales consequently went through the Toronto Stock Exchange, and at a certain stage of the manipulations, a short interest appeared, and rumours circulated on the merits of the property as reflected by the then high price of the shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

In connection with the transaction the report quotes a certain number of people very definitely operators on the short side.

If anybody is interested, look at pages seven and eight of this report, and you will get the full details and the names of the people involved.

It was mentioned that one of these parties was short quite a substantial amount of stock at the time, and was approached by the president of the Beaulieu company, who also was in the financing group and was at the end of his financial tether by reason of the battle which sprung up here between the shorts and the longs, when the stock was very high. His broker needed—and I want you to remember this figure—\$680,000 to meet the clearings on Monday, May 20th, 1946. Then, with a short position of approximately 44,500 shares this operator entered into an agreement with the financing group to purchase a sufficient number of shares from them, which

they held under option from the Beaulieu company at \$1.15 per share, when the market on the Toronto Stock Exchange was over \$2.00 a share, and arrangements were made to make available the necessary balance to meet the broker's clearings. The price on the stock exchange, of course, at this time, was considerably higher than \$1.15, and it was recognized by the operators that they were in for a falling market. The market operations were taken over on May 20th, by this operator. His short position was automatically transferred from some 44,500 shares short to a long position, and he then gradually liquidated his long position.

I have said that he took over on May 20th. On June 13th, 1946, he called on the financing group for a further 20,000 shares at sixty-five cents, which he received, and sold the same day on the market at \$1.02, that is, through the stock exchange. This flattened his account in Beaulieu and he made a gross profit on his trading in Beaulieu of \$40,985.65, according to the findings of the Commission. The trading was done in the name of the man, his wife, and two other nominees through agents, with fifteen different brokers, one in Montreal.

Now, the unloading through the Toronto Stock Exchange of several hundred thousand shares to get money to clean up this six hundred and eighty thousand dollar position—that unloading undoubtedly was a sale which occurred in the course of the primary distribution of shares, and yet no part of that went into the company, but was purely a manipulation in the broadest sense of the word, in my opinion, a market manipulation carried on in that manner.

With that fact facing us at this time, in the findings of this Commission, with this section before us, I felt in duty bound to bring to your attention, Mr. Chairman, and to the attention of the hon. members of this House, that that sort of thing can go on under this section. Whether it can be stopped or not may be another question, but it seems to me at this point that we ought to pause before we pass a section which permits

tradings of that sort to go on in the primary distribution through an exchange without even the formality of passing out prospectuses, which must be done in all transactions outside of the stock exchange. It is true that several recommendations were made by the Commission to the stock exchange, and some of them have not yet been carried into effect, and right today we have the Eldona case being investigated by the Commission, and while I do not know what all the facts are, I venture to say that the findings would not be far in some respects from those I have now put before the House, with respect to the type of transactions that were going on.

Mr. Chairman, I content myself by making these remarks with respect to this section, and draw respectfully to the attention of the House that if we pass section forty-six we are permitting primary distribution to be carried on through stock exchanges, exempt from the accompanying passing on of a prospectus as is required in all cases, which are carried on outside of the exchange.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

MR. BLACKWELL: I wonder if the hon. member from Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) would permit me, for the sake of avoiding confusion in the House, to deal with the remarks just made by the hon. member from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). Rest assured I do not wish to restrict the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) in anything that he wishes to say, but the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) made a very lengthy statement, and I feel possibly the hon. members would wish me to deal with it before entering into any further discussion. So if you, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. members will permit me, perhaps I may speak at this time. I think perhaps the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) might have gone to a little more pains to make it clear to the House. The situation he has described is in relation to facts established by reason of the operation of the extremely efficient Commission we have established in the province.

What he also knows, and what appears in the memorandum he has delivered to me is that the Security Commission, following that investigation, made specific recommendations to the stock exchange, wide enough and sweeping enough to prevent a recurrence of this type of series of translations which the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) has brought before the house. My understanding is that seven of these are already adopted. There are technical difficulties in the way of the adoption of the eighth suggestion, which was one of the matters that was under examination by the Commission. That is the matter of the consolidation between this Commission and other bodies, in order to deal with that particular phase. But the matter goes farther than that. I believe in 1945 I was quite clear on the scope of this Act, and the remarks I made at that time in the House are equally applicable to this Act. This Legislature has not the slightest jurisdiction to enact law in the field of criminal law. But there are under consideration by the Securities Commission proposals dealing with this, and the situation is not unlike this, looking to the amendment of the Criminal Code of Canada, which will, in due course, be represented there with the idea of making the combined legislation fully adequate to do the job.

Now, because of one abuse—and of course it is not the only abuse—but on account of this I am quite unprepared to accept the proposal that the scheme of this Act should be abandoned, and that it is necessary or even feasible or workable that you can have prospectuses and transactions on the listed stock exchange go on hand in hand at the same time. There is no practicable purpose to be served.

As a matter of fact, the prospectus is already filed with the Securities Commission and under the provisions of this very same Act. If anyone buys in the course of primary distribution from a person who is a dealer in the matter and who is soliciting the public, the customer is protected by the prospectus, whether he reads it or not or gets it or not. This amending Act before the House indicates the efforts the Commission is making to

close the gaps and improve the situation in their administrative experience.

Previously, if a purchaser from a dealer wished to get a rescission of contract by reason of a misstatement of fact in the prospectus, he had to establish he had read it and was bound because of reading it. Now it is presumed he has read it and it is filed with the Commission. What the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is really saying, if he were the Securities Commission, he would do a much better job than they are doing. I do not accept that. The Government has appointed the present Securities Commission and it still has confidence in the job they are doing.

The proposal of the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) is quite off the path which is being followed by the Commission and is not acceptable to the Government.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Since my name was mentioned, I want to justify the action of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

Mr. Chairman, we could afford to spend a few minutes on this question. I am no authority and do not express an opinion. I do say, that the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is a member of the Ontario Bar Association. He enjoys a high standing in the profession and he is also associated with mining development, I gather. He has made a very serious statement in this House and perhaps he should elaborate on it for the benefit of the members who have not the experience that he has.

He stated, very definitely, that if we vote for this section we will legalize the continuation of a practice that he referred to in his speech. That is rather serious because, from the sections of the official report that he read, one could conclude that practices of an unsavory character were engaged in. I do not suspect the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) for one moment would desire to depress the value of the stock he mentioned here, because it could have a depressing effect if it were broadcast outside.

MR. ROBERTS: I made no comment of the property, purely on principle.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think you had any other motive in mind. I say it could perhaps have a depressing effect on the stock. However, I do not know. Let that be as it may, I am not interested in this or any other stock, but it was a serious statement to make to an ordinary member who is not versed in the intricacies of the market. It is placing a rather serious responsibility on our shoulders.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), of course is the authoritative person to speak on matters of law and legislation of this sort. I would suggest, and as one member, would appreciate further enlightenment from the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) on a matter he feels so keenly about and justify his statement that he made earlier that we will permit the continuation of improper practices if we vote for this Bill. Just exactly what could we do—I address the question to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts)—in order to avoid such practices in the future?

MR. ROBERTS: I am not really at liberty to speak again on this subject.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, as often as you like.

MR. ROBERTS: I would just like to say what I tried to point out was, that under this section, with that section in the Act, certain things have happened in a primary distribution of a stock which should not have happened. I do not say we can amend that section to prevent them from happening, necessarily, but I felt it is my duty and I do not come into this House, Mr. Chairman, speaking as a spokesman for any outside interests of any nature whatever. When I speak, I always speak as a representative of the people in this House and I would hate to think anyone would think I would come into this House trying to be the spearhead of any group of people, however influential they may be, at all. I may do that under circumstances as an advocate in the courts, or elsewhere, but never on the floor of an assembly such as this. I do feel we should pause at this section and determine whether or not some correction is necessary here. The stock ex-

change was put on trial and the stock exchange was found wanting in that report. Whether they have corrected their actions and methods sufficiently to prove for the future they will not be found wanting, yet remains to be seen. Possibly it may be passed as it is with a definite understanding. After the report on Eldona is passed, the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) may see fit to come back at the next session with some amendment. I am only speaking on the matter of protection in the hope it will be of some help to the public generally and I have no axe to grind. I merely point this out to the hon. members and in particular the department that it should be changed.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I would like to ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell): Did the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) draw your attention to these things that he brought up on the floor of the House prior to drafting this Bill?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, it is a little difficult for me to answer that question in fairness to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) because as I pointed out, the administration is conducted by the Securities Commission. I do not know how far in advance of the preparation of the legislation the hon. member may possibly have discussed this with the Securities Commission. I am not informed of that, but in any event, I can say this to the House, that if he did, he failed to persuade them to some alternative statutory view. He raised this question with me, that is the first schedule on the proposed amendments, which, if adopted, would be his views. That was brought to my attention, not in the form of a memorandum, but at the time when the support of the government supporters was invited to this Bill and when it was explained to them.

I think that is a fair statement but if there is some elaboration that the hon. member for St. Patrick would care to make from what is within his knowledge and is not within mine, he might do so. So far as his memorandum is concerned

it was placed on my desk some time during yesterday afternoon.

MR. ROBERTS: I do not know that it is necessary for me in this House to go into details of that sort. Every member knows when this Bill was introduced and when it became available and how much time has passed since then. There has been very little opportunity to make a study of it but I have done my level best working over it at the week-end. I have done my best to express my views and I do not think the Attorney-General thinks that I would take advantage of him.

MR. BLACKWELL: I do not think I raised any such thought. I absolutely accept the statement of the hon. member for St. Patrick. He does exactly what he says. He comes into this Legislature and represents his constituency and does his duty as he sees it. And I would not want to leave this discussion without making it perfectly clear that I accept that statement on his part completely. I have suggested nothing else.

As to any assurance about this particular section I am bound to say that I am not prepared to give any such assurance. I cannot do so in the nature of things. If this section passes it becomes a section of the statute law of the province of Ontario and it is a part of the statute law of Ontario. It is, of course, open either to the Government or anyone else to review it and to form a conclusion as to whether it is acceptable in operation or still leaves some problem of administration to be met.

I think I made very clear to the House that the administrative agency that administers the Act, namely the Securities Commission, is quite aware of the fact that all the problems in relation to the administration of this Act have not been met. The statement that the hon. member for St. Patrick made is of course a serious statement and I would not like to leave this discussion without making it very clear that I fully understand it is serious, and I think I have indicated that. This particular problem is giving the Securities Commission very considerable concern and

it is taking steps that it thinks advisable to try to solve the difficulty. I think I should make that statement to the House. I would not want to leave the matter on the basis that from my point of view the problem is being treated in some frivolous way. I simply say at the moment as I stand here that obviously the Securities Commission has my confidence as the administrative agency in the course it is pursuing.

MR. MEINZINGER: If this is so serious would it not be advisable to withhold the bill in the meantime?

MR. BLACKWELL: No.

Section agreed to.

Sections 47 to 52 inclusive agreed to.

On section 53—Rescission of contract.

MR. ROBERTS: Under the Act of 1945 there was a full sixty-day period for rescission. Under this amendment the time is cut down to seven days. I wonder whether that is adequate. Under the 1947 Act of the Quebec Legislature rescission may take place at any time within two years. I do not advocate as long a period as that but I am wondering whether we might not just as well wipe out this provision altogether as provide for only seven days. I think the sixty-day provision is a better one.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat embarrassed about this. In the memorandum of proposed amendments that I have from the hon. member of St. Patrick, I note that he had a proposal relating to section 52. I do not know whether it was his intention to abandon or continue with that proposal before the Legislature. The two sections I might say are integrated, and as for myself I am quite prepared to have section 52 discussed as well as section 53 if it is his desire to discuss both of them. I felt I should ask him that.

MR. ROBERTS: I was prepared to let section 52 go because I thought that if the Attorney-General had been impressed with my proposal he would have

so indicated. So far as this section is concerned I did not feel it was necessary to do more than I have already done.

MR. BLACKWELL: Might I assume that that applies to the rest of his memorandum?

MR. ROBERTS: Oh, no.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I should explain to the House the point in issue. I have to refer to section 52 in order to make myself intelligible. That section is an amendment to the corresponding provision of the 1945 Act. What the 1945 Act required was that in a primary distribution the dealer must deliver the prospectus before the contract could be effected. I feel I should make that statement to the House to make the provision understandable.

The following section is merely a section which contains a sanction in relation to what happens. First of all if the prospectus was not so delivered it was an offence under the Act. Secondly the purchaser was given a six months' rescission right. The amendment to section 52 simply creates this result, that if a transaction was by reason of a dealer or his agent contracting members of the public to sell the security, then the provision of the 1945 Act is continued. The purchaser must receive and have the opportunity of considering the prospectus which contains the material facts before the transactions can be effected. But it has been found in experience that people will call up and ask a broker to purchase shares in some stock. That would ordinarily seem to be a brokerage transaction. It is not because the dealer is in the business of dealing. Under those circumstances, with that development of business within the office, it is thought adequate that the purchaser who probably under those circumstances is not interested in reading the prospectus should receive the prospectus with the confirmation of the transaction.

To make the whole picture plain I should add that a further protection has

been inserted for the purchaser and that is that whether he reads the prospectus or not he is now by a further provision of the new Act entitled to rely in any event on the material statements made in the material filed with the Securities Commission, whether he has received the prospectus or not.

With reference to this section what has been found is this. Under the structure of the 1945 Act we thought we had done a fair job in stopping some questionable transactions by dealers but we created the situation that members of the public could take advantage of the provision as to delivering of the prospectus beforehand and would buy stock and then see how the market went. If the stock went up they would keep it. If it went down they would apply for a rescission. The new section keeps exactly the same period within which rescission may take place if no prospectus is received at all as appears in the 1945 Act, but gives a man seven days in which to make up his mind on the facts whether he wishes to keep the stock or not. That is inserted for the purpose of cutting out purchaser frauds which actually developed under the Act.

I would be completely opposed to any such limitation as two years in relation to securities which may change in value under all sorts of influences in the market and I would be greatly surprised if after their administrative experience they will retain that period in the Quebec Act. Under those circumstances I say to the House that I am satisfied to recommend the section as it is drafted.

Section agreed.

Section 54 agreed to.

On section 55—Confirmation to customers.

MR. ROBERTS: I suggest adding as paragraph (f) the following words:

“whether the transaction of the sale of a security is long or short.”

That was the recommendation contained in the report of the commission, recommendation No. 2, which was not adopted by the exchange. I would like to refer to the report and the Beaulieu trans-

actions. Short selling has a definite restrictive place in market transactions, but if it is abused it can be the worst type of legalized fraud.

In regard to the rule of the Toronto Stock Exchange the relevant section according to the report is No. 46, which provides:

“No short selling of a security shall be made on this Exchange below the price at which the last sale of a board lot of the security was effected on the Exchange.”

Listen to the findings of the commission in regard to that:

“We find that the sellers were not compelled to make delivery within the time limits prescribed by the Clearing House regulations.”

They also find that the regulation was not adhered to by the members. Under the New York Stock Exchange regulations it is obligatory. If a broker is called upon to mark the sale long or short, there is no question about whether it is a short sale. What happened in the Beaulieu case was that people rushed in and told the brokers to sell. It would be selling at one moment at \$2.40 and the next sale might be at \$2.10 and the next at \$2.00. We should have a rule that would not permit any such short sale transactions as that, and I think that, in part at least, we would get at the heart of this problem if we insisted on sales orders being marked “long” or “short”. A broker should not be permitted to effect any sale, in my opinion, in the nature of a short sale unless it is so indicated before the order is executed.

That is all I am suggesting here. I think these revisions recommended by the Commission in its report would be beneficial, although unquestionably it would involve a certain amount of additional work on the part of the brokers' employees, in getting the information at the time.

MR. SALSBERG: Will the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) move the amendment he proposes?

MR. ROBERTS: No. I said I proposed to make this as a suggestion, with some background of knowledge and ex-

perience in these matters, and if they are not accepted, I am not quarrelling further with them. I am trying to bring them to the attention of this House.

MR. SALSBERG: Again I want to give expression to my feelings every time the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) speaks on this Bill. I respect his knowledge in this business, as being above that of most hon. members. But he makes, on the one hand, a series of serious comments, expresses very positive opinions about the need of improving this legislation in order to protect the public, and then sits down, and does not move an amendment. If the shortcomings are as great as he implies, then he should move an amendment; in fact, I say he is duty bound to do that, and as a member who is no expert on this question, I feel I would be prepared to support an amendment made by him, if it is as necessary as he suggests. He ought to know; he is a lawyer; he also knows the mining stock transaction business, and yet he leaves hon. members, like myself, up in the air. We are impressed by what he has to say, but then he does not follow the consequences of his own suggestions when he fails to move an amendment. I do not think that is proper. I, for one, would be prepared to vote for the amendment he suggested, if he would move it.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to speak on behalf of the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), as I think he can be counted on to do his duty as he sees it. I rather appreciate, as a matter of fact, the manner in which he has proposed these matters. He is just taking the position that, "I will publicly discuss these questions, and I hope that the administration will recognize the merits of some of the proposals I have made." That is what makes it so extremely embarrassing for me to give the appearance of not recognizing any merits in any of them. I want to state positively to this House that I am not taking the position that these proposals have necessarily no merit. The fact of the matter is, if I may come back to the section, that there is a little confusion. I do not want to evade the question, which is im-

portant, by what I am about to say now. It so happens that the section of the Bill with which we are dealing has to do with what must be contained in a confirmation that goes to the members of the public. There is no earthly purpose to be served in insisting that in that confirmation there must be some reference to a "long," or "short" sale, because the form as you see it in the Act is for the protection of the purchasers, who know whether they sold long or short. They do not need to be reminded of that, in the confirmation.

What the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is talking about—and this is of great importance—is one of the recommendations made by our Securities Commission, of which the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is aware, has not yet been carried out. Now, I know what it is; the Exchange knows what it is; the Securities Commission knows what it is; and the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) knows what it is. He knows that is what has been recommended by the Securities Commission.

I think I did indicate to the House that the sales of this particular kind, to which the Securities Commission is directing its attention, is still with the Securities Commission. I can assure you it is not as simple as expressed by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). There are a great many circumstances surrounding dealings on the exchange, all of which receive the consideration of the Commission. One thing which has to be remembered is that when the Securities Exchange Commission does something in the United States, tells the stock exchanges to do thus and so, it speaks right across the field; it reaches across every State of the Union, but if the Ontario Securities Commission says to the stock exchange, "Do thus and so" its authoritative voice cannot pass beyond the boundaries of the province of Ontario. As a matter of fact, it has occurred to our Securities Commission that what was desirable rules for one stock exchange, should be desirable rules for another. What they are trying to do is a comprehensive job in relation to the stock exchanges elsewhere, in Canada. Other-

wise the salutary rules which existed on one Exchange would be immediately avoided by resorting to another Exchange.

I am sorry that the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is not satisfied with the efforts the Commission is making to do a good job. I think I am bound to tell the House that I am, and I think they are approaching their objectives well. I do not think we should amend a simple little section dealing with the confirmation that goes to the customers as the very best solution to a very complex and difficult problem, which really this is.

I want to say again that the points raised here are extremely important, and the Securities Commission is well aware of them, and is now dealing with them in a way that has my confidence.

Section 56 agreed to.

On section 57.

MR. WILLIAM E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Chairman, in section 57, I wonder if three words could not be added to section "d" after the word "telephone." The words are, "And or telegraph."

The reason I raise that, Mr. Chairman, is there have been complaints made to me by the constituents who have received telegrams from people of whom they have never heard who are advocating or urging them to buy certain stock. If it is improper for them to have a telephone call at their residences, I think it should be equally improper to have telegrams sent to their addresses, and if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) who is sponsoring this Bill would accept that, I would appreciate it very much.

MR. BLACKWELL: I am not prepared to accept the amendment. I am awfully sorry to have to say that. But this does apply to the memoranda by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). I am awfully sorry to have to say this in the House again. If these complaints are made to hon. members, whether members on the government side of the House, or in opposition, they can be conveyed to the department at any time during the whole year. It is not much help to have them drawn to my attention when I am

on the floor of the House, and in committee on the Bill.

I hope the hon. members will understand the great risk of taking exceptions to sections of a Bill when it is before the Legislature. Some of the hon. members know that very frequently when a question arises, I say to them, "Come and see me, I am anxious to examine your proposal." I will say that I am not anxious to examine this proposal, either on its merits or otherwise.

The telegraph is only one medium, and if you deal with that, you would have to deal with every other medium. The telephone and other non-recorded means is one matter, but where the communication is a written one, it can be produced, and appropriate action can be taken. This whole question was debated in committee. It was raised in committee in 1945, and I am giving the same reasons that I gave to the suggestion made at that time.

Sections 57 to 67 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 68.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, this is my last statement on a section but not by far the least, I would say in its importance. In the Beaulieu report it was pointed out the dealings by a financial group would have been unlawful if taken through the medium of the National Security Exchange in the United States, and the group would have been liable to prosecution there. That was because it was a definite manipulation in the market price of stock, but it did not constitute fraud under our Act, or under our law, apparently. By statute the United States has also made it an offence to manipulate artificially a market. I am, therefore, suggesting that there be inserted as a special section, A-1 of section 68, the following. You will note that section 68 says:

"Every person, including any officer, director, official or employee of a company who is knowingly responsible for:

- (a) any fictitious or pretended trade in any security;
- (b) any course of conduct or business which is calculated or put

forward with intent to deceive the public or the purchaser or the vendor of any security as to the nature of any transaction or as to the value of such security;

- (c) the making of any material false statement in any application, information, statement, material or evidence submitted or given to the Commission, its representative, the registrar or any other person appointed to make an investigation or audit under this Act, under the provisions of this Act or the regulations.
- (d) the furnishing of false information in any report, statement, return, balance sheet or other document required to be filed or furnished under this Act or the regulations;
- (e) the commission of any act or failure to perform any act where such commission or failure constitutes a violation of any provision of this Act or the regulations; or
- (f) failure to observe or comply with any order, direction or other requirement made under this Act or the regulations,

shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or both."

I am suggesting, as one of the penalty clauses, the following:

"Any series of transactions, either alone or with one or more other persons, in any security, creating actual or apparent trading in such security, or raising or depressing the price of such security for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of such securities by others,

"Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to prohibit such dealings by such persons as may be reasonably necessary to permit him to maintain a fair and orderly market or to act as an odd-lot dealer in such security."

I think that would have the effect of

bringing it under the Act, and whatever may be said about "driving"—and I was surprised to hear it suggested; I do not want to infer that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) really intended it that way—but I was surprised to hear that it should not be our duty to drive fraudulent business out of this province, no matter where it might go. While I am on my feet I also suggest consideration might be given to the wisdom or otherwise of the following in some modified form procedure adopted by the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States, to employ a certain number of ticker tape watchers, whose constant duty it would be to keep an eye on daily transactions of securities, and to note any unusual movements, and make the necessary inquiries by way of precaution.

On section 69.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) does not think it proper to introduce the amendment that he read to this committee, I would be very glad, if he would send it over, to move that amendment. I am not on the Government benches, and I have not the restrictions from which he suffers. I declare in all earnestness that I am in agreement with this proposed amendment, and that agreement is so complete that I would consider it my duty, after the impressive way he argued for it, to introduce it, as a member of this House. If it is agreeable to him, I am sure that the page boys would gladly bring it over, and I would be very glad to move it.

MR. ROBERTS: No. When it is introduced I want it to be introduced under auspices that will assure its being carried.

MR. BLACKWELL: There is a question of some concern there. There is a point raised in this House, Mr. Chairman. An amendment has been read, and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) says he wants to move it. I hereby hand it to him.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I asked the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) to carry on and bring in the amendment to this Bill. He is in

a position to know what is the weakest feature of the proposed Bill, and I asked him whether he wanted me to introduce the amendment since he has restrictions upon him evidently, but if he does not desire it, I will not so move.

MR. ROBERTS: I hope you will return my memorandum.

MR. BLACKWELL: If you will give it back to the page boy—

MR. SALSBERG: I did not ask for a memorandum. I asked if the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) wanted me to introduce it, because I am in favor of it.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to stand here in this Legislature and appear to be as obstinate as a mule about something. It was clearly indicated to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) by the Securities Commission that this proposed amendment came within the field of the criminal law of Canada, and it would be ultra vires of this Legislature. Now, to talk about what has been done under the laws of the United States is entirely different, because they are done by a Commission which has criminal jurisdiction. The situation is very different here, and I will not suggest to this Legislature that a lot of pious expressions be put into this Act, in the hope that we are accomplishing something. As I have already mentioned, I know that the Securities Commission has been giving its consideration and discussing with the officials at Ottawa an amendment to the Criminal Code of Canada which will accomplish this job, and I am hoping to have that made clear.

MR. ROBERTS: I am glad to hear that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has these negotiations under way.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is the second time I told you that this afternoon.

MR. ROBERTS: If I had known about it before the Bill was introduced I might have been satisfied. But as a lawyer I suggested this amendment, and I believe there is an

ample field for provincial jurisdiction to take steps in this type of legislation, without in any way interfering with the Dominion jurisdiction. I would not like that remark to go unchallenged.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is a question that embarrasses me. I want to endorse what the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has said that this is the kind of thing upon which at the moment the government is following the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, in these matters.

Sections 70 to 82 inclusive agreed to.
Bill number 31 reported.

THE CHAIRMAN: I declare it 6 o'clock, and the Committee will adjourn until 8 o'clock.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What are we going to proceed with after the recess?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Right through, with the orders.

The House recessed at 6 o'clock.

COMMITTEE RESUMES

The Committee resumed at 8:00 o'clock.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Eight Order.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM ACT

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, House in Committee on Bill (No. 156) The Royal Ontario Museum Act, 1947. Mr. Drew.

Sections one and two agreed to.

Section three.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, would not it be worthy of consideration to provide for the inclusion of a representative of the city of Toronto on the board? The city council usually elects representatives of the municipality on institutions within the city limits. I was just wondering whether it would not be satisfactory all around if provision were made for such

a representative chosen by the city council.

MR. DREW: It has not been considered advisable to make any separate appointment in that respect. This is a provincial institution, and no such separate provision has been made in regard to the university itself or in regard to its affiliated bodies.

Sections three to twelve, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 156 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Sixth Order.

BROKER-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 32. An Act to provide for the establishment of the Broker-Dealers' Association. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one to four, inclusive, agreed to.

Section five.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I was wondering in clause three, why should the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council appoint the members of the first Board, if that is not the way it has to be carried on in future.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): To get going.

MR. OLIVER: Is there no other way to get going?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is aware, when corporations of any description are incorporated under The Companies' Act, they have to start with what is called provisional directors. Those provisional directors are usually the members of a legal firm who set up the organization, its construction, and so on, and then when the members generally take over, they hold the first election of the actual directors. Now there is much the same design here. This organization is really

not a promotion that has come from the numerous people engaged in that segment of the security business to which this refers. The initiative here has come from the Securities Commission. Now, they propose to bring it into being and make those people they appoint provisional people who will clothe the corporate structure with flesh, with bones, and with that set-up there will be an election by those people who come into membership just as in the case of the formation of a corporation.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Following up the discussion we had yesterday on this bill, and in which I drew the attention of the House to the danger of the new association, the Broker-Dealers' Association becoming, perhaps, a closed corporation with a limited membership, I would like to move that the following be added after the word "association" of sub-section "D" to section 5 of the bill.

"And no broker-dealer who has secured a license from the Ontario Securities Commission to engage in the business of broker or dealer shall be denied membership in the association."

I believe that amendment is self-explanatory and I think it would guarantee inclusion in the association for all those honest people who are engaged in the business and who are entitled to be a member if they secure a license from the commission. It would particularly be a protection to the little fellow, the smaller man in the business, and I think it would be good all around. I think the amendment should be carried.

The amendment was negatived.

Section five is agreed to.

Sections six to eight, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 32 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Seventh Order.

LICQUOR LICENSE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh Order, House in Committee on Bill No.

151, an Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1945. Mr. Blackwell.

Section one agreed to.

Section two.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Just for a little clarification, the term "five clear days"—what does that mean? Has it anything to do with the weather or sobriety or what?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, with the present government in power and so much good weather as a result of its effort, I do not wonder at the hon. member asking the question.

I believe I explained the reason for this on first reading, but if the hon. member desires me to do so, I will once again. The expression used in the present act refers to the two expressions, "One week" and "Two weeks". Now, the interpretation under the rules of practice where such expressions had been used, it has been determined when such expression is used the first day, for instance, a publication does not count within the week and you might say, why not make the revision to one clear week or seven clear days. The reason for that is, out through the Province the press is largely a weekly press and to get a successive publication it has to be put in this otherwise peculiar form.

Sections 2 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 151 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Ninth Order.

UNCLAIMED ARTICLES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 150, An Act respecting Unclaimed Articles of Clothing and Household Goods. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Section 1, applies to clothing which has been deposited—

MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I do not want to interrupt the hon. member, but I wonder if he would

raise his voice slightly. I want to hear the question.

MR. CHARTRAND: Under the purview of section one of the Act it covers clothing that has been left for cleaning, pressing, glazing, washing or repairing and also storage. Would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) inform the House why the scope of this section is not extended so as to include articles left in a rooming-house or an hotel.

MR. BLACKWELL: The simple explanation about that has been made, but under the provision of legislation applicable to the conduct of hotels there have been no representations of any problems that need to be dealt with. I might say an act of this description arises by reason of the people who have to transact business under existing legislation indicating their problems under that legislation and asking whether a better policy can be framed.

As far as this Act is concerned I wish to say its administrative provisions have been fully canvassed with all the people in the type of business dealt with by the Act.

On Section 4.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on section 4, with your permission. Section 4 provides for giving it to a charitable institution or an organization that will use it for charitable purposes. Would it be correct to say as a result of this legislation, some arrangements could be made with the various firms engaged in this business to contribute or otherwise make available all these items that have been with them for a long while for clothes for Great Britain or any such purpose. That maybe should have been raised on second reading.

MR. BLACKWELL: If I understand the question correctly that was the precise purpose of the act in incorporating the charitable provision there. The fact of the matter is when it comes to the disposition of these minor articles by several classes of establishments that may have them by that time the storage usually

exceeds the value of the article and the only problem of the establishment is to get rid of it in some legal and legitimate way to avoid further storage. It so happened at the time this Act was framed the campaign was on for the relief of British flood victims and it was quite apparent there would be a considerable number of articles that might be made available for that purpose if they could be freed legitimately. I understand a substantial number of articles was made available.

Perhaps I should say this to answer the question fully, that it is open to all charitable organizations that feel there may be useful clothing and so forth available from these stores to contact the associations of these different classes of dealers to see what can be made available for current charitable purposes under the provisions of the Act. It enables just that to be done.

Sections 4 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell us if it would not be possible to reduce the time from six years to a shorter period, "Cannot be disposed of unless it be kept for six years".

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not believe there would be any object in that because, as I said before, the time provisions in this Act are perfectly satisfactory to the people in these lines of businesses. They ask for no better time than this. I am sure the hon. member does not wish to interpose his judgment for theirs in the matter.

Bill No. 150 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Tenth Order.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 33, An Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 33 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Eleventh Order.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 152, An Act to Amend The Liquor Control Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 152 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twelfth Order.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 153, An Act to Amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Challies.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 153 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirteenth Order.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 154, An Act to Amend The Power Commission Act. Mr. Challies.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 154 reported.

Committee rises and reports progress.

House resumes.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving second reading of Bill No. 157, I might say in view of the fairly lengthy explanation I gave of the content and purpose of this Bill yesterday, it is not my intention to make any comments upon second reading unless there is any point raised by any hon. members. That is the first of the Bills that is carried over into the combined volume of the orders, Bill 157.

BUSINESS RECORDS REMOVAL ACT

I therefore move, Mr. Speaker, second reading of Bill No. 157, An Act to Prevent Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-second order.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second order, second reading of Bill No. 165, An Act to Amend the Training Schools Act, 1939. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, there is not very much change in this Bill. It is increasing the amount paid by the Government for boys or girls coming from unorganized territory from seventy-five cents per diem to one dollar. And would like to say in reference to these training schools, in which I know every hon. member of this House is very much interested, that we had a very distinguished visitor in our midst last week. It was the Reverend Lewis L. L. Cameron, M.B.E., B.Sc., Director of Social Service, the Church of Scotland, 121 George Street, Edinburgh. He came to my office and stated that he had heard something about the good work we had been doing in our training schools, and he would like to visit the schools. I arranged with one of the teachers from the Galt school to take him around to the different institutions where the boys and girls were being cared for and looked after, and this is what he had to say:

"Dear Mr. Virgin: The Minister conferred a great honour and singular privilege in permitting me to visit so many of the schools under his charge in Ontario. I greatly enjoyed the experience and learned much during my visits, and I wish to convey to him and to you my most sincere thanks for the facilities put at my disposal including the comfortable means of travel and the generous hospitality afforded me.

"It may be of some interest to have my impressions of the various places I saw and I shall briefly set these down.

"The Ontario Training School for Boys—The Department is indeed fortunate in its selection of Mr. W. J. Eastaugh as Superintendent of this work. Seldom have I met a man so varied in gifts and so keenly interested in the vital and delicate task committed to his care. He is surrounded by an excellent staff and any very minor criticisms I might make are far outweighed by the magnificent service given to the boys. The lay-out of the schools, their equipment and their whole spirit made me covet much that you possess both at Bowmanville and Galt. I learned a great deal which will enrich the work we do in the old country, and I shall not hesitate to tell many of the splendid work you are doing.

"Bowmanville is a happy place and if there are failures on the part of the boys to respond to the treatment given, these must be few and they are certainly not due to the lack of facilities or to the lack of interest of the staff in their great task.

"Galt was if anything more attractive, not as a School, but in the very happy atmosphere which prevails, on account of the youthfulness of the pupils.

"I had the great privilege of attending the opening meeting of the School for the day and it was difficult to realize that I was not sharing the activities of an ordinary boarding school for normal children, and that is the highest compliment anyone could pay to this work.

M. S. J. Rickard and Mr. W. T. Little, Assistant Superintendents, are doing a grand work of which the Province has every reason to be exceedingly proud.

"Cobourg School for Girls. Again you are fortunate in the leadership given at this school. Mrs. M. E. Pender has set a high standard and as I arrived without previous announce-

ment there was no question of the school being prepared for a visit and this I specially appreciated.

"The activities in which the girls engage apart from the normal school classes showed vision and much thought, and the system of promotion by graduating from one house to the other is an excellent idea.

"The girls were very natural and responsive to questions which is a real test of the morale of the school.

"The problem of recreating the character of the girl delinquent is not easy to deal with, but in the capable hands of the Headmistress great results must be achieved.

"The lack of institutional methods was very evident at all the schools, and to achieve a homeliness and happiness so apparent reflects the greatest credit on the staff.

"Guelph Reformatory."

This is where we keep twenty boys, you see, the boys who cannot be managed very well at Bowmanville, the larger grown, incorrigible boys, about which he says:

"On account of the nature of the work being done there it can hardly be compared with that on behalf of juniors. The necessity for locked doors and close supervision detracted somewhat from the spirit of the place. Whereas the equipment is excellent and the vocational training on a high standard, I somehow was not attracted to the spirit of the place, but probably I was there too short a time to benefit fully by my visit.

"Brampton Reformatory. Ever since my visit there I have marvelled at the amazing work being done by the Superintendent, Mr. Graham. Despite many handicaps he has established a very high standard of discipline, and the responsiveness of the lads in the workshops in particular was most marked. In this sphere I found as fine a set of instructors as could be got anywhere. I was most impressed by their methods and their attitude to the lads. The only weakness I ob-

served was in the lack of a sufficient number of officers to take charge.

"The Superintendent has worked wonders on these service huts through good taste in choice of decoration and in encouraging the lads to share in making their school attractive.

"With such an approach to his work, the Superintendent deserve the highest praise and every encouragement.

"Placement Officers. This vital after-care work is also in good hands. Mr. J. J. Brown is a wise and capable leader and both his officers and the boys respond very naturally to his approaches which speaks well for his ability and character. During my visits I had an opportunity of speaking intimately to Mr. Williams and Mr. Pollard about their work and I was greatly delighted by their deep concern for the highest welfare of those under their care. Few authorities could be better served than yours in this field, and I shall carry away with me a high opinion of the great service they are giving to the community.

"Once again may I repeat, how deeply impressed I was with the buildings, the equipment, the staff and their attitude to a difficult job, and also how grateful I am for the privilege which you afforded me in visiting your excellent institutions.

"If it should be possible for you to let me have a set of Mr. Hill's photographs showing the activities of each department, I should be most grateful as I could show them to many others interested in this work.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Signed, Lewis L. L. Cameron."

So when we are asking for more money to have this work carried in the satisfactory manner in which it is, I think it would not be fair if I did not go a little further. We had a lady from Great Britain, Mrs. Sinclair, who last year visited at Philadelphia the conference of the Local Councils of Women throughout almost the entire world. She represented Great Britain and also Australia and when she called here we took her around

to inspect the different training schools. I was not with her when she visited Ottawa, and Judge Balharrie took her down to see St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School at Alfred, Ontario, and in her letter here she says the following:

"I was greatly impressed by the cleanliness as I was conducted over the entire institution by Brother Justinia, although not a single woman was visible. I visited the class rooms during lessons and talked with many boys of all ages. Among the many Brothers that I talked with Brother Justinia's method of teaching impressed me greatly—no doubt you have also seen him—he certainly does not permit that tired sleepy feeling. On the contrary, all the boys were most alert. As I entered he was teaching mental arithmetic from figures on the blackboard; sometimes it was subtraction, then multiplication or division or addition in hundreds. As he quickly pointed from one figure to another the boys wrote the answer in an exercise book—which I thought amazingly tidy—as soon as the pupil had written the final answer he jumped to stand along the wall, and all rushed to be at the top. Then the Brother went along the entire row and each boy with all correct raised his hand. Later those with one or two errors did likewise. It seems to me that this method of teaching encouraged and developed quick thinking. On enquiring what type of books the boys preferred to read each boy produced a library book from his desk; I was greatly impressed by the high standard of literature and learned what each boy desired to achieve on leaving school. The work in all the vocational shops was of a very high standard indeed. I do hope that I may be privileged to visit St. Joseph's at some future date."

I think you will all appreciate the kind words of those visitors who have been here during the last year and inspected our training schools.

Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in moving second reading of Bill No. 165, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I think it would be unfair to the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) not to respond to the appealing talk that he gave the House. After listening to that testimonial and the other tribute that the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) had prepared for us, I can only express my sympathy with the tens of thousands of young Ontario boys and girls who are deprived of the opportunity of being there; and when I realize, Mr. Speaker, that all this is for one dollar a day, I think it is enough said.

MR. DUNBAR: Thank you.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Fifteenth order.

MINING TAX ACT AMENDMENT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, second reading of Bill No. 158, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act, No. 2. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 158. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the explanatory note gives the full explanation. It is only a matter of the date of coming into effect of the Act passed last March, and brings it into line with other tax legislation.

Motion approved second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-third order.

DENTISTRY ACT AMENDMENT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third order, second reading of Bill No. 166, An Act to amend the Dentistry Act, No. 2. Mr. Kelley.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kelley, I beg to move second reading of the Bill. I may say that if there are explanations required, they may be asked in committee.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-fifth order.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth order, second reading of Bill No. 168, The Public Service Act, 1947. Mr. Michener.

HON. H. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, on the first reading of the bill which is a bill of very considerable importance to the many civil servants who give their services to this province, I made a fairly detailed statement of the purpose of the Bill, the changes and improvements in the previous plan of superannuation or pension which had originally been introduced in 1920 and amended from time to time, and had been considered again by committees after representations from the Association of Civil Servants and other associations such as the Liquor Control Board employees who are concerned with superannuation, and it resulted in the proposals that are set forth in this bill which is really a re-drafting of the entire Public Service Act. I also outlined the few changes which occur in the early part of the Bill, and I shall be pleased to deal with any problems that arise. It is not a controversial type of Bill, and I think rather than take the time of the House now, I will leave it as it is and move second reading, relying on the statement already made.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-sixth order.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth order, second reading of Bill No. 169, An Act to amend the Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the explanatory note on this pretty well explains this very simple Bill. I might say that we have had quite a few applications from those who had lands

patented under the Veterans' Land Act to release the pine and we are unable to do so on account of the wording of the Act in that the Act of 1946 specified that the land in which the pine was to be released was patented for agricultural purposes, and we just wish to add those lands which were patented under the Veterans' Land Act to come under the same category as specified in the Bill in 1946.

I move second reading of the bill.

MR. HABEL: Many owners have been granted free lots. They have sold their rights. Will those who have bought their rights get permission from the Department of Lands and Forests to cut pine without having to pay the dues?

MR. SCOTT: They will come under the provisions of the Act passed in 1946, section 52, subsection 2, of which provides:

"Where letters patent issued after the 30th day of April, 1880, for lands disposed of for agricultural purposes . . . and where the land is not under timber licence, the Minister, upon application of the owner,—"
may do so and so. We are trying to work out something applicable to those within the ten mile radius.

MR. HABEL: That does not answer my question. I know many lots, and the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will bear me out in this, the owners of which have sold the rights to companies like Abitibi or other lumber companies, and my question is would the new owners be able to cut pine without paying the dues?

MR. SCOTT: No.

MR. HABEL: They are not under the timber licence.

MR. SCOTT: They would come under the provisions of the 1946 Act, "where the owner resides on or within ten miles of the land."

MR. HABEL: If the lots are sold to

a company or to a lumberman would you collect dues on the pine cut?

MR. SCOTT: It would carry the same dues as were in force before this Act was passed.

MR. HABEL: It is a well known fact that they are not paying any dues on spruce.

MR. SCOTT: This legislation does not affect any dues they may have been paying in the past.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 170, an act to amend the Wolf and Bear Bounty Act. This is a tidying-up Bill. When the Department of Game and Fisheries became a division of the Department of Lands and Forests certain expressions were carried over which do not apply at present. For instance, the Department of Game and Fisheries is now a division of the Department of Lands and Forests and the office of Minister of Game and Fisheries is abolished. There was also the office of District Superintendent of Game and Fisheries. Any reference to this officer is being repealed. Provision is also being made that the minister may designate persons as wolf bounty officers. In many areas we have school teachers who could act as an officer of the department and therefore it is felt better to use the word "person" instead of "officer." The bill consists of a series of small tidying-up amendments of that nature.

MR. OLIVER: Is there not a change made by section 4?

MR. SCOTT: That is just to make the wording conform with the language of the Bear Bounty Act. The same wording is used in connection with the disposal of bear skins as appears here. It has been brought to our attention that wolf skins are sometimes distributed to schools for educational purposes and some doubt exists whether under the present section

the minister has the power to dispose of them in that way.

Motion agreed to and Bill read a second time.

PRIVATE BILLS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 71, an act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In moving the second reading, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a few comments regarding this very important Bill and though I intend to say only a few words that does not in any way lessen the importance of the Bill.

In Bill 71 we propose several very important amendments to certain sections of The Workmen's Compensation Act. One that I think is exceedingly important is the elimination of the seven-day waiting period. I think I should say something on that.

It has always struck me that that seven-day waiting period did a number of things that are objectionable. First of all it puts a premium on dishonesty in every case where a worker is injured, but perhaps not to the degree where his injury or accident necessitates him laying off for the full seven-day period.

The man may sprain his back or a limb while carrying out his duties so that for the next two or three or four days it would be impossible for him to return to work, but we will say that on the sixth day it is quite possible for him to return to work. The worker then finds himself in a serious cross-fire of conscience. If he is a family man with responsibilities he knows that if he returns to work with a loss of six days only there will be no compensation coming to him or his family and the time he has been laid off through accident or injury will be a total loss, and therefore he is often tempted, even though quite capable of returning to work, to take another day or two off so that he may get around the seven-day waiting period provision. I myself never did have an accident that necessitated my laying off for four or five days, and I did draw compensation

on a couple of occasions because of accident. I do not know how authentic it is but I have had workers tell me that they were advised by their doctor, though they were capable of returning to work on the fourth or fifth or sixth day, it would perhaps be well for them to take an extra day off so they would be entitled to compensation.

There are other bad features about that seven-day waiting period. I think we will all agree that the worker never gets too much money in wages, that in almost every instance he receives too little. If he must lay off for four or five days and then return to work he draws no compensation and his pay cheque is reduced, which as I say in almost every instance is hardly sufficient to meet his needs and those of his family if he is a married man, and therefore it leaves him just that much worse off. I feel that this is one provision that should be eliminated from the act. Perhaps the government will say that it is going a long way to eliminate it altogether but at any rate I would like to see some reduction made in that seven-day waiting period.

Again, the Bill proposes one hundred per cent compensation instead of just two-thirds for the injured worker. Here again I base my argument on the same ground, that the worker never receives too much in wages and on the fact that while he is injured he needs more money, not less, than when he is in good health. I have known of many workers who were injured who lived in quarters perhaps not as convenient as some of us live in with all modern conveniences. I might name a place where I worked at one time, Kirkland Lake, at Chaput-Hughes, where over one thousand workers lived. If a worker is injured to the degree that he cannot return to work, it goes without saying that he is unable to do the necessary work around the home and either that very important work has to be neglected or he has to employ somebody else to do it. I have experienced that. In fact, I have a brother who was injured at Wright-Hargreaves mine and had to hire help, because he had two small boys and a wife and a home to take care of. There are many arguments one should use in favour of one

hundred per cent compensation for an injured worker. I think that two-thirds is totally inadequate for an injured worker because then he needs not less money but more money than when he is well.

Among other amendments that we propose is that a more thorough examination be made of those afflicted or thought to be afflicted with silicosis. We do know that in the majority of cases the workers get an annual examination for silicosis, but I venture to say that if a thorough examination were made of all the miners who have worked in the gold mines in Northern Ontario for a period of five or ten years, at least one-quarter of them would be found to be suffering from some degree of silicosis, and I go on record as saying that. Statisticians tell us that miners are among those who suffer most from tuberculosis in the whole country.

I feel this way, and it is a very common feeling among the people in the mining areas in the northern part of this country, that once a miner contracts some degree of silicosis he stays on in the mine until the first thing you hear is that he is reported as being treated for tuberculosis at a sanatorium. I think that those suffering from any degree of silicosis should be examined every two or three months to make sure that the disease is caught in time, so that they can be treated successfully and the workers returned again to their work.

I could say many things in favour of this bill. I do say this, that the amendments proposed in this bill are the common requests of the organized workers, the people who are suffering from these injuries and from silicosis and other ailments. I need go no further than to quote from the Ontario Federation of Labour and the Union over which I have jurisdiction, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. I should like to quote what they have to say in respect of these amendments proposed to the Ontario Workman's Compensation Act in a brief they submitted to this Government on March 17th of this year, and remember this comes from the rank and file, not from the top:

"It is the opinion of the Federation that paragraph 9B of Section 112 of

the Workmen's Compensation Act represents an injustice to victims of silicosis. The Federation therefore requests that this section be changed, so that where silicosis is complicated with tuberculosis the complication should be brought under the Compensation Act, and not treated as simple tuberculosis. Chronic bronchitis should be treated in the same manner.

"It is further recommended that when victims of silicosis do not return to their former employment, but obtain light work elsewhere, they should be granted permanent pensions as are workers with other disabilities, and that these pensions should not be reduced because of earnings.

"The Compensation Act should be amended to include a provision for compensation of one hundred per cent underlying workmen's compensation is that employers must accept responsibility for industrial accidents, provision for one hundred per cent compensation is a right of the injured party.

"Further, the present waiting period should be eliminated. Also, where children of workmen killed in industrial accidents wish to continue their education up to and including university, death benefits should be continued even after the age of eighteen."

I did not have the last part incorporated in the Bill, but all the other fundamentals are incorporated in this proposed Bill, and I say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill deserves the worthy consideration of this Government and I move second reading of the Bill.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it is more or less difficult on a Bill of this kind to endeavour to develop opposition, because I feel that the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) was motivated in moving a bill of this kind by a desire to do something for the Ontario working men, and I think that each and every one of us in this Legislature has the same tendency.

But I regret to say that after a very careful and exhaustive examination of the Bill, and what it would accomplish, I

feel it would do exactly the opposite to what the mover of this Bill would wish it to do, and to bring that out, I will have to go into some little detail in connection with this Bill.

I think we should all remember that compensation in the province of Ontario is big business. Last year, without being too exact—approximately \$18,000,000 was spent to pay compensation to injured workmen and women in this province, for a total of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand injured people. Now, when you estimate on the basis of a fatal accident, and capitalize it over the expected lifetime of the widow and the children, the very minimum amount required is about \$9,000, and more in some cases where there are large families. Where there is an extremely large family, it is unlikely that the widow will re-marry, and in the past it has run as high as \$38,000. So you see it involves a tremendous amount of money. I just point that out, at the outset, to give you an idea that the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act in this Province is big business, and requires continuous and constant study to keep abreast of changing conditions and developments in industry whereby most accidents occur.

Personally, since I assumed this office in which the Workmen's Compensation Act is administered, I have given a great deal of time to this, and I must say that with all the time and effort I have put into this, I am still at a loss to appreciate the full contents of the Workmen's Compensation Act. I have, to some considerable extent, to go by what officials in the department tell me, and by what visitors who come here from all over the world to examine this particular piece of legislation tell me, and the comments they make on it, for my knowledge of it.

Now, in dealing with compensation, you are dealing with very difficult questions. You are dealing with all types of people. Some people who are injured are anxious to get back to work, and other people, fortunately in the great minority, endeavour to make a little accident look big, so that you have to be continually on the watch in endeavouring to administer justly, and yet not have the

Act imposed upon, because it must be remembered also that every dollar of the \$18,000,000 to which I referred last year was paid in by industry. It is not contributory, but it is paid in and assessed against the people in the costs of the products of industry. So it requires continuous supervision, and I think as the Act brings out, our payments are sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of a man's wages. The request is made that it be raised to one hundred per cent, but I think that should be given some little consideration. I do not think you can assess this particular piece of legislation on any single point. It provides that they pay sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of a man's wage, which, being tax free, amounts to about eighty per cent if he continued to work, but, as I say, you have to assess this Act as an entire piece of legislation.

What does the injured workman get? First, I would say that in this province he gets probably the most generous interpretation of the Act that is known anywhere. That is, if he is injured, and there is any doubt about his injury happening during the course of his employment, it is not his obligation any more to prove it; it is the obligation of the employer to prove that he was not. We have removed the doubt, and given the workers the "break," especially in such things as hernia, and conditions of that kind.

Then, in addition to this generous interpretation, there are numerous services which are rendered, in addition to the cash payments. In some cases of serious injury, in other places where various types of compensation are in effect, the injured man is cared for up to a point, and then he is compensated, and left to his own resources. But that is not so here. In the province of Ontario, the Compensation Board never gives up trying to assist an injured workman. To demonstrate that, I will speak a little more about Malton, the convalescent centre. Before proceeding with that, I would like to invite every hon. member of this Legislature to go out and see the establishment, see what is being done, talk to the injured people who are in

there, and examine for yourselves what is being done there. This convalescent centre I think is unique, and to my knowledge it is the only complete place of its kind in the world. Other people have some systems of doing this type of work, and are doing it reasonably well, but nothing I know of compares to any extent with Malton, and it must be remembered, when you visit it, that we are using temporary quarters. We intend eventually to build a place to do this work in, but these quarters were available immediately we wanted them, so we have taken them, and they are very suitable, but we hope to gain a lot from experience by operating it, as to what we will require when we attempt to build a place of our own.

Now, recently some three hundred and fifty men and women from all parts of the United States, from every State in the Union, and from every province in Canada, visited this city for a convention, and they spent a day at Malton, and their remarks astounded me on what is being accomplished there. I do not need to go into detail concerning those remarks.

Now, if you consider a seriously injured man; no matter where he lives in the Province of Ontario every effort is made to restore him to good health, and when he reaches a certain point where he seems to have come to the point where they cannot do much more for him in his home town, wherever it may be, we bring him here; we pay his transportation; we house him, and feed him well, and train him and give him extra treatments by the finest experts in whatever line of work or manner he happens to be injured. I mean we have the very finest of doctors, specialists, and we go even to the point of teaching them trades, in order to re-fit him according to the handicap that he has received back into some type of business. If he is not capable of going back into the work he was doing we endeavor to rehabilitate him and get him so that he becomes a useful citizen in some other line.

Then, in addition to all the other

services, and in addition to the percentage of money he receives for his accident, the services are all free. There is no charge. He is actually compensated while he is being treated there.

Now, to alter that—well, there are between twenty thousand people in a year, and it is estimated with these additional services, the actual payment received is often more than one hundred per cent. I do not think there is any question about that. I do not think it would be good business to change the rating in order to give a very small amount to someone who has received a minor injury and forsake the twenty-five thousand people who today receive more than one hundred per cent.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have pointed out some of the outstanding features of the Workman's Compensation in this Province. As I say, I have never reached the point where I think I know it all, and certainly I do not think any one man will ever get to know all about compensation, because it is extremely big, and extremely difficult, with all the conflicting types of cases that have to be dealt with. I would like to point out that, as the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) has suggested, in connection with the elimination of the seven-day period, which is required for a man to become eligible for compensation, that the actual fact of that particular case is—first, I think that everyone here will possibly agree that there must be some control, otherwise if you paid a man compensation from the first day he could cut his little finger or pretend to twist his back, or something of that kind, and take the day off. There would be no control, and I do not think industry should be subjected to that. There must be some period of time set.

The hon. member (Mr. Carlin) mentioned seven days, but actually the way we administer that is simply this. I issued instructions to do it this way: compensation is not paid where a workman is disabled six days or less, but the Board, on my instructions as Min-

ister, used the calendar and not the working days. For instance, if a man was injured on Friday afternoon, he might well receive his pay for that particular day at the industry. If he does or does not, we date it back to the Friday, and we count that as a day. If he were working in a number of different places, he would not be working on Saturday, and of course not on Sunday, so Friday, Saturday and Sunday would be three days gone, so that the most he would be penalized for would be four days, and if there happened to be a holiday on a Monday, which there is on a good many Mondays during the summer, he would be only penalized three days, and if he has been injured to the extent that he qualifies for compensation, he gets paid right back to the day on which the injury took place. I cannot see a thing wrong with that. I cannot see how you could adjust that and be fair. It is true that the argument was that he may stay off three or four days, and his doctor would advise him to stay longer. I would doubt that very much. We are careful about doctors, and I do not think they would advise a man to stay off work after he was known to be cured of his injury.

Another section in this bill that is proposed would do exactly what we certainly do not want it to do. Under our system, a man is injured seriously, say, he loses both legs—he is compensated after everything has been done for him and if he does not return to work, he is pensioned but there is training that we are able to give him through which he may fit himself for some other type of work, and we have many that do. Now then, according to the hon. member's proposed amendment, if that man were able to make the amount at another job that he is now receiving, he would get actually no compensation at all. I have the figures, which I do not wish to go into, but it might be in the case of a totally injured man,—for the loss of two legs he may get from the compensation \$2.05 a week, because in some business he was able by his own energy

and initiative to earn the amount that he would get from compensation.

MR. CARLIN: Where do you find that?

MR. DALEY: We find it in there. What you have done is to try to write a new compensation act without having taken it up with people who are familiar with it. You would remove and you would nullify compensation to workmen suffering amputation for the loss of a member, should his subsequent earnings equal those at the time of the accident, at the time he was injured and if he was earning so much money and he lost his leg or his arm or was handicapped to the extent that he would receive so much compensation, but then if he should go back to work, even in his own field of endeavour or in some new work, in some business, according to your amendment, that would be deducted.

MR. SALSBERG: What clause?

MR. DALEY: Now, this does take place in some places. . .

MR. CARLIN: What clause of the Bill are you referring to?

MR. DALEY: When I get through, then we will go into the clauses, if that is what you want, but, as I told you at the outset, I do not think anybody could familiarize themselves with the entire Workmen's Compensation Act unless they were working in it and had made a very definite study of it. I have had this excellent Act examined by people who do know compensation, and their advice to me is that the very things that they have been fighting to maintain would be nullified in your Act.

Your rating system would change a system in effect now that is extremely generous in establishing what a man should be paid, especially a man who is not continually employed. Our system of rating him is to take an average pay for a man in a like job that he would earn over a period of a month, and your system of rating would change all that, and to substantiate what I say in that regard, I have here a letter which explains a number of the points that I have

spoken of, and this letter was sent to me by the Chairman of the Ontario Joint Legislative Board of the Railway Transportation Brotherhood. These people have probably concerned themselves more with workmen's compensation than any other group that I know of, and this is what the letter says:

"It has come to our notice that demand is being made on you to further amend The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act during the Session of the Legislature by adoption of the Amending Bill No. 71 which had its first reading March 18th, 1947. May we point out to you that there are some principles incorporated in this Bill which labour in general could approve, but there are others that are retroactive and revoke conditions that have been eliminated from the administration of the Act by previous amendments and regulations. May I briefly refer to these in the order in which they appear in the Bill.

Section 38(a): To establish the compensation basis on the hourly rate of earnings of employees, might be advantageous in isolated cases but by far and large would be disadvantageous to the great majority. The injured workmen might have temporary employment, small number of hours per week, and the proposed method of appraising his compensation would not compare favourably with the present.

Section 39: The proposed amendment intends, among other things, to provide for payment of the difference between the earnings at time of accident and that which may be earned in some suitable employment following the accident. This may mean that, although the injured person may be suffering from a disability, he would receive no compensation for same by reason of equalized earnings. For this reason, present Section 39 appears to be preferable."

MR. SALSBERG: Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) answer a question? Do not we at the present time. . .

THE SPEAKER: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) can if he wants to.

MR. DALEY: I would like to continue.

"Section 40: The proposed Bill would nullify compensation to workmen suffering amputation or loss of a member should his subsequent earnings equal those at time of accident. This is one of the controversial questions in other jurisdictions we feel should not be established in the Ontario Act.

Subsection (2) would require considerable study to determine the soundness of the proposition.

Experience over a period of years has convinced the Board and those of us representing the injured workmen in compensation matters that generally speaking lump sum payments were not in the best interest of the injured workmen or their dependants, even in small amounts. The present system employed by the board administered with great discretion is much preferable.

Section 41: Pre-existing condition. Experience teaches the necessity of associating aggravation by injury to pre-existing conditions with the matter of compensation. The Ontario Board are recognizing this principle and are administering the Act in a fairly equitable manner along these lines; however, we can agree with the suggestion the right to do so might be more clearly defined by the Act. After a careful review of the several submissions by various members of the Legislature, we are of the opinion that further amendments might well wait the next session, giving an opportunity to all to review and study the various phases of the matters submitted."

Now, that is not mine. They came into my office unsolicited. I think that it can be safely said that the Compensation Board as administered is handled in a most considerate and humane manner, that everything is being done within the scope of the Act. As a matter of fact the Act has been broadened and extended considerably in the last three or four years—more, I might say, than in the twenty years before that—and I say that I believe that to tamper with this Act at this time would not be in the best interest

of the people who have been injured or who are likely to be injured in this province. The Act is rated high by people who come here to visit, and I have numerous tributes from a great many people, saying it is the envy of United States experts—not written by me, but by people who come here. I can say that in the attempt to alter the Act without a very careful study, and certainly a study that would require more—and I say it kindly—more time and effort than an individual member in this House would be able to give it. I think it would be unwise and it would, no doubt, operate against the working people of this province.

So, Mr. Speaker, I must oppose the second reading of this Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, just a few remarks. I am in favour of the Bill and shall vote for it even though I could agree with the Minister that there is room for improvement in certain clauses of the Bill. The principle, however, is very sound, and it is that I am concerned with primarily. Now, no member of this House, no matter what party he comes from, will argue that the Workman's Compensation Act and its application is the worst in the country or the worst in North America. I think we are all conscious of the fact that the Ontario Act is quite a progressive one, that it has been achieved through years of struggle that the workers and trade unions put up for this Act, and different governments added bit by bit to the improvement of the Act until it is in its present form. It is true, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) stated at a previous session, that even the C.I.O. acknowledge the Ontario Act and its administration as being far better than most like Acts on the continent. But it is also true that there is room for a great deal of improvement, and that is the reason why the organized workers, through their unions and labour members of this House, are duty bound to continuously press for the improvement of the Act.

It is only in that manner that we will bring about full improvement of the Act. I would therefore limit myself on this occasion to make a few proposals in the

hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will take them into account, for I have no doubt as to what will happen to this Bill.

In the first place, I have been suggesting on several occasions in the House that the Commission appoint a number of trained workers to deal with special cases, and I must continue to make this suggestion; I think it is a sound one. I am aware of what is being done, but I think there is room for improvement.

There are no doubt scores and scores of injured workers, men and women, who require assistance—well, I would call for a psychiatric social worker to help them get over the difficulties created as a result of an injury.

HON. MR. DALEY: We are doing that.

MR. SALSBERG: I know there has been a slight beginning, but there is room for improvement. I can list, but I do not want to take the time of the House, a number of heart-rendering cases being handled by myself or which at least came to me and I am dealing with the Board.

To illustrate the point, I have a case of an injured woman who is sure she is ill and unable to work as the result of an accident suffered in St. Catharines in 1942. The doctors deny that is the reason for her disability, yet she is convinced that is the reason and she is quite disabled and unable to work and it is incorrect to dismiss her case. But the doctors say there is nothing organically wrong. The woman suffers and is unable to work and gets no compensation and is unable to support herself. Cases like that could be multiplied. I do hope the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will look into that, to see that there is sufficient help for the injured workman who has been cured so far as the medical side of his injury is concerned, but requires mental adjustment and assistance.

The second point I want to make that I think is important is the problem that foreign born workers, whose knowledge of the English language is yet limited, have to undergo. These workers are employed in heavy industry, in lumbering, construction, large steel plants and so on, and mining. Many of them suffer

injuries and because of their lack of knowledge of the English language or sufficient language they have been given the run-around, or they thought, in many cases that they were not given the speedy treatment and assistance they otherwise would get.

MR. DALEY: I think, if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) would permit me, I should for the sake of the sake of the record not permit a statement of that kind to go on record, "Many, many workers here, many lumbermen". I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) should get down to some specific case if he knows of even one that has been given the run-around, as he suggests. I would be willing to listen, but I think the general statement of many cases should not be accepted.

MR. SALSBERG: I am very glad the minister made the remark, but I want to say to him and to the House when I speak of "many" I mean many of them are working in these industries where industrial accidents are. If I said many are not receiving treatment and attention which they otherwise would get, I stand by that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) while I have no objection to you carrying on, still I think you are out of order and away from the Bill entirely. However, you can carry on.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I follow the design set by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I think he set a very wide pattern and I am only touching on some of the fringes of the pattern he created.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not check the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) but I say you are out of order, but I do not mind, carry on.

MR. SALSBERG: An illustration,—the hon. minister asks for, and I shall give him one, I will provide him with the name tomorrow, simply because I have not got it with me. The worker was employed in a plant in Toronto and

injured more than a year ago, in January of 1946. The man was employed for ten years for the same company, never lost time. His leg was injured and he was treated in the usual manner and ordered to go back to work. The worker complained his feet swelled up every time he went back to work and was unable to stand on his feet. He went back to the Compensation Board and the Compensation Board told him there was physically nothing wrong. It was imagination and he should go back to work. He went back only to experience the same thnig, a swelling in his legs, until he gave up his job and went back to the Compensation Board and asked for other treatment or a job that will not require that he stand on his feet all day.

Well, the result of this case was he was not given another job, he was given no compensation and the few dollars he had were eaten up. I suspect some people in the department thought he was a malingerer, which he was not, and he did not want to work, which was not so. The result was he was ousted from his room because of inability to pay rent, and landed in the House of Industry. I will provide the full record tomorrow morning for the hon. minister (Mr. Daley). During that period I was appealing to the Board, the Board told me his record was mislaid and they could not trace it. That was an odd answer. I confess I do not get that answer very often. The record was mislaid. In the meantime I found the man landed in the House of Industry. I suppose I raised my voice over the telephone when I found the poor fellow landed in the House of Industry.

The result was the record was found and he was immediately removed from the House of Industry and taken to the establishment for retraining, which was as it should have been in the first place, I should imagine. I am not saying they are all like that.

The hon. minister (Mr. Daley) asked for an explanation and I am inclined to think the difficulty this man has in explaining his problem could have some-

thing to do with it and that is the only point I want to make, that you consider placing on the staff, in Toronto most certainly, and perhaps in some of the centres where there are a large number of new Canadians who work in these industries, members on the staff who can converse with them, not just an ordinary interpreter, but there are graduates of the universities who would fit in and give these people the immediate attention and feeling their problems are not neglected, because they are foreign born.

One other point I want to make and that is the necessity for increasing payments to those who suffered injury a long time ago where the rates are very low. They have not been improved or increased sufficiently . . .

MR. DALEY: That is not in the Bill, and it was not mentioned here tonight.

MR. SALSBERG: It is true it is not in the Bill, but the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) also spoke of the general character of the administration of the Act and I take the opportunity of bringing these few matters to the attention of the hon. minister of the department (Mr. Daley).

I submit there is something wrong, because they are urgent matters and I do ask that the government minister and the Board to consider the need of increasing payments to those injured workers whose rates have been fixed when earnings were very low and who due to the increase of cost of living are suffering greatly and need increase in payments.

I know it would run into a large hum but I submit this province can undertake it and should undertake it.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming) I have no desire to prolong the discussion of this Bill any more than to urge support to it. There is one matter of this Bill I think the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) did not deal with and that is the matter of silicosis. I think if the Compensation Board were dealing more

honestly with silicosis Mr. Goodfellow's problem would be reduced considerably, because I have had cases and have cases where the Department of Welfare are paying out money that should be properly charged to compensation, because of the failure of the Compensation Board in days gone by in the Town of Cobalt with respect to silicosis.

I think something should be done along the line of silicosis. One thing I did learn with respect to the seven-day waiting period. I think the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) has gone a long way in alleviating the distress period. He is going to arrange to have all the accidents happen on Friday, he referred to an accident happening on Friday, they do not work Saturday, Sunday is a holiday, and maybe Monday is a holiday and if we get holidays on Monday and the accident happened on Friday . . .

MR. DALEY: Tuesday would be the same.

MR. TAYLOR: However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to hear what the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) has to say with respect to silicosis.

MR. DALEY: Well, this question of examination for silicosis has been one that has been given a great deal of study by the Department of Health, by Compensation Board, and I think that the examinations, that are held in the mining districts are fair,—and I was rather surprised to hear the hon. member (Mr. Taylor) say or intimate there was not a pretty fair examination for silicosis in the mines. To my understanding, all mines have at least an annual examination. A man is examined very thoroughly, that is on his entry into the mine and if, in the following examination there is the slightest trace of silicosis or silicotic dust, then he is checked very carefully. He is examined by the silicotic board set up under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation and he is watched extremely close until such time as they determine whether his silicotic content is increasing

or whether it is doing him any harm. In a great many cases the man is advised that he has at least to come above the ground to work and as far as the mines go the examination today is pretty thorough and doing a very good job.

I was rather surprised to hear the hon. member (Mr. Taylor) intimate he did not think so. I have never heard a bit of complaint as far as the mining industry is concerned, but I do get quite a lot of pressure and requests to consider such industries where silicotic dust may prevail, such as foundries and stone cutting establishments and that sort of thing, where there may be some of this dust. I have never in over a year now—at various times discussing it with people who are in those industries, both employees and employers,—been able to get an opinion that one could actually go on, that legislation would be desirable in those industries.

The ordinary regular workman in a foundry may work there and on examination he may be found to have a trace of silicosis, but in no way affecting him. I guess if we actually knew, a great many of us have a slight trace of it, but the question then is to compare that or to see what effect that might have on his eventually developing T.B.

In any compensation claims, if there is the slightest bit of silicosis in a T.B. patient, we give them credit for that. I mean we take that definitely into consideration because silicosis is compensable where T.B. is not. I think there may be a way we can get around this. I am not wanting you to think I am not concerned about this thing. I do not think it is possible unless you change the whole Workmen's Compensation Act to include T.B. and bronchitis and everything else. It is supposed to cover an industrial accident or disease, and these things are highly prevalent to all walks of life, but if there is the slightest bit of silicosis in a case, then he is given every consideration.

I would like to some day,—and I want to assure this House I have given a great deal of consideration to this and

talked to all the people that know about it and have read a lot of things that have gone on in the United States in connection with this very thing,—and I hope that some day in the not too distant future we can come up with something that will be of some use, but to just enact legislation that would require everybody to be examined who might be considered working in a place where there might be some silicotic dust I think is going too far at the present time.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker. . .

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. members of this House that we are discussing the principle of the Bill, and if we begin to pick it out clause by clause we are getting into the work that should be done in committee. You will have to stick to the principle of the Bill. I think I have given all the leeway possible and I am going to insist in future that you stick to the principle of the Bill.

MR. MEINZINGER: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) said something to which you objected, but I assure you I will endeavour not to say anything you can object to.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be a change.

MR. MEINZINGER: I might say I was quite prepared to support this Bill, but due to the fact that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has given us a full interpretation of clause 40 here, I most reluctantly say that I believe at the moment I will vote against the Bill because I wouldn't want the injured men to be penalized as they apparently will be under the interpretation by the hon. Minister of Labour under the circumstances.

Now the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) said to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to give specific cases; that if there is one case where the man is getting the run-around by the compensation board he would like to know about it. I want to point out that in my experience of public service over a period of seventeen years, I have many

cases and documents, and can relate probably a dozen cases where people did not get a square deal.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, would you permit me to just clarify what I said. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said that there were great numbers of people up in the north woods and in various places that happened to be foreign born who were getting the run-around. Now I said if he know of one case where they were getting the run-around—I didn't mean to inject individual cases that have been before the compensation board and have been studied and have been acted upon, either paid or refused—I mean that I interpreted what he said as meaning that there were people who couldn't have got their cases before the board. I am not prepared to do that here, I will do that in my office. I do it every day with many cases—take up cases that have been disposed of and not to the satisfaction of the injured person. I am dealing with this nearly every day, and I will take that up, but I don't think it should be injected into this discussion of this Bill.

MR. MEINZINGER: Mr. Speaker, I am just going to relate this one case.

MR. SPEAKER: You are out of order. The hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) is out of order. Stick to the principle of the Bill, do not get away on certain cases in connection with compensation that have nothing to do with the Bill.

MR. MEINZINGER: Mr. Speaker. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are out of order.

MR. MEINZINGER: The Bill is before the House on a motion. The champion of the Bill expresses his views on the Bill, and the opposition deals with it, and then the rest of the hon. members are in a position to. . .

MR. SPEAKER: We will not go any further into that. You are out of order. I do not want to report you to the House, but I certainly will report you if you go on.

MR. MEINZINGER: I have been reported before.

MR. SPEAKER: I will report you again. I am telling you you are out of order and unless you can stick to the principle of the Bill I will report you to the House, and when I report you to the House I will ask you to sit down, and if you don't sit down I will name you. You can suit yourself.

MR. MEINZINGER: I will abide by your decision, whether you throw me out or not, but I want to point out, Mr. Speaker. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are not going to go any further in citing any case in connection with yourself. You are out of order. Are you going to stick to the principle of the Bill and discuss it, which you have permission to do? Do not get into what some other hon. member has said; stick to the Bill. You are trying to get away from it and cite instances. We have had enough of that. Let us get down and confine yourself to the principle of the Bill.

MR. MEINZINGER: Why should I be penalized for what anyone else said? You are apparently loading everything on to me for what other hon. members have said.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have no further discussion on the matter. I want to be fair to the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger). I am going to ask him to stick to the principle of the Bill, and if he does not do that, I am going to ask him to sit down.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word here and let things get cooled off a bit. I think perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you are in error in trying to impose so drastically in the dying moments of the debate a rule that you should have levied at the outset of the debate.

MR. MEINZINGER: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: There is a measure of justice in the claim that after a number of speakers on both sides of the House have wandered all over the lot and talked about things not even remotely connected with the Bill, that you should take it as the part of wisdom to jump sud-

denly on an individual member who follows the course that has been set for him by at least half a dozen others. Now, I agree with you, Mr. Speaker, and I am glad to be able to say that I do, in that we should on second reading discuss the principle of the Bill, but let us start to discuss the principle of the Bill at the opening of the debate on second reading, not in its closing stages.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that I am trying to be fair and give every hon. member every possible chance I can. I have corrected the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and told him he was out of order but he could carry on. I am willing to let him do that, but if every hon. member is going to jump up and take advantage of that leeway, which I give, we would never make any progress in this House. It has to be stopped; I can either stop it at the start, but if I do that, I am going to cut out a lot of this debate away from the subject. I would rather give them more leeway and see how far they will go, and allow hon. members to use their own judgment and not take advantage of it; because if they do I will have to check them up, but I would give them every chance. I do not want to see what is going on now, there is no halt to it, and not only that, but I told the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) he can carry on but to stick to the principle of the Bill. I made that statement.

MR. OLIVER: You told the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that he must stick to the principle of the Bill, but to carry on. He carried on, but he didn't stick to the principle of the Bill, and he got away with it.

MR. SPEAKER: One can get away with it, but two cannot.

MR. OLIVER: I just wanted to say this in addition to what I have said—and I say this most respectfully—I think you are going a long way in threatening to throw out an hon. member. That is about the limit for doing what other hon. members have done in the debate. So

far as we are concerned here, and I see that we are all of one mind in this respect, we want to assist you in an orderly conduct of the debate, but I do think that even you yourself will agree that at the end of the debate we should not insist on a rule applying that has not been applied all through the debate.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, since we have embarked on a discussion of procedure and rules, I do think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has quite misconceived the point of the remarks of the hon. Speaker in relation to naming the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger). I for one have never at any time urged restriction of debate in this Legislature, as I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will agree. As to whether or not there may be too rigid a restriction in this particular case, I don't think that needs to be debated at the moment. There is always a test of the Speaker's ruling by a vote if that should be necessary.

The real issue in this case is whether the hon. Speaker of the House is to be addressed with some degree of courtesy and some degree of respect, and the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) has taken this issue with the hon. Speaker, and made some remarks that are not fitting in this House in relation to the hon. Speaker, and I, for one, certainly would support the hon. Speaker, in the sternest action in relation to the comments the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) has made to the hon. Speaker recently. I think nothing but a miracle will make the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) conduct himself in a proper manner, and I think we may end it sooner by letting him get it off his chest.

MR. MEINZINGER: Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, I assure you at all times I can take care of myself.

MR. SPEAKER: I object to that remark. What is behind it?

MR. MEINZINGER: Nothing else.

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe so, but I cannot be up here and have an hon. member tell me he can take care of himself. I do not want to take care of him, but if I have to, I can.

MR. MEINZINGER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has suggested that I carry on. I have a specific case here, a middle-aged man working in industry and falls off a ladder injuring his spine. The Compensation Board of course . . .

MR. DREW: Who is the middle-aged man?

MR. MEINZINGER: You want the name?

MR. DREW: Certainly.

MR. MEINZINGER: I will be glad to give it to you. It is Mr. Stefan Zmija, a Polish gentleman from Kitchener, Ontario. His address is 288 Victoria Street South, Kitchener. Is that sufficient, Mr. Prime Minister? Of course, he was put on compensation and shortly after he was cut out of compensation. He was helpless, could not work, and had a home to keep up, so, of course, somebody apparently wanted to force this man to go to work. He has a letter from one of the most reliable doctors in the province, I believe, has a high reputation and . . .

MR. DREW: Who is the very skilled doctor?

MR. MEINZINGER: Mr. Harry Lackner, thanks for the advertising. So, of course, he gets a contact with the Compensation Board for the gentleman and this is the letter he receives on May 12th:

"Mr. Stefan Zmija,
288 Victoria Street South,
Kitchener, Ontario.

Dear Sir: From information received in your case, it appears you returned . . ."

MR. DALEY: What is the date?

MR. MEINZINGER:
"to work or were able to do so, on January 12th, 1947, and compensation for temporary disability has there-

fore been discontinued as of that date. The board will, on or about December 12th, 1947, make enquiry as to what permanent partial disability, if any, you have suffered, as a result of the accident, and the claim will be further considered after the enquiry is completed. Yours very truly.

P.S. Please do not call at the board's offices for examination unless requested to do so."

Now that was May 12th. The man is unable to work, not earning a dime, and his case will not be reconsidered until the 12th day of December, 1947, and I am pointing out, Mr. Speaker, that this is Daley) points out how beautiful the insti-why we need some amendments to this Act. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. tution is where they can go to and get the best of medical treatment and so forth, but I do want to bring this out so that hon. members can vote intelligently on the Bill whether we need an increase of compensation or total disability, and I want to bring this point out.

I was not endeavouring to embarrass you, Mr. Speaker, or anyone else or to violate the rules of the House, but again I say I can take care of myself and defend my rights and my people who have sent me here to protest on the floor of this House if I am not satisfied.

Now on May 28th, this man turns right around the replies to the Compensation Board, sends this letter back, puts his story on the back of it and writes:

"Dear Sir: In reply to you letter of May 12th, I have not worked or been able to work and I have been examined by your doctors and they claim there is nothing wrong with me.

"Well, I have been examined by three doctors here in Kitchener, and I have been told I cannot work because my spine was broken. Your doctors of the board have been X-raying my chest, but not my back, but my back is broken, and the board . . ."

This is nothing to laugh at Mr. Prime Minister. If I were sitting over there I would be ashamed to laugh at a story like that of an old man walking around unable to work, being starved to death—

sitting in luxury, your doctors tell this man to go to work. I want to point out . . .

MR. DALEY: The laughter was general.

MR. MEINZINGER: May 12th he gets a letter, they cannot re-consider his case until December of this year. The man is going through this period of starvation.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, they must have re-considered that decision. When did they do that X-raying of his chest? Was that in between May . . . ?

MR. MEINZINGER: I am reading the correspondence right from the Compensation Board.

MR. DALEY: But you said he was declared competent—capable—of going to work on May 12th?

MR. MEINZINGER: This letter was sent out by the Board on May 12th and replied to on May 13th.

MR. DALEY: The Board ruled that he had no disability and that he should go back to work, but in case some reaction developed they agreed to give him another examination about the month of December.

MR. MEINZINGER: The man is starving in the meantime. His income is cut off.

MR. DALEY: Because they claimed that he is ready to go to work.

MR. MEINZINGER: The doctors in Kitchener say he cannot go to work, and I know he cannot. He received another letter from the Workmen's Compensation Board, dated May 28th, and reading as follows:

"Dear Sir:

Claim 1921715

With reference to this claim, we wish to advise as the information on file at the present time is not sufficient to warrant the Board in making a further award, the Board has accordingly

directed the claim be investigated at Kitchener.

This investigation will be carried out as soon as possible."

But there was no action, and I undertook to bring the man down to the Compensation office in July. When I got there I asked the young man who approached me to bring out the files and we discussed this man's case with the grievance committee and pleaded his case, but there was still no action. If you saw the man walk in here you would say that he had been an invalid for twenty years, and his injury was caused by falling off a ladder in the course of his duties. A situation of that sort must be overcome. Everything is not as rosy as the minister points out to the members of the House. I could mention cases after case, just as the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) says, which I could bring up in this House but it would seem to me that the moment hon. member see me with a document in my hand and about to mention a specific case, they do not want to face the music and seek to choke me off.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading, which was negatived on division.

Ayes, 10;

Nays, 59.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Saulte Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 94, an Act to Amend the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, I should like to make a few observations, Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading. The purpose of this Bill is to amend the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, and to make certain changes which we believe will make the Act more attractive to the municipalities which desire to establish health services. It is a well-known fact that few if any municipalities have established health services under the Act so far. Our intention by this amendment is to make the Act more attractive.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I might simply say that the Bill is not acceptable to the

Government. It involves a change in principle and in methods of administration from the Bill which has been introduced by the Government and has been placed on the statute books by the Legislature. We shall therefore oppose the amendment.

Amendment negatived.

MARRIAGE ACT

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of Bill No. 97, an Act to Amend The Marriage Act. The last time I moved the second reading of a Bill of this kind in this House I was informed that there was no public demand for legislation of this sort. I would point out that that statement cannot be made at this time concerning this Bill. In the early part of this session the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Millen) read into the record the names of a large number of organizations desiring legislation of this nature. While this Bill is entitled An Act to Amend The Marriage Act, it is in reality a health measure, and from all that I can find out the principle of this Bill has been endorsed by thirty-two of the states of the United States of America and by four provinces in this country. That shows, Mr. Speaker, that the principle is sound and is generally accepted on this continent.

The purpose of the Bill is very simple. It is that any two people who desire to marry shall be required to have a blood test to detect whether or not there is syphilis present in either of the two parties. I do not need to point out that the members of this House have received from various organizations, the Health League of Canada and other bodies, pamphlets advocating a measure of this nature.

It is required by this Bill that each of the contracting parties taking the blood test shall be notified as to the condition of the other contracting party to safeguard the health of both.

The bill in no way attempts to stop a marriage. Regardless of the outcome of the test, if the people concerned so desire, they can go on with the marriage.

Before I sit down I would like to read from a pamphlet showing what may happen when syphilis is present in a marriage. I quote from a pamphlet issued by the Health League of Canada, which states:

"A man, believing he was completely disabled from rheumatism, applied for relief to the welfare department of a small Canadian city. A medical examination showed that the 'rheumatism' was syphilis. In a subsequent investigation for those whom he might unknowingly have infected, it was discovered that his wife and all of their seven children had syphilis. The eldest child was partly deaf and blind; the second and third children were deaf-mutes; the fourth had a 'long bone' syphilitic infection and was crippled the fifth was an idiot; the sixth was mentally defective; the seventh, a babe in arms, was also infected."

I would point out to the members that had we had on the statute books in our various provinces legislation of this nature these children might have been sound and whole and not in the condition in which they now are. I believe that legislation of this nature is eventually going to be accepted all over this country, and if it is going to be accepted eventually why not pass this measure now? I therefore move the second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, one of the problems associated with all legislation of this kind is that the administration of the laws must be associated with the responsibility for their introduction. The principle of this bill is important, but the problem raised is always one of form. When the government may have occasion to consider legislation of this nature, if it does, it would not be in the form of this bill because this would be quite ineffective to produce results in the way it is drawn. For that reason the government will oppose the bill.

The House divided on second reading of Bill No. 97.

The motion was negated.

Ayes: 12

Nays: 57.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-first order.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-first order, second reading of Bill No. 98, An Act to amend the Milk Control Act. Mr. Anderson.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I suppose that this will get the axe, so I will not waste much time talking about it.

This Bill would permit, if the amendments were made as suggested, consumer milk co-operatives in the province. These are not permitted at the present time, because the Act as it stands does not permit the distribution or passing of dividends. This amendment would permit the formation of co-operative dairies, that is, consumer co-operative dairies. I believe that would be important.

I saw on the front page of a Toronto paper as I came up here tonight where it is suggested on very good authority that milk was going up another two cents. I am quite confident that there is nothing that would help to stabilize the milk industry any better than increasing the number of producer and consumer co-operatives. In countries where they have a broad scale of functioning, they have proved their worth.

I want to move second reading of bill number ninety-eight.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the government will oppose this Bill for two very good reasons; one is that the Bill does not do what the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) has said it would, and the other is that it is a matter, any aspects of which must be considered as part of a general review of the Royal Commission's report on milk, and any points that are related in that report will be dealt with. But Bill number 98 does not do what the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) suggests. It starts out

by prohibiting milk distributors compelling the individual producers to invest money, either directly or indirectly, in a dairy plant or other equipment, and then it goes on to exempt co-operatives. It does not do anything like he says, therefore, the government will oppose this Bill.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, may I say a word. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew, does not mean that the way it sounded. It would appear I have got up here and deliberately told a lie.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. ANDERSON: I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) meant that. I did not go into a very detailed explanation of the Bill, because as I said I felt it would not pass, and so I spoke simply on the part of the Bill which thought was the most important.

MR. DREW: The sub-section of section of section two?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes.

MR. DREW: That still would not do the job.

MR. ANDERSON: Just let me finish, Mr. Speaker; I will not be but a moment.

At the present time, the present Milk Control Act prohibits the functioning of consumer co-operative dairies, and the wording in this Act in that regard, is that section eleven of the Milk Control Act be amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"This section shall not apply to co-operatives incorporated under part XII of the Companies' Act."

Now, the other part the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) mentioned is the first section, and that would amend subsection one of section four of the Act. This clause requires the Milk Control Board to prohibit any dairies from inducing a producer to invest in the dairy, in order to sell his milk. If this clause were fully enforced, it would prohibit the establishment of producer co-operatives, which has been done elsewhere. I do not think the Act has been put into force in

that regard, otherwise I cannot see how milk producer co-operatives could function, as I know they are doing in some of the other provinces.

MR. DREW: I frankly do not think there was any need at all for the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) to feel that what I said was suggesting any reflection on his honesty. I say quite frankly that I think what the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) has done in this case is simply an evidence of the point that has been made on more than one occasion. It may be one thing to have a good idea; it is another thing to draft a Bill that has due regard to the related legislation and which would produce the effect desired.

The first section is a section which apparently seeks to do something of the very kind that is being provided in the Milk Control Bill now before the Legislature, which will give the mechanism for collective bargaining.

Insofar as the other point is concerned, it is one of those subjects which will be under consideration in relation to the Milk Commission's report, and the government, in any event, would not deal with it at the present time. For both these reasons the government will oppose this Bill.

The motion was negatived.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-second order.

VENEREAL DISEASES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-second order, second reading of Bill number 99, an Act to amend the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, 1942, Mr. Robertson.

MR. F. O. ROBERTSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, this Bill is complimentary to a previous Bill concerning the Marriage Act, and provides that where venereal disease is detected in a person, a report must be made to the local officer of health, and that the name and address of the person affected shall be forwarded to the local medical officer of health. I think that is according to present-day principles. But to me the main part of this Bill lies in the fact that it

desires that every physician shall examine every pregnant woman coming under his care to determine whether or not she is infected with venereal disease. We have it on the authority of medical people that where venereal disease is detected in pregnant women prior to the fifth month of their pregnancy, the child, if the mother is properly treated, can be born free of this disease.

The main principle I think I gave in connection with the Marriage Act, so I would now move second reading of Bill number ninety-nine, an Act to amend the Venereal Disease Prevention Act, 1942.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I would say that the government will oppose this, and I want to make it clear in this, as in other cases, that the decision to oppose the Bill has nothing to do with any lack of full appreciation of the seriousness of this disease, or a desire to take any practical measures that may be taken to cope with this problem.

There is one particular feature of this Bill which would be a very retrograde step, and that is the requirement in regard to local reporting. That was tried out and failed, and the present method has been found infinitely better for getting reliable information, for reasons which I think are so obvious as not to require any special emphasis. The Bill does not carry forward the apparent intention of the draftsman, but I can assure this Legislature that all points put forward will be given every consideration, but the government at the present time, will oppose this Bill.

MR. F. O. ROBERTSON (Port Arthur): We had decided to call for a division on the motion, but we will accept the vote that was given in connection with the Marriage Act, as the same vote on this Act.

MR. DREW: I might point out that pre-natal examinations are already in force, and have been for years.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Robertson (Port Arthur) says that he will be satisfied with the same recorded vote as on Bill number 97, an Act to amend the Marriage Act.

MR. E. J. MILLEN (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I suggest that would not be acceptable to me.

MR. DREW: We would not accept that in any event, because there is quite a different problem involved here. I can understand someone feeling that they were voting on the principle in relation to the other Bill, but one of the provisions dealt with in this Bill has already been dealt with, and a considerable sum of money has been spent in giving the form of protection desired. As far as the other provision is concerned, the government feels it would be a very retrograde step. For that reason the government would not be bound by the vote on another Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

The house divided on second reading of Bill number ninety-nine.

The motion was negatived.

Ayes: 10

Nays: 58

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: (Prime Minister): Thirty-third order.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-third order, second reading of Bill number 101, an act to amend the Public Utilities Act, Mr. Robertson.

MR. F. O. ROBERTSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, knowing the fate of the preceding Bill which I brought forward, I think I had better say but a few words about this one. I believe this is one of the shortest bills, or at least the shortest amendment in the books at the present time. It calls for amendment of section sixteen of the Public Utilities Act, by adding, at the end thereof, the words, "Milk, bread and fuel," so that the said section will now read as follows:

"In this part, 'public utilities' shall mean artificial and natural gas, electrical power, or energy, steam, and hot water, milk, bread and fuel."

I believe the addition of these three words will make an enormous change in what municipalities will be able to do. As was said in connection with a previous bill, it has been pointed out that perhaps

labour does not want to give the farmers the right of collective bargaining, and an amendment such as I am proposing at the present time, will assure my farmer friends that labour can demonstrate that they are willing to give the farmer the collective bargaining, and perhaps a better return for their produce than they are receiving at the present time.

In regard to the distribution of milk in our various cities, I would like to point out the enormous waste there is in the system of distribution. We have many dairies with quite a lot of rolling stock going into practically every street in the city, and in some of those streets the number of deliveries are relatively small. It is a remarkable waste of effort, time, and rolling stock, and this accounts for the statement that quite a large number of dairies are not making "enormous profits." Instead of having a series of dairies delivering this milk, if an Act such as this was passed into Legislation, a municipality could take over the dairy business of that city, and by that very fact, would not have the same overhead to maintain, and there would not be the same amount of material required for the processing of their milk, and the number of people employed would be less, due to the fact that one wagon or vehicle going into that street would be delivering milk to practically every person on that street, and not merely to one or two individuals. This would mean that the amount of work that one driver does in delivering milk would be greatly in excess of what it is at the present time, and if that were the case, such a municipality would be able to supply to the people of that city milk at cheaper prices, because of practically the elimination of the middle man, and his expenses, and any returns he received could be shared by the customer and affect the price of their milk. That I submit to the farmers of this Province, and to the farmers of this house, is about the only way people can consume the total amount of milk they desire and require, and at the same time give the farmers who are producing this milk, the costs and profits that are their just due.

I would like to point out that the same could be said about bread. We have

a similar position where we have an enormous number of bakeries travelling all around the cities and the same principle applies. In addition we also have fuel. I sometimes wonder if the people stop to take stock of what actually happens in the fuel business and how they tolerate what is going on. In my opinion at least they would be able to reduce the cost of coal by \$2.00 per ton if a measure such as this were adopted by a municipality. You take each household—I believe the average is somewhere about five tons of fuel per year, it would save each household at least \$10.00. That spread over a large city would give a fund to people with which to purchase other materials.

Knowing that this Bill has very little chance of passing in this House, I move, second reading of Bill No. 101, An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Well, Mr. Speaker, it makes it easy to reply when you are told first what the position is going to be, when there is very little hope of the Bill being received in favour. However, the reply to this will be similar to the Brantford Bill or any other Milk Bill that this is contained in the recommendation of the report of the Royal Commission on Milk and all these have got to be considered,—all the different recommendations,—by the government and the government will give serious careful consideration and bring in at the proper time whatever recommendation they see fit. Therefore, I say that the government cannot accept this Bill.

The House divided on second reading of Bill No. 101.

Motion negatived on division.

Ayes, 10;

Nays, 56.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 34.

FUMES CONTROL ACT

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Bill, Bill No. 120, The Fumes Control Act, as the explanatory notes will show, is to require

every smelter which smelts or roasts nickel-copper or iron ore to adopt and carry out a plan which comprises the best practicable means for controlling or preventing the discharge of noxious or offensive gas or fumes, or, where discharged, to render them harmless or inoffensive.

Now, this is not something new. We speak of the great British way of life. I want to inform the legislature at this time a similar Act was passed in Great Britain in 1906 titled the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act. In that case it was a sulphuric acid works and we have the lead chamber process where they process gas and nitric acid, sulphate and ammonia works, etc. So I say it is not something new. What I think we have to decide here is whether there is a necessity for passing such a bit of legislation. I feel certain the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) will advise us later that there is no need of it but I am still reminded of it when I go back to see the farmers who repeatedly urge me to invite the hon. Minister of Mines up to visit their farms at certain times, and I think if he takes such a trip he will feel there is a necessity for such a measure being introduced in this Legislature. One need only go into Sudbury to see the extent of the burns that have been going on for a number of years. I will agree with the hon. Minister of Mines when he says there is an improvement in the present set-up over the old set-up of many years ago, but still thousands of dollars of damage is being done to all the crops and farm lands and timbers, not only to vegetation, but if you happen to, Mr. Minister of Mines, when you go up there, to go through the farming areas, but instead of going to Copper Cliff—

MR. FROST: I have been up there many times.

MR. CARLIN: If you notice the metal roofs pointing towards the smelter are blackened while on the other side they are as new, in many instances, as the day they were affixed to the roof. Another instance, you take under the ordinary circumstances the top strands of a wire fence, or the bottom strands of an ordin-

ary wire fence are the first strands to go, because grass and dew on the wire on that lower strand has an effect on the wearing of those lower strands. Here in Sudbury it is just the opposite, the grass tends to protect that lower strand or lower strands of wire from the sulphur fumes, and they are the last ones to go. It is the top ones to go, eaten up by the sulphur fumes.

I heard it stated in the butcher shops if you brought in a piece of domestic or local beef along with a piece of imported beef, inside a day the butcher could tell you which was which. I made it a point to go and see certain butchers regarding that and they said:

“Yes, if you don’t believe it, try it. You bring in a cut of beef grown here in Sudbury, raised here in Sudbury, and bring in a cut of beef raised outside the Sudbury area or the sulphur area, and we can tell you which is which.”

Many things one could relate here to show the extent of the damage in Sudbury. I want to reiterate what I have said on several occasions, I would be very happy to arrange a meeting with the farmers, they are very courteous and are very anxious to talk to you.

MR. FROST: I was up last October and I didn’t see you.

MR. CARLIN: Did you see the farmers? There is a lot of politics being played, on the one hand you have a powerful corporation and on the other hand you have simple, humble, honest farmers. It is a question of which side are we on. I see the hon. Attorney-General laugh but this is something—I am sorry the hon. Premier is not in at this time—I said there are politics being played. Here is a picture of the Premier of the province of Ontario eating corn and at, it said here, Blezard Valley picnic. This is what it says in not an unfriendly paper to your party, “Provincial Premier George Drew obviously made a big hit with the kids at Sunday’s Blezard Valley picnic. Here he is shown sampling some of the valley’s choicest corn.”

I say, Mr. Speaker, that is not correct.

That corn was grown at Manitoulin Island and imported by the local Conservative Association for this specific picnic. But since I have started this campaign against sulphur damages, the *Sudbury Star*, of course, if there is a pumpkin grown that size in Blezard Valley they are out there to photograph it, and if it were not for the sulphur fumes they could grow potatoes in that area.

I say this is a Bill every farmer, that calls himself a farmer, must vote for, and I will invite the Leader of the Opposition to go in there and I am sure any honest farmer will sympathize with those farmers in Blezard Valley, not only in my riding but into St. Charles and other ridings. This is, I assure you, bothersome as far as the farmers are concerned. You can vote against it and destroy it if you wish, but as long as I remain a member of this Legislature and hold the confidence of the farmers—and I will remain here for an indefinite period of time—I will introduce the Bill and continue the fight against this corporation that I have worked against for union security until final victory.

MR. Chairman, I move second reading of this most important Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) has stated that he is going to persist and persist in his fight against these great corporations at Sudbury.

MR. CARLIN: Until the sulphur fumes are conquered.

MR. FROST: Yes, and I suppose until he accomplishes some other things. This is about the fourth or fifth time that the hon. member has had up a Bill of this sort. At one time I thought perhaps he was acting in absolutely good faith. I do not want to impute that he is now acting in bad faith, but I do say this that he is letting his obsession, his feeling against the companies that he has mentioned, warp his judgment. After all, he is not the only member to represent Sudbury, I very well remember that at one time it was represented by a very distinguished gentleman, the Hon. Charles

McCrea, and at another time by a very able member of the Liberal party in this House, Mr. Cooper. Both these gentlemen were very much interested in the situation in Sudbury and both of them did many things to improve conditions there. But I never remember either of them getting up and constantly agitating about this particular question as the present member for Sudbury does.

He talks about asking me to come up to Sudbury. I have been up there and around there a good many times, but I have never seen the hon. member there. He is never there when I am there. I was up there in September and I looked for him and left messages for him but I could not find him.

MR. CARLIN: The minister is leaving a wrong impression with the House.

MR. FROST: I always look for you.

MR. CARLIN: You have never called me or written me a letter to say that you were coming up.

MR. FROST: I asked for you and I looked for you and I could not find you.

MR. CARLIN: You called me once. I got a call from the *Sudbury Star* once, and not from you, asking if I could meet you at a certain hour. I said "Yes I could," and I was called back in half an hour and asked if I could meet you at another hour. I said "Yes, I could," but that was just an hour before your train was leaving.

MR. FROST: I was up there for a considerable period of time, and I was at various hotels and various other places and on railway trains and at International Nickel and at Falconbridge and I did not see Mr. Carlin anywhere there.

MR. CARLIN: You should drop me a note that you are coming.

MR. SALSBERG: Did the Minister call on Mr. Carlin at his office?

MR. FROST: No, I will try that next time. I say this to my hon. friend from

Sudbury. I want him to do a little self-examination, because I am tired of these recurring agitations about this situation and the implication that nobody is attempting to do anything but Mr. Carlin. I would say this to him: I wonder if he is really endeavoring to represent the best interests of the great riding he comes from. Sometimes I doubt that. You have two great industries in Sudbury at the present time, two outstanding industries. You have International Nickel and you have the Falconbridge concern. Both of these concerns have very definitely had ups and downs. My hon. friend should know that after the last war that industry was very flat, and it may be that the nickel-copper industry may be flat again, and for this reason. It is a very difficult and complicated matter to produce and smelt nickel-copper and my hon. friend should know that. The fact is this, a few cents a ton make all the difference in whether the company can operate or not. It is all very well to look at the balance-sheets of these huge companies that he talks about, but when you look at their tonnage figures it is a different story altogether. These companies are producing a tremendous amount of nickel-copper. Even an amateur can see on looking at that immense operation that a few cents a ton makes all the difference in whether that ore is profitable or not.

Does my hon. friend want us to add expense to that operation and render vast amounts of that tonnage uneconomic? That is just what he would accomplish by the kind of agitation that we have heard here for so many years.

MR. CARLIN: I am not asking you to do that.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. member like it to go abroad in Sudbury, where about ninety per cent of the world's nickel comes from, that because of difficulties he put in the way of that industry thousands of men would be out of work in Sudbury? Let the hon. member do a little self-examination on this question and cease a little of the

demagoguery that we have heard from him in the last three or four years on this question.

You have an immense industry up there at the present time, and which is better, to endeavour to carry that industry along and help them in connection with their difficult problems, or to put blocks in the way of the efforts which are necessary to develop that great industry? Should we not rather help them in every reasonable way? This company is paying to the farmers in that community from forty to fifty thousand dollars a year in compensation. The farmers are receiving consideration from the company.

At the instance of the hon. member for Sudbury and some others we gave the farmers the right of appeal, and I do not think there has been one appeal heard up there since we introduced the right of appeal. That shows how much dissatisfaction there is about the situation up there. My hon. friend knows that. He asked for the right of appeal and we arranged to give the people up there that right and I do not think one appeal has been made up to the present time, and I do not think there is one appeal pending. The fact is that the company up there does, under the direction of a government-appointed man pay forty to fifty thousand dollars a year compensation to the farmers.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, in all common sense should we hamper an industry that is employing 12,000 men in Sudbury and which is paying out from forty to fifty thousand dollars a year to the farmers in that area who are injured by the sulphur fumes? It is not common sense or reasonable to talk that way. It is Sudbury that this concerns. I know that the Bill mentions iron, but the fact is that we have no problem in Ontario outside of the Sudbury situation. The Sulphur Fumes Act applies all over Ontario, but we have no problem in that respect except in the Sudbury area. At Sault Ste. Marie, from the Michipicoten development, there is sulphur fume damage to some of the forests in a very limited area. I have seen that myself.

Instead of having 12,000 men working in Sudbury the hon. member would have about 6,000 or 3,000 and about that time the hon. member would be looking for a new job himself. I say that to him in all kindness. It is idle for the hon. member for Sudbury to talk about very little being done in connection with this matter.

The hon. member also talked about the Copper Cliff situation. Over the years an immense amount has been done in connection with the sulphur fumes situation and the fact that it is of immeasurable importance is evidenced by this fact, that there is now in the Sudbury area very fine agricultural land. Many members in this chamber can remember the days when such a thing in that area was utterly impossible but now you find flower gardens within one hundred yards of that big plant at Copper Cliff of which the hon. member complains, and in the Sudbury basin you have some of the finest farms in Ontario. So to say that the situation has not improved is talking utter nonsense.

I do not think that anything I may say to the hon. member is going to alter his attitude, for he says that he is going to persist and persist in this thing until some day his great enemy the International Nickel Company and the Falconbridge Company which are employing thousands of his constituents will have to cease to employ this large number of men because of the very measures the hon. member would throw in their way.

MR. CARLIN: Do not say my enemies, but my friends the farmers.

MR. FROST: You treat the companies as if they were your enemies. If I had industries like that in my riding I would be trying loyally to support them. The Department of Mines and the Department of Lands and Forests have been spending large sums of money in investigating this particular subject over the past ten years. They have been studying the question and doing everything possible to meet the situation. But we shall not improve the situation by putting thousands of my hon. friend's citizens

out of work. We want to do it in a way that is best calculated to help the industry, and help to protect at the same time the resources which we desire to protect. Furthermore, we are doing this—and I am waiting a report at the present time.

You would think from what my hon. friend says he is about the only person that bothered about this question at all. We have the Ontario Research Foundation working on the matter at the present time and I am expecting within the next week or two a report from Dr. Swetman—a very highly qualified man who has been studying this question from one side to the other. I can assure him of this, and I can assure members of the house, if we can find ways and means of working things out and at the same time maintaining the balance and keeping high employment—which I often wonder if my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) from Sudbury wants to maintain—perhaps he is disappointed in the fact that private industry is able to maintain private employment; perhaps he might like to see a much lower level of employment—I don't know. I often wonder if that is the case or not—as I say we have the Ontario Research Foundation working on that particular question.

Furthermore, I want to say this—I have endeavoured to constantly keep in touch with the situation. I had representatives of the Ontario Agricultural College, who have studied that question for twenty years and know the subject backwards and forwards, and they tell me what my hon. friend says is exaggerated to the nth degree.

Furthermore, I would say this that the International Nickel Company—I have discussed it with their executive and with their engineers many times—that the present International Nickel Company has one of the greatest research organizations in Canada. They are not anxious that anything of value should go out of their chimneys. They are anxious, and it is necessary for them in order to operate and carry on, to make everything pay, to take every possible thing of value from the ore that they are refining, and they are working at the present time—not only from the standpoint of saving some

forty or fifty thousand dollars a year that they pay on the sulphur fume damages—but they are working on a plan to take from that smoke that comes out of their chimneys and about which my hon. friend complains, the sulphur and other ingredients that there are in the smoke, to remove them and to utilize them for commercial purposes.

Now, I say, Mr. Speaker, in view of all those things it is fair to say this: That governments now and in the past have not only endeavoured but have accomplished a very great deal in the line of remedying that situation. Industry is working, the same as we are all working together, to get the fullest possible employment in Sudbury, and I would say this: that such an action as this would only cause a lot of trouble and it would accomplish nothing and it would tend to create a situation that would make it more difficult for these companies to carry on in Sudbury. I would say, Mr. Speaker, in this Bill there is not anything of value for the farmers up there or anybody else. It is only a Bill which is designed to get in the way of real progress, and I am against it.

The motion negatived.

Ayes: 14.

Nays: 45.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-fifth order.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-fifth order, second reading of Bill number 128, an Act to Amend the Rights of Labour Act, 1944. Mr. Grummett.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, this Act is a very short, concise and simple amendment, and it seeks to provide that no injunction may be taken out in cases of labour disputes, or impending labour disputes, without the consent of the Ontario Labour Relations Board. I think that is a very fair provision. It places on the Board the power to say, "We are not going to interfere with the union activities," "We are not going to inter-

fere with industry; both parties have the right to appeal to the Ontario Labour Relations Board, if they want an injunction, and if their case is fair they most certainly will get it." If they have a just cause for an injunction the Labour Relations Board is bound to grant it. Under the present system it is a very easy matter to obtain an injunction.

An injunction is a sort of a preliminary matter which is provided so that it will perhaps prevent a wrong, and will allow the courts time to get the proper machinery into action. You go to the courts and obtain an interim injunction, which is merely a temporary measure. I cannot see any harm in providing, as this bill does, that the Ontario Labour Relations Board should have a say as to whether or not the injunction should be issued. The reason for providing that the Ontario Labour Relations Board should have a say as to whether or not the injunction would issue, is that the Ontario Labour Relations Board is fully qualified to authorize the issuing of that injunction. They know labour problems and they know the conditions surrounding the impending trouble; they will have been advised beforehand of what is going on, and they will be in a much better position than a judge to say whether or not the injunction should be granted, and for that reason I move second reading of Bill number 128, an Act to amend the Rights of Labour Act, 1944.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I cannot recommend to the government that it support this bill, because, in the first place, I do not think that duty should be imposed upon the Labour Relations Board, and at any rate I believe in the justice of the courts. While in some cases it may be accepted and in others refused, I still think the courts should rule.

HON. LESLIE BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I would like the hon. member who moved this motion (Mr. Grummett) whether or not he

knows of a single instance in the Province of Ontario where in relation to any of the provisions of the labour legislation of Ontario the court has granted an injunction.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is not the point, Mr. Speaker. The point is that the impending trouble crops up; we know what happened in Quebec where one hundred and forty-six men were thrown into jail in Quebec simply because an industrial concern was able to get the injunction, which made it illegal for these men to do what they would have had the right to do except for the injunction. The injunction takes away these men's rights, and one hundred and forty-six were thrown into jail.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, this is a little embarrassing to me, because the hon. member who explained the bill (Mr. Grummett) said this was to be disposed of by the Ontario Labour Relations Board. I am compelled to point out to him that there is no statutory provision for that. All this Act says is an application for an injunction may not be made to the courts except with the consent of the Board, but what the Act contemplates is that if the Board thought there was a case to go before the courts, then it would be heard, and it would be for the courts to determine whether there should be an injunction or not. I thought it was my duty to point out that to the Legislature, that that is what the section means, even though it is not so described.

The next point I would make is that if the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) wanted to talk about injunctions to the Legislature I do not think that he should say that an injunction is more or less a permanent matter. It is no such thing. What happens in injunction proceedings is that an application is made to the court for an injunction in the proceedings. If there is some emergency as to why an injunction should be granted on an ex-parte proceedings until the injunction proper can be heard, the court considers the question as to whether or not it is a proper case for an injunction.

Then following that proceeding, it proceeds to an argument on whether or not there is to be a permanent injunction, and if a permanent injunction is granted, it is, of course, permanent, and if it is not observed, then contempt proceedings may be taken. I felt I should give that explanation to the Legislature because we should understand what we are talking about.

Now, I come to the reason why there have been injunctions granted in the Province of Quebec and no injunctions in the Province of Ontario. It is simply this: in the Province of Quebec there is legislation where instead of saying there shall be or shall not be this, it simply operates by way controlling civil rights of the parties in such a manner so that an application can be made to the courts in the Province of Quebec for an injunction, if the court would consider it.

But, on the other hand, our legislation—and that is what we are concerned with here—is not legislation of that kind. It is legislation which says to labour and management, in relation to collective bargaining, "You can do this," or "You must refrain from doing that," and the law of this province is that when the highest court in the land,—which in matters relating to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada in its sphere, or matters in which the legislation of the province has jurisdiction, then they are the highest courts of the land in those spheres,—say this must be done or this must not be done, no court will grant an injunction because there is a statutory mandamus. So the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) who placed the Bill before the House has misdescribed it to the House, which may mean that labour generally, which hates injunctions, shall have raised in their minds that he has accomplished something for them, whereas if the legislation were passed it would accomplish precisely nothing.

Under those circumstances the government, of course, will not accept the bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell)? Would it be correct to conclude from his remarks that at the present time no employer in the Province of Ontario could apply for a civil injunction against workers in case of a threatened strike, or in the event of a strike?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the question was completed in a manner just as the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) sat down. In connection with a strike, which is a matter pertaining to labour and management which comes under the Code, and in that respect, the answer of mine stands. There are many things that employers or employees might do which have nothing to do with labour relations, coming under the legislation of the province which might give occasion for a civil case. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I am sure the hon. members realize that if injunction proceedings could have been had in this province, many of them might have been taken before now. You cannot bring injunction proceedings in relation to that which legislation requires to be done or not to be done.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I say a few words on this Bill? There may be certain legal aspects to this Bill which could be adopted. I say further that one could question the wisdom of tying this Bill in with the Labour Relations Board. There is room for a difference of opinion there, as to whether application should or should not be made to the Board. But the Bill deals with a problem that is the most serious in the labour movement, and while the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says that one cannot apply for an injunction on a matter on which there is legislation, or words to that effect, we know that injunctions have been secured and have been obtained, and injunctions have been used very viciously against labour.

MR. BLACKWELL: Where?

MR. SALSBERG: In this province. Not very recently that I can recall at the

moment, but anti-labour injunctions were obtained in this province on numerous occasions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: When?

MR. SALSBERG: On one pretext or another.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: When?

MR. SALSBERG: Well, as far back as the thirties.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: When?

MR. SALSBERG: I am trying to recall. The provincial election that elected the Liberal Government was in 1934, was it not? A month before the election I personally was involved in an injunction case, and I recall that by the election date, because the man who a month later became the Attorney-General of this province, consented to act on behalf of the workers, and I want to say to his credit without being paid, because the union had no money to pay him. The hon. Mr. Roebuck defended the workers in court in the city, and I was one of those cited in a charge—I mean, I was connected with the organization, and all the officers were cited. That is as late as 1934, and the argument the Hon. Mr. Roebuck gave in court was to some extent almost pathetic. He told the courts, "You cannot possibly enforce these things, because the workers cannot possibly abide by them," and he said to the judge, "For all you know, I may be the Attorney-General in a few weeks, and I would certainly rule against any such attempt." And lo and behold, it became true, and he was the Attorney-General.

Now, when he became the Attorney-General—

MR. BLACKWELL: Did an injunction come through in the proceedings in question?

MR. SALSBERG: The injunction at that time was disposed of by the judge finding the workers technically guilty, but imposing no fine, because he thought they had no money to pay it anyway. Does that answer your question, Mr. Attorney-General? (Mr. Blackwell).

MR. BLACKWELL: No, it does not answer the question, because may I point out to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that being brought before the courts and fined for a breach of an Ontario Act has no relation to an injunction. An injunction is an order made by the court restraining the repeating of an act on penalty of contempt of court. I want to ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) if he can recall whether there was an injunction issued at that time.

MR. SALSBERG: There was an interim injunction forbidding the workers their right to picket. The workers could not abide by that injunction or they would have lost the strike, and they went on the picket line, and they were summonsed to the court for contempt, because they would not abide by the injunction.

When the new government was elected, the same thing happened, even though the man who prophesied he would be the Attorney-General became the Attorney-General and there was another new case in New Toronto during the first period of the Hepburn-Roebuck government, but I am sorry to say he did not act quite as expeditiously as we had hoped he would.

The point I want to make is that this issue is an old one and a very serious one. The most conservative leader of labour on this continent was Mr. Samuel Gompers. Mr. Samuel Gompers was the man who publicly challenged the courts of the United States, and demonstratively went down South to get himself arrested for violation of the injunction, because Mr. Gompers held that any acknowledgement of an injunction would mean the surrender of the union, and the history of the American Federation of Labour is rich with such experiences. To this date there is no difference of opinion in the ranks of labour whether one is of the most conservative type or of radical convictions. Everybody is opposed to the use of injunctions in labour cases. Even the union to which the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) belongs, which has a conservative leadership is no different from that of the most radical organization when it comes to injunctions. It reached a stage where as a result of the

pressure brought by the American Federation of Labour, the Famous Norris-LaGuardia Act became the law of the United States, which outlawed the use of labour injunctions.

Now, in regard to this Bill, despite the fact that there are aspects of it that could be debated, if I were to present the Bill I would perhaps not ask that the Labour Relations Board be the arbiter of any such cases. I would stop before that, and I would say that no labour injunctions be issued or permitted to be issued. The Canadian trade union movement, away before there were any radicals in it—and I want to say this, because it would be easy to say, “Well, the radicals and trouble makers”—you know the old line—did not want injunctions. The Canadian trades union movement since its inception has opposed the use of injunctions, before there were any Socialists or any other radical groups, and to the extent that this Bill seeks to make it illegal to secure such injunctions, to that extent the Bill is extremely praiseworthy, and should be supported.

I have no doubt, and I do not think that the government has any doubt, that every section of the trade union movement will support the general principle contained in this Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I am extremely interested in this subject, and may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) if he would furnish me with the style of cause in that action that he recalls having been brought before the courts, that is, the names of the parties, and a description of the case as it was brought in the courts of this province, because it is inconceivable to me that an injunction was ever granted by a court of this Province in relation to the prohibitions contained in the Criminal Code of Canada. It is simply out of line with our legal system.

And while I am on my feet, if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will permit me, may I say that I am amazed that he expressed the view he does that he indicates that he might vote for this Bill, because of the fact that injunctions have not been granted within the clear recol-

lection of anybody in this Legislature—if I may put it that way—I am surprised he would vote for a Bill which raises to the surface the question of whether Labour Relations Board would or would not permit the application for an injunction. That might raise in the minds of the courts a question as to whether this was not statutory authority, for them to consider an injunction if the Labour Relations Board consented to its being heard, and so under those circumstances the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) could not possibly vote for this Bill, he would have to propose an amendment to it.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) I want to say that I very definitely recall the use of injunctions. As to the case mentioned, I shall try, even though I do not understand the technical terms he used, to get the information.

MR. BLACKWELL: Do you remember who the plaintiff was, and what the proceedings were?

MR. SALSBERG: It was the Colonial Shoe Company who was the plaintiff, and the Shoe Worker's Union was opposed to it. I will do all I can to get the record of that, and a few other injunction cases which were granted by the courts of this province at the time. I do not know on what law they based this, but I shall be glad to get that information, and hand it over to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

Insofar as the question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) as to how I could vote for this; I am prepared to say this, that if the government would agree to second reading of this Bill, I suggest that in committee stage we could bring about such amendments as would make it far more effective than perhaps it is at the present time, but if the Government refused to let it go to the committee stage, I have no alternative but to vote for it on the principle ground.

MR. BLACKWELL: I presume I may rise again, Mr. Speaker, to say that on a Bill containing one section where the principle is perfectly apparent, it would

be highly improper to pass it on second reading, and then consider in committee the principle of one section, and the suggestion that we accept the Bill is not acceptable, for that simple reason.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I am not going to make a speech, Mr. Speaker. I have not made one all day and I am not going to start now, but I would like to be clear on the point, Mr. Speaker. As I understand it under the statutes now in effect in the province of Ontario, no one can have any chance of success in applying for an injunction proceeding; is that the way I understood you?

MR. BLACKWELL: I made no such statement.

MR. MacLEOD: I am just asking a question. It is possible. . .

MR. BLACKWELL: I think, under the circumstances, in view of the fact there is some doubt, I should repeat exactly what I did say.

MR. MacLEOD: Do you mind if I state the case as I would like to have it to clarify it?

MR. BLACKWELL: I am quite prepared. . .

MR. MacLEOD: There is nothing that prevents any employer in the province of Ontario applying for an injunction against the union.

MR. BLACKWELL: They can make applications, but that is a different matter to getting relief.

MR. MacLEOD: Let me finish. There is nothing that prevents one party or another applying, and there is nothing on the statute books of Ontario which rules out the granting of that injunction by a Supreme Court Judge in the province of Ontario. That is what I would like to have cleared up.

MR. BLACKWELL: The mere fact is that Supreme Court Judges in Ontario have never added court injunctions to statutory injunctions. That is the proposal I made to the legislature; the courts do not add court injunctions by order

to a statutory injunction that already exists. The best evidence of that is that during the labour troubles that have existed over the last few years, injunction proceeding has been unknown in the province of Ontario and what the evil is that besets the situation and that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) wishes to remedy, is something I fail to see. Furthermore, there is no particular virtue in this. If a Bill were introduced the following day that provided in some respect and in relation to the creation of certain types of rights and provided the injunction proceeding—if that Bill were good in law, it would supersede this, and what the evil is to be remedied I fail to see.

Motion negatived on division;

Yeas 10

Nays 54

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, possibly the members will permit me. I know the question before the House is of some interest and possibly the hon. members will permit me to say we have had a complete search of the press clippings' service made with reference to the statements made by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). There is an account of an interview with Mr. Roebuck in 1934 in relation to the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union over the picketing of the Tilley-Williams plant. There was an appeal made to Mr. Roebuck. I might say, the charge there was watching and besetting under the Criminal Code, for which there were fines imposed. In the records of the press clippings' service there is no reference to injunction proceedings with reference to Colonial Shoes.

MR. SALSBERG: In view of the fact you will agree when the Attorney-General makes this remark, I want to say I am not closing the case. I will get the official records that are available in the court proceedings; I am as anxious as he is to find out whether it is possible or impossible to get an injunction. The clipping refers to another case.

MR. DREW (Prime Minister): That is a second one.

MR. BLACKWELL: You were in another one, were you?

MR. SALSBERG: I was involved in a great many battles a long time ago.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirty-Sixth order.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-sixth order. Second reading, Bill No. 155, An Act to Protect Certain Civil Rights.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to uphold the second reading of this Bill, I realize it is a very important one and, I hope, all of us in this House can agree on the principles of this Bill.

This Bill is to provide statutory protection for certain civil rights which we, as citizens of Canada, are presumed to possess. We have seen, Mr. Speaker, over the past few months, many instances of discrimination against people on account of religion, race or colour. For instance here not so long ago a hospital at Owen Sound refused to accept a young negro girl who applied to train as a nurse in this hospital. This Bill would prevent discrimination of that kind, it would make it illegal for anyone to say to any person, because of their colour, race, religion or creed, that "you are not acceptable", except of course, Mr. Speaker, in the case of institutions which are specifically operated by certain religious groups, they are excepted from the operation of the Act. In other words, to make it clear, if we had a hospital operated by a certain religious group of sisters or nuns, it is quite proper for that group to say to anyone applying to be trained as a nurse—"Well, you are not of our religious faith and therefore we do not propose to accept you."

We provide in this Bill a section covering a situation such as that, but outside of that, in the general run of affairs throughout our province of Ontario, we want to protect the ordinary civil rights of our citizens. We have seen cases here in Toronto where youngsters have been refused admission to dance

halls, skating-rinks, theatres etc., because they happen to be of a different colour from the majority of us here in Ontario. That is something that the sooner we in Ontario can lay aside, the better for us. After all, we are all born equal, no matter what our religious affiliation, our race or creed may be.

During the war, we were quite prepared to, and we did, accept that as a fact when members of different races—Negro boys, Chinese and Japanese—joined our armed forces, and fought for their country and for our country, and we accepted it as a proper thing for them to do. Let us as citizens of Ontario accept as a proper standard that they and we are equal before the general public. We cannot say before the courts because it is not necessary that those rights should have to be established by the courts.

There is growing up in Ontario over the past couple of years a much stronger feeling, a racial feeling. That feeling has come over to us perhaps from Europe, from the battlefields, and I believe that we at this time should provide a statute which will make it a punishable offence for anyone who brings to the forefront an expression of this kind. I admit, Mr. Speaker, that offences of this nature are not so prevalent at the present time, but the mere fact that we allow them to pass by without any severe punishment merely means that in the future we will have many, many more cases.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hour is getting late and I know the members are restless; they do not want to stay much longer. This is the latest we have ever stayed this part of the session and I am not going to prolong this discussion. Everything in the Bill is contained in the explanatory notes. They are clear and concise and they are there for the members to read and I ask all the members, members of the Government benches, the members of the official Opposition, to support us in this Bill.

I move second reading of Bill No. 155.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the matter of this particular Bill, I do not believe it is adequate to indicate merely that it is not acceptable as a matter of

Government policy without some discussion. I think it is clearly necessary that the members of the legislature should appreciate just the environment out of which this particular type of Bill has come. It arises as a matter of fact from a project of a committee of the United Nations—not to get such a Bill passed in Saskatchewan or Ontario or by the Dominion, but to get the different nations to enter into a treaty calculated to establish what are probably regarded as basic civil rights that should be enjoyed by citizens all over the world. Now, noble as that project is, I feel I should indicate to the legislature just a few of the obstacles that are in the way. Civil and religious liberties present no very great difficulty in a province such as the province of Ontario with its long evolution of those liberties; its long history, its long growth into democracy which it enjoys today. There are, however, places in the world where all of these things, so many of which are already settled by our laws, do not exist.

I want to suggest to you that although the statute law of the province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada might be of great effect and might be implemented by our courts, the mere pious entry into such treaties, which may or may not be enforced, will accomplish very little. It would be my hope that by a similar evolution—the great civil and religious liberties that are enjoyed in this province and elsewhere throughout the British Dominion, would in course of time come to be enjoyed, and I want to suggest this: if they do come to be enjoyed it will be by reason not of some pious statutory expression, but because the people and the Government and all the political parties in these areas sincerely desire the accomplishment of these results.

Now, I would like to give you the great obstacles that present themselves to any legislation having very much meaning. Some of the features of this Bill involve the elimination of two conceptions of Government that I am quite sure that our people have no intention of dispensing with at the present time. One is the sovereignty of parliament, and when I speak of parliament, I also mean the legislatures of the several provinces of

Canada, in their jurisdiction. It involves dispensing with that doctrine, because the enactment of such a Bill by the parliament of Canada or in this Legislature cannot possibly be binding on any following parliament or legislature, and I should point out to the members that to make such legislation effective, it involves limiting in some way the sovereignty of our legislative bodies. It involves erecting above those bodies a structure incapable of change except by special provisions thereof and which the courts of the land will interpret to declare of no effect the legislation of parliament. That is a comparison in principle between our constitution and that of the United States of America.

Now, another doctrine which would have to be dispensed with is that of the safety of the state. I want to say to this House in all seriousness, in this province there are those who feel that the spy trials conducted by the Government at Ottawa were wrong.

Then may I say they were wrong by reason of no defect in the civil or religious liberties enjoyed by our people under our present laws. But what happened? By that very sovereignty which parliament possesses the Executive Council of the Dominion of Canada had been given the power by delegated legislation to set any of those laws aside, and it was the setting aside of existing laws by that Order-in-Council that established the basis for the procedure taken in those trials. Unless you are going to abolish the right of parliament to either enact legislation or delegate it to the Executive Council, so long as you have an emergency statute on the books the enactment of this legislation is idle because it can always be overridden.

So far as the safety of the state is concerned or the sovereignty of parliament and the legislature, I am quite sure there is no mandate from the people of this province that either of those principles should be abandoned. Quite the contrary. I am quite sure that if another national emergency should descend upon us in this country there is already a host of people in this country quite obviously whose activities are and will be such that

it would be quite necessary to deal with them again under the appropriate Defence of Canada Regulations. And despite any action that may be taken here or at Ottawa such emergency measures could and would be taken. So let us not pretend to the contrary.

I want to compliment the hon. member who moved this Bill on one thing. I have examined and compared this Bill section by section with the Saskatchewan Bill and I find that it is identical and it represents the party line right across the country except for one distinction.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is the first reference you have made to this Bill in your speech.

MR. BLACKWELL: This is all very relevant to what the Bill is about. After all it is necessary for this legislature to appreciate just how effective this Bill may or may not be in some of its pious expressions. I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is the party line right across Canada to introduce this type of Bill, because this Bill is identical section by section with the Saskatchewan Bill except for one provision and one provision only, and that is this. The Saskatchewan Bill contains a provision having to do with arrest and imprisonment. But between the time it was passed there and this Bill when introduced here somebody discovered that that principle was unquestionably unconstitutional for a provincial legislature and I compliment the hon. member on the elimination of that unconstitutional section.

Dividing the Bill that is before us and considering it against the background I have indicated, sections 2 and 6 of this Bill deal with these matters: the right to freedom of conscience. Is there any member of this legislature who suggests that under the existing laws of this province there is the slightest question about everybody having the right to freedom of conscience? I feel, Mr. Speaker, that it is high time that somebody should stand up in one of our legislatures and say that there should be a cessation of all this nonsense and this pretence that rights are being created for the benefit of people which did not exist before.

May I say that this is a community with a long evolution behind it and I resent the suggestion that many of these rights are new in their conception, that they have not existed for a long time, and that someone is now coming forward to establish them for the first time. That should be stated in some legislature in this country.

Then the right to freedom of expression. Can anyone have any doubt that that already exists under our present laws?

The right to free association. I have had no example of any evil that is to be remedied by this bill or of any right of free association that is in jeopardy, or that this bill adds one iota to anyone's rights or freedom or liberties, civil or religious.

The right to freedom from arbitrary imprisonment, effective only in relation to Ontario statutes! Is anyone suggesting in the Province of Ontario that anyone is being arbitrarily held in imprisonment under Ontario statutes or has been within the memory of anyone in this Legislature? If not I object to the implication that such an evil has existed under this or any preceding government in this province and now requires to be remedied.

But there is an entirely different aspect to this bill. These rights are merely declaratory of rights that we have, and it should be stated here and emphasized that this is no fine accomplishment of creating for the people of this province an entirely new set of rights. The Bill has another aspect, however, and that is the question of racial discrimination, which to my great regret is before us now in a manner that has to be debated, under the guise of employment and many other headings.

I would like in that connection to refer to a statement made by the sponsor in moving the bill, a statement with which I wish to disagree completely, and that was his implication that there was a growing intolerance in this community. If the members of this Legislature will examine their recollections over the

period of their lives and will have regard for the diverse racial and religious origins of the people in this province I feel that they will be amazed to contrast the tolerance and the decency that exists today with what it was when they were boys. There has been a continuing evolution in that respect which has gone on during the whole of that time, one that all of us welcome.

Again, Mr. Speaker, to me it is an objectionable thing that one should indicate in this Legislature that instead of advancing we are retrogressing. I say that we are advancing. This legislation sounds awfully well to certain limited groups who may be persuaded for a time to believe that those who propose it have their interests at heart and that it will accomplish some useful purpose for them. But the fact remains that there are no sanctions behind this bill and no sanctions capable of being devised that will make such legislation enforceable. I for one do not propose to pretend to any group that legislation, just by the mere statement of a pious wish, can be enforced and can create results for the benefit of our people. As a matter of fact the whole history of the effect of legislation, once you pass outside the Ten Commandments and say to anybody, do this or do not do that, is to make great sections of your community set right out to do the things which before they had no intention of doing.

Let us be realists. You cannot enforce by this type of legislation certain associations whether they involve employment or whether they do not. People enter into those associations because they are satisfied to have a relationship together. It has been a great satisfaction all my life that different groups that are found in this province have grown in their desire to associate freely together, and this Legislature would make no greater mistake than to say to the tolerant and decent people of this province: "You may no longer achieve your desired end by the growth of tolerance, you must do it by statute." If you want to ensure the end of tolerance,

just say that you must be tolerant by statute.

Briefly to recapitulate I say that this government will not be a party at this moment, when the government of Canada has a committee sitting on this question examining what should be done, to rushing into the field and trying to pretend to a lot of people that this is going to do something new and beneficial for them and that in another field you will create advantages for them by this bill when as a matter of fact it will create just the opposite.

To my mind from the point of view of responsible government as compared to an appeal that is either naive or perhaps not so naive, I can only say that this Government has no choice but to be responsible in the best interests of all the people in the community, and the Bill is not acceptable.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I rise at this point to speak on this Bill with a great deal of regret, Mr. Speaker. I regret very much the fact that we are called upon to discuss it at this hour. I most respectfully apologize to all hon. members who feel I am sure, like I do, that this is no hour to discuss a Bill of this character. Whether one is for it or against it, it deserves discussion at a reasonable hour when persons are not impatient and tired, and if I speak—and I won't be long—it is only because the Bill has been called after midnight. I am sorry.

An HON. MEMBER: Then sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: I am also regretful of the fact that a Bill of this character is before this House other than from the government. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that there are certain questions on which we must try to be non-partisan—questions which hon. members of different parties can agree upon and where we should not be bound by a party approach or presentation.

I have had the privilege of being in this House now for a number of years and I have at every session discussed the

problem of discrimination and urged legislation. I maintained throughout that period, and I still do, that anti-discrimination legislation should come from the government and should not be a political football.

I am not, of course, insinuating for one moment that the hon. member who introduced this Bill introduced it for political reasons, but it is inevitable in the circumstances that we find ourselves in that a Bill introduced on a major piece of legislation by other than the Government creates political friction and it colours the approach to the legislation. I might say that I have not introduced a Bill of this sort—not that I did not have one—but because I felt all along that it should be the Government that should introduce it. It will either carry or not as to whether the Government supports it or not; is that right? I fear the effect of a defeat for a Bill of this character. I speak very frankly to the hon. members opposite. I have had Bills prepared and I never presented them. I was happy and so were a lot of people in this province when, in 1944, the first Bill ever to carry in this province that sought to restrict the discriminatory intentions of people and firms in the way of advertising was carried in this House and if I recall, it was carried unanimously. There was but one hon. member of the House who did not vote for it, and not because he likes discrimination, but because, I believe, he misunderstood the intention of the Bill and was afraid of the effect it would have on certain views of his own.

That Bill was very limited in scope but it was a step in the right direction and everybody supported it and I think it has been observed in the province. I would have preferred very much that instead of having before us a Bill of this sort, we should have had a Government Bill. But we do not have it and the Bill deserves support, and I think it should be supported.

I confess that I cannot accept the whole philosophy, the approach and the reasoning of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). I was trying very hard to follow him and I could not, and I doubt

whether that view is supportable. I think it was an attempt to justify opposition to a Bill from a point of view that cannot stand the light of careful analysis. If we were to assume his point of view, then we would not have a lot of legislation that we have enacted up till now. If it were all a matter of normal growth, we would not have enacted labour legislation. Sure there is a compulsory factor in it. You compel certain employers to do what they otherwise would not do and the law is not made, whether it is labour legislation or of an anti-discriminatory character, to compel a majority of people to do that which they do not desire, because you could not do that. No law would be effective if it were directed against the majority of people. Laws of this sort are made to curb this small minority that infects the relationship of people and who poison the relationships of people and are the cause of hardship. And there is need for legislation for those minorities. The reasoning of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) does not stand up.

The hon. member who introduced the Bill, the leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) spoke of the negro girl's experiences. I brought to this House a few years ago records of cases of discrimination that are on the record of our proceedings and it is not a question as to whether that tendency is on the increase or the decrease; there is a difference of opinion. But one thing we all agree upon, and that is that it exists and that it should not exist and that those who perpetrate it should be told that it is illegal, unlawful, outside the law, and that society as it speaks through its Government, disapproves of it and places it beyond the pale of the law. That is the whole question.

Now if I were to introduce a Bill, I say frankly I would have limited myself to a Bill dealing with fair employment practices at this time. I appealed for such legislation in this House the last three or four years and I did it publicly. Not that the other points included in the Bill now before us are bad; they are good, and I will support them. But for one who comes from a minority group, the dis-

crimination in employment is the worst form of discrimination and the enactment of a law that will make illegal discrimination on the job, whether it is because one is a French-Canadian or an English-Canadian, a Catholic or a Protestant, a Jew or a Negro, on any of those counts should be illegal.

That is the thing I am primarily concerned with this session and as I said before I would have preferred that at this stage we had a Bill of that sort, but no Bill has been introduced by the Government on an "F.E.P.C.", as it is commonly known on this continent, and I confess that I did not introduce a Bill, although I have a copy of it, because I was not certain whether the Government was ready for it. I would not want to have a Bill like that defeated in this House. I preferred to wait in the hope that the Government would do it, but in the absence of a Government Bill for that limited area and the fact that this is included in the Bill makes it, of course, impossible not to vote for the Bill in its entirety.

The question is raised also as to whether the people at large desire it or not, and I am able to tell this House that the people at large do desire it. At least in so far as a fair employment practices act is concerned.

I have in my hand the findings of the Gallop Poll conducted this summer in the country and it will be of interest to the hon. members to note that on the question of a fair employment act, that is when the people were asked were they in favour of an enactment of law that will do away with discrimination on the job because of race, colour or creed, the answer was overwhelmingly in favour. Sixty-four per cent of the people in the country expressed their sentiment in favour of such law and the report states that in no province in any social or economic group did the institute find less than a majority support for such legislation.

I am very happy that in this province the percentage was exceptionally high in favour of such an Act. Mr. Speaker, if you were to have a few young-

sters come to you as I did this summer, young lads who were born here and who attend the High School of Commerce and who came to me only because mine is a public address and I am a member here,—came to me with the shock that they experienced for the first time in their lives this summer, when during the summer recess they registered for any jobs, as students coming from working class homes do,—and they were told by the teachers who are free of any discriminatory tendencies,—the teachers are fine people, the students have no complaint about the teachers or the students,—yet the teachers were obliged to tell these boys certain jobs are not available for them because the firms specified “no Jews, no Negroes”. These lads could not understand. It is the first time it hit them. The impact is serious aside from the need of a job.

I say if you had a few youngsters come to you as I had them come to me, you would feel the need of such a Bill and every hon. member would. I know, Mr. Speaker, some hon. members of this House would say, “we would favour such legislation provided it were isolated from the rest of the legislation.” I do not know whether the hon. members will feel that way. If they do, there will be an opportunity before this House prorogues to say a few words on the question insofar as F.E.P.C. aspect of it is concerned aside from the other elements included in this Bill.

I say, Mr. Speaker, late though the hour is and impatient though we all are, if we approach this Bill from the point of view of the need of protection of the minority groups against a discriminating majority on the job, then I feel the Bill has to be upheld.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I want to make it quite clear I am only going to say very few words on the Bill as I realize the members are fatigued and tired and we have a heavy day before us later on today. But I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that I have an obligation to say a word or two on this Bill which I think contains the same principle as that contained in the anti-discrimination Act of 1944. The principle is the same.

I was very much surprised by the remark of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) who said that in respect to matters of this kind, we should be content to wait until our community and our society generally evolved to that standard of human behaviour where intolerance would have no place in the scheme of things. It seems to me if the major thesis of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) were sound, it would have the same force when the Anti-Discrimination Act was brought before the Legislature in 1944 because at that time it could be said while we have come a long way, there is less intolerance than there was twenty-five years ago. No decent, self-respecting citizen of Ontario is going to place a sign at a summer resort or in the lobby of a hotel stating certain nationalities are not permitted to enter the premises, and so we were content with a pious hope that those who practise such forms of discrimination would try to raise their attitudes towards others where they would not place signs at the entrance to hotels and on beaches and other places.

There was a very fine statement made in this House at the time that Bill was introduced. I have often quoted the words I am about to read. They will stand high in literature of the struggle for freedom in Canada. I should just read a paragraph or two from the statement to which I refer. It says the following:

“If you discriminate against any person because of race or creed in spite of the ordinary rights of citizens, you deny that equality which is part and parcel of the very freedom we are fighting to preserve.

“It seems to me we have a simple choice to make when we say that Canada is a land of freedom and equality. We either mean what we say or we do not.

“If we permit signs and notices to be put up in conspicuous places indicating that any particular group of people are to be denied the ordinary rights available to all other people,

then those who should be most indignant are not the people against whom the signs and notices are directed, but those whose basic principles of justice and equality for all has been insulted. Equality is the very foundation of our social structure."

That is the end of the quotation, and those who were in the House at the time will realize those were the words of the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew), addressed to the House when he moved second reading of what is now known as the Anti-discrimination Act of the province of Ontario.

I agree with my colleague that if we ourselves had presented a bill to the Legislature it probably would have been confined to the question of fair employment practises, Mr. Speaker, what on earth is the use of passing legislation making it an offence to put an offensive sign at a hotel entrance or at a beach resort or a golf course, these denying the citizens of another colour or another race his basic liberty, and at the same time permitting citizens to be denied employment in the factories, the mills, or the mines, or depriving some negro girl from entering a hospital to take her training as a nurse? It seems to me there is no consistency there. If we stand by the main proposal that was put before us in 1944 when we passed the Anti-discrimination Act, then I think we have to be prepared if necessary to go the additional step and protect all citizens of Canada with respect to their rights to employment in any industry in which they may be fitted to engage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would be less frank if I did not say that a number of very prominent people in this community with whom I have talked in the last week have expressed alarm that a measure of this kind should be introduced from the opposition side of the House, felt the matter should be deferred until a body of citizens representing all sections of the community, representing the various religious points of view,

should have an opportunity to make representation to the government. I personally, am convinced that the case outlined is a sound one, and for that reason we did not bring forward any measure. But my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) has brought this bill before the House. I agree with many of its provisions. I should have been satisfied if it limited itself to fair employment practise, but in view of what we did here in 1944, and in view of the admirable statement made by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) at that time,—and I am sure he still subscribes to what he said; those words were spoken very sincerely, and made a very deep impression on the whole house—but if what he said in 1944 is sound, as I believe it to be, then I say it is equally sound that the members on this side of the House should request the government to carry this admirable principle a step forward and guarantee to everyone in the province of Ontario, regardless of his race or creed or colour, the right to employment without discrimination of any kind.

I think we can anticipate for this Bill the same fate that befell other measures before us tonight or last night, but I would still hope that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and his colleagues and his snupporters in the Legislature would continue to give careful consideration to this matter. I recognize that while we have come a long way, while we have built up high standards of conduct—why, I noticed the other day in the newspaper the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) complained that a girl who waited on him in a restaurant was cleaning her nails with a fork. That was rather out of line with the accepted standards of cleanliness and the sort of behaviour one expects from waitresses in restaurants, and a vast majority of waitresses would not do anything like that, but we have to have laws to protect the health of the public

against those who are sloppy and not mindful of the laws of sanitation.

Here in the city of Toronto, which is a very civilized city, the mayor has put scores and scores of restaurants out of business because they have violated the laws of sanitation. That does not mean that the people of Toronto are a dirty and an unkempt lot—far from it, but we have to have measures on our statute books to protect the public against those who will not conform to the recognized standards of life. And if that is true in health and sanitation and labour relations, and so on, I think it is equally sound when a small minority of people who persist in holding racial prejudices and prejudices against this group or that group or the other, and seek to deprive them of employment.

I think the discussion on this Bill has been very constrained. No one can complain that they have not received a very considerate and courteous hearing, and after the vote is over, anticipating the result to be what I think it will be, I still hope that the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and the government will continue to give this matter careful consideration, and that they themselves, as a matter of public policy at the spring session of the Legislature will bring forward a measure that will satisfy what I believe to be a very widespread desire for the type of legislation which will make employment secure to all men and women, regardless of race, creed or colour.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take more than a moment or two at the outside, but since words of mine were quoted the implication might be left that I have changed my point of view in any way. May I say that I have changed my point of view in no way.

MR. MacLEOD: I said I was sure you had not.

MR. DREW: But it might leave the impression that I have in any way changed my point of view. I have not. For the purpose of the record I wish to make it quite clear that what has been

pointed out very fully by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is that the question before the Legislature is not whether the hon. members of this Legislature seek to attain the kind of tolerance that we would wish; it is whether or not this Bill that is before us would in any way attain that purpose.

It was just said a moment ago that certain well informed people expressed alarm that a Bill of this kind should be introduced by the Opposition. I will agree with that point of view. I express some alarm that any hon. member of this Legislature would introduce a Bill of this kind which is indicative of an approach to a legislative problem which is lacking in a sense of responsibility for the carrying out of the act. The issue before the House as we put it forward is not a question of tolerance or lack of tolerance, of discrimination or lack of discrimination, but the fact that this act is ineffective to perform any useful purpose. It begins with a number of meaningless paragraphs which make pious expression of the rights of conscience and things of that kind, which have no meaning in law, because we have them already clearly established, and the government opposes this Bill on that very clear ground.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 155.

The motion was negatived.

Yeas: 17

Nays: 43

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Prime Minister be able to indicate whether we have to sit tomorrow night or not?

MR. DREW: Actually one of the reasons I have carried the debate on as long as it has is in the hope that it may not be necessary to sit tomorrow night, because I understand many of the mem-

bers have very important engagements they want to keep. I feel with what we have already accomplished we can dispense with a night sitting tomorrow, with

the understanding that if we require it, we will have a night sitting on Thursday.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

ABRIDGED REPORT MILK COMMISSION

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day may I draw to the attention of the House that a pamphlet has been prepared for the convenience of those who are interested in the report of the Royal Commission on Milk. This is not the complete report but an extract from the report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Milk, 1947, being a summary of findings, recommendations and suggestions. It may be had from the King's Printer at fifteen cents a copy or at reduced rates for larger quantities.

BURWASH PRISON FARM

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day there is a matter of importance to the people of the province of Ontario which I should like to bring to the attention of the House and that is the recent epidemic of escapes from Burwash Prison Farm. There was a report in the papers on the escapes at that time but since then there has been silence and the public is

wondering just how many have got out since and what is happening. I do not know whether the Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) can settle the public mind as to whether this epidemic of escapes is over, as to whether the men have had a vacation or a vacation with pay, and just how many got away, and whether there have been any escapes in the last day or two. We do not know and the people are alarmed at the thought of these men running around at large all over the province, and are wondering what is the cause of all these escapes. They are wondering whether the new prison reform rules which the minister probably adopted after his recent trip to Europe have been such that the inmates want to get away from them, or whether the rules are being relaxed so much that it is now easy to escape. They are wondering just which it is. The friends and relatives of the inmates are wondering whether the treatment of the prisoners is such that they all want to get away. I would ask the minister how many have escaped, whether there have been any escapes recently, and what is the cause of the trouble, if he knows it.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) that a question like that should be put on the Order Paper and not be asked on the Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I welcome the question. We have nothing to hide at Burwash, and so far as the hon. gentleman's remarks are concerned, if he thinks I am treating the prisoners too much like human beings, that is all

the more reason why I am glad to take the responsibility.

There has been no great change made at Burwash outside of the training of the guards. This little trouble at Burwash was not nearly as serious as the trouble which happened at Guelph in 1937. The hon. member was in the House at the time and did not ask any questions about that trouble, when thirty men escaped in one night from Guelph and the provincial police had to be brought in that night, tear gas was brought from Kitchener to restore order, and the place was smashed to pieces. I was in the House then and I did not ask any questions of the Provincial Secretary as to what he was doing about it because I had faith that he and his officials were doing the best they could. There never was one question asked at that time even though thirty men escaped.

At Burwash seven escaped. Some of them went into the woods a little distance away. Burwash is entirely different from Guelph. Burwash comprises thirty-five thousand acres, with no fence around it. There are three camps there. No. 1 camp is about a mile and a half from the main camp or about two miles from No. 2 Camp. No. 5 Camp is about two and a half miles from No. 2. No. 2 Camp is the custodial prison, where there are one hundred and fifty-one cells with seven hundred and twenty-three men. No. 1 Camp, where the trouble arose that night, is just like an ordinary military camp. It is a frame building with dormitories. I have expressed my opinion on several occasions that in any new prison buildings there will be no dormitories at all but a single room for each inmate, instead of having a hundred and twenty-five or a hundred and sixty men all in one room plotting perhaps how they may escape or what crimes they might commit when they are released from the prison.

We had some complaints regarding the food at Burwash about a week before the trouble there. The complaints were not as to the quality of the food but as to the lack of variety. The prisoners said they had mashed potatoes too often and they would like French fried or boiled potatoes sometimes, which can be easily under-

stood. At that time we had twelve guards from Burwash taking a special course at Guelph and among those twelve was the cook at Burwash who was taking a special course at Guelph in cooking. So when Mr. Gourlay went up and made an examination he recommended that the cook provide a better variety with the food at his disposal, and that was done. They also claimed that the medical service was not what it should be. Nevertheless, we have two qualified doctors, two qualified nurses and a well-equipped hospital. Immediately when I heard of that complaint, I called up the Health Department, Dr. Stalker. He arrived the morning of the trouble to make an investigation regarding medical services in Burwash Reformatory. Mr. McJennet, who had been superintendent of Burwash for some years had the misfortune to break his arm. We had an assistant superintendent, Mr. King, in charge there, but Mr. Ayers had been in charge of the camp at Monteith was on his way down. Mr. Ayers arrived in Burwash to take over the morning of the trouble a few hours after it had happened. No person can say we were lax in our duty in not following up the complaint. Up until that date, October 8th, including the men who escaped that night, we had twenty-seven escape during the year. In 1946, we did not have any trouble there, and we had thirty-four escapes. Going back over a period of years, we had about that same number, as the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) knows. Some years there would be a couple we would not recapture, but is that any reason why we should change the system of an open institution and our endeavour to do all we possibly can to rehabilitate these men to go back into society? We want to use purifying and regenerative measures if possible.

We had introduced there a physical training course. The complaint was not that the physical training course was introduced. It was not on as large a scale as at Guelph, and some of the persons had been at Guelph, and had learned to like the physical training course to such an extent that they complained it should be increased at Burwash. That was one of the complaints.

Now, we were preparing for a course at Burwash, which is in process today, of training every guard. There will be no such thing in future as a guard going in there without training. He will have a six weeks' training course, and if we find that he is suitable, he will be kept on; if not, the same as the provincial police, he will not be kept on. I think that is a step in the right direction.

So far as the farm work is concerned, you understand—the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will understand—it is quite a large industry. We have a sawmill, a shingle mill, a sash and door unit; we have quite a herd of milch cows, we have 750 hogs and we have quite a herd of beef cattle, and 120 acres of potatoes. We are clearing the land all the time. Therefore, when you have seven hundred and twenty-three men scattered I would say over five thousand acres—because there were three thousand under crop in some way last year, and there would be about fifteen hundred acres in pasture, making about five thousand acres—would you say that we should have a guard with every man, that we should have seven hundred and twenty-three guards when we have seven hundred and twenty-three inmates? Is it not a miracle that there are not more escape? And are they not escaping from Kingston penitentiary with a forty-foot stone wall around it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Not now.

MR. DUNBAR: Were there not four who attempted to escape last week and three who went over that wall have not been recaptured? And yet it is an awful thing if a few men get away from Burwash into the bush, and are not recaptured! The majority of them have been recaptured. I think, four or five are at large at the present time, but we have had no escapes during the last few days.

Another thing that hon. members should understand in this connection. This is exceptional fall weather compared with other falls. It is very fine weather. If there had been snowstorms and cold weather, as there was at the beginning of October, for many years in the Burwash

district, they would not have been so anxious to go away into the woods. All these things have to be taken into consideration.

We have a pretty fair set-up there and we are improving it. We are sending tomorrow two senior officers, that is assistant superintendents, one to take charge of each camp in the case of No. 1 and No. 5. Mr. Kidd will be at No. 2 as deputy. I feel that with our new superintendent, Mr. Ayers, who is a very efficient officer, and with these new junior officers, when we get up to strength with our guards again, we will not have very much difficulty.

We do hear from time to time complaints about the guards. Well now, when you have one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy guards there, and you promote one, you must expect that there will be some dissatisfaction. Do you know of any police force in which all the police said, when some person was advanced to a sergeant, that that was the proper man? Did not some of them think they should have been promoted? Do you know of any fire department, do you know of any civic service—you who have been mayors of municipalities—do you know any civic service where there would not be some dissatisfied people in the police force or fire department under those circumstances? The same is true of guards when you have that number, and especially so when you are thirty miles from a town, and have no great recreational facilities. We have moved two huts down from Monteith and erected them at Burwash which we are going to use for recreational facilities to try to make it more pleasant for the guards, and also to provide space for the men in their physical training during the winter.

I was surprised that the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) raised this question. I expected it would be the man who was going to demand my resignation,—he said "risignation", rather—he was going to demand my resignation because he had written me and complained that the guards were not satisfied there, that there should be a reorganization, and that I had written

him a letter saying I would be up there. I did send my deputy and I went myself. I looked for the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) in Sudbury, and did not see him.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Where did you look for me?

MR. DUNBAR: Where the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) looked for you.

MR. CARLIN: You never wrote me a letter on it.

MR. DUNBAR: They said you were a stranger, you were there so seldom. When I first asked about Mr. Carlin, they wondered who you were; that is right! I think you were better known up in Kirkland Lake than you were in Sudbury.

MR. CARLIN: Whom did you ask there?

MR. DUNBAR: Somebody who was still looking for a board bill up in Kirkland Lake.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Oh now!

MR. DUNBAR: Well, if he is going to start that! I was in Haileybury one time, Mr. Anderson, years ago when the first little shows came up and I heard this, a comedian singing "when you see one you see the three, Pa, Ma and Me". So when I listen on the radio and hear Mr. Jolliffe and his deputy, what is he called, Andrew Brewin, and then hear the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) it reminds me of that song, "When you hear the one, you hear the three, Pa, Ma and Me".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. DUNBAR: I think it is well to let the public know something that is going on with the guards, how they have been treated in Burwash, and that perhaps some of the people in Guelph or who are working in Mimico on in the county jails, throughout this province, will wonder that some guards are paying as low as \$9.00 a month for rent, the average is \$12.75 per month. You can get a house of seven or eight rooms with bath for \$18.00 per month in Burwash. You can get one with six or seven rooms and

bath for \$15.00 per month in Burwash. That is how the guards are being treated there. There are twelve apartments with four rooms and bath at \$11.50 per month. There are four apartments with four rooms and bath at \$10.50 per month. There are two houses, six rooms and bath, the old ones, the first ones built, they are down towards the station—they are \$8.50 per month. They have chemical toilets and have not got the bath the same as the others. Then there are seven five-roomed bungalows at \$7.50 per month.

Now, compare that with a man in Guelph reformatory. In Guelph he will be paying \$40, \$45, or \$50 a month perhaps for an apartment.

Those figures are for the married men. Let us get down to a single fellow and see how he is treated. He gets his board for \$19.50 a month. What would it cost him in Toronto for board? They get their room for \$5.00 a month. What would they pay for a room in Toronto or Sudbury or Guelph? They get their laundry for one dollar per month and they get medical attention for twenty-five cents per month. Now that is pretty fair. Married men get medical attention and hospitalization for twenty-five cents per month, but any child under sixteen years of age gets it for thirteen cents per month—all medical service and hospitalization—from the two medical men we have there. We have Dr. Mitchell, a surgeon who goes there and performs any operation. If it is something serious, he may not look after it there, but have them taken to Sudbury hospital. Some of them are brought right down to the General Hospital here, free of charge, and looked after.

There is a lot of talk about milk these days, is there not? Some say it is going to be raised. Well, the guards at Burwash have not very much complaint. They get it for five cents a quart and if they have six or seven children and they get their milk at five cents a quart, I think that is quite a consideration. They get bacon for forty-one cents per pound. As to side bacon, beef or pork, any cut, the highest price for pork is twenty-four cents per pound, and the highest for beef

is twenty-six cents per pound. Are those not considerations worth figuring in in your salary?

Then we have a store there, vegetables,—of course, potatoes, the guards are sold them at 3 cents a pound and vegetables at 1 cent a pound. I do not know of any place you could buy them at the present time for double that, perhaps three times as much. However, those are just some of the things I would like to draw to your attention.

We have one hundred and ninety-three there, including doctors and the superintendent and nurses; one hundred and ninety-three on the staff. They are very efficient. There are sixty-five of them, juniors, drawing \$1440, which is the lowest, and all these additions of food and housing and milk at 5 cents, medical service, hospitalization, etcetera. So that I think it is about time I should have something to say about this and talk turkey to these fellows if they are not satisfied, because we can replace them. We do not like to hold that over their head, but if they are not satisfied, this is a free country, and it has been difficult getting guards up until now. But out at Monteith Farm we have almost one hundred applications. We are bringing some down to Burwash. We have over eighty applications in Monteith and we have a lot coming in each day. Every day, almost, Mr. Virgin is sending men to Burwash.

If there is any further information you require about this,—I have given you all the particulars, I do not think there is anything further. I could give you a comparison, if you wish, in those prices I gave you, that is to say, beef 26 cents, in Sudbury it is 37½ cents and in Toronto 39 cents; pork 24 cents, 42 cents in Sudbury and 41 cents in Toronto; bacon, 38 cents, 57 cents in Sudbury and 59 cents in Toronto; bread, large,—I had forgotten bread, that is very important,—the large loaf is 10 cents in Sudbury and 10 cents in Toronto and we sell it to our guards for 4 cents a loaf; milk, 5 cents, 16 cents in Sudbury and 16 cents in Toronto. All down the line there are savings that can be made in such as potatoes and vegetables. So that I want to say to the hon. member for North

Wellington (Mr. McEwing) who asked this question, I would welcome him at any time, in fact, I would place a car at your disposal if you wish to go and inspect any of our institutions and see that there is nothing hidden from you.

The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) stated in a report in the press,—he may not have been correctly reported,—that he had written to me asking permission to visit the institution and I had never replied. That is what is said in the Sudbury paper. Well now, I have a pretty good secretary and assistant-secretary and they have made a careful check and they could not find when that letter came in, if it did come in.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): I stated that in the Legislature, if you recall.

MR. DUNBAR: You do know, as a responsible member to your constituency, you do not require permission from me to visit any institution.

MR. CARLIN: I asked if we could take a trip together.

MR. DUNBAR: That is not what the paper says. The paper says you asked for my permission and I did not reply. I would like to say to the C.C.F. members, when they first came into the House,—when they were much greater in numbers than they are today,—did they not have a committee appointed to visit the different institutions? What was the report made by that Committee? The man is not here; he came from Hamilton, one of the Hamilton seats.

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): There were two members from Hamilton.

MR. DUNBAR: It was not Mr. Connor.

MR. ROBERTSON: Thornbury and Robertson.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, Thornbury. He visited Guelph and said he thought there should be more sports or recreation. Miss Macphail stood up and said she visited St. Mary's School and she found one young girl there, a very clever girl, was in the same class with other children and their I.Q. would be around seventy.

That is all the criticism that was

offered in this House by that Committee, which was appointed by the C.C.F. We have improved our institutions since that and we are going on improving. I would like to say, what we are doing at Guelph. We have written to each magistrate and judge asking for a case history of the inmate coming to that institution and this committee is set up with a psychologist, Mr. Potts, who had been connected with the Childrens' Aid for a number of years in Hamilton. The doctor of the institution, the assistant superintendent, Mr. Eastall, assistant superintendent of a boys' school and we have some person from outside, perhaps from a university, sit on this committee. There is a screening process, that never had been before, to find out just if that young man should remain in Guelph or if we should send him on to our Brantford open institution where he would receive better training.

Then we have another committee set up now that has never been before. It is a work distribution committee. If they find a man is not getting along well in one factory, he is changed over to another to try to get him to fit into the picture.

That is all something new. We have a training course. We call in lecturers from Toronto University and bring in superintendents from different institutions. I feel we are getting some place but there are bound to be mistakes and do not ever think there will not be escapes. The only thing we can do is endeavour to keep them down as low as we possibly can. We do not want to punish those who are trying to do the right thing because a few bad boys do the wrong thing.

We are carrying along the same lines as established first in order to prepare these men to some day come back as better citizens into society. If there are any questions about any institution which is under my control, I am here and welcome questions, and I will endeavour, to the best of my ability, to answer them.

MR. McEWING: I would like to express my appreciation to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) for his lengthy explanation and the information he has given the House. It was not with any

hostile feeling that I asked the question but I had expected some explanation during the session and the session is getting along towards the end and I was fearful he might not get an opportunity. I am glad he gave this explanation. He says he feels the House ought to have it and I am glad we are of a like mind.

MR. ROBERTSON: Does the Hamilton Jail come under your administration?

MR. DUNBAR: Hamilton is a city Jail. There are two city jails in Ontario, the city of Toronto and the city of Hamilton. They are the only two city jails.

MR. ROBERTSON: The reason of the question is that I have been informed there has been quite a large turnover amongst the guards in that prison. I understand the wardens or turnkeys complain they are insufficiently paid and because of that fact cannot keep a sufficient staff of guards. I understand only recently they received a one hundred dollar raise per year, but I still maintain the wage rate is still too small.

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask, before calling the Orders of the Day,—may I interrupt the proceedings of the House to give the photographer a chance to take a picture of the House, which has been requested. Just before taking the photograph it might be as well to call in the members.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved; House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Fourteenth order.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourteenth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 148, An Act to amend the Milk Control Act, Mr. Kennedy.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Section 2, Mr. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) can there be a price arrived at before the collective bargaining agreement becomes effective?

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): No.

MR. OLIVER: By the hon. Minister's answer, he seems to indicate that the process of organization outlined in the Bill must be proceeded with and consummated before an agreement on price can be established. Is that right?

MR. KENNEDY: That is right, yes.

MR. OLIVER: And how long does my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) think the erection of this collective bargaining group is going to take, in ordinary course of events?

MR. KENNEDY: I will say it will be in about ten days. It may be a little longer, but I would say that.

Section 2 agreed to.

Section 3 agreed to.

On Section 4.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, clause "k"; I would like to move that the following words be added; "and date of payment for milk purchased from the producers".

As you now know, it is paid on the tenth or the fifteenth of the next month. Milk that is purchased in September—the Board has the power to say what date that milk is to be paid for. It was in the old Bill, but inadvertently left out of this.

Also I would like to move the withdrawal of clause "n" of Section 4.

MR. OLIVER: Why would you withdraw that, Mr. Minister?

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, I think we can get along for perhaps four or five months, and I would like to make a study of these various clauses.

Motion agreed to.

MR. THOMAS R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Chairman, I regret I was out of the House when first reading of this Bill occurred, but I would not like to let the

passing of this Act go by without making one comment. Being from probably the greatest milk producing county in the province of Ontario, and being vitally interested in the milk business all my life, I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for presenting this Bill for your approval. I can remember as a struggling young man on the farm, away back in 1934, trying to make a living producing milk, when the production of milk and the distribution of milk was in a very chaotic condition. I remember the good Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) who now sits in his seat, putting forward the Ontario Milk Act to control the distribution and production of milk in regulated channels. He has endeared himself to every milk producer and every distributor in the province of Ontario. I would not like to let this Bill pass without adding a little word of praise to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for having fortitude enough to bring this Milk Bill into this House at the present time, when it is absolutely necessary that the price of milk must go up.

Regarding the consumers themselves, may I say that the price of concentrates has gone up from thirty to forty per cent, and that is absolutely impossible, as every milk producer knows, to produce milk under the present-day prices.

It is true the Government may be blamed for the price of milk going up, but unless it goes up, the United States buyers will come over here and buy all our milk cows. The price is very high right now, and the production of milk in the United States is more remunerative by far than it is in Ontario. I feel if we are to have sufficient milk to feed the rising generation, and the old fellows, we shall have to see a rise in the price of milk. I think every one is conscious of that, and I hope that the opposition do not try to put the blame on the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) if the price of milk goes up within the next few days.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carlton): Mr. Chairman, I rise to endorse what my good

friend, the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Dent), has said, and I am glad that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has introduced this Bill. Some of the older members will remember back years ago when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) were both in the House, and I was very much interested in the question of the production of milk, being in the dairy business in a very large way myself. I was the first member in the Ontario Legislature who advocated that some Board or Commission be set up to look after it and try and regulate the price of milk to the farmers. Farmers were getting discouraged, and things did not seem to be improving. Now we have reached the time when it is impossible for them to carry on without an increase. I want to say this, that some of the hon. members in the Opposition, like the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) are talking about the children not getting milk. I am one hundred per cent for the labouring man, but I want to say to the labouring man, as well as to those agitators who are condemning the rise in the price of milk, that milk at eighteen or nineteen cents a quart, and bread at thirteen cents a loaf, is the cheapest food they can give their families. Considering what labour is getting, it is only a very small percentage that they are paying for their milk. The other day I witnessed a woman giving her child twenty-one cents to go and buy three bottles of "coke". That was funny. And people talk about labouring men's wives—well, I am not depriving them of their "coke", but still they talk about not being able to afford an increase in the price of milk.

We, as farmers, cannot produce the milk at the cost of feed and grain to-day, and I am glad the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has introduced this Bill. I hope it will settle this question for all time to come, and the Milk Board will have the right to go ahead and regulate the price for the producers and the consumers. I know this will be of interest to all the milk people in this province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Before the Bill finally passes, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) if it is his settled opinion that the enactment of this Bill into law would be more beneficial, if it has to go in each instance to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to prices, that is, in respect to the settlement of prices, rather than giving the Board the authority to settle the prices, as it has had in the past year? I would like to hear the Government on that point.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has asked me to reply to the point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

The principle involved is not a difficult one to describe. Any board, whether it is the Milk Board or some other Board, that is established as an agency of government, is responsible for the administration of the policy as laid down by the legislation. If the agency of government—in this case, the Milk Board—follows the policies that are decided in this Legislature, and does a good job, then both the government and that agency of government appointed by it to administer that policy, is deserving of the confidence of this Legislature and the people of the province, for that administration.

On the other hand, no matter how sound a policy may be which is laid down, if the administrative body appointed by the Government fails to implement that policy and do a good job in the implementation of that policy, then quite properly it becomes the responsibility of government to remedy that defect in administration. This government realizes that is so, and that it cannot avoid that responsibility.

In speaking on this question, I am dealing with more than the Milk Board; I am dealing with attitude of this government towards all Boards. When we came into power, we found there were a number of Boards in office. Many of them were carrying on administration which had very little relation to the policy contemplated by the legislation, and we recog-

nized that where a continuance of that situation was permitted, then quite properly the responsibility is the government's and the government is rightly criticized.

I wish to emphasize another side of this question, to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), Mr. Chairman, and that is that no government faced with the problems we have to face today can delegate to any board or agency its responsibilities, and then say "the job is done."

The thought behind the structure of this Act in this respect is simply this: the administrative intention is that this Act lays down a policy and the Board will administer that policy. So long as that Board stays on that policy and does a good job of administering for the producers, the distributors, and the people of this province, on that policy, there will certainly be no interference with that Board by the Executive Council of the province. But if in the discharge of the responsibilities handed to it, particularly in the important matter of any adjustment upward in the price of milk—if the government is satisfied the policy is not being followed, it wants to be in a position where it can discharge the final responsibility to the people of this province, and be able, under those circumstances, before some final and definite act can take place, to say that the policy contemplated here by this Act is not being administered. Then an appropriate order will follow. It is just as simple as that. This is not to politically interfere in any way with functions of that Board, but simply to take the ultimate responsibility that the policy advanced here and enacted by this Legislature and held out to the people of this province, will be followed.

Section 4, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 5 and 6 agreed to.

Bill No. 148 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Fifteenth order.

ACT TO PREVENT IMPROPER REMOVAL OF BUSINESS RECORDS FROM ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth

order; House in Committee on Bill No. 157, An Act to Prevent the Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario. Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 157 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Sixteenth order.

TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth order; House in Committee on Bill No. 165, An Act to Amend the Training Schools Act, 1939. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.
Bill No. 165 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Seventeenth order.

MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth order; House in Committee on Bill No. 158, An Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act, No. 2. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.
On Section 3.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What was the former date for payment under the old Act, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Well, Mr. Chairman, I might give an explanation. All these sections run together. The provision was this; the mining companies pay their taxes in 1947 based on 1946 income; in other words, they pay in arrears so that they would pay before the 31st of March, 1947, the income tax or corporation tax, based upon their income of 1946.

After the introduction of the Bill the Dominion budget was brought down and certain orders in council and regulations were passed under that budget. The regulations ruled that 1946 income, although it was the measure upon which the companies paid the tax in 1947, was subject to the Tax Suspension agreement, and I must admit that I could not quarrel with that interpretation.

The situation is this. The companies go ahead and pay out before March 31st, 1947, the tax on 1946 income at the old rates. But they will pay us before March 31st, 1948, the tax on 1947 income at the new rates. That means that while payments are in arrears they will not be so far in arrears as they used to be.

The effect is just this. The mining companies by that arrangement receive the full benefit of the Dominion proposal that the tax they pay to the province on a royalty basis shall be deductible before calculation of Dominion corporation tax.

It is pretty hard to take the sections separately, Mr. Chairman, because they all fit into that picture. We could have got around it in this way. We could have advanced the tax to the 1947 basis and left the 1946 income untaxed. That was done by the Dominion when the change was made in 1942 and the Dominion income tax was paid in advance rather than in arrears. But by this method it is not necessary to do that, other than just to alter the dates on which payments are made. Everything else is left the same as it was.

Section agreed to.

Sections 4 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 18.

DENTISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighteenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 166, an Act to Amend the Dentistry Act (No. 2). Mr. Kelley.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 20.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twentieth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 169, An Act to Amend the Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

On section 1.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): Mr. Chairman, last night I asked the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) a question but perhaps I did

not make myself clear. Many lots were granted to veterans in the Iroquois Falls and Timmins districts. A great number of them are on the Metagami river. Deeds were given for these lots but most of these lots have been disposed of by the veterans to companies or speculators, and what I want to know is this. Will the companies or speculators, now the owners of the lots by deed, be granted by this Bill the same privileges the original holder had? That is to say, will they be given the right to cut pine without paying crown dues. Up until now the owners of these lots had no right to cut the pine, but the Bill gives them that right. Will these speculators or lumber companies be compelled to pay the crown dues on that pine?

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Perhaps I might add a few words to what the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) has said. These lands or farms were granted to veterans of the Boer War and the Northwest Rebellion and their deeds specifically set out that the timber is exempt; that is, they do not get title to the pine on the lots. Certain areas are more affected than others. In Cochrane North and Cochrane South there is a large number of farms which were originally patented to veterans under the Veterans Land Act. Subsequently those veterans due to many causes disposed of their farms to timber concerns or to speculators living all over the country. I know of many groups in the United States who own large blocks of these farms. I think that what the hon. member for Cochrane North wants to know is this. Under the previous Act the veteran could not touch the pine on the lots. Can these speculators or timber operators who have purchased these lots cut the pine under the present Act without paying the necessary licence fee or crown dues.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): This brings it under subsection 2 of section 52 of the Public Lands Act, which reads:

“(2) Where letters patent issued after the 30th day of April, 1880, for lands disposed of for agricultural purposes reserve pine trees to the crown

and where the land is not under timber licence, the minister, upon application of the owner—

and so forth. This is only intended to apply to those veterans' lots upon which there are bona fide settlers, not timber speculators who are holding the land as timber areas.

MR. GRUMMETT: Then according to the minister's interpretation these speculators or lumber companies would not be permitted to cut this pine without paying any licence fee?

MR. SCOTT: No. It is just that we have a certain number of these veterans' lots which come under this classification, the same, shall we say, as the farmers in Renfrew county for agricultural purposes. I mention Renfrew county because that county has the most cases. They have asked to be placed in the same category.

MR. GRUMMETT: Has the minister had any inquiries or has he obtained any information regarding veterans' lots in northern Ontario, say in Cochrane South and Cochrane North?

MR. SCOTT: I could not say offhand.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is where the big operators are.

MR. SCOTT: This is not intended to make things easier for the big operators. It is intended for the bona fide settler living on the land.

Section agreed to.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 21.

WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first order. House in Committee on Bill No. 170, An Act to Amend the Wolf and Bear Bounty Act. Mr. Scott.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2.

MR. ANDERSON: Might I ask the minister if it is the custom now for a trapper to send in the skin or pelt to the department in order to get the bounty or has he just to make an affidavit?

MR. SCOTT: It may be presented to persons whom the department appoint as wolf or bear bounty officers in the areas concerned.

MR. SCOTT: That might be right in his own locality?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. ANDERSON: I am glad to hear that because there was some discussion of this question at the convention at Kenora of the north-western municipalities of the province, and that was one of the suggestions they had to offer.

MR. SCOTT: With the influx of the German shepherd dog we are running into a little confusion as to whether it is really a timber wolf or a police dog. We have even had to ask them to send in the skull in one case for examination by zoologists because the skin of the two animals in so many cases is very similar.

Section agreed to.

Sections 3 and 4 agreed to.

On section 5.

MR. GRUMMETT: What is the bounty on a wolf now?

MR. SCOTT: I think it is twenty-five dollars. There has been no increase.

MR. GRUMMETT: Is the department contemplating increasing the bounty because of the increased destruction caused by wolves in the north country in the last few years? There are a number of complaints that the wolves are becoming much more numerous than they were two or three years ago and that they are destroying game, and I was wondering whether the department planned to increase the bounty.

MR. SCOTT: We sympathize with those who have animals destroyed by the wolves but we are in a delicate situation because we have a provincial boundary to the east of us and a provincial boundary to the west of us and we have to keep our bounty in accord with theirs to prevent smuggling back and forth.

Section agreed to.

Section 6 and 7 agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 19.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Nineteenth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 168, the Public Service Act, 1947. Mr. Michener.

MR. MICHENER: I would like to say a word, Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the sections. This Bill was explained in general on its introduction a day or two ago, but as the members will appreciate the actual text of the Bill only came to the attention of those principally interested, that is the public service, after it had been printed and distributed to the House a day or so ago. In that interval they have had the opportunity to consider the Bill fully, although, of course, the principles were well known and understood before. As I have already explained this revision was undertaken not entirely as a governmental matter but by the setting up of an independent committee consisting of the chairman, an actuary and a representative nominated by the Civil Service Association, who heard fully all representations which the association wished to make. The report of that committee, and now the Bill, have been considered fully by the Association.

One or two minor changes have become necessary which I propose to move as amendments as we proceed with the sections. They are merely changes in wording to preserve existing rights which it was intended to save and introduce nothing new. I thought I should make that explanation because I am in the position of having considered these suggestions only recently and I have not had an opportunity to present them to the members for their consideration.

In closing my remarks may I say that I have had the satisfaction today of receiving a letter from the president of the Civil Service Association of Ontario stating:

"The officers of the Association wish to express again their appreciation of receiving copies of the committee's report on suggested changes to Part III of the Public Service Act dealing

with superannuation. They are desirous of extending to you their sincere thanks for the opportunity of discussing the proposals contained in the report prior to the presentation of the Bill.

"A perusal of the Public Service Act, 1947, as presented at the first reading indicates clearly that the Government gave serious consideration to the recommendations submitted by the members of the Association and it was gratifying to learn that in some cases their expectations were exceeded."

I think it might help the members in their consideration of the details of the Bill to know that this measure does meet with the general approval of the Association.

MR. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Michener) whether the other sections of the Bill were also submitted to the association before presentation to the House?

MR. MICHENER: No, the Bill was not submitted until it came into the House, until it became a matter of public record here. The superannuation sections were those that were dealt with in the report which the association had for consideration before the Bill came into the House. The other sections, which are not consequential sections in the Bill, were not submitted prior.

MR. SALSBERG: Could members of this House be informed on the basis of the hon. minister's knowledge as to whether the Civil Service Association had any objection to any clause or any section outside of the superannuation section? What I am driving at, if I may, is to get an understanding whether the employees, servants of the province, have had an opportunity of expressing opinions on a law which affects them most directly or whether it was prepared by the hon. minister and then brought to this House? I believe many members of this House would like to feel that the Association has had every opportunity of voicing an opinion and of reaching an understanding with the hon. minister on every section of this law.

MR. MICHENER: I can say this, that as far as I am aware, these changes are not the subject of objection, and I am satisfied will meet the general approval of the Association. In fact, the letter which I read indicates as much in the second paragraph. I can say in answer, quite frankly, that I know of no objection of the kind which the hon. member suggests.

Section two agreed to.

Section three.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): The hon. minister did not answer that question—how are promotions handled under this Act.

MR. MICHENER: In the same way as they are now, Mr. Chairman, by Order-in-Council on the certificate of the Civil Service Commission. The recommendation is presented to Council on the certificate of the Commission, and dealt with in that way. No change in that respect.

MR. SALSBERG: On three, I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Michener) whether the section now before us provides sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of employment for our civil servants, because very recently, the public and members of this House were rather shocked to learn that civil servants were dismissed from their employment because they dared publicly to criticize the head of the Government. The news as carried in the press certainly did not show that there was any consideration shown to the servants affected. There were also rumours that others had been summarily discharged because of their outspoken position on the demand of the civil servants for higher pay. This is an issue before the Civil Service. The last issue of their paper had an editorial which is entitled, "Rising of Living Costs calls for Action", and in the attempt to get some action evidently some people were fired.

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that this is the time to raise that question, but certainly it is opportune to ask whether the new Act will protect the Civil Servants and will guarantee him tenure of office, and position even if he criticizes his

minister or the government as a whole when fighting, as a person will undoubtedly feel that he is doing rightly, for his interests and the interests of his fellow employees.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will appreciate, section three deals only with appointments.

MR. SALSBERG: Where do we deal firing?

MR. MICHENER: Not in section three.

Section three agreed to.

Section four.

MR. GRUMMETT: I would like to say a few words on Section three. Section three states that the Minister may make temporary appointments for only one year. Now, does that mean that all temporary appointments at the present time are henceforward considered permanent employees?

MR. MICHENER: With the lapse of time temporary appointments, which are now limited to one year, will either become permanent or the appointment will cease to have effect—a further protection to the civil servants which they have generally been anxious to see introduced. Under the present Act temporary appointments are made from period to period, not more than six months at a time. This section provides that any one appointed to the Civil Service—while he may be appointed initially for a probationary period of one year—that appointment by the Minister cannot be extended beyond one year and with the lapse of that time, he must either be discarded as not suitable for appointment, after a probationary period, or appointed by Order-in-Council, which makes him a contributor to the fund, and a permanent employee, although that expression is not used.

MR. GRUMMETT: There are quite a number of temporary civil servants at the present time who have been carried for quite a number of years. This will mean, then, they will be placed on a permanent basis or, in other words, their case permanently settled. I think if that is correct,

that is a satisfactory arrangement and the civil servant can, after one year, know then they are either going to be permanent on the civil service or they are out, whereas previously they have dragged on for a number of years.

MR. MICHENER: That is correct, and that is one of the features which I commend very strongly to the House.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Before the appointment of any employee is he subject to an examination either written or oral in competition?

MR. MICHENER: That is a matter for the Commission. They are not appointed without the certificate of the Commission which shows classification, rate of pay and certifies to their fitness. In some cases, an examination is held and in others not.

MR. CHARTRAND: Now, following that question, is there any advantage given to any employee who is employed on a casual basis? Would there be any allotment points given for efficiency?

MR. MICHENER: I am not clear I understand that. You are referring to casual employees?

MR. CHARTRAND: They usually classify them as acting employees. Because he has been an active employee which gives him an advantage over his competitors.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, that practice is not followed by the Commission so far as I am aware. The casual employees are those who are employed on an hourly basis. They are mostly people working in trades who are paid the standard hourly rate prevailing in the trades and they are engaged just as they would be in private employment, and it is not continuing employment in most cases.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry I must rise again on this section because it is the heart of the Bill and I submit that this section fails entirely to meet the requirements for a proper efficiency and satisfactory civil service. This section leaves the door wide open for a continuation of political wire-pulling, patron-

age and all sorts of things in applying for and getting jobs. When we are confronted with a new Bill of this sort, it would have been high time to introduce a system somewhat similar to the Dominion system governing the Civil Service.

What I mean is that any job that becomes vacant or open should be advertised publicly in the press, every citizen should have an opportunity to apply for the job. Every appointment should be made on the basis of ability established through proper examination, and the introduction of a system that will guarantee civil servants every opportunity for advancement on the basis of seniority plus merit. I submit that this section does not provide any of these essentials, leaves the system as it was until now, and I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, a very unsatisfactory system. Available jobs are not known to the public. Appointments are usually made as the result of favours handed out to those close to those in authority.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Treasurer and Minister of Mines): That is pure nonsense.

MR. SALSBERG: If that is pure nonsense, why do we not bring in a section that will definitely close the door to any such practice? The Dominion civil service regulations are certainly an attempt to eliminate such malpractices, and I submit this section of the Bill falls short of what is required. It is merely a continuation of an unsatisfactory system.

MR. FROST: I want to say this: I, myself, have had charge of two departments—as Treasurer and Minister of Mines—and have had for over four years. In both of these departments we need technical men, auditors, mining engineers, and as I stand here, I do not recollect of a single case where appointment was made on the basis of political preferment at all. In fact, I have no knowledge of the previous political affiliation of anybody in my department, and I would say this: that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has just indulged in a tirade of pure nonsense, that is all.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I would like to add. . . .

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order, I do not think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) can speak from the chair he is sitting in.

MR. BLACKWELL: I appreciate the correction of the hon. member (Mr. Grummett). I want to say—I think it should be said in view of the nonsense that has been uttered that recently there was a reorganization of my own department, and I think that the whole reorganization was carried out without any relation to the past political affiliations of any person concerned. After all, that is the test. As far as I am concerned I do not care what the public service system is, but I want to say that as far as my department is concerned no matter what written examinations might be passed by anyone, I would never, at any time tolerate in my department any public servant, no matter what his political party of which I happen to be a member, or some other, who engaged in political activities when his function was to serve the administration of the province as a public servant.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BLACKWELL: As this is a very serious matter I am glad to see that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) approves of that statement. I know there are those in this House who do not approve, but I want to say that it is a simple refusal to accept the practical necessity of that division which led to the necessity of spy trials at Ottawa.

Nobody has a right to hold a position as a public servant in this province who does not carry out the policies that are laid down and give them his very best administration irrespective of what his political views may be. He has not the slightest right to go outside the service and advocate political views contrary to those of the administration. I might say that the very fine public servants in this province today who have their origin

in different political parties fully recognize that principle and, as far as I am concerned, among the senior officials in my department—and I think this is true of other departments of government,—my confidence in those senior officials has no relation to what their party origin may have been. I have complete confidence in the senior officials of my department irrespective of what their political affiliations may be.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I did not question the integrity and ability of our civil servants whether of the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) department or anyone else's, nor is it, I think, correct to speak in a manner that would make it appear as if I were in any way trying to weaken their position. On the contrary, I want to strengthen the position and the confidence of a civil servant in his job. Also, Mr. Chairman, I resent the remarks that my statements were nonsense.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Well they are.

MR. SALSBERG: You might say, "You are incorrect", that would be your opinion, your view, or your statement, but they are not nonsense.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I object to this. My hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) got up and said that all sorts of things are being carried on here, that there was political interference and there was button-holing and we were carrying on just a political racket in appointing people. That is what my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) has said and I say it is nonsense.

MR. BLACKWELL: In which I join.

MR. SALSBERG: Again I say it is not nonsense. It is known throughout the province that whether it is this or previous governments—and I do not say that this government is in any way more guilty than any previous government. . . .

MR. FROST: We are not guilty of anything.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh no?

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. FROST: You are getting your head deeper in the hole, that is all.

MR. SALSBERG: I say that is wrong and to state in this House that there is no button-holing and no political influence and pull used in getting jobs is to be very, very formal, but to be very far from the reality of the situation.

Section 4 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

On section 7:

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, in connection with section 7, assuming that it falls on the shoulders of the deputy minister to suspend the services of some employees, are they notified in writing and have they an opportunity to present their case to some body as to why they were let out, if such were the case?

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): The procedure in case of suspension, of course, is that that is subject to review by the minister. The authority of the deputy minister is limited to suspension. If my hon. friend (Mr. Anderson) is referring to dismissal, there is a procedure following dismissal, a procedure of appeal.

MR. ANDERSON: That is what I want to know.

MR. MICHENER: You will notice in later sections of the Act there is provision for the establishment of committees and this Government has established, since its election to office, a series of committees, the first being a Joint Advisory Council, which is a joint council representing staff and the government's side under the chairmanship of the Civil Service Commissioner and that deals with problems of common interest.

In addition to that, there is a procedure of appeal from the dismissal of any civil servant, an appeal board, presided over by the minister with representatives of the service, an appeal board of three altogether, and any civil servant who has been dismissed has the right to apply to that board as provided for in the regula-

tions under this Act, and have his case heard.

I think it is a commentary on the conduct of the government and on the harmonious relationship which exists today between government and civil servant that in the course of several years in which that procedure has been in operation there have been but three appeals to my knowledge.

Section 7 agreed to.

On section 8.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, under section 8 I believe that there is an error in giving to the minister powers which should be more or less exercised by a judge. Here the minister has in a sense the right of deciding whether or not a civil servant owes a debt. Under the old section the minister could deduct from the civil servant's wages a money account owing under a judgment and remit it to the creditor; but here the minister is given the right to deduct the monies before a judgment has been secured. I think that is a backward step. I believe the old Act was much better, where, the minister knew that a judgment had been secured against one of his employees, he could call that employee and say, "Now you owe this judgment; it is only just and right that you pay it. We will deduct so much from your wages," and the judgment would be paid. But under this section it goes much further. Before the courts have had time to decide whether or not that money demand was legally and properly owing by the civil servant, the minister has the right to say, "I am going to deduct from your salary such and such an amount, and pay the account."

MR. MICHENER: I think, Mr. Chairman, that it is simply a reduction of the other cumbersome procedure that obtained under the old section. This is a much simpler procedure. It provides for some discretion as to whether the civil servant's salary will be paid out in settlement of a debt, and I suggest to the House that that is a very proper procedure. It does not prevent a creditor collecting money, but it gives discretion to prevent a civil ser-

vant against unreasonable demands on his pay.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Minister, I do not think you have explained the distinction there; where it says, "Where a creditor of a civil servant files with the Treasurer a notice that a debt or money demand of not less than \$25 not being a claim for damages is due and owing to him from a civil servant, either on a judgment or otherwise, and (b) such proof as the Treasurer may require that the debt or money demand is owing," you will notice there that the Treasurer has not received a certified copy of a judgment but on his own say-so, on his own opinion, of what has happened, the Treasurer may deduct from the salary of the civil servant, or from any money owing to him from the Crown, such amount as the Treasurer may see fit under the circumstances and pay the amount to the creditor in discharge, or partial discharge of the debt or money demand.

The point I am trying to make Mr. Minister, is this; I quite agree that it is proper for the minister to pay the account if he knows that there is a judgment standing against one of his civil servants, but I do not think that the minister should have anything to do with it if there is no judgment in the case.

MR. FROST: That means this, that before the minister could deal with it you would have to put the civil servant to the expense of being sued and having costs assessed against him. Do you think that is wise?

MR. GRUMMETT: Well, the civil servant is given no opportunity here. It rests solely with the minister. There is no protection.

MR. MICHENER: Is the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) suggesting that the minister is likely to err on the side of recognizing debts? I would think the tendency would be the other way, to protect the official in the government and that if he were not satisfied there was a just debt and the civil servant did not admit it, he would require very strict proof in the form of a judgment. If the civil ser-

vant admits the debt, what is the purpose of his being put to the expense of a judgment? I admit there is some discretion vested in the Treasurer but it seems to me it is likely to be exercised in an advantageous way rather than otherwise.

Now, I do not know what suggestion my hon. friend wishes to make about this. I think if he will consider it further, he will find the discretion is in the hands of those that are trustworthy.

MR. GRUMMETT: The suggestion was a slight addition to the section that where a civil servant admits owing money and agrees to pay the same, the minister may make arrangements for the payment of the debt.

MR. MICHENER: This is not a matter of consequence, as far as I am concerned. I think this simplified form is better, if my friend will place a little confidence in the Treasurer, and I would ask him to accept it as it is.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I could never understand why a civil servant should be in any different category than any other citizen of the province. Why should the Treasurer be bound to the extent of a debt collector of some person who might extend credit to any member of the civil service. I always took the attitude we were not paying the debts and if they wanted to extend unwise credit, it was up to them to collect their own. I do not see why a civil servant should be in any different category than any other citizen.

MR. MICHENER: That is to prevent attachment of crown property. In the case of the crown, there is no right to sue the crown without a fiat. If the creditors were entitled to attach money before it was paid to the civil servants, you would have an anomalous procedure that is not available in all other cases.

MR. NIXON: There is no money owing the civil servant ever in the hands of the Treasurer. He gets paid regularly and there is nothing coming to him, he is paid up.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Possibly I might say to the

hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) I do not know that what applies to the civil servants should be too different from what applies ordinarily. From my own experience and practice, I just happen to be quite familiar with the rule that applies under ordinary circumstances, and I would like to link that with what the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) has said. To deal with the Treasurer, a fiat would be required. For the information of the Legislature, the ordinary rule of attachment is this, they can always be defeated by the employer; it is a matter of discretion, all that is necessary for the employer to do is to pay the employee in advance so that there is nothing to attach. The fact of the matter is, that is not as funny as it sounds. The position is this, if an employer has an employee whose services are of value to him, and who has become encumbered with debt, then if the employer did not retain the services by paying him in advance, he would lose the employee, and the courts have held in such circumstances the employer should be able to determine that.

When it comes into the category of the Public Service Act, should the Government go any further in this matter than an ordinary employer would go. I mean, why should not anybody take proceedings to attach wages in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer if he can attach the wages in the hands of his employer. This is simply to get over the question of having to apply for fiats.

Section 8 agreed to.

On section 9.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): On Section 9, I move an amendment. I move we add, after the word "may", in the third line, Section 9, the words "after due process of collective bargaining", which would make the Section read: "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Commission, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may, after due process of collective bargaining, make regulations".

I move this amendment.

MR. MICHENER: That amendment obviously is unacceptable. It would reduce the section to an absurdity.

MR. SALSBERG: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener), I must say I cannot agree with that, it would not reduce the section to an absurdity. If it were merely to provide that before any of these regulations were made that there would be negotiations between the organization of the civil service and the government—in other words, it is an attempt to provide for collective bargaining between the civil service and the government. I see nothing wrong, I do not see how it will nullify the Act, it will simply bring into effect the method in existence in private industry. In the city of Toronto there is one hundred per cent organization of the municipal employees into several unions that sign union contracts after negotiating. They used the process of collective bargaining for the forty-hour week, higher wages, etc. I look forward to the day when the Ontario civil service will have a trade union and will want to engage in collective bargaining on any matter affecting their wages, their work days, their superannuation, etc.

I think it would be a great day for them and for the province, and I hope it will come very soon. This amendment merely seeks to provide that collective bargaining will be the method employed.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, I see no point in prolonging this discussion, and unless there is some further comment, I ask that the question be put.

The motion to amend was negatived.

Sections ten, eleven and twelve agreed to.

On section thirteen.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in section thirteen; it states that employees who are now employed and continue to be employed will pay four per cent, whereas new employees coming on will pay six per cent, I believe it is. Do I interpret the section correctly?

MR. MICHENER: Yes.

MR. GRUMMETT: Why the distinction?

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, the committee which had the benefit of

actuarial advice on the fund, reported that the fund was insolvent. Of course, no fund can be insolvent if it is guaranteed by the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but the four per cent, over a few years is not sufficient to carry the superannuation benefits, when the government's contribution of a like amount is added. The simple fact is that most funds of this kind—for example, the fund of the Dominion civil service—are based on six per cent for the employees, and a like contribution from the government, and that applies also in several of the provinces. Rather than see the fund become further depleted, as we were advised it would, in due course if the present rate was continued, it was decided we should make a move now to bring it into line with reality, and the consideration that is given to those now in the service is simply a recognition of vested right, if you care to call it that. They entered the service on the basis that the rate of contribution was four per cent, and it was not felt that they should be asked to contribute six per cent when their engagements were on the basis of the four per cent contribution. But that does not apply to those who come in, in the future. If they are willing to enter the service and pay six per cent, which even then will not provide the pensions in future which this fund contemplated, they should have no objection to paying that rate.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Did I understand the hon. minister (Mr. Michener) correctly to say that an actuary had advised the government that the fund was insolvent?

MR. MICHENER: Well, perhaps the word "insolvent" is not the correct word. There is a very substantial amount in the fund now, some ten million dollars and during the past years the contributions have been greater than the outgo, but we are advised that the reverse will be the case in time, under the present system of contributions.

Looking at it in another way, the amount set aside as a capitalized fund to pay all the existing pensions would so deplete the fund that it would not be adequate to pay the civil servants now in the service, if they decided to leave.

The fund, of course, cannot be insolvent, because it is guaranteed by the province.

MR. NIXON: Up to the present the province has never been called upon to contribute more than the amount stipulated in the Act?

MR. MICHENER: That is correct.

MR. NIXON: Never had to make any special vote to the fund?

MR. MICHENER: That is correct.

MR. NIXON: That is fine.

Sections thirteen to seventeen inclusive agreed to.

On section eighteen.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, this is the first section where I would like to move a minor amendment. The second sub-section of section eighteen preserves the rights of those who have rights under existing law, and is intended to do so. Before the year 1937, it was possible to obtain superannuation, or to become entitled to superannuation after ten years' service, and those men who were employed at that time, entered the service on that condition. There are not many of them, and it was intended to preserve their right, and the amendment I propose is the adding of some words after clause (a) of sub-section two, so that sub-section two, in its entirety, would read:

"Notwithstanding sub-section one, every employee who was more than fifty-five years of age on the day on which this Act comes into force and who,—

(a) attains the age of seventy years; and

(b) contributes to the fund in respect of a period of fifteen years or more or in respect of a period of ten years or more in the case of an employee whose employment began before the 25th day of June, 1937."

That is simply to protect the rights of a few individuals who were at one time entitled to more advantageous arrangements than they would be under this Act. I move that amendment.

Motion agreed to.

Sections eighteen (as amended), nineteen and twenty agreed to.

On section twenty-one.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): On section twenty-one, I would like to ask one question. Is there a minimum starting salary for the service? I was glancing at this sub-section, which says:

“(b) Less than \$600, except where \$600 is greater than seventy per centum of the employee’s average salary during the last three years of his service.”

Well, seventy per cent. would get it to less than \$900. Are there any civil servants working for less than \$900?

MR. MICHENER: I doubt if there are, Mr. Chairman. I think there are one or two categories, such as office boys and office girls, but they are very exceptional. I cannot say I know of any being paid that small sum.

Section twenty-one agreed to.

On section twenty-two.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: Under twenty-two, subsection one, it says:

“Any employee who is dismissed, and who—”

then the words:

“may be granted a compensation allowance by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.”

When employees have worked this length of time, Mr. Chairman, I believe that word “may” should be “shall.” If they have worked a considerable length of time and under “a” attained the age of 45 years, and contributed to the fund in respect of twenty-five years or more; and under “b” attained the age of fifty years, and contributed to the fund in respect of twenty years or more,” and under “c” attained the age of fifty-five years and contributed to the fund in respect of fifteen years or more, in view of their long service, could not the remainder of the section start off with the word “shall” instead of “may”.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with that proposal. There is no change in the principle of this section from the one before. This seems to me to be a sensible way of dealing with the problem of unsatisfactory employees. It does not deprive employees of their rights which are short of superannuation, and which are covered in other sections, for example, the complete return of his contribution, and after a certain number of years of service, the return of the contribution on his behalf by the government, but it does leave it open to limit the benefits. It is not a change in principle, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NIXON: I think it is the usual wording in all statutes.

MR. MICHENER: Yes, it is permissive.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): A man who is dismissed—well, we should not have “shall” under any conditions.

MR. GRUMMETT: I did not hear what the hon. minister (Mr. Doucette) said.

MR. DOUCETT: If a man is dismissed, I do not think you would want it in the statutes that government “shall” give him any remuneration. It is hard to say for what he was dismissed. He has the opportunity of getting his money back.

MR. GRUMMETT: He has had long service, and if you look at sections “a,” “b,” and “c,” he can have up to twenty-five years service. He must have given satisfaction during that time.

MR. DOUCETT: Yes, but he might go wrong, you know. It is possible.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 agreed to.

On section 25.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, the wording of section 25 is supposed to cover retirement, rebates in the event of retirement or death, but it seemed to be defective in one particular, and I move that the section be amended to read:

“Where an employee,

“(a) having attained retiring age is retired; or

“(b) dies,

"before he is entitled to a superannuation allowance, twice the amount of his contributions, with interest at three per centum per annum shall be paid to him in monthly instalments or otherwise as he may direct, or to his personal representative as the case may be."

That provides a provision which did not exist before, as a sort of pension for those who fall somewhat short of the retirement age. It gives some recognition for the years of service they have put in.

Section 25 (as amended) and 26 agreed to.

On section 27.

MR. MICHENER: There are two amendments here, both of the same kind, and on the same items, in subsections "a" and "b." This section deals with the allowance made to the widow of a civil servant, who dies either before or after he has been superannuated. If he dies before he has been superannuated, the intention is to give the widow one half of the allowance to which he would have been entitled, had he been entitled to superannuation at the time he died.

In case of the death of a civil servant after retirement on pension his widow would receive, during her lifetime, one-half of the allowance to which the employee would have been entitled. So it is really a joint pension, quite a satisfactory arrangement.

A question has arisen whether the wording in section 27 (1) (i) is adequate to describe what the widow is to get. I therefore move, Mr. Chairman, to substitute for item (i) of clause (a) of subsection (1) of Section 27, the following:

"(i) One-half of an allowance computed in the manner provided in Section 21 but on the basis of the employee's employment to the time of his death."

That is what is intended. I would also make a similar amendment to paragraph (b) (i), so that it will read:

"(i) One-half of an allowance computed in the manner provided in Section 21 but on the basis of

the employee's employment to the time of his death."

"(i) One-half of an allowance computed in the manner provided in Section 21 but on the basis of the employee's employment to the time of his death."

Amendments agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

Sections 28 and 29 agreed to.

On section 30.—No attachment, etc.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): This section reads:

"30. The interest of any employee in the fund and any allowance payable out of the fund shall not be subject to garnishment, attachment, seizure or other process of law and shall not be assignable."

I do not think that is right. The argument which my good friend the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) made in connection with section 8 should apply here also. I think that anyone who enjoys the benefit of a superannuation allowance should be in the same position as all other citizens of this province. If a person in good faith advances credit to a superannuated civil servant the creditor should have the same recourse against him as he would have against any other citizen of this province. I think that that part of the section which reads "shall not be subject to garnishment, attachment, seizure or other process of law" should be stricken out, so that the person who is drawing a superannuation allowance from this province shall be in the same position as every other citizen of this province. That is what we are trying to do here, legislate for everyone, legislate for all in the same manner and keep them all in the same category. I do not think that superannuated civil servants should be protected in this manner. That anyone who has a claim against a person getting superannuation from this province shall have no recourse against that person in law I think is wrong.

MR. MICHENER: I will ask my hon. friend a simple question, whether he thinks the old age pension should be attachable. While they are not of course comparable, the principle is the same.

When a man retires from the civil service at sixty-five and receives monthly payments out of the pension fund to which he has contributed he is not receiving a large sum of money. It is an allowance that is given to him in his years of retirement, and I see no reason why the civil servant on pension should be singled out and his pension be made attachable at that stage of life unless you do the same thing all along the line with old age pensioners and others.

MR. BEGIN: I do not think the argument of the minister is a good one. If a person in this province has worked for a concern that has a superannuation fund for its employees and he draws a pension therefrom he is not immune from paying his debts, he is not protected by statute. Why should the civil servant who has worked for this province for twenty-five or thirty years or more and enjoyed a steady salary all that time have this particular protection. The minister mentions the old age pensioner. That is entirely different. The old age pensioner is granted a pension because during his lifetime he has not been able to accumulate for himself an amount upon which he can draw in his old age, whereas the civil servant is able to do that during his employment with the province. By this section he is made immune from paying any of his debts. I do not think that is a fair provision. The old age pensioner is in a different category altogether. This province is paying him an old age pension because he is destitute. The cases are entirely different. One has been in a position to make provision for himself during his lifetime in which he has been receiving a substantial salary, whereas the other for some reason or other has not been able to do that. I think that superannuated civil servants should be on the same basis as every other citizen in the matter of paying debts, on the same basis, for instance, as the man who is drawing a pension from the industrial concern for which he has worked during his lifetime.

MR. MICHENER: I cannot agree. A civil service pension is not like the ordinary resources of a man which could be applied to the payment of his just debts. It represents a small percentage of his

savings which have been set aside year by year for the purpose of keeping him in the years when he is unable to work. It seems to me perfectly proper that those who give their lives to the public service should receive this protection. Even if it were not sound in principle I would not like to be in the position of agreeing with my hon. friend that the pension should become attachable because it would affect all superannuated civil servants.

MR. BEGIN: Everyone who has worked in industry for so many years and receives a pension has also contributed to that pension through his little savings deducted from his weekly envelope and has thereby provided himself with these monthly payments for his old age but his pension is attachable. The superannuated civil servant should be in the same position. I think the section should be amended accordingly. You are putting the civil servants in a special category.

MR. MICHENER: The hon. member is talking of a problem that does not exist. I suggest that the motion be put.

MR. BEGIN: Those who have worked in industry for twenty-five or thirty years would be more entitled to this protection than some of the civil servants.

MR. MICHENER: We are not dealing with them here.

Section agreed to.

Section 31 agreed to.

Section 32.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): On that section 32, I see that the purpose of it is to extend the application of this Act and to make it applicable to the class of people connected with the administration of justice. Would the hon. minister (Mr. Michener) tell us what serious objection there would be to include also the employees of the Land Registry offices through all the province?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, as the employees happen to be in my department, I might satisfy the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) with this explanation—

that this situation is being reviewed in the department with a view to determining to what extent those employees can be brought under the fund. The hon. member, of course, appreciates that we have a mixture of salary and fee system, etc., and that is being reviewed to bring as many of that personnel under permanent employment in this civil service, and when they are placed in that position, they are at the same time, brought under the provisions of the Act.

Section 32 agreed to.

Section 33 agreed to.

Section 34.

MR. MICHENER: Sub-section 2 of 34: I would like to move the amendment which you have. This section deals with quite an important category of civil servants, those who were formerly teachers or inspectors and pensioners or contributors to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund. There have been problems which have arisen on the transfer from teachers to the civil service, where teachers have come into the civil service, and we have reached I think a very satisfactory solution of the problem, and I now read the amendment:

"(2) Where a teacher or inspector is an employee when this Act comes into force or where a teacher or inspector becomes an employee after this Act comes into force and makes a written request under sub-section 1, he shall be entitled to credit in the Fund in respect of the number of years of service that is equal to the number obtained by dividing one-half of the amount transferred to the Fund from the teachers' and inspectors' superannuation fund by a number—

- (a) that is equal to four per centum of the amount of his annual salary upon his appointment as an employee where he became an employee before this Act came into force; or
- (b) that is equal to six per centum of the amount of his annual salary upon his appointment as an employee where he becomes an employee after this Act comes into force.

Now, that is rather a complicated amendment to the section, but the simple purpose of it is to provide when a teacher comes into the civil service and transfers the amount to his credit in the Teachers' Fund, half of that, which represents his contribution, is credited to him in the Civil Service Fund, and he is credited with the number of years that that credit represents. If he is in the service now, it is on the basis of four per cent a year, and if he comes into service after at the rate of six per cent a year, so that any teacher transferring will be entitled to credit for the number of years' service before he actually joins the Civil Service, that number being determined on the basis of this section.

Section thirty-four, as amended, agreed to.

Section thirty-five.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): That could not apply to the Northern Railway, could it?

MR. MICHENER: They have their own pension arrangement. It could apply to that, but they have their own pension fund.

Sections thirty-five to thirty-nine, inclusive, agreed to.

Section forty, amended.

MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, this is the last section of importance and the last amendment. I apologize for having to amend my own recommendations, but to make sure that the existing rights of anyone in the Civil Service under the sections which are repealed, by this section, are fully preserved,—that is, they lose nothing by this new superannuation scheme. The whole scheme is a very substantial improvement in the benefits which will accrue to those who served faithfully for long years in the service of the province. This subsection then would have a new sub-section (b) reading as follows: I will read the whole section:

40. The passing of this Act shall not operate to,—(a) increase or decrease the amount of any allowance that is being paid when this Act comes into force; or

(b) affect any right to an allowance created under any predecessor of this Act and where there is any such right, the provisions of this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* thereto.

Section forty, as amended, agreed to.

Sections forty-one to forty-four, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 168 reported.

RESOLUTIONS

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, I would move certain resolutions and that the Lieutenant-Governor be advised of the resolution as recommended.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Government notice of motions—Mr. Blackwell—Resolution—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution: Resolved, That the fee payable to a Crown Attorney for attendance on appeals from the decision of magistrates under dominion or provincial statutes be increased from \$15 and actual travelling expenses to \$25 and such expenses, to be paid by the county, or in the case of a provisional judicial district, by the province, in accordance with Bill No. 161, The Crown Attorneys Amendment Act, 1947.

Resolution carried.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Blackwell—Resolution—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:—Resolved, that the fee payable to a legally qualified medical practitioner for a post mortem examination without an analysis of the contents of the stomach or intestines be increased from \$15 to \$25 as provided in Bill No. 163, The Coroners Amendment Act, 1947.

Resolution carried.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Michener—Resolution—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following

Resolution:—Resolved (a) That the cost of administration of Parts I and II of Bill No. 168, the Public Service Act, 1947, shall be payable out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature, as provided in sections 10 and 39 of the said Bill; (b) That when an amount is paid into the Public Service Superannuation Fund by an employee, an equivalent amount shall be credited to the Fund out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as provided in section 15 of Bill No. 168, The Public Service Act, 1947.

Resolution carried.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Frost—Resolution—That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:—Resolved (a) That the taxes imposed by The Mining Tax Act shall be deemed to accrue on the 31st day of December of the year preceding the year in which they are payable and shall be payable to the Minister—(i) not later than the 15th day of March in each year in respect of the taxes payable under section 4 of the said Act as estimated on the returns required to be submitted by the said Act; and (ii) not later than the 1st day of October in each year in respect of the taxes payable under section 14 and 15 of the said Act. (b) That the effective date of the Mining Tax Amendment Act, 1947, shall be the 31st day of December, 1947. (c) That the effective date of The Mining Tax Amendment Act, 1947 (No. 2), shall be the 31st day of December, 1947.

Resolution carried.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Twenty-first order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first order. Resolution, by Mr. Dunbar, That this House will on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:

Resolved,

That the sum of fifty cents per day and in the case of a boy or a girl belonging to a part of a provincial

Judicial district not within a city or separated town or a town or township having a population of 5,000 or over the sum of one dollar per day for each day's actual stay of a boy or girl in a private training school within the meaning of The Training Schools Act, 1939, shall be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of Ontario to the society maintaining the training school out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose:
Resolution approved.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report certain Bills and Resolutions.

HOUSE RESUMES

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, I wish to report that the Committee of the Whole has passed certain Bills, with or without amendment, and certain resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reports that the Committee has passed certain Bills with or without amendment, and certain resolutions.

Motion approved; report adopted.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) Twenty-second order.

REGISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second order, second reading Bill No. 159, An Act to Amend the Registry Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 159, An Act to Amend the Registry Act.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask, has any explanation of this Bill been given to the House?

MR. BLACKWELL: It was given on the first reading, and Mr. Speaker, if I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) these small Bills, dealing with technical amendments are those that lend

themselves very well to consideration in Committee.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. KENNEDY: Twenty-third order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third order, second reading of Bill No. 160, An Act to Amend the Surrogate Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

SURROGATE COURTS ACT

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 160, An Act to Amend the Surrogate Courts Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

HON. G. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-fourth Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fourth Order. Second reading of Bill No. 161, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: I move second reading of Bill No. 161, An Act to amend the Crown Attorneys Act.

Motion approved second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-fifth Order.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth Order. Second reading of Bill No. 162, An Act to amend the Juvenile and Family Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: I move second reading of Bill No. 162, An Act to amend the Juvenile and Family Courts Act.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, are there many important changes in this Act? I did not look over it.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, as I said before, I gave a statement to the House on first reading and I might say that in amending Bills of this description the sections are self-contained and lend themselves admirably to discussion in Committee.

Motion approved second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-sixth order.

CORONERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth Order, second reading of Bill No. 163, An Act to amend the Coroners Act. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: I move second reading of Bill No. 163, An Act to amend the Coroners Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-seventh Order.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-seventh Order. Second reading of Bill No. 164, The Statute Law amendment Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: I move second reading of Bill No. 164, The Statute Law amendment Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the Bill.

MR. DREW: Twenty-eighth Order.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth Order. Second reading of Bill No. 167, An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): I move second reading of Bill No. 167 An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act.

I think that I might just give a very brief explanation in connection with this matter, especially in view of a letter which I received from Mayor Saunders and some publicity which has appeared in the press.

From 1902 to 1907, the rate in connection with this was one dollar a day. From 1907 to 1920 it was \$1.25, and from 1920 it has been at \$1.50. Today just to make sure, we got the definite figures from the hospitals where these incurables are patients and we find that

today the very lowest rate is \$3.17 and it runs up to almost \$4.00.

I would like to commend the city of Toronto, because they have done more than any other city in the province in connection with this matter. The rate is \$1.50; they did give one raise of 27½ cents, then they gave another raise of something over 20 cents and they are paying at the present time \$2.07. Undoubtedly these rates will have to be raised and the advantage we see in doing it now is that it will enable municipalities to put it in their budgets for the ensuing year.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, just for one moment; I feel that the attitude of the city of Toronto, as expressed through its mayor is undoubtedly the expression of most municipalities and of most municipal governments. While the hon. minister (Mr. Kelley) may not have received any communications from others, it is a long standing issue between the municipal governments and the province. The municipalities feel that the complete cost of hospitalizing indigent patients should be borne by the provincial government. Now it could be proven that there was a considerable increase in the cost of maintenance of indigent patients—there is no doubt about that—but in the case of Toronto, according to Mayor Saunders, it means increasing the cost in this category alone by over eighty thousand dollars, and I wish to utilize this occasion to voice my opinion that the government should make provision for assuming the entire cost for hospitalizing indigent patients, and relieve the municipalities of that enormous cost to the property taxpayers.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Twenty-ninth order.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 171, an Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. MR. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move second

reading of Bill No. 171, an Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirteenth order.

TOWNSHIP OF CALVERT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order; second reading of Bill No. 16, an Act respecting the Township of Calvert, Mr. Grummett.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 16, an Act respecting the Township of Calvert.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I think this would be an appropriate time to move the adjournment of the House. As I indicated last night we will proceed with the Order Paper tomorrow and if we require the time in the evening, we will continue to sit tomorrow night.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if he would be prepared to give us some idea at this particular time when we might finish.

MR. DREW: Well, the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) will realize that when we finish is a matter in the hands of the hon. members of the Legislature.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I realize that.

MR. DREW: I do not wish to introduce any comments other than those directed to the question which has been asked, but I assure the hon. members that it is not the desire of the government to restrain any comments which may be made by any hon. member before the Legislature. I cannot accurately determine the time we will finish the session, but it seems to me we are within a measurable distance of closing the proceedings before the Legislature. Unless something arises which I cannot anticipate, it seems to me we should finish the business now before the Legislature in an orderly way by Friday afternoon.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 5.53 p.m.

Vol. 1, No. 27



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Thursday, October 30, 1947

THE KING'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1947

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: Honourable JAMES de C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1947.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURE FOR ART PURPOSES

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to direct the Expenditure of any sum set apart in the Estimates for Art Purposes, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Duckworth, from the Select Committee appointed to direct the Expenditure of any sum set apart in the Estimates for Art Purposes, presents the following as its report:—

“Your Committee met on Wednesday, October 29th, and considered suggestions made by Mr. Charles Comfort, a member of the staff of the Ontario College of Art, who had been requested by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to list the paintings already owned by the Province and to make suggestions as to the most advantageous way in which the appropriation for art purposes could be expended.

“After some discussion the Committee decided to make the following recommendations for consideration by your honourable body:—

1. That the present Art Committee be authorized to purchase four paint-

ings by Ontario artists at an estimated total cost of \$1,400, the pictures to be selected from works by John Martin, O.S.A., of Toronto, Evan MacDonald of Guelph, Henri Masson of Ottawa and Carl Schaefer of Hanover, with authority for the Committee to substitute the works of two other Ontario artists for those recommended if thought wise.

2. That the Legislative Assembly authorize the establishment of a cash prize of \$500 to be awarded every year to an Ontario artist whose picture is adjudged by a Committee of judges as the best of those entered for competition; that the pictures so entered for competition shall be amongst those exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists; that the rules governing the competition shall be set by the Committee for Art Purposes and that the province shall have an option for a period of fifteen days, to purchase the successful picture.

The Committee of Judges to be composed of the President of The Ontario Society of Artists, the Chairman of the Select Committee on Art, two artists and one layman.

3. That the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75) be paid to Mr. Charles Comfort as an honorarium in recognition of his assistance in connection with the committee's activities.

“For the information of the Assembly it may be said that the current appropriation for Art Purposes amounts to \$2,000, none of which has been expended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) William Duckworth,
Chairman."

REPORT ADOPTED.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

MR. GORDON CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second and final report of the Standing Committee on Printing, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Chaplin, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presents the following as its second and final report:—

"Your Committee recommends that the following Sessional Papers for the current fiscal year be printed in the numbers specified:—Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry—8,200; Report of the Royal Commission on Milk—7,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. Chaplin,
Chairman pro tem."

Report agreed to.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

ANNUAL REPORTS

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Annual Report of the Ontario Athletic Commission for the year ending March 31, 1946.

2. Second Annual Report of the Liquor Authority Control Board of Ontario for the period April, 1945, to 31 March, 1946.

STATEMENT ON PRESS REPORT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to ask permission to correct a few errors made in printing of some remarks

I made yesterday in the House regarding Burwash.

In the *Star*—I do not understand how it could happen very well, unless punctuation, perhaps, because by looking up in the gallery I see one of the oldest, most experienced and respected reporters of the *Star* who was present also yesterday during my remarks, and another very fine representative of the *Star*; however, they do happen. They are liable to make mistakes, I suppose, in punctuation. This is how it reads, it says,

"As for complaints about guards not getting enough pay he said it was about time he should get tough."

That is the first place; I said I should talk turkey. It may be well you did say "tough" because some of them may expect I am sending them a Manitoulin turkey for Christmas. Perhaps it is just as well you changed that.

However, this is the part.

"The lowest paid men get \$12.75 a month clear after being supplied with house, meals, medical services, and other living expense."

The lowest paid men get \$1,440 per year; he gets board for \$19.50, room for \$5, laundry for \$1, medical attention and hospitalization for 25 cents, making \$25.75 in all. You do not require to sharpen a pencil at all or be very quick in mathematics in order to multiply \$25.75 by twelve and see that you get,—well, it would be \$309. \$309 subtracted from \$1,440, I think, leaves more than \$12.75. If you subtract \$309 from \$1,440 you get \$1,131 instead of \$12.75.

Now it goes on to say I said I felt they were well paid. That was never mentioned. I have Hansard here as to what I said. Neither the word "tough" was mentioned nor "they were well paid" is in Hansard. Further down it goes on to say:

"If they do not like it," said Mr. Dunbar, "we can replace them easily. I do not like to have a threat hanging over their heads but I think they are well paid."

That is the part I object to. There is Han-

sard and it is not in it. We either have to depend on Hansard, be backed up by it,—it does not say anything of the kind. I would not like, as I said at the beginning, to think I had any enemies in the Press Gallery. It is not so long ago they expressed in the paper they were always welcome in my office and any information that should be given by a minister was always given by me to representatives of the press.

Therefore, I would like to think instead of being perhaps misquoted, it was just an error in the paper.

Then, I have one from my good friend the *Globe and Mail*. It is not serious. Just that in 1946 where it is 1776 prisoners passed through our hands with 24 escapes, they said 1176. Well, of course, six hundred makes quite a difference. If you come to figure out the percentage, there is quite a difference. If any person started to figure out the percentage, it might work against what I said. But that is just a typographical error, eleven hundred instead of seventeen hundred. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do not leave the chair and the House resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to; House went into Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-first Order.

REGISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first order, House in Committee on bill No. 159, An Act to amend The Registry Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one to six, inclusive, agreed to. Bill No. 159 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-second Order.

SURROGATE COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second Order. House in Committee on

Bill No. 160, An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one to four, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 160 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: (Prime Minister) Twenty-third Order.

CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 161, An Act to amend the Crown Attorneys Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections, one to three, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 161 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-fourth Order.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fourth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 162, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one and two agreed to.

On Section three.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. minister a question. What governs the sittings of the juvenile courts? Some counties have no juvenile courts at the present time while others have. I noticed a report in the paper concerning a murder trial of a fourteen-year-old boy, and his counsel made application for change of venue on account of the location being where no juvenile court was in existence.

I would just like to ask the hon. minister what governs the setting up of juvenile courts? Who is responsible for having them set up in the first place?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I probably should point out to the hon. member the setting up of a juvenile court has no relationship to the occurrence he mentions. In any event, it would not be within the jurisdiction. But coming to the question of the establishment of a juvenile court, that is established by the local municipality by by-

law, and where there is an urban municipality and a township, they are often set up by a joint by-law.

MR. GRUMMETT: How would you explain provisional districts for juvenile courts?

MR. BLACKWELL: In the same fashion.

Sections three to five, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 162 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-fifth Order.

CORONERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 163, An Act to Amend The Coroners Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one to three, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 163 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twenty-sixth Order.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 164, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947, (No. 2). Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one and two agreed to.

On Section three.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Subsection two of two; does that indicate the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations for the whole province, any municipality in the province. Is it a general application?

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL: (Attorney-General): Merely in relation to this particular subject matter. You will note it is predicated with an extension of jurisdiction of a municipal officer where they own property or have entered into an agreement to provide fire protection outside the municipality. These are regulating sections to cover authorities that may be necessary.

Section three agreed to.

Sections 4 to 10, inclusive, agreed to. Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 27.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-seventh order. House in committee on Bill No. 167, an Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act. Mr. Kelley.

On section 1.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Health. On the second reading I expressed an opinion as to the general aspects of this Bill, namely, that the province should take full responsibility for the cost of taking care of indigent patients. At this moment I would ask the minister whether he can hold out any hope to the people of the province in regard to the problem of providing accommodation in hospitals for the chronically ill and disabled. It may be argued that this point should have been raised on second reading, but I submit, Mr. Chairman, that while technically the minister may not be obliged to answer the question at this stage the problem is a serious one with which every member is confronted, for we all receive requests and calls for assistance to get the chronically ill into institutions and often their condition is such as to cause a breakdown in health of other members of the family. Can the minister give us some hope that an improvement in this situation will take place?

MR. DREW: Might I ask to what section of the Bill the hon. member is directing his question?

MR. SALSBERG: To the Bill generally. I may say in reply to the Premier I am aware that it can be argued that technically this is not the proper time to raise the question, but I submit that there would be no harm done if the minister could at this stage promise that an improvement is about to take place.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is out of order.

Section agreed to.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 28.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 171, an Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 29.

TOWNSHIP OF CALVERT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twentyninth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 16, an Act respecting the Township of Calvert. Mr. Grummett.

Section 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to and report adopted.

HOUSE RESUMES

MR. DREW: Order No. 1.

INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 63, an Act to amend The Insurance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 63, an Act to amend the Insurance Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 2.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, Third Reading of Bill No. 147, an Act to amend the High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 147, an Act to amend the High Schools Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 3.

CITY OF WINDSOR (AMALGAMATION) ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order, Third Reading of Bill No. 149, an Act to amend the City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, 1935. Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 149, an Act to amend the City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, 1935.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 5.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order, third reading of Bill No. 156, The Royal Ontario Museum Act, 1947. Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 156, The Royal Ontario Museum Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 6.

BROKER-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 32, an Act to Provide for the Establishment of the Broker-Dealers' Association. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 32, an Act to provide for the Establishment of the Broker-Dealers' Association.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 7.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, third reading of Bill No. 151, an Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 151, an Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 8.

UNCLAIMED CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth order, third reading of Bill No. 150, an Act respecting Unclaimed Articles of Clothing and Household Goods. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 150, an Act respecting Unclaimed Articles of Clothing and Household Goods.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 9.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS' ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth order, third reading of Bill No. 33, an

Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers' Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 33, an Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers' Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 10.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth order, third reading of Bill No. 152, an Act to amend the Liquor Control Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 152, an Act to amend the Liquor Control Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 11.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh order, third reading of Bill No. 153, an Act to amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Challies.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Challies, I move the third reading of Bill No. 153, an Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Motion approved: third reading of the Bill.

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

Mr. DREW: Order No. 12.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order, third reading of Bill No. 154, An

Act to amend The Power Commission Act.
Mr. Challies.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): In the absence of Mr. Challies, Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 154, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 13.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 143, an Act to amend The Milk Control Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I move the third reading of Bill No. 143, An Act to amend the Milk Control Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 14.

ACT TO PREVENT IMPROPER REMOVAL OF BUSINESS RECORDS FROM ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 157, An Act to Prevent the Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario. Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move the third reading of Bill No. 157, An Act to Prevent the Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 15.

TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 165, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 165, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 16.

MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 158, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act (No. 2). Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 158, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act (2).

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 17.

DENTISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth order, third reading of Bill No. 166, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act (No. 2). Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 166, An Act to amend The Dentistry Act (No. 2).

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 18.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 169, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 169, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 19.

WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Nineteenth order, third reading of Bill No. 170, An Act to amend The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 170, An Act to amend The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 20.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twentieth order, third reading of Bill No. 168, The Public Service Act, 1947. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 168, The Public Service Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 21.

REGISTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first order, third reading of Bill No. 159, An

Act to amend The Registry Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 159, An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 22.

SURROGATE COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second order, third reading of Bill No. 160, An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 160, An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 23.

CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third order, third reading of Bill No. 161, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the third reading of Bill No. 161, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 24.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fourth order, third reading of Bill No.

162, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 162, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 25.

CORONERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth order, third reading of Bill No. 163, An Act to amend The Coroners Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 163, An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 26.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth order, third reading of Bill No. 164, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 164, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 27.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth order, third reading of Bill No.

167, An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 167, An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 28.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth order, third reading of Bill No. 171, An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 171, An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. DREW: Order No. 29.

TOWNSHIP OF CALVERT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-ninth order, third reading of Bill No. 16, An Act respecting the Township of Calvert. Mr. Grummett.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 16, An Act respecting the Township of Calvert.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

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

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before calling the next order, Notices of Motions, I might say a word. With respect to the

motion in the name of Mr. McEwing it has been intimated to me that the hon. member for North Wellington wishes to say something in regard to that motion, and when the motion is called it can be dealt with in that way.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Prime Minister, I should like to withdraw this motion. I appreciate the action which the minister and the department have taken in introducing improvements in connection with this matter. I ask leave, Mr. Speaker, to move that this motion be discharged.

Motion agreed to and motion discharged.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): In regard to the motion standing in the name of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I am tabling the correspondence called for.

The reports referred to in the order paper as number six and number seven of the notices of motion, have been tabled, and there is no occasion to deal with those, and for that reason it is not necessary to call those orders.

The tenth order, the motion by the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), with regard to correspondence in connection with university fees from September, 1943, on; I would explain to the hon. member, (Mr. Grummett) that this has just been placed before me in the last two days. I will be very happy—in fact I am having the files searched and it may be ready this afternoon,—but in any event I will deliver the correspondence to the Clerk of the House, who will notify the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) as soon as it is available.

With regard to the remainder of the motions it perhaps would be just as well if I made some covering remarks in the first instance, and then the hon. members may be guided accordingly.

The matter is entirely in their hands. I propose to call the remaining orders. This government has not been reluctant to accept suggestions by way of motions,

and on different occasions has been very happy to do so. In some cases where motions have been placed on the order papers, and where either the combination of subjects or the construction of the motion was not regarded as acceptable, they have been, nevertheless, the basis for very useful suggestions. Where it has been felt that, as a matter of government policy, they should be put forward in another form, that has been done.

Subject to those remarks, I might say that the Government has examined each of the motions which I will now call, and the Government is not prepared to accept any remaining motions, and consequently will oppose them.

First order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, resolution No. 1. Mr. MacLeod.

“Resolved that a select committee of the House be appointed;

“(1) to investigate the acute housing crisis throughout the province, and to bring in recommendations which will assist the Government in finding a solution.

“(2) to consider steps which may be taken to establish rent control in the province, if and when the present controls are lifted by the federal jurisdiction.

“The said committee to have authority to sit concurrently with the sittings of the House, and to hold both morning and afternoon sessions, and with powers to send for persons, papers and things, and to examine witnesses under oath.”

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, while the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did not say so, I think it is perfectly obvious to the hon. members of the House that in the circumstances, having regard to the calendar and the clock, it is quite impossible to give effect to this motion, since it would be impossible for a select committee of this House to meet today, and achieve anything worth while before the probable hour of prorogation.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the argument of the

hon. member (Mr. MacLeod), but I would point out that the time this motion is called has no bearing whatever upon the effectiveness of the motion if it was accepted. The motion is one which calls for a select committee, which could continue to meet at any time. In fact, it would be reasonable to expect that any committee could not complete its deliberations during this sitting of the Legislature.

The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has quite properly in his motion included the provision that it could sit concurrently with the sittings of the House. But that does not mean that their deliberations would terminate with the closing of the House. In fact, committees have been appointed which carried on most of their business after the current sittings of the House were terminated.

I do want to say that this has not been called at a time when the date of calling in any way limits the opportunity of its being granted.

MR. MacLEOD: I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will agree with me that it is not within the right of a private member of the House to move a motion of this kind and to suggest that the committee continue its work beyond prorogation. That involves the expenditure of public money, and would be ruled out, and for that reason I think you would agree with me—

MR. DREW: No. I do not desire to carry on a running debate. I think in relation to those points which deal with procedure, I should keep the record quite clear. This is not calling for a money vote. It is not one of those things which calls for the expenditure of a nature that is, shall I say, the prerogative of the Government under our long-established practice. A committee, with the approval of the Legislature, can at any time be set up, and, in fact, several committees over the past few years have been set up, and have continued to sit, and in such cases the proper financial arrangements for the expenses of the members are always made.

I want to make it quite clear that there

is no limitation upon the appointment of such committee, in any way related to the time at which this motion was called.

MR. MacLEOD: Thank you very much. Now, to go back; I think that had the resolution been dealt with some time last March, some time close to the date it was put on the order paper, it might have been possible for us to have a little more satisfactory discussion than is possible now, when the order paper is just about finished, and everybody is thinking of going home.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in this case, in the best of good will, I want to make it quite clear, and repeat what I said last night. The Government business has been completed except for one order, which will be called later. I do not want it said by any hon. member of this Legislature afterwards, who accepts his responsibility to this Legislature, that this Government determined the discussion of any matter. It is entirely within the hands of the hon. members of this Legislature as to how long we take to dispose of the remainder of these orders.

MR. MacLEOD: I appreciate that very much. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has not said anything to indicate that, insofar as the government is concerned, it puts a time limit on what I am going to say. I appreciate that, and I want to say in consideration of that gesture, that while I have rather a bulky conspectus, dealing with the subject matter of the resolution, I have no desire whatever to speak at great length on the question. I would simply say this; I do not think there is a single hon. member in this House, regardless of party affiliations, who will not agree with me that there is a serious housing crisis in the province of Ontario and in the Dominion of Canada today. No doubt about that whatever.

Now, a couple of days ago the Minister of Reconstruction in the Federal Cabinet, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, had some things to say about the housing crisis in Canada and that, of course, includes the housing crisis in the province of Ontario, and I would like to quote a sentence or two from an article which the Rt. Hon. Mr.

Howe for "Public Affairs," published by Dalhousie University at Halifax.

Speaking on the question of subsidized low-rental housing, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe said:

"There must be a clarification of the position of the Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments in the field. The task is of such magnitude that no one level of government can see it through. The active co-operation of all three is required, because the problem affects practically every phase of our social and economic existence."

Now, it is implied there that the housing problem is one which must necessarily be dealt with by the three levels of government, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe makes it abundantly clear that there is no co-ordinated plan of involvement of all three levels of government.

In the same article he says:

"Low-rental housing is, properly speaking, a matter which belong in the federal, not the provincial jurisdiction, since it is a matter of public welfare," which is one of the jurisdictions assigned to the province.

Now, I think most of the hon. members of the House have probably read the whole article. I will not quote from it at any greater length. I move from what the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe had to say to what the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of External Affairs, had to say on this subject when speaking to the McGill Liberal Club the other day. The heading of the story reads:

"Housing subsidy out while he is in, St. Laurent avers", and the substance of the Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent's remarks is as follows:

"A national low-rental housing scheme would be both unconstitutional and a threat to democracy".

And he continued by saying that such a project could only come from the agent of destruction. He suggested, later in his remarks, that, so far as he was concerned, so long as he was in the Cabinet, the government at Ottawa would do absolutely nothing to deal with a problem which the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe had stated had not been touched, and which was a problem which would require the co-

operation of the three levels of government to tackle and solve.

Now, I think it would be a good idea if the two Rt. Hon. Ministers of the federal government would get together on this question. I think, myself, that the main responsibility for tackling the housing crisis in this country in its national aspect, is a responsibility of the federal government. I think it is the responsibility of the federal government to come forward with a plan, in which it would invite the co-operation of the provinces and of the municipalities. But no such plan exists, to my knowledge, and as I said a moment ago, the two chief ministers of the federal government seem to be at loggerheads as to whether the Dominion government has any responsibility whatsoever.

However, the problem is with us, and briefly it is this; there are, in Canada today, approximately three million units, and experts have estimated that in Canada as a whole, we require a minimum of thirty thousand houses every year to cover replacements. That is to say, to improve and rebuild houses that are no longer fit for good living.

In addition to that, the experts tell us we require thirty thousand homes a year to take care of new families, because those who live in the three million homes get married and cannot stay with their mother or grandmother. They have to move out and get homes of their own, and it would require thirty thousand homes to take care of new families.

In addition to that, as a result of the failure to build homes in the thirties, before the war, there is actually a back log of some five hundred thousand new homes which are required in this country. We have been told by an hon. minister of the federal government that in order to take up that back log, we need to build a minimum of fifty thousand new homes a year. That is exclusive of the sixty thousand per year mentioned earlier, the thirty thousand for replacements and the thirty thousand to take care of new families.

So, according to responsible political leaders at Ottawa, we need, for the next five years, to construct an average of one

hundred and ten thousand homes annually. Well, the report given to the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. Minister of Reconstruction (Mr. Howe) indicates very clearly that those homes are not being built. They indicate very clearly, too, that such homes as are being built are not available to those people who need them the most.

As I have said in the Legislature before, two-thirds of the wage earners of this country are earning less than one hundred and fifty dollars a month, and people in that category certainly cannot be expected to either rent or purchase the kind of homes that are being built to-day. Private enterprise is only constructing those homes on which it can make a profit, and they are either being rented or purchased by the twenty-five per cent of our people who are earning sufficient to buy a \$10,000, \$12,000, \$15,000, or \$20,000 home.

In the city of Toronto, the committee headed by Professor Humphrey Carver, has estimated that over a period of ten years the city of Toronto alone is going to require ninety-four thousand homes. I will not take up the time of the House giving the break-down of that. If you are interested, you can get the April issue of "Reconstruction News", and see the figures for yourselves.

Now, why is there not some action on this question? Why is it that a country that was able to tackle the problem of building barracks and homes for the men of the armed forces during the war finds it impossible now, in conditions of peace, when we have a far greater man-power than we had during the war, to come to grips in a serious way with the housing problem?

The argument is advanced that there is a shortage of material. I think that is pure, sheer, unadulterated nonsense. There is no shortage of material. In the three years of war we were able to build hundreds of thousands of dwelling units for our soldiers, we were able to build thousands of factories throughout the length and breadth of the country; in 1944, for instance, we produced enough lumber to build four hundred thousand

homes—in one year, 1944. In the five years of war we produced twenty-five billion board feet of lumber, enough for two million, four hundred thousand homes—in five years of war. During the same years we produced one hundred and ten million artillery shells, seven hundred thousand transport trucks, and the amount of metal and other supplies that went into the construction of that material was equal to supplying toilets and plumbing fixtures, and so forth, for more than fifty thousand homes a year. And then one final figure: In five years of war, this country produced enough revolver bullets to shoot every man, woman and child on the face of the earth a couple of times.

Now we were producing this material in great abundance; it was here then. We were much shorter of man-power than we are today and yet the federal government and the provincial governments in particular tell us that you simply can do nothing about housing because there is no material, there is no lumber, there is no plumbing fixtures and so on and so forth. So the problem remains.

In 1943, Mr. Speaker, this government, in its election manifesto made it abundantly clear that it regarded housing as one of its responsibilities. The famous Point Number Eight of the Twenty-two points promised that a housing commission would be created to plan a great housing program throughout the whole province that would bring to an end the unsatisfactory housing conditions in many parts of Ontario, and shortly after the Department of Planning and Development was set up, the Deputy Minister of that Department told the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and I quote:

"Ontario would have to build ten thousand houses a year for ten years to even catch up on its housing needs."

It went on to say that,

"It would be a good idea to spend one hundred million dollars for a while to bring our present buildings up to date and raise our standards of living to what they should be in this, the Twentieth Century."

Now I repeat, the Progressive Conser-

vative Party, which later became the government, believed, in 1943 that there was a housing problem and that it had some responsibility for doing something about it. It has been in power now for four years and about to enter its fifth year and it has done absolutely nothing—absolutely nothing! And so far as I have been able to gather from the Hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), who might be expected to concern himself with this question, his department has no intention in the world of doing anything about it. Many delegations have approached him from the city Council of the City of Toronto asking for assistance, asking that this government at least provide services for those housing developments which the municipal government were prepared to undertake, but they got the cold shoulder. Nothing has been done about it.

Now this is a tragic situation. I could pile statistic upon statistic. I am not going to do that. I want the House to consider for a moment the human aspect of this question and I give you a few snapshots of this problem as it affects human beings. Here are some items culled from the daily press:

The first case, a family living in a basement suite with ice caked on the floor, damp walls, poor ventilation, a caving-in floor; ex-serviceman with wife and five children ranging from one to twelve years of age; wife has become nervous and depressed; husband has a good job and could make payments for better quarters if they were available.

Case Number two, a mother and five children sleep on mattresses on the concrete floor of the cellar near an open water-closet.

Case Number three, a family in a shed eighteen by twenty feet, divided into two rooms by a curtain. Three adults and three children live there. One foot from the shed is a pit closet.

Case Number four, in a garage fourteen by twenty feet, with a lowered-in ceiling, seven adults and seven children both sexes, are crowded. The children sleep in a part of the garage that is only four and a half feet from the lowered ceiling.

Case Number five, in a dirty, run-down shack, recently returned veteran with wife and six children ranging from one to ten years, and the wife's aged mother. Before the husband came home, the wife got scarlet fever and had to quit a factory job. The children had to look after themselves. The husband is now dying of cancer, the wife is now suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Case Number six, expectant mother with seven children from three to fifteen years of age. Three of the children have been placed away from the parents. The remainder live in two rooms, a vermin-infested tenement, with only a gas-plate for heat. Their tempers flare; wife is distracted; family on the verge of upheaval.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that of course is only a very small part of the story. There is hardly a day that you do not pick up your newspaper and read of not one but a dozen families who find themselves in the most tragic circumstances. And in all of this, no serious efforts are being made by the two levels of government best equipped to handle the problem and to deal with it in an adequate way.

As a matter of fact, the only level of government in Canada that is doing anything whatsoever about housing, the only level of government that is making any serious attempt to come to grips with the problem is the municipal level of government. It should be said, in tribute to the city of Toronto, that no city in the Dominion of Canada has done more to come to grips with the housing problems than this city. But there is a limit to what they can do. The city of Toronto simply cannot of itself take on the responsibility of providing the ninety-four thousand homes that are going to be necessary in the next ten years.

Let no one delude himself into thinking that we, the taxpayers of this province, are not paying a price for this neglect. A short time ago a study was made of, shall I say, the upper end and the lower end of Main Street in the city of Toronto, and what do we find? We find that in a good housing area, we get a percentage of nine criminal offences,

whereas in a bad housing area you get 1,765 criminal offences. Juvenile delinquency; none in good housing areas, about 156 in a bad housing area. Infant mortality, per thousand live births, thirty-two in a good housing area, 55 in a bad housing area. Tuberculosis deaths per thousand population, twenty in a good housing area, sixty-three in a bad housing area. Fires, per hundred acres, seven in a good housing area, twenty-eight in a bad housing area.

Those members who come from rural constituencies will remember that in the past year or so there have been literally scores and scores of fires throughout rural Ontario where scores of people have been burnt to death and in every case those people had been living in shacks or ramshackle places that were no longer fit for human habitation.

So it could be said that while the problem is most acute in the urban centres of this province, it is unfortunately true that the housing problem is rural as well as urban.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say this, that if we continue to neglect this problem we are going to pay a terrible price. It is going to cost us dearly for this neglect of human beings, and the only possible basis on which the problem can be tackled and solved is for the provincial government to give an indication of what it is prepared to do. I do not think that the provinces by themselves should accept the full responsibility for providing homes for the people who live within the confines of a given province; it has to be a co-ordinated share basis, the Dominion Government perhaps bearing the larger share of responsibility, the provincial level of Government assuming its share and the municipalities also sharing in the solution of the problem.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): He says everybody should accept responsibility. What responsibility has he and his followers taken in the housing crisis to supply material and labour, outside of talk?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MacLEOD: I am surprised you would consider that even a half-bright remark. He wants me to give him an

opportunity to repeat what he said last year. He built eight houses. He is a carpenter, I am not. You might as well ask labour, "what have you done to cure people of tuberculosis or cancer?" I am not a doctor or a carpenter.

MR. ELLIOTT: Mr. Chairman, I am just as much Canadian as he is. He has the same opportunity as I have, and so have his followers. All they have ever done is talk.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. MacLEOD: Are you satisfied, even though you are out of order?

My contention is, Mr. Speaker, that the government of Ontario is morally bound to honour the commitment it gave in 1943 to set up a housing commission and plan a housing programme in this province over a period of five years, and thereby bring to an end what it called "unsatisfactory conditions" in many parts of Ontario. That was their pledge. They said they were going to set up this commission. Obviously, there would be no point in having a commission to do the thing it prescribed unless the government subscribed money for that purpose. Professor Langford clearly understood that to be the intention behind the pledge, that is why he was so specific in indicating what ought to be done over a period of five or ten years.

Now, the government certainly faced no problem so far as finding personnel for such a commission. They had a very brilliant and able man serving as former Deputy Minister of Planning and Development, Professor Langford, he would have been an admirable chairman for the commission. Then there is Professor Humphrey Carver, who has made a deep and profound study of this problem who would have been a valuable member, and the Mayor of Toronto, a very energetic and competent man, a member of the Progressive Conservative Party, would have been a valuable addition to such a commission. And had this commission been appointed in September, 1943, thirty days after the government took office, and if they had given the attention to this problem that it merits, I suggest to you that in 1947 we

would have been pretty far along the way in doing something to end the housing crisis in this province.

And I repeat, the government promised, pledged itself to do certain things but has done absolutely nothing. Now, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) waxes eloquent on the public platform throughout this province describing the great future that lies ahead of Ontario, with its expanding economy. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) speaks of 25,000,000 people inhabiting this province in the years to come. Well, how on earth are we going to take care of them? When are we going to start providing homes for these people coming here, these immigrants you are bringing to Canada today? You dare not encourage people to come who have families because you cannot guarantee there will be a home for them. You can only encourage those people who are content to live in a single room. You cannot go on procrastinating forever. If you expect the province of Ontario to grow as everybody wants it to grow, then you have to provide living accommodation not only for those here now but the hundreds of thousands of additional people who will come in the next few years.

This is a great problem and this province has gone ahead remarkably in the last six or seven years. It has a still greater future before it. It is a province of great wealth. So much money at its disposal today that the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is bulging to the point he wants to give some over to Mr. Abbott, he cannot handle it himself.

Now, other countries that are not nearly as fortunate as we are are really doing something about the housing prices. I told the House last year that in England from 1935 to 1939 they built 334,000 dwelling units a year, all of them low rental subsidized units. Britain to-day, faced with the most serious crisis in its history, is nevertheless going to build several thousand new homes this year. But in this country of ours, untouched by the war, not a home bombed, not a factory demolished, experiencing the greatest wealth it has experienced in its history, stands absolutely still at that point where the lives and welfare of hundreds of thousands of people are concerned.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the government should be willing to let a committee of this House make a thorough study of the housing requirements in the province of Ontario, to gather the information of the housing needs in all the urban centres and throughout rural Ontario and then, having discovered, as I think it will discover, that in the next five or ten years we are going to have to build 250,000 homes in the province of Ontario to take care of our present needs and to take care of our present needs and to take care of those additional people who will come to this province. Having gathered together this information, the provincial government should go to Ottawa and say, "This is what we need in the province of Ontario. We ask you to put up so much money, we ourselves are prepared to put up so much money and together we will ask the municipalities to accept a share of the responsibility." That is the only way the job can be done. There is no us continuing the present business of buck-passing. Mr. Howe tells Ontario, "It is your job," and the province of Ontario saying to Mr. Howe, "It is your job," leaving the city council and municipalities of this province to be saddled with the load of meeting the daily tragedies that arise as the result of people not having a roof over their heads. Down at the City Hall today there are something like five thousand pressing applications for home that cannot be filled.

The only way the situation can be remedied is for this government, as an evidence of its good faith, honesty to the people, to take the necessary steps to discharge the obligation that it assumed in July, 1943. At the end of its twenty-two points we find the statement that each of them is based upon careful examination of the facts. They say this programme can be carried out as soon as we are given office. But here it is October, 1947, and not a move, and the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), the title of whose department would suggest that he is responsible, has developed into sort of a glorified greeter of passengers at Malton Airport. That is what he does—a sort

of Toronto edition of Grover Whelan. That is not a job of the Minister of Planning and Development. Let the hon. member from Dovercourt go out to meet people or some other member of the House like the Minister without Portfolio—let him be the greeter and you get down to the business of making your department serve that purpose which was so eloquently described in 1944 when it was set up.

I say, in closing, unless you take action, unless you declare your intentions, unless you let us know what you are prepared to do on it, then you are condemning literally hundreds of thousands of people in this province to that type of existence which has no place in the twentieth century. I hope that at least there will be some declaration of intention from those benchers over there, and it can only come from the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter). He has talked about a lot of things in this House. He has talked about making bracelets from cobalt up in the north country, and he has talked about model villages up in the forest country and he has talked about handicrafts &c., &c. But at no time, has he said anything on the housing problem except to say that it was never the intention of this government to go into the housing business. Well, if it was never your intention to do something about housing, then you were dishonest to the people of Ontario when you wrote point No. 8 of the twenty-two points. I say that point is very clear and explicit. Much more so than that section of the Attorney-General's draft of the Milk Control Act, that the *Globe and Mail* checks you on this morning. I hope you rewrite that in English. You do not need to do that with point No. 8. It is as clear as the nose on your face. Now, you made the promise. The Liberal party did not make it, the C.C.F. did not make it. You made it, and you have the power to do something about it. The thing to do is to do it now, and Mr. Howe has given you a splendid opportunity. He said he is ready to receive you with open arms, he is willing to share the responsibility with you. It is entirely

likely that you will go down to defeat sometime—soon, we hope. I would wish nothing better than that you should disappear from the political scene of the province of Ontario, with at least one good thing to your credit. I hope that the hon. minister (Mr. Porter) will stand up and say that he will accept the challenge and make a serious effort to justify his existence as Minister of Planning and Development in the province of Ontario.

I move that the resolution be carried.

MR. SALSBERG: I second it. I think there is not much . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You are out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: You have been that way so long you suspect everybody of it.

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of attention to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod)—the mover and sponsor of this resolution. I have in the past listened to many Opposition speakers when they have talked and argued much along the same line, and it is apparent that many of the speakers are more interested in trying to embarrass the government because of certain election speeches than they are of trying to contribute anything of a constructive or concrete nature to this problem of housing.

Let me say that I was perfectly in accord with the position taken by this Government prior to the last election in regard to housing. Mr. Speaker, that policy was formulated before it was evident that the Dominion authorities were going to remain in that field, and with the situation that exists today I submit it would be the utmost folly for this or any provincial government to enter that field and virtually have to compete with a Dominion agency for material and labour that are presently in very short supply. I cannot see any good that would come out of a situation of that kind, where you would be setting up a parallel programme to build and deal with housing in this province. The Dominion government, through its agencies, today

are building wartime houses. There are many other arrangements which private builders can work under, what they call an integrated plan, and all those plans have high priority on the materials that are available today. For the province to enter that field their only hope of success would be in drawing away from the possible success of the present agencies that are working there. I cannot see that any useful purpose at all would be served by them trying to carry out any such measure. I think it would be extremely costly and wasteful to the people of this province.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has very adequately, I think, reviewed perhaps the background of what he terms to be the housing crisis in this country. It is perfectly obvious that it is not of a recent development. The root of this so-called crisis goes back into the early thirties. At that time, the construction industry in this country was stagnant, people were unable to buy houses, families doubled up and during that time many of the skilled men engaged in these trades drifted away from the housing industry and into other occupations. During that time, there was nothing to attract young men into that industry. In fact, unions themselves did little to encourage the training of apprentices in these trades during those years. Then we came to the time of the war years.

There was a great shift in population which made more acute this problem. At the same time, men were drafted away from this industry into the armed forces and into munitions and other industries that were obviously of more importance and concern to us at that time than housing. So, as the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has said, we have ended up in the post-war period with a great backlog of housing that goes back possibly ten or twelve years or more. We have today still continuing shortages that has its roots probably in the war. These shortages extend into lumber, into steel, into brass and plumbing fixtures, into electric fixtures of all kinds, anything that can be mentioned, in the housing industry today. These conditions have

been aggravated by certain other factors. For one thing, our basic industry of lumber, despite high production, much has been exported as many other materials have been exported, and for war-devastated countries. This material has not been available for the building of houses in this country, but I think there will not be a member of this House who will suggest for the sake of building houses here that we should not have sent this to help reconstruct Britain.

There are other factors that enter into this as well. Today in the housing industry, and industry in general, it is well known that the production per man hour is down. People are not producing as much today. I am not saying that—and I do not want to be misunderstood—I am not saying that in a critical sense. I believe I understand at least part of the reason for that. I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is a natural reaction from the pressure of strains and stresses of the war years. I am not being critical but I am stating a fact, which has had a very definite bearing upon construction in all the allied industries in this country today which supply materials.

Then again, Mr. Speaker, over the last several years we have experienced in this country a series of strikes in all basic industries. That has all played a part in holding back the necessary material and supplies for the construction of houses. It has affected steel, it has affected lumber, it has affected cement, it has affected electrical supplies, and it has affected almost every phase of the housing industry. These gentlemen here today who cry and call so loudly for government intervention in this scheme, must bear their share of the responsibility for the turbulence and disturbance they have created in inciting these people.

MR. MACLEOD: Where?

MR. CHAPLIN: We have listened to the hon. gentleman for a long time. We have listened to him and his colleague talk in this House of democracy, which they claim is near their hearts. When it comes down to an actual case, when there is a strike, whether it is illegal or not, you will find them doing all they can to

agitate and continue any destruction that can be accomplished.

MR. MacLEOD: May I ask a question, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. gentleman wishes to ask a question that is his privilege.

MR. CHAPLIN: I have sat in this House for a couple of sessions and during that time I have listened to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) with attention and on occasion almost to the point of monotony. I have experienced his technique and that of his colleague the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) when they ask a question. It is true they ask it but it is usually sandwiched right in the middle of a fifteen-minute speech, and so far as I am concerned I do not propose that they shall speak in my time. I have no doubt that if they want to continue the discussion at a later date we shall have to sit and listen patiently, but at the present time I would ask that they refrain from asking questions until I finish what I wish to say.

I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Housing problem is not one that is peculiar by any means to this province or to Canada. It is a world-wide problem. There is a housing problem in Britain and a housing problem in the United States. I realize that the problem in Britain is infinitely more serious, infinitely more difficult than that which faces us, and I am not attempting to be critical of the labour or socialist government there because their problems have undoubtedly been very different from ours. But they have not solved them by any means. Socialism in that particular situation has not proven itself to be a cure-all. It has to be tempered with something else than just the doctrine of socialism, and I would hope in view of the bitter experiences they have had along that line, the experience of some failures and never complete success by any means that our left wing members here if and when at some time in the future they might be called upon to form a government in this province or in this country they will take office with some feelings of humility and not subject us to the usual vain boastings of

socialists in other countries. I would even say, Mr. Speaker, that even those members in this House who receive their spiritual and financial guidance from Moscow will hardly have the temerity to get up in this House and say that the problem of housing has been satisfactorily solved in that holy land.

MR. MacLEOD: I raise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

MR. MacLEOD: My point of order is this. The hon. member has made a statement which I think is quite improper when he said that I and my colleague received spiritual and financial assistance from Moscow.

MR. SPEAKER: I may say to the hon. member for Bellwoods that I was listening and I did not hear the hon. member mention either him or his colleague. I think he said members, without mentioning anyone.

MR. MacLEOD: Then every member of the house accepts the remarks as applying to himself.

MR. CHAPLIN: I know that the hon. member for Bellwoods took considerable exception to one of the members suggesting that he himself had not been very active in the construction of houses. But I must say that one thing that has struck me since I have been in the House is the continual talking about housing by hon. gentlemen who seem unwilling to take any further responsibility in the matter than talking about housing. I am not suggesting that the hon. member for Bellwoods is a carpenter or plumber, but I do suggest that members of the opposition who are continually talking about housing might have taken advantage of the situation in their own communities where unquestionably they have some standing in the eyes of their constituents, and where they could have organized a housing scheme perhaps in a very small way that would not answer the whole problem but it would at least have given them some experience along these lines. There was a grand opportunity for these people who continually talk about co-

operative efforts to give leadership in housing in their own communities. But we have seen no action of that kind. Just simply talk.

I do not want to be unduly critical of my hon. friends in that regard but I do say in all seriousness that that opportunity does exist. Up until recent months the problem of financing houses has not been a very difficult one. The housing problem has lent itself to a person going out and undertaking the building of four or five houses or even fewer. I might again draw attention to what the hon. member for Hamilton has done in his locality. It has been something well worth while, and if some of these other members had banded together with their followers in their own community and had done as well, that would have been a step at least in the right direction of solving the housing problem.

From the remarks I have made, Mr. Speaker, it is perfectly obvious that I have no intention of supporting the resolution.

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, in view of the very comprehensive dealing with this problem by the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Chaplin) my remarks would be very shorter than they otherwise would have been. Of course, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) mentioned the fact that I have become a professional greeter, I think he said. There is one other thing I should like to become. One departure I should like to inaugurate and sponsor. Those planes that are bringing immigrants over to this country also have to go back, and very often they have some difficulty in finding passengers to fill them on the way back. It would be a very simple matter to find a seat on one of these planes and drop off the hon. member at the home of the Comintern with which he seems to be so spiritually tied up. I do not know whether he objects to the word **spiritual**.

MR. MacLEOD: Drop me off at Sydney and I might take you up.

MR. PORTER: I might even be able

to arrange with the Provincial Treasurer to pay his way.

There are very few words I need say on this subject because I have spoken upon it before, and the hon. member for Bellwoods has referred to that. He has not, however, recalled some of the things I said on other occasions, and it is not my intention to repeat certain lengthy utterances which I have made on past occasions.

I might say this. As early as the autumn of 1944 this Government did make a proposal to the Dominion Government with reference to the building of houses. We actually proposed at that time, whether or not it was a just responsibility of us to do so, but in order to bring about the building of the sort of houses that were apparently needed and would be needed in the post-war years this Government proposed to the federal government that we would pay fifty per cent of the cost under Part 2 of the National Housing Act in cases where municipalities were in a position and willing to put up the balance. What answer did we receive from Ottawa? That government which is so full of brain trusts, so full of wisdom, so full of all those assumed virtues whereby they can do everything? They have taken unto themselves all the great sources of revenue in this country to undertake the great tasks in this country until they become too tough for them to handle. What did this Government at Ottawa say? They said: "We do not want the provinces in this thing. We are going to handle it. It is our responsibility." And then they went to work, and what have they done?

The hon. member has painted a very grim picture of the situation as he sees it today and in the course of his remarks he referred to some of the things the Dominion Government has done. Let me say that the Dominion government have never made up their mind yet what their policy is to be. They have on the one hand boasted of some of the things they are going to do. They have set up target after target year after year but they have failed to reach any single

target ever since the war. They have had full control of materials and full control of the allocation of labour and they had priorities on materials to go into various sponsored projects to be carried on by the Dominion government. But what have been the results? Instead of building the greatest number of houses that could be built the private builders of this country have found themselves up against a shortage of materials. Why? Because the Dominion government had allocated the materials to some project. The material still is lying idle in various places throughout this country when it could be used for the building of houses. It is waiting for some Dominion project which is still in the dream stage.

The Dominion government has no policy. Mr. Howe uttered his usual fantastic remarks the other night. He has made further fantastic promises. If he delivers the goods the way he has done before you can cut what he promised by fifty per cent and you will be fairly close to the mark, and it may be very much less than that. Month after month has gone by since the war came to an end, when the Dominion government made boast after boast about what they were going to do to bring about the building of houses. But what have they done? Mr. Howe said in his speech, "We have failed to bring about the building of low rental houses at a price within the means of those who are asking for them today."

Mr. Howe has admitted the complete and utter dismal failure of his programme when he made a remark of that kind. And now he says: "Of course, housing is a matter for the provinces and the municipalities to deal with." In other words housing is a mess and it is left upon the laps of the provinces and the municipalities to untangle. If the Minister of Reconstruction would go further and say: In addition to the mess we will leave to the provinces their fair share of the revenues that are derived from the people of this province we might be in a position to consider various other policies that we cannot consider now. Let us be realistic about this whole situation.

What is the three-way arrangement that properly should be made in regard to housing between the three levels of government? We hear so much about this or that government sponsored housing and as to whether there should be subsidies and as to whether the deficits should be made up by governments. But no matter what sort of arrangement is made the major proportion of the houses that will be built will be built by private individuals, and one of the major responsibilities that must be assumed by government is to provide the best legislation and the best environment for the building of houses so that when houses are built people can live in them in proper surroundings, assured that the value of those houses will be stable, and so that the municipalities in which they are built will not find themselves loaded in the years to come with a great many unlooked for responsibilities.

It is well recognized that one of the major functions in any housing programme is the whole business of planning communities, planning the areas in which the houses are to be built and providing for the schools and other amenities that go with housing. It is no use talking about houses just as houses. Any government housing programme that is to be carried on must get down to fundamentals and provide the foundations of a contented community which will have all the modern amenities required. This government has fulfilled its responsibility in that respect. It has the most advanced and most workable Planning Act that can be found anywhere on the North American continent. We have been operating that Act now for more than a year and by means of the operation of that Act we have, I can safely say, established values in most places where if some of these efforts had not been made great losses might eventually have occurred. We have succeeded in bringing about better layouts, better planning of municipalities and the surrounding areas. I do not need to go into detail on that because I have discussed it in this House before. But legislation of that sort and the definite and positive planning and the promotion of

planning in the communities and municipalities, and the guidance and the technical advice that go with it constitute one of the major functions that must be assumed and carried out in any building programme that is laid down.

The Dominion government have of necessity worked with us when they have had projects in the province of Ontario. By dint of persuasion we have saved many of the Veterans Land Act subdivisions from a dismal destiny if the Dominion government had been allowed to carry on some of the programmes they had in mind. There were some already set up before our own legislation came in where subdivisions for veterans were located somewhere out in the country, far from any school and far from any of the other necessary amenities. But by dint of persuasion and by means of the operation of our own legislation, we have prevented that sort of thing from happening in a great number of cases.

And beyond that—beyond that—in all new housing projects one of the major considerations is educational facilities. There is no use in allowing one hundred houses to go up, or one thousand houses to go up somewhere, unless some provision is to be made for schooling for the children who will live there. This government, through educational grants, has, in cash, contributed more government money in the interests of housing generally and in the interests of any special housing project, particularly, than any other government that has ever been in this province before.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: If a new project is to be built—if one hundred houses are to be put up somewhere in the surroundings of the city of Toronto—this government, where a new school must go up, takes care of that. It pays its full share of the capital cost and the maintenance costs, just as it does in case of other schools. That is a substantial and big cash contribution, and that is the proper way for any provincial government to put provincial money into housing projects. And, as is always implied by the hon. member opposite (Mr. MacLeod), if we are sup-

posed to be starting some grandiose project which will bring about the building of houses by the government, and put the taxpayers' money into them, then I may say, Mr. Speaker, that that is not the sort of project or plan that this provincial government, under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, can possibly consider in the interests of the people here as a whole. It has been considered. Every angle of this problem has been considered. Every angle of this problem has been considered, not only by my department—and I may say that ever since the department was set up we have consulted experts of all kinds. We consulted the construction industry, builders, architects, engineers. We have been in constant conference through our officials with the Ottawa department, and there is nothing further really we need to investigate as to the situation. It is a question of doing what our responsibilities require us to do, and we have done that, and we intend to continue to do that.

There is just one thing I wish to leave with the hon. members of the House. I pointed out that the responsibility of the provincial government was, in the first place, to bring about proper planning for housing development, and, in the second place, the costs of education.

Now, there have been a number of quite independent bodies which have given considerable study to the whole housing situation. One of those bodies is the Canadian Welfare Council, and in a report entitled "A National Housing Policy for Canada," they have made certain recommendations. I wish to refer to these, because the committee that worked on this particular report consists of a variety of people who reflect various political views, with the exception, perhaps, the view of that party to which the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) belongs—at least I do not recognize any of his fellow travellers here. But this is a representative committee, consisting of Mr. W. M. Anderson, general manager of the North American Life Assurance Company, whom I believe was one of the advisors to the Dominion government in the War-time Housing activities during the war; Mr. Humphrey Carver—I do not know whether he is a friend of the hon. mem-

ber for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), but the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has great confidence in him because he suggested he should advise the government, and in that connection I may say that we have had constant conferences with Mr. Carver; Mr. W. Harold Clark, trust officer of the Canadian Trusts Company, and president of the Citizens Planning and Housing Association of Toronto, P. Alan Deacon, Architect, Toronto, W. F. Duthie, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Dr. Eugene A. Forsey, Director of Research, Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa, Dr. Stuart K. Jaffary, associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Dr. Albert Rose, Director of Research, Community Chest of Greater Toronto, Charles H. Young, Executive Director, Montreal Council of Social Agencies. Now, in this report, very definite conclusions have been arrived at, after very careful study, and it was without political bias. This is what they recommend as the definition of the contributions which should be made to the housing policy by the three levels of government. They mention the Dominion government first, and they say:

"With its ultimate responsibility to bring about a supply of decent housing available to householders down to the lowest economic level, it is the function of the Dominion government to make the financial provisions that will achieve this purpose."

Then, as to the provincial governments, they say:

"The provincial governments have an essential part to play in the development of public housing since the municipalities derive their powers from provincial statutes. The jurisdiction of municipalities in establishing and operating housing agencies has to be their solvency is the responsibility of provincial governments. It is the function of provincial authority to direct and protect the use of the land to see that the development of communities is carried out in an orderly fashion.

"In planning the development of the land and its resources for the welfare and enjoyment of its people, housing

thus becomes an essential concern of the provincial governments."

And finally, the municipalities, and they say:

"The actual execution and management of public housing projects should take place at the municipal level where the citizens of the area may participate in the formulating of policies so acutely affecting the welfare of their own community."

Those are recommendations; those are their conclusions with reference to public housing, which the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has in mind in all of his talks.

Now, that is a considered opinion. It is shared by other groups, because when the meeting of mayors was held recently, in Montreal or Ottawa, they passed a definite resolution with respect to housing, and they put the financial responsibility for any housing program on the Dominion government.

Now, the Dominion government has assumed that responsibility, or at least it has said that it was assuming it. It has claimed to have assumed that responsibility, and if the Dominion government has malingered, and if the Dominion government has hesitated to define a policy, and if the Dominion government is divided in its councils, it is then in the parliament of Canada that this matter should be thrashed out. As long as they have taken unto themselves the great sources of revenue from the people of this province—and I may incidentally point out that in that surplus you read about in the newspapers, which was four hundred million dollars last week, and now it is six hundred million dollars—what are they going to do with that? Have they said they are going to extend loans to Europe? Apparently they are not. Have they said they are going to reduce taxes? Apparently they have not. Have they said they were going to return that to the provinces, where it came from? Apparently they have not. I do not imagine they have the least idea of doing that.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East):
What will you do with the surplus you have?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) has asked a question. If the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) wishes to answer the question, well and good.

MR. CHARTRAND: Tell us.

MR. PORTER: Where I saw this?

MR. CHARTRAND: No, what you are going to do with it.

MR. PORTER: Do with what?

MR. CHARTRAND: With the surplus you have.

MR. PORTER: Well, if I had known we had all these surpluses—the Provincial Treasurer had not informed us of them. I may say that my knowledge of these vast surpluses, that is in the mind of the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand)—well, I will have to enquire into that. I am sure we will find very useful means with dealing with that in the best interests of the province, and for provincial purposes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: I wish to conclude, Mr. Speaker, by simply saying that in respect to the provincial responsibility in the housing shortage of this country, this province has fulfilled its complete and entire obligation. Because the Dominion government has been a dismal failure, is no reason why we should be presented with the suggestions and inuendos, sort of a half-baked slap in the face, as it were, such as we get from the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod), who can go to Moscow to-morrow, if he wishes to do so.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Here we go again.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I was about to congratulate the hon. Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Porter, for having made the most lucid speech in the House, since he has been here, to my knowledge, but it does seem

that even in discussing housing, and when you are with a government that cannot fully defend its record on the housing question, you cannot help but fall into that sort of a trap.

Now, I am not going to defend the Dominion government, although I think it needs an awful lot of defence.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Well, you helped it once.

MR. SALSBERG: There are many Liberals in this House, and if there is going to be any defence, it had better come from them. As a matter of fact, I regret that there was not stronger talk about the failure of the Dominion government in regard to housing.

But I do say this, Mr. Speaker. As I sat there through this discussion, for a moment I was wondering "What is wrong in this House at times?". One had the feeling that my colleague, the leader of my group (Mr. MacLeod) in this House was almost committing a great crime. Some hon. members asked him to sit down; in fact, some repeated it with a horrible monotony. You would imagine he was proposing something outlandish. All he did was to ask for support of the motion asking for a special committee of this House to be set up to look into the housing situation and advise the government. Where is the crime? Why drag in Moscow and Cairo, and Kalamazoo? Why should any hon. member feel that we are wasting the time of this House when we deal, for the first time, since we have reconvened, with a matter that is crucial for thousands of people? Whether one comes from Lambton or from Hamilton, the problem is province-wide—it is Dominion-wide. No crime is committed by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) in doing what he did. We get questions hurled at us, "What did you and your followers do?", and I would imagine that the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Elliott) thinks with the carpenters, the plumbers, the steam fitters, and the bricklayers, he is doing all the work on housing.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Well, I did something on housing; that is more than you have done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. members asked the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), "What are your supporters doing about housing?" Well, I could tell him that perhaps some of those houses that the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Elliott)—who is relatively new in the construction business—that some of the houses he gets credit for are perhaps built by carpenters, and bricklayers, and others, who are members of our party.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, this has nothing to do with the motion.

MR. SALSBERG: I am replying to a question put by an hon. member in this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that the question was asked of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), and I do not think the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) should cast any slurs on any hon. members of this House.

MR. ELLIOTT: We could have done more, if we had had their help.

MR. SALSBERG: The thing is this, that the housing crisis is being discussed on the streets in every level of government. If the Liberal party leadership at Ottawa were to get hold of our Hansard and read the speech made by the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) and some other speeches, they would have material to come back on the attack made upon them by Fleming and by Bracken, because the arguments advanced here are precisely the same arguments that are used in answering Fleming and Bracken, when they criticize the Federal Government for its failure in the housing situation. I say they failed, but why pull out such arguments from the cellar?

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I still say that this has nothing to do with the motion. The hon. member for St.

Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is making a speech—

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) that the speaker has mentioned housing, and I think he is in order.

MR. T. H. LEWIS (Welland): May I ask a question, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SALSBERG: No. I do not want to permit a question. I will be glad to discuss this with the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Lewis) after the session, as he well knows.

Now, the question of material has been raised, that there is a shortage of material, and they cannot do anything. That is not the answer today. I would suggest to the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) that he will know by reading the speeches of Bracken and Fleming in the House of Commons, that that is not the answer. Fleming would not give in, and he has made a study of the housing problem. The fact is that a mountain of material is being utilized today in the construction of theatres, banks, and office buildings. No one will deny that such material could be siphoned to housing projects, if there was a good government with authority in power to do so. Just consider the matter of sinks. There will be more sinks in one building being erected at the corner of King and Bay Streets, in Toronto, than would be required to accommodate a whole street in the city of Toronto.

But the point I want to make—and I do not want to belabour the question that is being discussed—is this, first, that the raising of the housing question here is no crime, it is a duty; secondly, that the proposal in this motion is really asking less than this Government promised. The government promised a housing commission. All this motion of ours asks for is a select committee to advise the government. Why, this motion, Mr. Speaker, does not go as far as the convention of Young Progressive-Conservatives, who asked this government to subsidize housing.

We did not in this motion ask for it, so I say that the root of the problem of course is that the vast majority of people

cannot afford what is known as an "economic rent." Some way will have to be found for governments to assume responsibility and make possible the construction of homes on a large scale. No government can dodge this. Whether this Government can or not is another question.

As a member of this House I do not say that it is solely or that it is only the responsibility of this government, but certainly this government has to assume a share of the responsibility. Within a stone's throw of this building, families are being thrown out because a hospital has to go up; and the hospital is needed. They go to the City Hall and the City Hall is helpless. It is a problem, but certainly while you may say it is not exclusively the responsibility of this Government, it certainly is some responsibility of this Government and I believe that this Government could do far more than it has done. It has done practically nothing with the exception of the planning that the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) spoke of. And I might say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) when he wants to can create quite a fuss you know. Why, he can raise issues and step on Ottawa like very few people in this country. I would like him to step on Ottawa and say, "What about housing?" I would like him to challenge Ottawa to get together with this Government on housing. In other words there should be leadership on this very crucial question of housing.

That is all I wanted to say, Mr. Speaker. I say again that this motion I raised is a motion that asks less than the government promised, and, if carried, will merely provide a committee to advise the government how to deal with a critical issue such as this.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I will take less than a few minutes to say what I have to say. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has spoken about my challenging Ottawa to do something about this. It is on the records of this House that I have asked Ottawa on a number of occasions to deal with this matter.

Those communications are on record and we have been waiting now for a very long time for the Dominion government to call the Dominion-Provincial Conference again, which we have asked them to do from the very day it adjourned.

I just want to add one other comment in relation to a statement quoted of Mr. St. Laurent to the effect that they have no constitutional powers to deal with this matter from the financial point of view. I can only describe that in the most appropriate terms, that in this case Mr. St. Laurent's statement is pure, unadulterated nonsense.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in saying just a few words on this motion, I want to say at the outset that if this motion comes to a vote in the House I shall register my vote against it. It is a motion that is meaningless, it does not strike at something that is new. I mean, what is the sense of setting up a committee of the House to investigate the housing crisis? The housing crisis has been upon us now for a number of years. We are not going to find something that has not been very new for a number of years.

What the committee could do in the way of advising the government is also beyond my comprehension. I see no substance in the motion that should command the voting strength of the hon. members, particularly of this group. The other groups can do as they like.

There are just one or two comments I want to make, however, now that the debate has proceeded, on the speech of my hon. friend the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter). I just want to touch on two things that he said, two points that he endeavored to make. One of them was to criticize the federal government for their contribution towards solving the housing problem in the Dominion of Canada. With a dramatic wave of his arm, he asked, "What have they done?" Well, a substantial answer to that query would be

that they have done much more than this administration in its jurisdiction. Certainly they have done more than this province has to meet the housing crisis, and we can very well answer that by returning it in the form of a question, "What have we done in this province?"

Then my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) went on to say that in his judgment and in his opinion the province had discharged its full obligation towards the housing crisis in the province. Well, of course, that is a matter upon which there is a very great divergence of opinion. I mean we might argue that there should be three levels of government making contribution toward the easing of the housing crisis. I do not know that I am completely in accord with the suggestion contained in the pamphlet that my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) read that the Dominion government should assume the whole financial responsibility of housing.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) knows I pointed out that we had offered to do so and they refused completely, in the usual manner we are refused at Ottawa with anything we suggest.

MR. OLIVER: Either sit down or stand up, do not stand in that shape. I want to say to the hon. minister (Mr. Porter) when he brings up that question, I would like to see as one hon. member of the House just what evidence there is to support that contention on his part.

MR. PORTER: It is all on Hansard. I filed the correspondence here about two years ago and you heard it—the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) heard it unless he was not listening, perhaps.

MR. OLIVER: Now my hon. friend (Mr. Porter), I am not in the humour for taking lectures, particularly from my hon. friend (Mr. Porter).

MR. PORTER: I am not lecturing you.

MR. OLIVER: I do not agree with my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) when he

says that the Dominion should take the full financial responsibility. That is open to argument. That is a fair question of argument.

MR. PORTER: They insisted upon taking part.

AN HON. MEMBER: Keep quiet.

MR. OLIVER: Then, when my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) goes farther and says this government has discharged its full responsibility, well certainly it has not done so in line with the promises made to the people when the election campaign was in the offing. Whether my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) feels now that in the light of more mature judgment the province has discharged its full responsibility, certainly those who brayed the party policy upon which my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) was elected had other ideas in that respect. They felt that not only had the province a major part and a major obligation in solving the housing problem but they laid it down in very concrete form in the form of an obligation and accepted it as part of their election platform and promised to put it into effect if they were elected in the province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I must correct one statement because I am going to talk very frankly. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has been making extremely loose statements all around the province with no relation to accuracy whatever.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DREW: I am now going to deal with a most inaccurate statement he has made in the House within the last few minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He was only quoting, the same as you.

MR. DREW: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has stated that we laid it down that we would take the responsibility for solving the housing problem, and he relates that remark to this motion that is before us now. He

either is entirely ignorant of what it was that we said, or he is trying to mislead the Legislature—one or the other.

If he will cast his mind back to the time that this was under discussion, he will recall that there was a great advocacy at that time of the provision of housing commissions generally and the setting up of appropriate planning to avoid the slum areas and confusion in building which had occurred over many years. All the public discussion at that time was related to that subject and this present shortage of houses was not then a critical problem in this province, as he well knows.

What we undertook to do was to set up a housing commission to deal with the broad problems related to the planning of housing. What I said in this House so clearly, I did not think even for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) it would have required repetition, was that we have gone far beyond our undertaking in that respect. We not only have dealt with the planning, but we have set up a department with much wider authority, have not merely created a commission but have created a Department of Planning and Development which has done more for the proper planning of housing than has been attempted anywhere else in Canada. It has accomplished more for the development of proper building in this province than was ever at any time attempted in the past.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.—Applause.

MR. OLIVER: Nice work over there. In replying to my hon. friend, I am not going to argue about the phraseology of the promise made in your twenty-two points, but I do know this, and I think my hon. friend will appreciate it. The public of this province were certainly of the impression that that promise meant the building of houses, and that promise did mean the building of houses, and in that they have not moved one step towards the erection of a single dwelling in this province to help to ease the housing shortage.

MR. DREW: I am only rising once

again to correct a wholly improper and incorrect statement. In the first place, there was not one single word in what we placed before the public that gave any indication we were going to engage in the building of houses. When the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) says we have made no offer which would have put one cent into the building of houses, I remind him he has just listened to an explanation by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development that we offered Ottawa to take half of the financial responsibility in connection with the building of houses and this was brushed aside on the grounds they were going to assume full responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved by Mr. MacLeod, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that the resolution which has been put, be adopted.

Motion negatived.

MOTION FOR PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

HON GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I now propose to call Order No. 8. This is a motion which calls for a provincial-municipal conference to which all municipalities in Ontario should be invited to send representatives to confer with representatives of the Government. I believe there are nine hundred and forty-two municipalities in this province. I really am inclined to wonder if the member seriously suggests that a conference to discuss any matter of this kind where the starting point would be nine hundred and forty-two, and possibly a good many more, could produce any results. The fact is, as the hon. member knows, and he himself is a mayor of a very thriving, vigorous community in this province—he well knows each year we meet the representatives of the Ontario Mayors and Reeves' Association. They present their ideas and there is a very general round-table discussion. The problems that he puts forward are fully canvassed or available for discussion at these meetings.

As far as that is concerned, by the very nature of the activity, with the Department of Municipal Affairs and other

government departments, discussions of this kind are taking place from time to time. As to the allocation of responsibility as to the decision as to any amendment in the Municipal Act which creates responsibilities of a municipality and of the government that must be a responsibility of the provincial government. It is in relation to that responsibility that the mayors have their meetings, make their recommendations, and we discuss those with them. We get very many valuable suggestions and will certainly welcome other valuable suggestions when the next meeting convenes.

For these reasons, the government will not accept the resolution. I have no doubt of the desire of the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) to make suggestions that are useful to this Legislature. He has in mind advancing, possibly, an understanding of these problems. But I can assure the hon. member that if he discusses this at the next meeting of the Mayors' Association, and has these things threshed out, then an effective channel will be established for further discussion of those problems when we meet representatives of the Mayors' Association, without attempting to get a gathering of close to a thousand people to sit in a round-table discussion on a problem of this nature. For that reason we will vote against this motion when it is called.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): In rising to say a few words in connection with this resolution, I do not propose to cover the field of housing, although I would like to because it is just as acute, according to the size of our city, as it is in other cities of similar size. We have had about between five and six hundred houses built in Fort William by the Federal Government in the form of war-time houses, first for war-workers and later, one hundred houses built last year for returned veterans. That, for a small city of thirty-two thousand, is quite a number of units. The municipality, as I mentioned before, received permission of the Department of Municipal Affairs here, on their own resources, to take over a building, and we have seventy-six

families living in that building. With that, I am from day to day confronted with extreme cases, that is, where people are in extreme need of housing accommodation, and, as you will understand, as mayor, there is nothing I can do, but just listen to them and express my sympathy with them, that is all.

I am just going to say this. I am just as sure as I am standing here, the problem of housing is very very closely linked with the problem of health and juvenile delinquency, and the whole question of a happy, healthy community. Now, this leaves two outlets, two approaches to the problem; we can either ignore it as much as we can, do as little as we can towards housing in the three levels of government, or we can take united action and try to solve it. I know it is not an easy question, but I do believe we are not doing what we could do, and, as I say, I am not going to attempt to cover the reasons because I think they were pretty well covered by a previous member. We are told we just have not got material. The reason we have not got material, in my opinion, is because that material has been permitted to be used in other than dwellings and I think it is important, at this stage of the game, when we are trying to rehabilitate young soldiers and their wives and families, and probably some of the immigrants the way the Premier is bringing them in, we should do all we can to supply dwellings for these people.

Now, what is the situation as regards a private individual building homes? It is this, and every member of this House knows what I am going to say is correct. After the experience the landlords had during the years of depression when they were forced to accept twice the taxes plus water divided into twelve equal payments, it is not economically sound or good business to build houses to rent. You can go out and buy a house if you pay enough, pretty near any man will sell it even if he has to move out. We have a lot of people who cannot afford to buy a house, with no place to live. So if we are providing homes for a great percentage of our people in the future, we have to face this question. I do not

think it is a provincial question, I do not think it is a municipal question, I do not think it is a Dominion question; I think all three levels of government should get together. I am hoping, in spite of what has been said by the members of the Government, that the Ontario Government will do a little more than they have in the past. I think if there is any obstacle between the federal and provincial governments getting together on this important question, that is the first thing we should do in this province. That may be a little afled from this motion, but it covers the House. What tempted me to put the motion on the Order paper last year was the fact that many municipalities, I think it is safe to say nearly all municipalities in this province, are better off financially now than they have been for years, as far as bond indebtedness is concerned. But at the same time, I think it is a correct statement to say they are faced with more expenditures than they have ever been previously, apart from the bond indebtedness. That is, social services have increased, wages of employees have increased.

The net result was that in striking the mill rate last year many of the municipalities in this province had to increase the rate from two to as high as ten mills in some cases, I think I am safe in saying. Obviously that cannot continue to go on. There has to be a halt some place in the advancing of the municipal mill rate.

It was in the hope that a meeting of this kind would serve a useful purpose that I put the motion on the order paper. The Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, and quite correctly, that it would be absurd to expect some nine hundred municipalities to get together. I did not expect that. I do not think it is so important to get a representative from each little hamlet but if we had a conference with as many representatives throughout the province as we had at the first meeting on Planning and Development, I think that would be sufficiently representative to pretty well give us an idea of a pattern of thought.

I put this motion on the order paper last winter. Since then we have had another convention of the Ontario Mayors

and Reeves and I am going to read briefly from what the retiring president had to say in this regard. He said:

"To afford a channel by which representations on behalf of municipalities may receive full consideration, I recommend that a request be made again to the Government of Ontario to appoint a fact-finding board to study and consider the present provincial-municipal relationships and to consider the future basis of municipal relationships and to consider the future basis of municipal taxation in relation to proper municipal responsibilities, and that representatives of this Association be appointed to such a proposed board. Last year this request was made on behalf of this Association to the Provincial Government. I feel that there is a necessity to assure municipal governments that their submissions are given full and adequate consideration; the appointment of such a board would offer some assurance that municipalities are given fair consideration and that they would know to what extent their submissions would be complied with, and, if refused, the reason for such refusals."

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that my motion will be supported. But if it is defeated, as I expect it will be, I trust that the government will in some way or other, either by a general meeting or by the appointment of a body such as was recommended last spring by the mayors and reeves convention in Ottawa, provide for a further study being made of the relationship between this government of the province of Ontario and the municipalities throughout the province.

As I said, I think the municipalities are in a good financial position. Nevertheless we are faced with increasing expenditures, particularly in the fields of hospitalization and social welfare, police and in some cases fire protection, and with general increase in wages. All this totals up to a large amount of money and many of the municipalities are finding it difficult to meet their expenses and keep within a reasonable mill rate. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, and because I think it would serve a useful purpose, I move,

seconded by Mr. Grummett, the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that the motion No. 8 standing in his name on the Order Paper shall be put. Is the House ready for the question?

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I shall not delay the proceedings very long. I was much interested in the remarks of the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson). But I am sure he realizes that the Department of Municipal Affairs is a fact-finding body, not with respect only to certain conventions but every day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. If I as Minister of Municipal Affairs cannot attend all the meetings of the different municipal organizations throughout the province, I might say that we always have representatives there not only from the Department of Municipal Affairs but other departments.

It is amusing sometimes to hear how people talk who have been in government before, and I know that the hon. member for Fort William will agree with me. When I came in as Minister of Municipal Affairs in 1943 we found that thousands of houses had been built throughout the province and the preceding government that was then in charge would not pass an Act that would allow the municipalities to collect one cent from the war workers who were occupying those homes. I had to put it through against the recommendation of the deputy. We had to fight against those who were opposed to giving any protection to the municipalities that entered into war time housing. But we passed an Act permitting the municipalities to charge on these houses \$24 for a four or five-room house and \$30 for a larger house. It was a small amount but that was put through by this government.

I should like to say a word about some of these municipal organizations. I am not accusing the hon. member for Fort William. He is the mayor of Fort William and he always attends the meeting of the Ontario Mayors and Reeves and I

can truthfully say that he has contributed a great deal to the convention by his presence, and when I have visited his city I have always found that it is carried on upon a sound and businesslike basis, as the city finances show. He is the only mayor that I know of who when the war came to an end called a public meeting and advised the war workers who had come into that city that it would be impossible for the city to look after them all in the matter of housing but that it would do its best. But the city had first to look after its own citizens.

MR. ANDERSON: That is right.

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, and you are the only one that I know of who went that far. You had courage to hold a public meeting and tell them that. It should have been done throughout the province.

I wanted to say something about the Mayors and Reeves Association. I was disappointed last summer. The Mayors and Reeves Association has dropped in my estimation compared with the rural municipalities and other organizations like the Thunder Bay organization. These other bodies have a better organization than the Mayors and Reeves Association. The Mayors and Reeves talk too much politics instead of studying the problem of housing and things like that. The Association is supposed to be composed of mayors and reeves but a controller came from one city and spoke for half an hour and did not say a word about housing or other municipal projects at that meeting. This controller just slammed Drew. I began to look around and ask myself who this fellow Drew was? Was he the Prime Minister of the Dominion or the Premier of the province of Ontario. This controller took Drew to task for everything and did not mention anything at all about the responsibilities of the Dominion. I must say that it was not well received by the convention. As I said, it is supposed to be a Mayors and Reeves Association but you will only find one reeve in the whole list of members. We should have more reeves in it. Go to the back concessions, as my friend "Hep" used to say, and get some of these men who have been reeves

or county wardens or occupying similar offices. The only reeve in the whole organization is Reeve Shipley, and if she had not been a woman perhaps she would not have been in there at all.

All the rest is taken up by a few of the larger places, and they talk, and talk, and talk, that is, the mayors. The reeves are not represented at all. Do not think, Mr. Mayor (Mr. Anderson) that I am saying anything with any intent to offend any person, but the reeves came away from that meeting very much disappointed—very, very much disappointed, to think that of all those appointments in the province of Ontario, they only had one representative.

Now, I have nothing further to say. I always enjoy meeting with the representatives of the municipalities, and going to their different conventions. They are all good fellows. But there is one thing: They would not take that which the federal government offered to them. When the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe (Minister of Reconstruction) came out and said, "We will give you control of materials; we will give the municipalities control of the materials, and you can say what type of building is to be carried on in your municipality," they said, "No, we will have no part of that; that is too great a responsibility. Let the federal government look after that."

If I were in a municipality and I refused to share that responsibility, I would never go back and criticize the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe (Minister of Reconstruction). He offered something so that the municipalities could control the type of building to be built, and they refused it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Just before you put the motion, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say one word. The hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) mentioned that this organization of mayors and reeves had become a political organization, to some extent. Well, as far as I am concerned, they cannot blame that on me. I avoid bringing in politics, and to my surprise in Toronto here, two years ago, when I was the third vice-president, they were appointing the

officers, the committee brought in a report, and they said, 'Mr. Anderson, we regret we have to leave you off, because you are in politics, and we cannot let you be in office.'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

The motion was negatived.

SECURITIES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, this will take but a moment, and if you will turn to the fourth order, on the order paper, I would like to move third reading of Bill No. 31, the Securities Act, 1947.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

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

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): Will there be a sitting this evening?

MR. DREW: Yes, at 8 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now 6 o'clock I do leave the chair.

The House recessed at 6 o'clock p.m.

HOUSE RESUMES

The House resumed at 8.00 o'clock.

HON. G. A. DREW (Prime Minister) Ninth Resolution.

RESOLUTION—RE EQUAL RIGHTS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth resolution, by Mr. Salsberg, that a Select Committee of this House be appointed to study the need for and to make recommendations for legislation to guarantee equal right to employment and educational opportunities and access to public places for all citizens regardless of race, colour, religion or national origin. The said Committee to have authority to sit concurrently with the sittings of the House and to hold both morning and afternoon sessions and with powers to send for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, for just a few moments I would like to make a statement on the

resolution that is before the House. Two nights ago this House had the opportunity of discussing at some length a Bill dealing with various aspects of civil rights, human rights, etcetra. In that discussion I emphasized one aspect of the Bill, namely that dealing with fair employment practices in our province.

I stated on that occasion, and I wish to repeat now that at this moment that is the most important phase in the fight for equality, tolerance and co-operation. This motion, or notice of motion, rather, seeks to limit the question to fair employment practices, and I think that there is no need of our emphasizing the point that I emphasized the other evening, that the question is not whether there is much discrimination or not, whether there is an increase of it or not, but to acknowledge the fact that the evil exists and is an evil that should be uprooted. I think it should be stated also again that the adoption of legislation to curb such malpractice is perfectly correct procedure and a common one, and furthermore, that the large majority of the people of the country and of this province favour such legislation, legislation which would curb a small minority in its continuation of discrimination on the job in denying employment opportunities to citizens solely because of their racial, religious or national origin.

MR. R. H. TAYLOR (Huron): Did not this government a couple of years ago pass a Bill against racial discrimination?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, Mr. Speaker, and I emphasized that in the remarks I made two nights ago. I might say, in addition to the proof of the wish of the majority, as expressed in the Gallup Poll where sixty-four per cent of those approached were in favour of legislation, the Canadian Legion recently adopted a resolution calling for the enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, much of the argument that could perhaps be developed when discussing other aspects of the omnibus Bill which was before the House a couple of nights ago.

MR. TAYLOR: According to the rule, can I move the question be put?

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the member for Huron, I think the motion is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: Much of the argument against such legislation loses its value particularly if we limit the discussion to a Fair Employment Practices Act. However, that may be, I have stated in a previous discussion that I for one have tried since coming to this House to look upon and deal with this question from a non-partisan point of view, believing as I do the enactment of this type of legislation should be the objective and the aim of all parties and of all governments. It has been my desire to see this Government introduce legislation of this sort in order to avoid making it a partisan issue and using it as a vehicle for division. I want to say this was the procedure followed in 1944 when the first step in the direction of legislation of this type was enacted, and at this hour, I still feel it should be government action even when dealing with a motion of this sort.

I should not like to see the House even divide on a question of this resolution, though I am obliged to do so, the continued refusal on the part of any government to introduce this desirable legislation will, of course, create a situation where the request for it will be fully justified on the part of all parties and all members of the House, regardless of affiliation. However, I still have hope that the Government will see eye to eye with me on this point and they will see their way clear to introduce a fair employment practices act before this parliament ceases to exist. I believe that such action will be of great benefit, will be a contribution towards the unity of the people, will do away with a practice that no democratic-minded and sane person can justify. I look forward to such legislation from the Government. I therefore think that at this time it would perhaps be correct, rather than the necessity of a vote on a motion of this sort, to ask you, Mr. Speaker, for permission to withdraw the motion so that we have no division on this question. I conclude with this plea to the government to bring in legislation that will guarantee the full right

to every citizen when seeking employment and seeking a chance to make a living in this province.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn.

RESOLUTION—STUDENTS' FEES

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I am now tabling the reply to Order No. 10, and since Order No. 10 is related to Order No. 11, I might say the answer to No. 10 is that there was no correspondence at any time in relation to this subject.

I think it would be appropriate for me to deal with Order No. 11. I might point out the Boards of Governors of the universities of this province are the bodies fully authorized and fully empowered to arrange fees that are considered necessary in those institutions. It is not the intention of this Government to assume the power and direct any of those boards as to what they shall do within the realm of their own exclusive authority. For that reason, the Government will not support the motion Order No. 11, for setting up a select committee to deal with this subject.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, when I placed this resolution on the Order paper, I believed that there was sufficient time during the remainder of this session for a committee to go into this question. Seeing that the resolution reached the Order paper on the 28th of October, I realized that there was not sufficient time and I do not care to ask for a setting up of a committee which would have to sit between sessions. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I am not pressing this resolution, and am asking that it be withdrawn. It is an important question, I realize, but I feel to ask for a committee to sit between sessions is too expensive and asking too much of the members to come down to sit on this committee perhaps three or four times between now and the next session. A question of this kind could be handled by a small committee during the session. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask your permission to withdraw the resolution.

Motion withdrawn.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I am informed—I will be quite frank I had not anticipated the time would be quite so short. I think, perhaps, without my making any unkind remarks at this stage of the proceedings I can be forgiven for not anticipating quite such a termination. I do believe his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, will not be available for about fifteen minutes. I would move the House adjourn during pleasure for fifteen minutes, with the intention that fifteen minutes would be good time to be back here and in view of the fact this will be the prorogation, may I ask the members to be back in the Chamber in fifteen minutes.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Since we are about to adjourn, I cannot resist the temptation to point out to the hon. Prime Minister that for the first time since 1945 the supporters of the Government voted in favour of a motion emanating from this side of the House.

MR. DREW: The fact is, at such time as motions emanating from that side are of a nature and kind such as to rate support from the Government, I can assure you of their support.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I, before we adjourn, ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in respect to notice of motion 11, is this a proper procedure for us to take in respect to the Report of the Rules Committee? I always understood that the Chairman of the Committee moved the adoption of the Report and had it carried by the House. It may be that I am in error on that. As I understand the picture now, the Report is tabled.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): That is right.

MR. OLIVER: There would be no discussion of it in the House. That is the procedure which you wish to follow in that respect?

MR. DREW: The Report is tabled, and since the Government has not brought forward any resolution in regard to that to date, it may be accepted at the moment the government is not prepared to introduce legislation during this present Session in regard to that Report. I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will recall many occasions during the time when he was in the government when we had a long list of resolutions carried over, whereas, as a matter of fact, there was some positive requirement of the resolution; quite different to this. These reports are before the members and as far as the government is concerned at the moment, no action is taken. At the moment, unless there is some legislation before the Legislature, there would be no action in relation to that Report which could be under consideration.

MR. OLIVER: In the following that procedure—I do not want to delay the members beyond this—there will be no discussion of the Report proper. The discussion will come eventually if and when the government decided to implement as part of their programme, some of the recommendations in their report?

MR. DREW: That is the procedure that we propose to follow, but, of course, that does not preclude the possibility of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) opening up a discussion if he wishes to introduce a resolution to that effect.

THE SPEAKER: Might I ask the members of the House after the House is prorogued if they will kindly remain in their seats for a few minutes after prorogation because the members of the Press Gallery have some presentation they would like to make.

House recessed.

The house resumed at 8.45 p.m.

ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne, Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour in the following words:—

May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province has at its present Sittings thereof passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Acts that had passed severally as follows:—

The following are the Titles of the Bills to which Your Honour's Assent is prayed:—

- Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Township of Calvert.
- Bill (No. 31), The Securities Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 32), An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Broker-Dealers' Association.
- Bill (No. 33), An Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.
- Bill (No. 63), An Act to amend The Insurance Act.
- Bill (No. 147), An Act to amend The High Schools Act.
- Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Milk Control Act.
- Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, 1935.
- Bill (No. 150), An Act respecting Unclaimed Articles of Clothing and Household Goods.
- Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1946.
- Bill (No. 152), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.
- Bill (No. 153), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.
- Bill (No. 154), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.
- Bill (No. 156), The Royal Ontario Museum Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 157), An Act to Prevent the Improper Removal of Business Records from Ontario.
- Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act (No. 2).
- Bill (No. 159), An Act to amend the Registry Act.
- Bill (No. 160), An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

- Bill (No. 161), An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.
- Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act.
- Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Coroners Act.
- Bill (No. 164), The Statute Law Amending Act, 1947, (No. 2).
- Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The Training Schools Act, 1939.
- Bill (No. 166), An Act to amend The Dentistry Act (No. 2).
- Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act.
- Bill (No. 168), The Public Service Act, 1947.
- Bill (No. 169), An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.
- Bill (No. 170), An Act to amend The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act.
- Bill (No. 171), An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Acts."

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

His Honour was then pleased to deliver the following speech—

Before proroguing this session of the Twenty-second Legislature of the Province of Ontario, it is fitting that I should make some reference to the extent and variety of the legislation which has engaged your attention during the sittings in March and April, and again in this month. I am pleased also to refer to the faithful and conscientious manner in which you have dealt with those matters, and to thank you for the services which you have rendered in this way to the welfare and progress of our great province.

It would not be possible, nor desirable, at this time to review the statutory provisions which result from the consideration and disposition, during this session, of no less than one hundred and seventy-one Bills—public and private. Viewing your work as a whole it is evident that this province is enjoying a period of prosperity and

of unusual growth and expansion, and that in consequence you have had to deal with problems which result from growth and would not arise in a static society.

On the one hand you have maintained the proper relationship of a sound federal system, and in so doing have been able to provide the public revenues required by our expanding provincial economy.

On the other hand in matters of provincial concern you have provided for, and extended, the services which are directed to the assistance and encouragement of the many forms of business activities, by which our resources are turned to use and our production maintained at satisfactory levels; and in the sphere of social and individual well-being you have made many advances in education, health, welfare and kindred services.

I note with satisfaction a measure to protect the business records of individuals, partnerships and companies from removal beyond the jurisdiction of the province, in compliance with the improper attempts of outside courts or authorities, having no jurisdiction in Ontario, to obtain possession of such records.

Although not a subject of legislation, I should like to commend you for the lead which was given during the session to the assistance, by individual and voluntary contribution of clothing and food given to the people in Great Britain who were most seriously affected this year by floods and inclement weather. The results of this campaign show the deep sympathy this misfortune has aroused in the people of Ontario.

This sympathy brings to our minds the very practical assistance which has also been given to the people of Great Britain who wish to make their future homes in Ontario. As is well known, the Government has stimulated this movement by providing Trans-Atlantic air transport at reduced rates, and in consequence has brought here, to enrich our province, some thousands of

young men and women, selected with a view, both to the many fields of employment which are now open, as well as to the housing conditions which prevail in Ontario as in other parts of the Dominion.

As I have said, satisfactory financial provisions have been made for carrying on the affairs of the province for another year. In concluding, may I thank you for these provisions as well as for your services as legislators. It is my hope and confidence that under the guidance of Divine Providence the legislation which you have enacted at

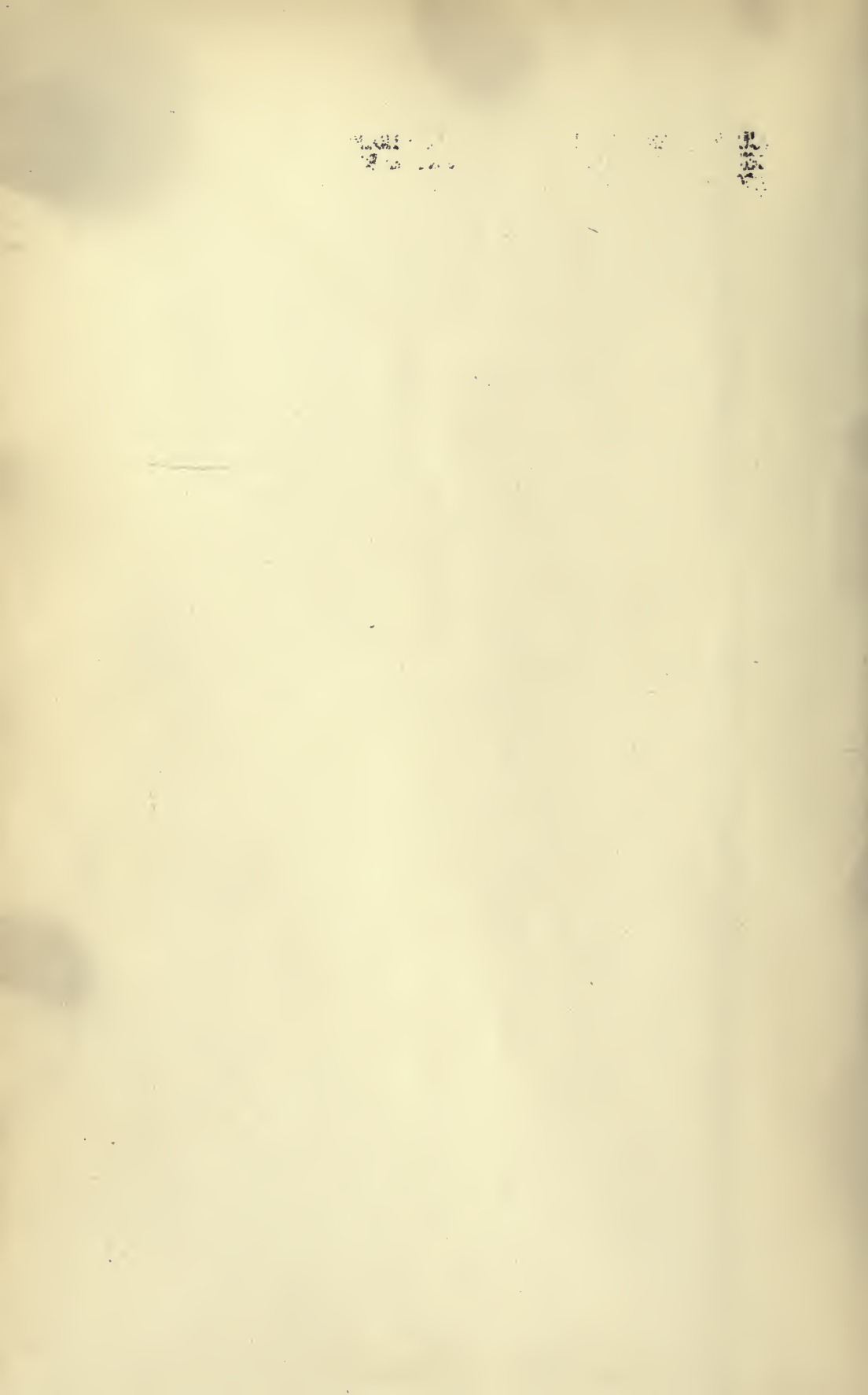
this session and the consequences which will flow therefrom, will be of lasting benefit to the people of this province.

HOUSE PROROGUED

The Provincial Secretary then said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.



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